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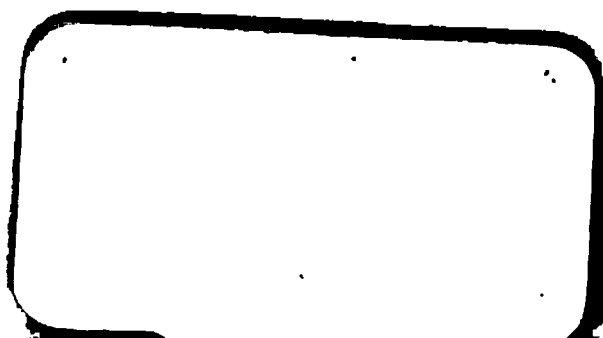
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A NEW DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

BY

CHARLES RICHARDSON.

LONDON

WILLIAM PICKERING

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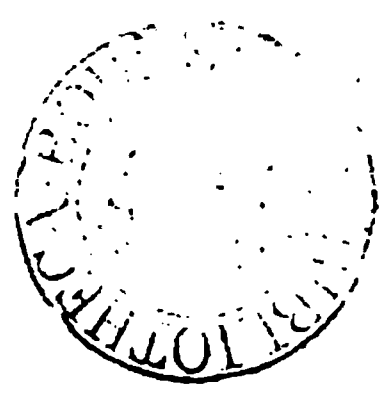
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# P R E F A C E.

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## P A R T I.

It is a well-known, and yet remarkable fact, that from the higher description of schools in this country, both public and private, an **ENGLISH DICTIONARY**, and, from the former also, an **English Grammar**, are books that have hitherto been excluded. The **Grammars** of the learned languages have been the only introductions to a grammatical knowledge of our own speech, and the practice of rendering from a dead to a living tongue, and back from the living to the dead, has been the sole scholastic introduction to an acquaintance with the significations (as they are called) of English words.

The reason for the non-admission of a Dictionary may have been, that our literature has not yet produced a work that could, in any material degree, contribute to the improvement of a student, who had made any progress in his course of classical learning; much less to the discipline and exercise of his mind in the completion of a liberal education.

The only work, that even professes to comprise within its plan that degree and that kind of knowledge, which are demanded for youth of riper years, is the **Abridgment of the Dictionary of Dr. Johnson**. Why, it may be asked, is not this **Abridgment** a common manual in our schools and colleges? One reason unquestionably is, that it has not the slightest pretension to the character of a book in which the words are deduced from their originals, and their different meanings explained; and another, that it is burthened with an accumulation of matter which can serve for no other purpose than to perplex and mislead.



Though its pages may be said to contain explanations of a copious assemblage of popular usages, yet it is manifest that these are not only without dependence upon an etymological or intrinsic meaning, but even without reference or allusion to its existence. In the succession of these explanations, no attempt is observable at order or connexion: they are not explanations of the word solely; they ever include the meaning of some other word or words in the sentence, or, indeed, of the whole context.

This mode of interpretation might convey some degree of information in the larger volumes, to those who would take the trouble to peruse the quotations; but it totally disqualifies the work from an Abridgment, containing the interpretations only: for—unaccompanied by these quotations, there is a collection of significations, falsely so called, of which it is a perfect impossibility even to conjecture, much less to comprehend, the intendment. Thus, when, for instance, we are told that the word, *to Fall*, means, “to die by violence—to be born—to be determined to some particular direction—to enter into any new state of body or mind:”—or that *Absolution* is, 1. Acquittal; 2. Remission of sins, and 3. *Delivery, Pronunciation*, it will require an intellect most abundantly stored, and practically familiar, with all the varieties of the use and abuse of speech to discern in what connexion these words can be so applied.

Another evil, inseparable from Johnson’s mode of specific interpretation, is this, that instances of usage may be produced to which not one of his interpretations can apply. Thus, in the verb *Absolve*: when the old reformer, Joy, proceeds to “*absolve* a chapter of Daniel,” or even when Sir Thomas Brown, of whose writings Johnson has made so large and constant use, tells us that “he shall not *absolve* the doubt,” there is no specific interpretation that will apply to this usage—and it need scarcely be added, for this is a common case, there is no comprehensive explanation that will include it.

At this moment the English public appear to feel themselves awakened from a long dream of heedlessness, to the proper cultivation of the youthful mind. Whether they are enlightened to a just perception of the method, which they ought in every respect to pursue in future; of the extent, to which their plan of change should be carried, and of the degree of importance, which should be

attached to each department of literature and science in a course of systematic education, is far more than the most sanguine expectant will yet venture to decide.

The two colleges, which within these few years have been established in this metropolis, have made the English language and English literature a formal and distinct branch of instruction. It is to be hoped that so praiseworthy an example will be promptly followed, and that every school or college, aiming either wholly or partially at similar objects, will, each suitably to its means and station, adopt an innovation, which has already been deferred too long.

In preparing this Dictionary, I have not confined its utility to that of a manual for immediate reference, under the pressure of a slight occasional difficulty. This, I acknowledge to be an object, which ought to be, and which, I will venture to say, has very carefully been kept in view: but it is not, I repeat, the object to which it is restricted. I have endeavoured to construct a book that may enable and invite a young scholar to research, compare, and discriminate.

As prominent characteristic features of this book, then, it may be proper to remark—That the Explanations are founded upon the Etymologies: that the intrinsic meaning is thus explained: and that the various usages or applications are then deduced.

In the next place:—between the mode adopted in this Dictionary, and that which has been adhered to by the composers of Dictionaries in all languages, dead or living, there is this striking and important difference. In the latter, the practice has ever been to arrange all the words in strict alphabetical order, and to explain each word of each family of words in the place in which it may thus chance to stand. Thus, in Dr. Johnson, e. g. *To abstract*, the v. is first interpreted: then *abstract*, the adj., and *abstract*, the n., followed by nine subderivatives, in unbroken succession,\* terminating in *ed*, *edly*, *edness*, *er*, *ion*, *ive*, *ively*, *ly*, *ness*: all in variety of phrase to conform each to its grammatical name of substantive, or adjective, or adverb. And here again, even upon this procedure, the mode of specific interpretation pursued by Johnson, entails peculiar imperfections and inconsistencies upon his Abridgment.

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\* In *Abstain*, *abstinent*, &c. the succession is broken by the intervention of other words, to preserve alphabetical order.

Of the verb *abstract*, for instance, there are four interpretations; of the other parts of speech, two have also four, two have three, and five have one interpretation only: an inequality for which, without the quotations, we cannot even venture the hazard of a guess.

In the present Dictionary, all this repetition of partial explanation is rejected, as needless and burdensome: the word and its subderivatives, or rather the terminations of these subderivatives, are classed and braced together, and one full and careful explanation is given of the verb *To abstract*, with an especial denotation of a consequential usage, to which the adjective and noun have been applied. And this is the method throughout.\*

The reader can have had no difficulty in comprehending that the terminations, *ed*, *edly*, *edness*, &c., enumerated in a preceding paragraph, are to be supposed, affixed, and read as if affixed, to the word *Abstract*: thus, *abstract-ed*, *abstract-edly*, *abstract-edness*: and in full reliance upon the palpable intelligibility of this severance of the terminating syllables from their chief, I have adopted it in manner and form so conspicuous to the eye, throughout this Dictionary. And I have done so, because, in the first place,—thereby is obtained a considerable saving of valuable room; and, in the second, because it is of great advantage in displaying the regular or irregular formation of the words, which these terminations are so uniformly employed to construct. Their course will not always run so even as in the above example; but, by the aid of a few general directions, and of a little typographical dexterity, there is no reason to apprehend the occurrence of embarrassment for a single moment.

An explanation of each of the terminations will be found in its proper place; which I must earnestly commend to the serious attention of the youthful scholar, who may be urged by any laudable desire to dip below the surface. He will there find relief from any perplexity, which the non-observance of the ordinary plan of individual interpretation may seem to threaten, and a steady light will be thrown upon his efforts to improve himself in the acquisition of just principles of language. The prefixes,

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\* Sometimes, at the occasional expense of strict alphabetical order; e.g. *Abstinent* will be found with *abstain*. See Note, p. v.; and see a List of such words, pp. xxi—xxiii.

and that species of composition effected by the hyphen, "in which our language is most hardy and happy," will require and reward his considerate attention.

The space occupied by the plan, thus rejected, has been appropriated to etymology, of which all other English Dictionaries may be pronounced to be entirely destitute. The etymological researches are not so intermixed as to obtrude impediments to a facility of reference with an instant view to explanation of meaning. Each department is so printed and placed as to catch the notice of the enquirer; who may thus seize, I will not say what he wholly needs, but what he partially wishes, to the neglect of that, which at the moment he may not feel disposed to include in his research. I have thought it might be of advantage in scholastic exercises to render into Latin, as well as into English, those Anglo-Saxon words, which are necessarily introduced in the etymological division.

As a further assistance to the student of his native tongue, I have endeavoured by reference to show the etymological connexion of words with each other. It may be matter of surprise to find, under the common English word *hand*, a reference to *prize*: but, if that reference be pursued, the history of a numerous family of words, received by us from the French, will be traced to a northern root implanted upon the shores of Italy;—a genealogy, I believe, which has never been before explained.

There will be found subjoined to the Etymology of each simple term, those prefixes or prepositions with which it is used in composition: take as an instance—*Able*: after the Etymology;—*Dis*, *en*, *in*, *un*, denote that certain compounds, formed by these prefixes, are in use, and that they will be found in their proper places in the body of the Dictionary. Again, from the Latin *fact-um*, we have *fact*; and we have also the compounds—*af-fect*, *con-fect*, *counter-feit*, and others; and of this the reader is apprized, by the prefixes—*ad*, *con*, *counter*, &c. subjoined to the Etymology of the word *fact*. This, I think, will be serviceable in itself; and to those who desire to prosecute their enquiries, and compare the number of subderivatives which we have in current speech, from each compound, it presents an encouragement in the ease and despatch with which a pursuit so commendable may be continued. From the compounds

*effect*, and *infect*,—to illustrate my meaning once more by an example, he will find that we have a most unequal portion of these subderivatives.\* Why, it may be asked, is this? Are these terms necessary to us in the one case and not so in the other; or, are we labouring under a deficiency with the means before us to supply it? These and other questions may suggest themselves, and various reflections occur of an improving tendency.

As an Etymological Dictionary, I may affirm, that my own is the first that has been attempted in the English language, since the publication of the works of Skinner and Junius; and that it is the only one which professes to combine with etymology an exact explanation of meaning, and a copious deduction of usages. In preparing the etymological division, it may be proper to remark,—all the learned labours of preceding etymologers have been laid most carefully under contribution, for the purpose of presenting to my more lettered readers the substance of those pages through which I had been myself compelled to toil, in such a light as to enable them to form opinions for themselves. I have, indeed, put within their reach—A COMPENDIOUS MANUAL to many ponderous folios. Of the instances in which I have ventured to propose original etymologies, either in opposition to preceding authority, or where preceding authors were avowedly at fault, it does not become me to say more, than that in proposing them I hope to escape the charge of temerity.

As an Explanatory Dictionary, I have only further to remark, that the collection of usages is, I believe, as full and accurate as any other Dictionary of the English language can pretend to supply.

In orthography, as we ridiculously name our modes of spelling, whether right or wrong, I make no pretensions to original projects of reform. Much, I am aware, might indeed be done with no great violence of innovation: and in their proper order will be found suggestions for some changes, which I think would be changes for the better.

The composer of a Greek or Latin Dictionary may have before him all the writings of all the Greek and Roman writers which have escaped the ravages of time. He knows the era at which they lived, the state of their language at the respective eras; he knows

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\* Of *effect*, twenty-one; of *infect*, seven.

their character, and, consequently, their authority for the words, and the usages, to which he may wish to give the sanction of their name. He can distinctively mark the poetic from the prosaic; the pure and genuine from the impure and corrupt.

The compiler of a Dictionary of a modern tongue, must commence his labours with the oppressing consciousness that completeness to this extent is by him unattainable. No protraction of one man's life, no diligence of one man's learning, could read and select from the books that have been written;—no living authority can control the wilfulness of change; no living sagacity can provide for the advancement of literature and science. A sound and perspicuous scheme of etymology and interpretation, may supply a guide for the addition of new terms; but it cannot prescribe a limit. Our greatest and most manifest existing abuses pervade the terminations: to correct old errors is perhaps beyond our power; to avoid an increase of the new may be within it. Again, then, I request attention to the remarks on our terminations; and on the means which they present for an augmentation of the vocabulary.

There have been admitted into this Dictionary—1st. Certain words now antiquated, and considered to be obsolete; and these have been introduced, because they were useful for etymological research.

2d. Some pedantic Latinisms, scholastic and other exotic terms; and to these a place has been given, not only that they may exhibit the practical usages of our ancestors, but that they may operate as warnings to the bad taste and indiscriminating zeal for verbal novelties, so lamentably conspicuous at the present day.

Such words, and others, that seemed to deserve notice for any rarity or peculiarity of usage, are distinguished by a reference to the name of the author, in whose writings they have been found, and from which, in the "NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY,"\* quotations have been made. It will thus appear, upon what authority they rest.

It is incumbent upon me to add, that with respect to terms in art and science, I can lay no claims to distinction. My opinion ever has been, and still is, that a Dictionary of such terms ought to form an entirely separate work; that it is the appropriate task of men

who are theoretically and practically experienced in the usages of words peculiar to each branch of art and science. Glossaries of such terms, in some single departments, have been long before the public, and in late years their number has been considerably increased. The period is probably not very remote, at which a well-arranged and digested volume of scientific and technical terms will lay just claim to the character of a work of general utility.

The range that has been taken in the collection of the materials, from which this volume has been composed, I have no wish to bring into invidious comparison with that which has been attempted by any predecessor, either at home or abroad. Some, and those not the least important portions, remained if not unentered, yet certainly unexplored, until I proceeded upon an enterprize of discovery;—in which I have been successful very far beyond my anticipations of success.

If I may not rely with assured trust, still I may be suffered to encourage a fervent and unpresumptuous hope, that this book will not be adjudged unworthy of the character to which it aspires: that it will be received as a volume carefully, and not unsuccessfully, adapted to the use of all those who consult a Dictionary with no other view than hastily to remove the difficulty of the moment: that it will be welcomed as a convenient manual for the more advanced scholar, and as a sufficient one for the general purposes of the youthful student: and that not only by the English, but by the foreign scholar, and foreign student, whether a native of northern or of southern climes, the etymological portion of the book, subjoined in each instance to the explanatory, will be fairly estimated as at least a laudable attempt to supply a deficiency in the lexicography of Europe.

ΠΕΡΙ Δ' ΑΛΛΩΝ ΦΑΣΙ ΓΕΝΕΣΘΑΙ.

Hom.



## PART II.

It is by the just and skilful application of old rules to new cases, that we make advances in knowledge. Such rules are for the most part distinguished both for comprehension and simplicity. What can be more pre-eminently so, for both these characteristic qualities, than the famed one of Newton—"That no more causes of phænomena are to be admitted than are necessary to explain them?"

It was by employing this rule in his reasoning against the doctrine of innate ideas, that Locke established, by "unanswerable argument," a truth, which had before subsisted only in the form of an assertion.

If, however, we make advances by the use of these rules, we as certainly terminate our progress when we cease to apply them. Locke ceased to apply that very rule by which he had been enabled to triumph over a long-cherished error—1st, When he proposed his doctrine of abstract and complex ideas; and 2dly, when he adopted the scholastic dogma, that "Is, and Is NOT, are the general marks of the *mind*, *affirming* and *denying*."\*

Upon the former topic enough has been said by other writers: upon the latter my earnestness in behalf of Philology compels me to hazard a brief comment. We never think of describing the dissection of a human body to be an act, an operation, of the human mind. We call it, and properly call it, Chir-urgery, or Surgery—a manual operation; an operation of the hand: the hand and the knife, (that complex apprehension, as the Logical Professors of Oxford would still teach us to call it,) are the instruments; they move, they act, they operate. The mind undoubtedly perceives, superintends, and directs, every movement, act, and operation: equally so is it the ruler of every voluntary motion—

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\* On Hum. Und. b. iii. c. 7.

of mastication, of deglutition;—these however we assign to their appropriate organs. Apply this to the mind, and its instrument—language. Could the mind, “languageless,” affirm or deny? Is not language the indispensable instrument; the moving, acting, operating instrument? If it be—affirmation and negation are operations of language.

If these observations be just, Logic itself requires a foundation far different from that upon which it so mainly rests—as in the Oxford “COMPENDIUM,” so in the “ELEMENTS” prescribed by the University of London to Candidates for honours in the Faculty of Arts. That foundation Philology must lay. And the University will soon be convinced that the study of Grammar or Philology is an indispensable preliminary to Logic. They will, I think, act wisely if they return to the Trivium of the Schools; \* not, indeed, to treat the different branches after the manner of the Schools, but in such a manner as to ensure the attainment of “another sort of logic and critic, than what we have been hitherto acquainted with.”†

To proceed to my more immediate purpose. No rule is more plain or more generally admitted, than that all causes are adapted and commensurate to their effects. And, as speech is the immediate effect of organic powers, common to all men of all ages and all countries of the world, it does not seem to have required any very extraordinary stretch of philosophical curiosity to institute an inquiry into the connexion of the one with the other, as into the connexion of cause and effect. Skinner and Wachter have both recognised some words, and those the parents of a numerous and powerful progeny, as sprung from this physical origin: and the President de Brosses, nearly three-quarters of a century ago, presented to the world an entire work on the Mechanical Formation of Speech.‡

De Brosses lays down the principles upon which he proposes to construct his theory with great formality, and with much perspicuity and precision. He may be said to have proved, what Skinner

\* Grammar, Logic, and Rhetoric.

† Locke, b. iv. c. 21.

‡ In the year 1765. Reprinted at Paris in the ninth year of the Republic. The work appears to have been well known and highly valued by Bp. Burgess and Horne Fooke.

and Wachter had before affirmed as their belief; \* but, as far as the theory is concerned, he does not appear to have made any advance. The reason of his failure seems to be this: he ceased to apply his own principles; he deserted them when the first difficulty presented itself. If those principles were correctly urged to establish the origin of the names appropriated in so many languages to the male and female parent, he ought to have continued to urge them, for the purpose of showing that every distinct organic utterance must have been a name, a word; must have had a meaning; and he ought to have prosecuted his inquiry, in search at least, if not to the discovery, of those words.

If the organic utterances represented by the characters 'B' and 'M' had a distinct meaning, so had each organic utterance represented by each other character or letter of the alphabet.

If the organic utterances 'B' and 'M' still subsist as words having a distinct meaning, so in all probability does every other organic utterance, represented by its respective character, 'C,' 'G,' 'D,' 'T,' &c. throughout the alphabet; and, to the discovery of these words, the researches of this very learned and ingenious writer ought to have been invariably directed.

It is to this object, that in a Preliminary Essay, accompanying the NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY, in two quarto volumes, I think I may venture to say, I have steadily adhered.

It is not necessary for me to repeat here, what I have argued there. In speaking of each (consonantal) letter as it occurred, (in this book,) I have suggested certain results of my researches; and, under certain words in the Dictionary, references will occur to awaken the attention of the reader to the subject, to admonish him that it may be worthy of his serious pursuit, and to stimulate his zeal by producing some slight evidence that success may be within his attainment.

With respect to the names of these consonantal letters, I must observe, that we pronounce some,—those commonly called Mutes, with the vocal breathing audible *before* the action of those organs which are necessary to the pronunciation of the letter, as *ef*, *el*, &c.; and others—with the vocal breathing audible *after* the organic

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\* See Ch. vi. § 11, et seq.

action, as *be*, *ce*, (*ke*,) &c.\* Each and every of them requires, however, for its complete utterance, a breathing (precedent), a closure or collision of some of the organs of speech, and an apertion or separation of them, with a breathing (subsequent). Thus, each and every of those breathings may correspond with each and every of the sounds represented by the letters, *a*, *e*, *o*, *u*. Let this mode of pronunciation be applied in reading the following table, in which the cognate letters are arranged together:—

$$\left. \begin{matrix} a \\ e \\ o \\ u \end{matrix} \right\} b, p, f, v :—c (\kappa), g (\gamma) :—d, t :—l, m, n, r, x (ecs, egz) :—s, z. \left\{ \begin{matrix} a \\ e \\ o \\ u \end{matrix} \right.$$

We thus become acquainted with a class of words, upon which I would impose the name of Convertible Radicals: occurring in the same, and also in different languages; *e. g.* L. *Ab*; Eng. *Be* or *bi*; Gr. *Ik-eiv*, *ki-eiv*, to *co-me*, to *go*. L. *Am-are*, Gr. *Ma-eiv*. I must refer for a fuller exposition to the Essay; and also to the different Letters in the Dictionary, for further instances of Literal Radicals.

The sum of my conclusions is this:—

*B* 1. There are the Labials *B* and *M*, with the Cognates of the  
*P* former, *P*, *F*, *V*,—in all, five of our acknowledged consonants,  
*F* accounted for;—as the first articulate audible indications of  
*V* the existence of a sentient being;—as giving names correla-  
*M* tively to sentient beings;—as denoting their primary sensa-  
tions, and motions or actions.

*C* 2. There are the cognate pairs *C* (*K*), *G* (*Γ*), and *D*, *T*, with  
*G* the nasal *N*, denoting the three distinct modes of action,  
*D* effecting increase;—solid, superficial and numerical; with  
*T* primary sensations, and motions or actions, immediately  
*N* deduced from them.

*L* 3. There is then the Liquid, as it is called, *L*, which denotes  
position,—relative to the erect position of the human body.

*R* 4. There is next, *R*, which denotes position,—relative to the  
structure and form of the human body. And lastly,

*S* 5. *S* and *Z*; to *seize*, to *cheese*; to *see*, to *say*:—to take  
*Z* or perceive; to take, to teach (to another).†

\* It is worthy of remark, that our terminations *ed*, *en*, *er*, *eth*, &c. were not only written with the different vowels, thus, *ad*, *id*, *od*, *an*, *in*, &c.; but were also written *de*, *ne*, *the*.

† See each of the Letters in the Dictionary.

It may lessen our reluctance to believe that means apparently so scanty should be adequate to the production of a structure so complex and multiform as human language, if we reflect, that all the operations of numerical, algebraical, and geometrical calculation or computation *may* be performed by the instrumentality of two simple signs: and that, by the instrumentality of two simple and of two complex signs, aided by a few collective formulæ, they are actually performed; and that thus discoveries so stupendous in the natural or physical sciences have been accomplished.\*

More than this concise exposition I do not imagine to be here required of me;—for more than this is not necessary, either to the use of the Dictionary, or to understand my meaning, when I speak of the Letters as Literal Roots.

The discussion falls peculiarly within the province of writers upon “Comparative Philology;” it involves questions which demand a solution, previous to, or at least in inseparable alliance with, the prosecution of their speculations into the affinities of language. To their considerate investigation I fervently recommend it; begging them to bear in mind,—a fact that seems too generally to be disregarded,—that radical affinities, or even radical identities, are not alone sufficient to prove an immediate derivation. I must also beg of them to keep carefully in view, in all their reasonings,—1. That these primary organic or elemental sounds would form the monosyllabic words of ancient tongues: 2. That these sounds or words, though of themselves few in number, become, by the operations of combination and permutation, sufficiently numerous to supply the infinitesimal diversities of all the languages of the earth: 3. That with respect to the Prefixes and Suffixes, more especially, their fewness renders it matter rather of reasonable expectation than of surprise, that they should present themselves conspicuously in distant languages:

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\* Hobbes (and his words deserve to be well weighed by modern Professors of Logic) writes thus:—“Per ratiocinationem autem intelligo computationem. Computatio vero est plurium rerum simul additarum summam colligere; vel una re ab alia detracta, cognoscere residuum. Ratiocinari igitur idem est, quod addere et subtrahere, vel si quis adjungat his multiplicare, et dividere, non abnuam: cum multiplicatio idem sit quod æqualium additio; divisio quod æqualium quoties fieri subtractio. Recidit itaque ratiocinatio omnis ad duas operationes animi—additionem et subtractionem.”—*Computatio sive Logica*, pt. i. c. 1.

4. That the simple personal pronouns (so called) are the same organic or elemental sounds or words—so, few in number; and that they in different languages being required and employed for the same necessary purposes—both in their individuate character—distinguishing persons,—and in their incorporate capacity—forming the personal terminations of verbs—may reasonably be expected to retain, under every variety of change, distinguishable features of a common origin.

It is proper for me still to mention, that in proposing my Etymologies I have been somewhat bolder in this Volume than I had dared to be in my larger Work. Exercise having given me, as I presume, a greater portion of dexterity in the management of my weapons, I have felt less deficient in courage to use them.

I have in a variety of instances referred with greater confidence to Gothic roots for Latin words: and I have felt myself the more satisfied in so doing, because I have almost uniformly found that where I have so done, the etymologists, if not admitting themselves to be wholly dissatisfied with their own conclusions, had abundant reason to do so.

I have been bolder in my references to primal radicals, in cases where it would be rash to contend for an immediate etymological descent; and have thus been enabled to put more frequently to the test the result of a change of the cognate letters in different tongues. I have pursued the same course in applying to the decomposition of compound words the fact of which I have spoken under certain letters, (*B* and *C*, for instance,) namely, that those letters are significant prefixes; and that when prefixed they readily unite in pronunciation with certain succeeding consonants.

For all my offences in so doing, and for many too serious offences of omission and commission, both in this and in my former Work, I must be content to throw myself upon the equitable censure of the Public.

END OF PREFACE.

## PAST TENSES:

FORMED BY CHANGE OF THE CHARACTERISTIC VOWEL OR  
DIPHTHONG.

In English (or Anglo-Saxon) the past tense is formed by changing the characteristic vowel or diphthong; and this past tense was also commonly used as a past participle: \* it was also participialized by the addition of *ed* or *en* indifferently: and besides these, they formed this past participle by adding these terminations *ed*, *en*, to the verb itself; and these past participles they again used as a past tense.

B. Jonson distributed our verbs into two conjugations: "the first fetching the time past from the present, by adding *ed*:" and this he said was "the most usual forming of the word."

The second,† turning the present into time past by the change of the letters, namely of vowels only—that is, either of simple vowels or diphthongs,—or of consonants also.

Professor Grimm has distributed the Teutonic verbs into two classes, mainly corresponding with the conjugations of B. Jonson. Those of the first conjugation (to which our grammarians give the name of *regular*) constitute Grimm's *weak* class; and those of the second (to which our grammarians give the name of *irregular*,—with how little propriety will appear from what is above stated) constitute Grimm's *strong* class: and he considers this mode of inflexion the more ancient of the two.

But—1. How is it that time past can (to use the expression of B. Jonson) be fetched from the present by adding *ed*? (Is there a present time in the verb from which it can be fetched?) 2. How can the mere change of one vowel into another effect a change of time present into past; or by any means effect a denotation of time? That earnestness in behalf of Philology which I have already professed, impels me to hope that these questions will hereafter be brought within the studies of candidates for Matriculation at the University of London.

It is not usual to introduce into Dictionaries the past tenses or participles which appertain to B. Jonson's first conjugation: but those of the second usually are inserted; and as such is not the case in the present work, a list of them is here given. Some contracted forms are intermixed, marked \*.

Abode,	abide.	Crew,	crow.
Bore, born,	bear.	*Crept,	creep.
Bore, borne,	bear.	Durst,	dare.
Began, (began,)	begin.	Dolve,	delve.
Beheld,	behold.	Dug,	dig.
Besought,	beseech.	Did, done,	do.
Bade, (bod),	bid.	Drank, (dronk,)	drink.
Bound, (bond,)	bind.	Drove,	drive.
Bit, (bote,)	bite.	Ate,	eat.
*Bled,	bleed.	Fell,	fall.
Blew,	blow.	*Fed,	feed.
Broke,	break.	*Felt,	feel.
*Bred,	breed.	Forbade, (forbod),	forbid.
Brought,	bring.	Fought,	fight.
Bought,	buy.	Found, (fond,)	find.
Caught,	catch.	*Fled,	flee.
Chid, (chode,)	chide.	Flew, (flow,)	fly.
Chose,	choose.	Flung, (flong,)	fling.
Clave,	cleave.	Forsook,	forsake.
Clove, clave, cleft,	cleave.	Froze,	freeze.
Clung, (clong,)	cling.	Freighted, fraught, freight.	
Clambe, clomb,	climb.	Gat, got,	get.
Clad,	clothe.	Gave, (gove,)	give.
Came,	come.	(Glode,)	glide.

\* Dr. Lowth, not being aware of this, condemns such expressions as *I had wrote*, *it was wrote*, in Addison and writers of his time, as encroachments: they were assuredly not so then; that is, not encroachments upon usage, whatever they might be now:—a contrary usage having long prevailed.

† He arranges words of this second conjugation under three divisions, by his editors improperly called—conjugations.



Ground,	grind.	*Sped,	speed.
Grew,	grow.	Spun, (spon,) span,	spin.
*Had,	have.	Sprang, sprung,	} spring.
Hung,	hang.	(sprong,)	
Hove,	heave.	Stood,	stand.
*Hid,	hide.	Stole,	steal.
Hete, hote,	hight.	Stove,	stave.
Held,	hold.	Straught, streight,	stretch.
Knew,	know.	Stuck, stock, stoke,	stick.
*Led,	lead.	Stung, (stong,)	sting.
*Left,	leave.	Stunk, stank,	} stink.
Lay, lain, lien,	lie.	(stonk,)	
*Lit,	light.	Strode, strid,	stride.
*Lost,	lose.	Strung,	string.
*Made,	make.	Strove,	strive.
*Met,	meet.	Struck, (stroke,)	strike.
Molt,	melt.	Swore, sware,	swear.
*Pent,	pen.	Swollen,	swell.
Reft,	reave.	Swam, swum,	} swim.
Rode, rid,	ride.	(swom,)	
Rang, rung, (rong,)	ring.	Swang, (swong,)	} swing.
Rived, (rove,)	rive.	swung.	
Ran, (ronne,)	run.	(Swonk,)	swink.
Rose,	rise.	Took,	take.
Saw,	see.	Taught,	teach.
Sought,	seek.	Tore, tare,	tear.
Seethed, sod,	seethe.	Told,	tell.
Sold,	sell.	Thought,	think.
Shook,	shake.	Throve,	thrive.
Shore,	shear.	Threw,	throw.
Shone,	shine.	Trod,	tread.
*Shod,	shoe.	Woke,	wake.
*Shot,	shoot.	Wore,	wear.
Shrunk, (shronk,)	} shrink.	Wove, woven,	weave.
shrank,		Would, (woll,)	} will.
Shrove,	shrive.	woled,	
Sang, sung, (song,)	sing.	Won,	win.
Sank, sunk, (sonk,)	sink.	Wound, (wond,)	wind.
Slew, slain,	slay.	(Wot)	wit.
Slid, (slode,)	slide.	Wot, wote,	woot.
Slang, (along,)	} sling.	Wrok-en,	wreak.
slung.		Wrang, wrong,	wring.
Slank, slunk,	slink.	Writ, wrote,	write.
Smote,	smite.	Yold,	yield.
Spoke, spake,	speak.		

### A SYNOPTICAL TABLE OF ENGLISH ELEMENTARY SOUNDS.\*

" THIS may be the place to remark the extreme imperfection of our language in its representation of vowels and consonants. We have six letters which we call vowels, each of which, however, represents a variety of Sounds quite distinct from each other; and while each encroaches on the functions of the rest, a great many very good simple vowels are represented by binary or even ternary combinations. On the other hand,

\* Extracted from "AN ESSAY ON SOUND" by SIR JOHN HENSCHEL;—first published, I believe, in the Encyclopædia Metropolitana; and reprinted here with a few corrections communicated by the Author.

some single vowel letters represent true diphthongs, (as the long sound of *i* in *alike*, and that of *u* in *rebut*,) consisting of two distinct simple vowels pronounced in rapid succession; while, again, most of what we call diphthongs are simple vowels, as *bleat*, *thief*, *lead*, &c. This will render an enumeration of our English elementary Sounds, as they really exist in our language, no matter how written, not irrelevant. We have therefore assembled, in the following synoptical table, sufficient examples of each to render evident their nature; accompanied with occasional instances of the corresponding Sounds in other languages. The syllables which contain the Sounds intended to be instanced are printed in italics, where words of more than one syllable are instanced.

1. { — Rook; Julius; Rude; Poor; Tomb; Wound; Wig; Fruit; Ouvrir (Fr.)  
    { Good; Cushion; Cuckoo; Rund (Ger.); Gusto (It.)
2. Spurt; Assert; Dirt; Virtue, Dove; Double; Blood; Learn.
3. Hole; Toad.
4. { — All; Caught; Sought; Broth; Broad.  
    { Hot; Comical; Kommen (Ger.)
5. Hard; Braten (Ger.); Charlatan (Fr.)
6. Laugh; Task.
7. Lamb; Fan; That.
8. Hang; Bang; Twang.
9. Hare; Hair; Heir; Were; Pear; Hier (Fr.); Lehren (Ger.)
10. Lame; Tame; Crane; Faint; Layman; Mème (Fr.); Staächen (Ger.)
11. Lemon; Dead; Said; Any; Every; Friend; Besser (Ger.); Eloigner (Fr.)
12. Liver; Diminish; Persevere; Believe; Sturgeon.
13. Peep; Leave; Believe; Yoke; Ycleped; Sieben (Ger.); Coquille (Fr.)
14. S; Sibilus; Cipher; the last vowel and the first consonant.

#### TRUE DIPHTHONGS.

1. Life. The Sounds No. 5 and 13, or No. 2 and 13, slurred as rapidly as possible, produce our English *i*, which is a real diphthong.
2. Brow; Plough; Laufen (Ger.) The vowel sound No. 5 quickly followed by No. 1.
3. Oil. Käsen (Ger.); No. 4 succeeded by No. 13.
4. Rebut; Yew; You. No. 13 succeeded by No. 1.
5. Yoke. No. 13 succeeded by No. 3.
6. Young; Yearn; Hear; Hers. No. 13 succeeded by No. 2, more or less rapidly.

“ The consonants present equal confusion. They may be generally arranged in three classes—*sharp* Sounds, *flat* ones, and indifferent or *neutral*; the former two having a constant relationship or parallelism to each other; thus:—

**SHARP CONSONANTS.**—S. *sell, cell*; σ (as we will here denote it), *shame, sure, schirm* (Ger.); & *thing*; P. *fright, enough, phantom*; K. *king, coin, quiver*; T. *talk*; P. *papa*.

**FLAT CONSONANTS.**—Z. *zenith; casement*; ç. *pleasure; jardin* (Fr.); & the *th* in the words *the, that, thou*; V. *vile*; G. *good*; D. *duke*; B. *babe*.

**NEUTRAL CONSONANTS.**—L. *lily*; M. *mamma*; N. *nanny*; v. *hang*; to which we may add the nasal N in *gan, Ætna, Dnieper*, (which, however, is not properly an English Sound); R. *rattle*; H. *hard*.

**COMPOUND CONSONANTS.**—C, or Tσ. *church, cicerone* (It.), and its corresponding flat sound J. or Dç. *jest, gender*; X. *extreme, Xerxes*; ξ. *exasperate, exalt, Xerxes*; &c. &c.

“ We have here a scale of 13 simple vowels and 21 simple consonants, 34 in all; which are the fewest letters with which it is possible to write English. But on the other hand, with the addition of two or three more vowels, and as many consonants, making about 40 characters in all, every known language might probably be effectually reduced to writing, so as to preserve an exact correspondence between the writing and pronunciation; which would be one of the most valuable acquisitions, not only to philologists but to mankind; facilitating the intercourse between nations, and laying the foundation of the first step towards a universal language, one of the great desiderata at which mankind ought to aim by common consent.”

*Obs.*—The gross redundancies and deficiencies of our Alphabet are notorious; and the omnifarious irregularities of our pronunciation—national and provincial—are equally so. And yet it is through the medium of this Alphabet, and under the influence of this pronunciation—that we are introduced to an acquaintance with languages never before reduced to writing. And this by men, acting upon no preconceived uniformity of system, but each guided by his own ear, and pursuing his own method of presenting to the eye, what his ear has heard. Much mischief, totally unforeseen by the authors of it, and for which it will be difficult to find a remedy, has already been done, and will still be done. Some good may perhaps be effected by calling attention to the subject. And this call will be more likely to be listened to, when I add that the Author of the preceding Synopsis very zealously unites in my desire to raise it.

## TERMINATIONS.

### I. Those employed in inflecting different parts of Speech.

1. *Substantive*.—We form a genitive or possessive case by adding *s* to the substantive; formerly written *es*,\* and more anciently *is* and *ys*.  
Wallis calls this a possessive adjective, denying to our substantive any difference of cases.  
The same *es* forms the plural of substantives. We have a few also in *en*,\* (more anciently written *in*, *yn*, and *un*;) we had more, and in some cases both *es* and *en* were used.  
B. Jonson calls those in *es*, substantives of the first declension; and those in *en*, of the second.
2. *Adjective*.—For comparison of adjectives we use *er*\* and *est*.\*
3. *Pronouns*.—Besides the above genitive termination *es* (or *se*), we have in the oblique case *em* or *im*.
4. *Verbs*.—We form the second person singular by adding *est*; the third, by *es* or *eth*, also formerly written *the*: the persons of the plural in former times, till about the time of Hen. VIII., by *en* (or *ne*).

### II. Those employed in forming Words.

1. *Of English Origin*.—*Ed*, *en*, and *ig*, are our peculiar adjective terminations; the two former are also participial terminations.  
Other adjectives are compound words; *e.g.* those ending in *full*, *less*, *ly*, (contracted from *like*), *ish*, *some*, *wise*, *ward*.
2. *Adverbs*.—These we form by the terminations *ly* and *wise*.
3. *Substantives of English Origin*.—Our common terminations for the agent are *er*, *ster* (*ester*, or *yster*); and for the action, *ing*† (the A. S. *ung*).  
*The Diminutives*:—*let*, *et*; *dle*, *tle*, *le*; *kin*, *ling*.  
*The Compounds*:—*dom*, *hood*, or *head*, *ness*, *ship*, (also *monger*, *ricker*, *wick*.)  
Add to these—substantive nouns—formed upon our past participles;—and upon the third person singular of the pres. indicative—ending in *th*.
4. *Adjectives, from the Greek*.—*ac*, *ic*.
5. *Adjectives, from the Latin*.—*ble*, (*able*, *eble*, *ible*, contr. *ile*), *ac-eous*, *ac-ious*, *ic-ious*, *oc-ious*; *al*; *an*, *ane*, *any*; *en*, *ene*, *ine*; *and*, *end*; *ant*, *ent*; *ar*, *ary*, *arious*, *ory*, *orious*; *ate*, *ete*, *ite*; *ous*, *ouse*, *ose*; *ure*, and *ive*.‡

\* This mark denotes that the termination is applied to other purposes.

† Dr. Whately is aware, that we have two terminations in *ing*, which ought to be carefully distinguished; but not adverting to the origin of this, from the A. S. forming substantives, and consequently general terms, he gives to this class of words the title of *INFINITIVE*.

‡ It may be proper to remark here, that we have only *FUTURE* and *VENTURE*, from the Latin in *urus*; and a very scanty supply of the Latin in *dus*.—*Legend*, *Reverend*, *Dividend*, *Præbend*, *Memorandum*; and a few of our own coinage,—*Deodand*, *Multiplicand*, *Sutrahend*, and *Credenda*.

6. *Substantives, from the Latin.*—ACY, AGE, AL; ANCE, ANCY; AR, ARY, ER, ERY; OR, OUR, ORY; BLE; IVE; MEN, MENT, MONY; ION, TY, IX, ESS.

7. *Substantives, from the Greek.*—IC, ISM, IST.

8. *Verb, from the Latin.*—FY. And

9. *Verb, from the Greek.*—IZE.

It is not necessary to enumerate the Prefixes, which we have adopted from the Latin and Greek. Our own are, A, BE, EN, FORE, MIS, NON, OUT, OVER, UN, UP, WITH.

The Etymology and Explanation of both prefixes and terminations will be found in the Dictionary.

The terminations are the materials for the formation of that class of words, which, in the Preface, are distinguished by the name of Sub-derivative. It is by their aid that great addition has been continually made, is still making, and will hereafter be made, to the copiousness of our vocabulary.

It may be remarked, that to our own adjective terminations FULL, LESS—to those from the Latin, *ous, ive*—it is the habit of our language to add our adverbial and substantive terminations *ly* and *ness*; and it may fairly be concluded, that to do this is allowable in all cases, unless an especial reason should appear to the contrary. Our vocabulary, authenticated by the usage of approved writers, though very copious, seems still to be deficient in this respect; but no sensible writer will hesitate to use his own understanding, and let his own discretion guide him. His ear must not be disregarded. It will direct him in the choice of terminations, when two of equal force present themselves. I may add, that no writer of the present era has hesitated; and that numerous words, which will stand the test of time, may be found in the pages of our contemporaries, which ought hereafter to be collected and preserved for the columns of our dictionaries.\* This observation applies to other terminations, and also to our prefixes.

N.B.—In general these terminations are added to the entire word; except—

1.—Silent *e* final is omitted before terminations beginning with a vowel; e. g. *Abate, abat-er; compile, compil-er*: so also *Blam-able, &c. &c.* but *not peac-able, courag-ous, &c.*; *c* and *g* would change their sound.

2.—An accentuated consonant final is repeated, if the accent be retained; so also sometimes an unaccented, i. e. *when* it is pronounced; e. g. *Abèt, abèt-tor; abhòr, abhòr-rer*; and *Travel, travel-ler; libel, libel-lous*.

3.—The final *y* is changed into *i*, before every other vowel than *i*, except when the *y* itself is preceded by a vowel; e. g. *Carry, carr-i-eth; play, play-eth*; but not *carr-i-ing*: and, to avoid the same repetition of *i*, we write *Tie, ty-ing, &c. &c.* Before terminations beginning with a consonant, *y* is changed into *i*; as, *Happy, happ-ily*.

In *Judg-ment, abridg-ment, acknowledg-ment, (lodg-ment?)* it is not unusual to omit the final *e*, the *d* being allowed to soften the succeeding *g*. The Fr. in their corruption, *Juger, jugement*, dropt the *d* of the It. *Giudicare, giudicamento*, (from the L. *Judicare*,) and our ancestors followed their example, (see *Judge*); but the *d* soon gained its present place. In the other words it is altogether an intruder, admitted, perhaps, for the sake of uniformity.

## LIST OF WORDS REFERRED TO, Page vi.

Abstinent,	see abstain.	Aperient,	see apert.
Abrase,	„ abrade.	Ascription,	„ ascribe.
Access,	„ accede.	Asquint,	„ askance.
Acescent,	„ acid.	Assumpt, &c.	„ assume.
Acquest,	„ acquire.	Astringe,	„ astrict.
Adjunct,	„ adjoin.	Attour,	„ attire.
Admissible,	„ admit.	Bannition,	„ banish.
Agaze,	„ agast.	Bibulous,	„ bib.
Allicient,	„ allect.	Calidity,	„ calefy.
Allusion,	„ allude.	Canzon,	„ cant.
Amicable,	„ amiable.	Capacious, &c.	„ capable.
Amplify,	„ ample.	Capreol,	„ caper.
Annunciate,	„ announce.	Carnefy,	„ carnalize.

\* But which were, from necessity, not collected for either of the New English Dictionaries.

Cassate,	see	cash (to annul).	Florescous,	see	floral.
Castrensial,	"	castrametation.	Food,	"	feed.
Catechumen,	"	catechise.	Fool,	"	folly.
Cavalry,	"	cavalier.	Friction,	"	fricace.
Caustic,	"	cauterize.	Gelatinous,	"	gelly.
Cecutiency,	"	cecility.	Gimal, }	"	gemel.
Cession, &c.	"	cede.	Gimbal, }	"	
Celestial,	"	celestify.	Genital, }	"	generate.
Censual,	"	cense.	Genitive, }	"	
Centry,	"	centinel.	Glaze,	"	glass.
Chanson,	"	chant.	Gozzard,	"	goose.
Cherisance,	"	cherish.	Gratiosity,	"	grace.
Choice,	"	choose.	Gravid, }	"	grave.
Circular, &c.	"	circle.	Graveolent, }	"	
Citizen,	"	city.	Hete, }	"	hight.
Claritude, &c.	"	clarify.	Hote, }	"	
Cognoscence,	"	cognition.	Imposture,	"	impose.
Colloquy, &c.	"	collogua.	Impulse,	"	impel.
Comic,	"	comedy.	Implicate,	"	imply.
Commission, &c.	"	commit.	Incise,	"	incide.
Compulsion,	"	compel.	Inhesion,	"	inhere.
Concession,	"	concede.	Inquest,	"	inquire.
Concrescence,	"	concrete.	Intense,	"	intend.
Condite,	"	condiment.	Invict,	"	invincible.
Confitent,	"	confess.	Junction,	"	join.
Conjunction, &c.	"	conjoin.	Jocose, &c.	"	joke.
Continent, &c.	"	contain.	Knoll,	"	knell.
Contention,	"	contend.	Knot,	"	knit.
Copple,	"	cop.	Laminated,	"	lamellar.
Corrigible,	"	correct.	Laic,	"	lay.
Culprit,	"	culpable.	Leguleian, }	"	legal.
Death,	"	dead.	Legist, }	"	
Deception, &c.	"	deceive.	Lore,	"	lere.
Decision, &c.	"	decide.	Life,	"	live.
Decretal, &c.	"	decrea.	Losel,	"	lorel.
Deism, &c.	"	deify.	Mattress,	"	mat.
Delusion, &c.	"	delude.	Meath,	"	mead.
Denunciate,	"	denounce.	Medley,	"	meddle.
Despection,	"	despicable.	Mirth,	"	merry.
Devout,	"	devote.	Mersion,	"	merge.
Disapprobation,	"	disapprove.	Misdeed,	"	misdo.
Disproof,	"	disprove.	Missificate,	"	missal.
Doctor,	}	docible.	Mo,	"	more.
Document, &c.			Monest,	"	monish.
Dolour,	"	dole.	Moon,	"	month.
Dorture,	"	dormant.	Mortress, }	"	mortar.
Earth,	"	ear, v.	Mortrew, }	"	
Efficacy, &c.	"	effect.	Mote,	"	might.
Efferous,	"	effierce.	Motion, &c.	"	move.
Effort,	"	efforce.	Moun,	"	mowe.
Eligible,	"	elect.	Mokel, }	"	much.
Elision,	"	elide.	Muckle, }	"	
Embrasure,	"	embrace.	Noisome,	"	noy.
Emersion,	"	emerge.	Nostril,	"	nose.
Enmity,	"	enemy.	Option,	"	optative.
Enunciate,	"	enounce.	Ordinal, &c.	"	ordain.
Entrance,	"	enter.	Ought,	"	owe.
Equation,	"	equal.	Pallid,	"	pale.
Evince,	"	evict.	Papist,	"	papa.
Exemplify, &c.	"	example.	Partition, }	"	part.
Excess,	"	exceed.	Parture, }	"	
External, &c.	"	exterior.	Peise,	"	poise.
Fabulist,	"	fable.	Pedage,	"	peage.
Famulative,	"	familiar.	Percipient,	"	perceive.
Finish, &c.	"	fine.	Petit,	"	petty.

Piety,	see	pious.	Sherd,	see	shear.
Pileosity,	"	pile.	Shot,	"	shoot.
Pillion,	"	pillow.	Shrift,	"	shrive.
Posture,	"	position.	Slaver, }	"	slab.
Price,	"	prize.	Slubber, }	"	
Proud,	"	pride.	Snot,	"	snite.
Profundity,	"	profound.	Sompnour,	"	summon.
Proof,	"	prove.	Sonnet,	"	sing.
Propose, &c.	"	propone.	Sorrow,	"	sore.
Propriety,	"	proper.	Soniferous,	"	sonorous.
Propulse, &c.	"	propel.	Soth,	"	sooth.
Puncture, &c.	"	pungent.	Soup,	"	sup.
Puritan,	"	pure.	Spatiate,	"	space.
Purpureal,	"	purple.	Spattle, }	"	
Qualmire,	"	quag.	Speet, }	"	spit.
Querimony,	"	querulous.	Spokesman,	"	speak.
Quibble,	"	quip.	Spial,	"	spy.
Quod,	"	quoth.	Spiculated,	"	spike.
Rapture,	"	rap.	Spiration,	"	spirit.
Rebullition,	"	reboil.	Splutter,	"	split.
Recess,	"	recede.	Statism,	"	state.
Recourse,	"	recur.	Stave,	"	staff.
Redundant,	"	redound.	Strife,	"	strive.
Refluent,	"	reflow.	Susplicable, }	"	
Refusion,	"	refund.	Suspicion, }	"	suspect.
Regent,	"	regal.	Swobber,	"	swab.
Regrade,	"	regress.	Tabid,	"	tabefy.
Reliquary,	"	relic.	Tenure,	"	tenant.
Remnant,	"	remain.	Tester, }	"	
Rendible, }	"		Testern, }	"	teston.
Rendition, }	"	render.	Tettish,	"	tetch.
Repulse, &c.	"	repel.	Theft,	"	thieve.
Repent (creeping),	"	reptile.	Tink,	"	ting.
Reproof,	"	reprove.	Tint, }	"	
Resonant,	"	resound.	Tinct, }	"	tinge.
Restrict, }	"		Tonsure,	"	tonsile.
Restraining, }	"	restrain.	Torrid,	"	torrefy.
Restive, }	"		Tragetour,	"	trajet.
Resty, }	"	rest.	Transient, }	"	
Retention, }	"		Transit, }	"	trance.
Retinue, }	"	retain.	Travel,	"	travail.
Rigour,	"	rigid.	Trial,	"	try.
Roscid,	"	roral.	Tutelage, }	"	
Ronyon,	"	royne.	Tutor, }	"	tuition.
Ruth,	"	rue.	Vacuity,	"	vacate.
Rutter,	"	rout.	Vanity,	"	vain.
Sacrosanct,	"	sacre.	Vitiate,	"	vice.
Safe,	"	save.	Violous,	"	violate.
Sale,	"	sell.	Visual,	"	visible.
Saliance,	"	sally.	Unify, }	"	
Salsuginous,	"	saline.	Unite, }	"	union.
Sanative, &c.	"	sane.	Voice,	"	vocable.
Sapour,	"	sapid.	Volitable,	"	volant.
Scum,	"	skim.	Usual,	"	use.
Secess,	"	secede.	West,	"	weave.
Segment,	"	sect.	Wex,	"	wax.
Sentient,	"	sense.	Widual,	"	widow.
Shelve,	"	shelf.	Wive,	"	wife.

## ABBREVIATIONS.

app. . . .	<i>applied.</i>
com. . . .	<i>commonly.</i>
comp. . . .	<i>composed, compounded.</i>
comps. . . .	<i>compounds.</i>
cons. . . .	<i>consequently.</i>
hyperb. . . .	<i>hyperbolically.</i>
diff. . . .	<i>differently.</i>
emph. . . .	<i>emphatically.</i>
esp. . . .	<i>especially.</i>
exp. . . .	<i>explains.</i>
freq. . . .	<i>frequently.</i>
frequent. . . .	<i>frequentative.</i>
gen. . . .	<i>generally.</i>
lit. . . .	<i>literally.</i>
orig. . . .	<i>originally.</i>
met. . . .	<i>metaphorically.</i>
part. . . .	<i>particularly.</i>
q. . . .	<i>quasi.</i>
qv. . . .	<i>quod vide.</i>
qd. . . .	<i>quasi dicat.</i>
subseq. . . .	<i>subsequently.</i>
<hr/>	
ad. . . .	<i>adjective.</i>
av. . . .	<i>adverb.</i>
co. . . .	<i>conjunction.</i>
int. . . .	<i>interjection.</i>
past p. . . .	<i>past participle.</i>
p. p. . . .	<i>present participle.</i>
plup. . . .	<i>pluperfect.</i>
pr. . . .	<i>preposition.</i>
pref. . . .	<i>prefix.</i>
pro. . . .	<i>pronoun.</i>
pron. . . .	<i>pronounced.</i>
pt. . . .	<i>participle.</i>
s. . . .	<i>substantive.</i>
term. . . .	<i>termination.</i>
v. . . .	<i>verb.</i>
v. . . .	<i>voce.</i>
<hr/>	
Beau. & F. . . .	<i>Beaumont and Fletcher.</i>
Cot. . . .	<i>Cotgrave.</i>
Jun. . . .	<i>Junius.</i>

Martin. . . .	<i>Martinius.</i>
Men. . . .	<i>Menage.</i>
Mins. . . .	<i>Minshew.</i>
Scal. . . .	<i>Scaliger.</i>
Shak. . . .	<i>Shakespeare.</i>
Sk. . . .	<i>Skinner.</i>
Som. . . .	<i>Somner.</i>
Spel. . . .	<i>Spelman.</i>
Tyrw. . . .	<i>Tyrwhitt.</i>
Var. . . .	<i>Varro.</i>
Voss. . . .	<i>Vossius.</i>
Wach. . . .	<i>Wachter.</i>
<hr/>	
Ar. . . .	<i>Arabic.</i>
A. S. . . .	<i>Anglo-Saxon.</i>
Bar. L. . . .	<i>{ Barbarous Latin (of bar- barous ages).</i>
C. B. . . .	<i>Celto-British.</i>
Cel. . . .	<i>Celtic.</i>
D. . . .	<i>Dutch.</i>
Dan. . . .	<i>Danish.</i>
D. N. . . .	<i>Dano-Norman.</i>
Fr. . . .	<i>French.</i>
Fr. Th. . . .	<i>Franco-Theotisca.</i>
Ger. . . .	<i>German.</i>
Go. . . .	<i>Gothic.</i>
Gr. . . .	<i>Greek.</i>
Heb. . . .	<i>Hebrew.</i>
It. . . .	<i>Italian.</i>
L. . . .	<i>Latin.</i>
Law L. . . .	<i>Law Latin.</i>
Moes. G. . . .	<i>Moeso-Gothic.</i>
Nor.-Eng. . . .	<i>Northern English.</i>
S. . . .	<i>Slavonian.</i>
Sans. . . .	<i>Sanscrit.</i>
Sax. . . .	<i>Saxon.</i>
Semi-Bar. . . .	<i>Semi-Barbarous.</i>
Sc. . . .	<i>Scotch.</i>
Sp. . . .	<i>Spanish.</i>
Su. Go. . . .	<i>Suio-Gothic.</i>
Sw. . . .	<i>Swedish.</i>
Syr. . . .	<i>Syriac.</i>

## ERRATA.

In v. ABSORB, transpose the two last subdivisions.		
AUTHENTICATE, ll. 7, 8,	read	-ALLY, -ALNESS.
JOY, . . . . l. 8,	—	-OUS-LY.
JUST, . . . . l. 14,	—	-ICE-SHIP.
MOMENT, . . . . l. 8,	—	-AN-Y.
PUNGE, . . . . l. 6,	—	-CTION.
SLIP, . . . . l. 8,	—	-ERNESS.
MEEK, . . . . l. 1,	—	MEEK, v. ° ad.
	l. 4,	— ENING. †
	l. 5,	— EN, v. †
PERCEIVE . . . . l. 4,	—	-ANCE.
POLISH, . . . . l. 10,	—	-ITE, ad. v. °
PRISM, . . . . l. 2,	—	-OID.



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## A

**A, AR.** The vowel *a* is framed by an emission of the breath betwixt the tongue and the concave of the palate, the tongue itself being put in a concave posture and removed from the palate. It is the first vocal sound uttered by infants, and is thus the first audible sign of life, (Gr. *A-ειν*, *ha-lare*, to breathe.)—*Ab*, the Lat. pr. is written, in other languages, with the cognate letters, *p*, *f*, *v*. Thus, in Go. *Af*; A. S. *Of*; D. Dan. and Sw. *Af*; Ger. *Ab*. The Gr. *Απο* is also written *ap*;—in the twelve tables *ab* is written *af*. *Ab*, and these cognates, are the written sign of the sound organically produced when the breathing (*a*) is intercepted by the closure of the lips. Correspondent to the L. *Ab* is the Eng. *By*, anciently written *be*, *bi*; and these are the written sign of the sound organically produced by prolonging the breathing after the apertion of the lips. These words, then, *ab*, *by*, as first organic sounds of living beings, are extended to denote *be-ing* generally; that *be-ing* or *bi-ding*, which any thing has, *being*; the beginning, source, origin, cause of *being*; that *be-ing* or *bi-ding* which, whence or from which, where or when, motion or action begins or commences. And thus we find *Ab*, *ab-a*, *ab-ba*, *ba*, *ba-ba*, *pa*, *papa*, *fa*, *va*, are applied to the *fa-ther* or *pa-rent*, the source of life, and that some are reciprocated to the child (the *babe*, the *boy*), from whom they are heard.

In Pers. *Ab* is *source*, generally. *A*, *aa*, *ea*, *ea*, or *ey*, has, in various languages, the same meaning. See AQUATIC.

*A*, says Wallis, is often put in composition for *at*, denoting existence in place; as, *a-bed*. But Tooke, and he confirms his opinion by sufficient authorities, thinks that *a* is, in such cases, a corruption of the A. S. *On*, meaning *in*; and thus, that *on dæg* has become *a day*; *on niht*, *a night*, &c. And hence, *a-dying*, *a-begging*, *a-hunting*, will be *on* or *in dying*; or *on* or *in* the act or state of *dying*, *begging*, or *hunting*.

In A. S. *a*, called by Lye, an initial aug-

## A B A

ment, is prefixed to numerous words in use without it. Some have descended to us both with and without the prefix, as, *abide*, *bide*, from A. S. *Abid-an*, *bid-an*; and others only without, as *bid*, *bite*, A. S. *Abidd-an*, *bidd-an*, *abit-an*, *bit-an*.

*A* or *an*, the English article, means *one* (less emphatically); also written in old English *o*, as, *o man*, *a man*.

A. S. *An*, *ane*; Sw. & Dan. *En*; D. *Een*; Ger. *Ein*.

*A-per se*, denoting preference or pre-eminence, is not unusual in our old poets.

**A, B, C**, the old English denomination of the Gr. *A*, *B*, (*alpha*, *beta*,) or the alphabet.

**A-BACK**, *av*. On back, backwards.

**ABACK**, *s*. or **ABACUS**. A square table, tablet, or trencher, app. to various purposes; (so called, because not originally standing on feet, but affixed to a wall.)

Fr. *Abacus*; It. & Sp. *-eo*; L. *Abacus*; Gr. *Αβαξ*; *a* (priv.), not, without, and *βασις*, a base or basis.

**ABACOT**. A cap of state, worn by the kings of England, adorned with two crowns.—*Spel*.

**AB-AFT**. On the aft, or hind part, (*sc.* of a ship.)

**AB-ALIENATE**, *v*. To alienate from: used by Abp. Sandys; but most common in civil law. Law L. *Ab-alienare*.

**A-BANDON**, *v. s*. Spenser and Mir. for *-ER*. Mag. wrote, *Aband*.

*-ING*. To band or bind, or put in bond-  
*-MENT*. age, (or in *bandon*, *qv.*); to stay or cause to stay or remain in—to leave in, to yield or give up to—a state of *bondage*, or entire subjection or subserviency: *gen.* —To give up to: and then, simply—To resign, to relinquish; to quit, to desert, to forsake, to renounce, to reject: and, thus, equivalent to—To banish.

Some ancient usages are obsolete. Thus —“He will *abandon* himself with all his might *well* for to do.”—*Chaucer*. “He

was abandoned to Christ's faith."—Gower. "That he might abandon (i. e. reject, drive away) them from him."—Udall. "You form reasons for your abandoning (i. e. quitting) the storms which threaten your own ruin."—Ford. "And Vortiger enforc't the kingdom to aband" (i. e. quit).—Spenser. "'Tis better for the enemies t' aband (i. e. drive away) quite from thy borders."—Mir. for Mag. "All pleasures quite and joyes he did aband" (i. e. quit).—Id.—This latter usage of *aband* is a common modern usage of *abandon*.

Etymologies various. A. S. *Abannan*, to denounce; *Ban*, to curse; *A'bandonner*, to give up to a proclamation; Fr. *Bandoun*, liberty; with others. —Men. and Wack. The Editor of Du Cange seems to guide to the true origin. The Low L. *Abandum* or *Abandonum* (he says), was understood of goods movable or immovable, in *pignus seu cautionem assignatis pro pecunia debita*. —Gal. *Garantis*. And further, that, dare in *abandonum*; ponere in *abandonum*; are expressions equivalent to, *opignerare, obligare*, to put in pawn or pledge, or under bond. Again; *Abandonum*, i. e. *sponsio seu obligatio*. Hence it may be inferred, that the A. S. *Bind-an*, vincire, obligare, to bind or oblige, is the root.

**A-BASE, v.** To put or bring low, to lower, -ING. to depress; to degrade, to humble, -MENT. to disgrace. (See ABASH.) Gower writes *Abesse*.

Fr. *Ab-baiser*; It. *-basare*; Sp. *Abazar*, depri- mere, deficere, de- or sub-mittere.

**A-BASH, v.** To abase; (met.) to depress, -MENT. to disgrace, to humble, to humi- -ING.\* liate; to appal. "Thei weren *abayschid* with a great stoneying."—Wiclif. See ABAWED. *Abasshe*, s. is found in Gower. \*Chaucer.

The p. t. and p. p. of *Abase* was anciently writ- ten *Abaisit, abayschid*; whence the word *Abash* appears to be formed. Un-

**A-BATE, v. s.** To beat or press down; to -MENT. cast down; to lower, to depress; -ER. to suppress; to degrade, to lessen; -IS. to diminish; to reduce.

*Abatis*—trees felled, and thrown in the way—is an old word.

Fr. *Abbat-re*; It. *-ere*; Sp. *Abatir*; A. S. *Beatan*, to beat. From Fr. *Abbatre*, to beat, has been re- cently introduced the s. *Abattoir*, a slaughter- house. Un-

**ABAWED,\*** i. e. Abashed.—\*Chaucer. Fr. *Esbahi*. See To ESBAY.

**ABBA, s.** Father. *Abbot*, the male, *abbess*, -ACY. the female—chief or head of a reli- -ESS. gious order, house, monastery.

-EY. Go. *Abā*; vir, maritus, man, husband; -OT. Heb. and other eastern tongues, *Abba*, fa- ther, (sc. the source of life. See A, An.) And *Abbas* was introduced (Sk.) into Europe from Syria with the Christian religion, whence *Abbot*, &c.

**AB-BREVIATE, v. s.** Orig. *A-b-*, as in Sp. -ION. To break or make short, concise; to -OR. shorten, to abridge; to bring or re- -URE. duce to a smaller space or compass, by breaking off or removing parts. See ABRIDGE.

It. *Abbreviare*; Sp. *Abreviar*; from L. *Brevis*, *breuiare*; Gr. *Bpaxus*; A. S. *Bræcan*, *abræcan*, to break.

**AB-DICATE, v.** To go from, quit or -ATION. leave, put away from, or deprive -ANT.\* of—that which has been possessed by law or right.

To resign (unconditionally, absolutely), to disclaim, to renounce, to dispossess.

\*Whitelock.

Fr. *Abdi-quer*; Sp. *-car*; It. & L. *Ab-dicare*, to go from a right. De-In-Pre-dicate.

**ABDOMINOUS, -AL. ad.** Pertaining to the belly, (*abdomen*.)

L. *Abdomen*, the part of the body covered (*Ab- ditum*, Voss.), the inner part of the belly.

**AB-DUCE, v. -TION.** To draw, bring, or take away from; to withdraw—(the eye, *Brown*.)

*Abduction* is app. to—the forcible taking away of a wife or child; and to common kidnapping. L. *Ab-ducere*, to lead from.

**A-BEAR,\* v.** App. to—the bearing or car- -ANCE. riage, deportment, conduct, or be- -ING.† haviour.—\*Spenser. †Fabyan.

**ABECEDARY, ABECE-DARIAN.** A term applied to those compositions whose parts are disposed in alphabetical order; also to a teacher of the rudiments of learning.

Fr. *Abécédaire*; It. & Sp. *-ario*.

**ABECHED.\*** "*Abbecher*, —to feed as birds do their young; to put into the mouth of."—Cot. \*Gower.

*Abched* (Sk.), seems (from the context in Gower) to be—*satisfied*: from the Fr. *Abbécher*, to feed (from *Bec*, the beak), as birds feed their young by inserting their beaks.

**ABED, av.** On bed.

**AB-ERRANCE,\* s.** A wandering from. -ATION. *Ab-erration* is app. to a change in -ING.\* the place of stars and planets. Also, (met.) to the errors or mistakes of the mind.—\*Brown.

L. *Ab-errare*, to stray or wander from.

**A-BET, v. s.** To better, to make better. -MENT. App. to the encouraging, inciting, -T-ER. assisting, supporting, aiding, caus- ing to beat, or become better. And thus—

To better, to aid, assist, support—the designs of.

D. *Bosten*, *betteren*; Ger. *Besseren*; A. S. *Beatan*, *melliorare*, *mellius reddere*.—Sk.

**ABEYANCE, s.** An inheritance hoped for, or expected; or rather expecting a new master or possessor.—Sk.

Probably from Fr. *Abbayer*, to hold or keep at bay or in expectation.

**AB-HOR, v.** (Met.) To dislike or detest, -R-ENT. to loath, to disdain, to abominate; -ENCE. to be averse from, opposed or con- -ER. trary to, inconsistent with.

Fr. *Ab-horror*; It. *-horrire*; Sp. *-horrecer*; L. *Ab- horrere*.

**A-BIDE, v.** To stay, or remain; to delay, -ANCE. to tarry, to dwell, to continue, to -ER. wait, to expect. To stay under, or -ING. support; to bear up against, or en- ABODE. dure,—with fortitude, good temper, kindness, hope, or the reverse.

A. S. *Abidan*, *bidan*; D. *Beyden*, to bide.  
*Abode*, s. formed upon *abode*, the p. p. of *abide*.

**ABIE**, *v.* is very variously written. By Chaucer, *Abegge*, *abeye*, *abie*; which Tyrwhitt says is Saxon, and means "To suffer for." In P. Plouhman, *Abegge*. In Gower, *Abeie*, *abedge*, *abidge*. In Chaucer, are found the part. *Abying*, *abien*, *abought*. And in Gower, also, *Abought*. Skinner adopts the verb, *To buy* (in preference to the A. S. *Abid-an*, to abide), as the more simple etymology. In Shakespeare, (*Mida. N. D.*) *Abide*, thus, should be *Aby*.

In all the examples that have occurred, "buy or pay for, dearly, cruelly, sorely," appears to be the meaning.

**ABJECT**, *ad. s. v.* The *v.*—To cast away, **-EDNESS**. to cast off or out, to cast down. **-ION**. "Repudiate and *abjected* out of the Frenche court."—*E. Hall*. **-LY**. "God *abjected* Saul."—*Sir T. Elyot*.

The *ad. ss.* and *av.* have a consequent application to that which is—

Base, lowly, servile, worthless, despicable, mean, contemptible.

Fr. *Ab-ject*; It. *jetto*; L. *Ab-ject-um*, p. p. of *ab-icere*, to cast, or throw away from, to cast down. *Ad-Com-De-Dia-E-In-Inter-Ob-Pro-Re-Sub-Tra-ject*.

**ABJURE**, *v.* To swear—(*sc.*) to go away **-ATION**. from, or leave; to disown, to dis**-MENT**. claim, to renounce (upon oath).

Fr. *Abjur-er*; Sp. *-er*; It. & L. *Abjurare*, to swear from, to forswear.

**AB-LACTATION**,\* *s.* A weaning from (*sc.*) the parent stock. App. (formerly) met. to a mode of grafting.—*Miller*.

Low L. *Ab-lactatus*. *Ab-lacte depulsus*, driven from the milk.

**AB-LAQUEATION**,\* *s.* L. *Ab-laqueatio*, from *Ab-laquare*, to dig about and lay bare the roots of trees.—*Evelyn*.

**AB-LATION**,\* *-ive*. A taking away, or depriving. *Ablative*, that can or may take away. "Where the heart is forestalled with misopinion, *ablative* directions are needful to unteach error, ere we can learn truth."—*Bp. Hall*. \**Bp. Taylor*.

Fr. *Ab-lation*; L. *Ab-latio*, (*ab-latus*, taken from.) *Di-E-II-Ob-Pro-Re-Sub-Super-Trans-late*.

**ABLE**, *ad. v.* To give force, power, **-LY**. strength; to strengthen, to **-ILITY**. empower; and, as we now **-LENESS**. say, to *enable*.

**-ILIMENT**.† The verb, *to able*, appears to have been in as common usage in ancient writers, as *to enable* is in modern, and with similar applications.—*Hable* and *Hability* are in the old writers as commonly found as *able* and *ability*.—*Golden Bole*. †*Ford*.

Ga. *Abel*, strength; L. *Fortis*, *potens*, *valens*. *Dis-Ea-In-Un-*

**AB-LEGATION**, *s.* A sending away, a dismissal, a dispersion.

L. *Ab-legatio*, from *Ab-legare*, to send away, to dismiss.

**AB-LUDE**,\* *v.* To play from, or out of tune; and, thus, to differ; to be unlike.

\**Bp. Hall*.—L. *Ab-ludere*, to play from.

**AB-LUTION**, *s.* A washing off or away from; cleansing, purifying.

*Ablution* is enumerated in B. Jonson's *Alchemist* as one of the "vexations of metals."

Fr. *Ablu-tion*; It. *-stons*; Sp. *-cion*; L. *Ab-lutio*, from *Ab-luere*, to wash from.

**AB-NEGATE**, *v.* The verb is used by **-ION**.\* Dr. Johnson under the *v. Abjure*, as **-OR**.† synonymous with it.

\**Hammond*. †*Sir E. Sandys*.

L. *Ab-negare* (*negare*, quasi *ne agere*, Voss.) to deny.

**A-BOARD**, **ABORD**, *s. v. av. pr.* To *Abord* or *bord*,—to come or go *aboard*, i.e. on board; to approach, to accoast, or accost, and, then, to address.—Fr. *Aborder*.

**A-BODE**, *v. s.\** To see or discern; to **-MENT**. shew or exhibit some external, su**-ING**. perfcial appearance, sign or token, **-ANCE**.† from which we infer good or ill.

\**Chaucer*. †*Dr. T. Jackson*.

**AB-OLISH**, *v.* To destroy, to deprive of **-ISHMENT**. power; to annul, to abrogate; **-ITION**. to annihilate.

**-ITIONIST**, *s.* *Abolitionist* is a modern word, lately of frequent use.

Fr. *Abol-ir*; It. *-ire*; Sp. *-er*; L. *Ab-olere*; Gr. *Ολεiv*, (*olus*.) to hurt, to destroy. See Voss. *Perizonius* on *Sanctius*. Un-

**AB-OMINATE**, *v.* To turn from, as ill **-ABLE**. omened.—To loath or abhor, **-ABLY**. hate or detest, to accuse or **-ABLENESS**. execrate.—\**Hammond*.

**-ATION**. Fr. *Abomin-er*; It. *-are*; Sp. *-er*; **-E**,\* *v.* L. *Ab-ominari*, (*malum omen deprecari*.—*Jas.*) to turn from, as a bad omen.

**AB-ORT**, *v. s.* To rise or spring from, **-ORTION**. unseasonably, untimely:—**-ORTIVE**, *ad. s.* to produce or bear prema**-ORTIVELY**. turely or unnaturally; to **-ORTMENT**.\* miscarry, or fail in bear**-ORSEMENT**.† ing the full time.

\**Bacon*. †*Bp. Hall*.

It. *Abort-ire*, *-ivo*; S. *-ivo*; F. *-if*; from L. *Ab-ortus*, p. p. of *Ab-oriri*, to rise from; app. to that—*quod non sit tempestive oritur*—which has arisen out of season.

**A-BOVE**. It is usual to consider *above* as a *pr.* and an *av.*: but the meaning remains the same. See *OVER*, *UP*.

It is much used in composition. *Above-board* has a metaphorical application to—

That which is—uncovered, unconcealed, undisguised.

A. S. *Buƿan*, *be-uƿan*, super;—*Bove*, top or head. R. Brunne, and the elder English authors write it, *Abouen*, *abowen*. In R. Gloucester and R. Brunne, it is app. as *uppermost* or superior in rank and power, &c.; and *beneath* (*qv.*) is opposed to it.

**AB-OUND**, *v.* To come or be, to flow, to **-OUNDING**. overflow—in great quantity or **-UND-ANT**. number; as *waves* from the **-ANCE**. sea: to be rich, copious or **-ANTLY**. plentiful.

Fr. *Abond-er*; It. *-are*; Sp. *Abundat*; L. *Ab-unda-are*, (*Ab-unda*, from a wave.) Super-

**ABOUT**, *pr. av.* It is variously written—*Abouten*, *abouté*, *about*. See **ABUT**.

*About* is app. to—the edge or border approached, or first come to; the circuit, the circumference; time approaching, any act or event approaching, or upon the point of being done or coming to pass; to nearness, proximity, relation. It is classed by Wilkins among those local preps. which respect *space* in general, and which relate both to motion and rest, with respect to the intermediate space betwixt those terms, either direct or indirect.

A.S. *Abutan*, *abuta*. On *buta*. On *boda*, circum. *Boda*, the first outward extremity or boundary of any thing.

**AB-RADE**,\* *v.* To rub or scrape off.—\* *Sir-RATION*. *M. Hale*. *Shenstone*. † *B. Jonson*. -*RASE*,† *ad.* Fr. *Abadant*; L. *Ab-raders*, -*ras-um*.

**A-BRAIDE**,\* *v.* To break, pull, or tear; to start, leap, or spring. To make an eruption, assault, sally, onset, insurrection, revolt. In Wiclif we find *Debreyd*. And *Upbraid* is in common use. See **BRAID**.

\* *Chaucer*. *Spenser*.

A. S. *Abred-ian*, *arripere*, *diripere*, to snatch or tear away; Sc. *Abrede*.

**A-BREAST**, *av.* With breast or breasts in a straight or parallel line.

**AB-RE-NOUNCE**,\* -*NUNCIATION*.† To deny, to disclaim, to refuse, to reject.

\* *Fox*. † *Bp. Taylor*. *Wood*.

*Ab* is prefixed perhaps to give emphasis to *Renounce*; itself a compound. Law L. *Ab-renunciatio*.

**ABRIDGE**, *v.* Orig. no *d*, as in Fr.

-*ER*. To break off (a part), to take away  
-*MENT*. from the whole; to lessen, to curtail, to diminish; to bring into less space; to contract; to compress.

An *abridgment* or abstract of any thing, is the whole in little; and if it be of a science or doctrine, the *abridgment* consists in the essential or necessary parts of it contracted into a narrower compass than where it lies diffused in the ordinary way of delivery.—*Locke*.

Fr. *Abréger*, from Ger. *Abbrechen*, *frangere*, *ab-rumpere*, to break; A. S. *Abræcan*. Un-

**A-BROACH**, *v.\* av.* To *broach* a vessel is to *break*, to bore, into it: to *abroach*, to be *abroach*, or to set *abroach*, is to be or cause to be in that state in which the contents of a vessel *broached* or *broken* into are: i. e. that they may be drawn; caused to flow, or pour forth, spread; set afloat.

\* *Chaucer*. A. S. *Abræcan*, to break.

**A-BROAD**, *av.* Free from, gone out of narrow bounds; at large, away, from home; in or to another place or country. Various written—*Abrod*, *o brode*, *abrood*, *on brede*, *late*, *foris*. A. S. *Abrædan*, to broaden.

**AB-ROGATE**, *v. ad.* -*ION*. Gen.—To repeal, to annul, to abolish, to avoid, or make void.

Fr. *Abrog-er*; Sp. *-ar*; It. & L. *Ab-rogare*. *Ro-gare legem*, is to ask the people for their votes upon a law proposed, to propose a law; and subsequently, to pass a law: and *abrogare legem*, to repeal a law: and in this application the word is usually found in English.

**AB-RUPT**, *ad. s.\* v.* Broken off from. -*ION*. Gen. used where the *breach* and -*LY*. separation is sudden or violent, or -*NESS*. hasty, or unexpected.

Broken off, or away, disconnected, severed, disjoined; snapped asunder; cons. rugged; sudden, uncereemonious.—\* *Milton*.

F. *Abruptio*; L. *Ab-ruptio*, from *Ab-rupt-um*, p. p. of *Ab-rump-ere*, to break off, or away from.

**ABS-CESS**, *s.* A separation or segregation of humours into one mass.

Fr. *Ab-cess*; It. *-cesso*; Sp. *-cesso*; L. *Ab-cessus*, from *Ab-cedere*, to go away, depart.

**AB-SCIND**,\* *v.* -*SCISSION*. To cut off, to shear off, to sever. *Abscission* is a favourite word with Bp. Taylor.—\* *S. Johnson*.

Fr. *Abcis*; L. *Ab-scindere*, to cut off or from.

**ABS-COND**, *v.* -*EDLY*.\* To hide from; to conceal; to secrete; to depart or go away,—for the purpose of concealment.

\* *Wood*.

Fr. *Abconser*; It. *Ascondere*; Sp. *Escondere*; L. *Ab-condere*, to hide from. *Condo est a cum et do*, quasi simul in interiore locum de; ut Festus ait.—*Voss*.

**ABS-ENT**, *ad. v. s.\** The *v.*—To be or go, -*ENCE*. or send away from; to retreat, to

-*ENT-EE*. withdraw.

-*EEISM*. *Absentee* and *Absenteeism* are now

-*ATION*.† common words.

-*ER*.‡ \* *Bp. Morton*. † *G. Wakefield*. ‡ *Ld.*

-*MENT*.§ *Thurlow*. § *Barrow*.

Fr. *Absent*, -*er*; It. *Assente*; Sp. *Ausente*; L. *Ab-ens*, (*Ab-esse*, to be away from.) The *v.* formed upon the *ad*.

**AB-SOLVE**, *v.* To loose or free from; to

-*SOLVER*. free or clear—from difficulty,

-*SOL-UTE*. from guilt, or the consequences

-*UTE-LY*. of guilt; to acquit, to pardon.

-*NESS*. The *ad.* and *subs.* are app. to

-*ION*. that which is free from bound,

-*ORY*. restriction, uncertainty, imper-

fection: unbounded, unrestricted, unlimited, unconditional; clear, certain.

Fr. *Ab-soudre*, -*soudre*; Sp. *-solver*; It. *Assolvere*; L. *Ab-solvere*, -*solutus*, to loose or free from. Un-

**AB-SON-ANT**,\* -*ous*.† Discordant; disagreeing.—\* *Quarles*. † *Glanvil*.

L. *Ab-sonus*, (*Ab-sono*,) sounding in disunion.

**AB-SORB**, *v.* To swallow, imbibe; met.

-*ENT*. *ad. s.* to be wholly occupied by, or

-*PT-ION*. engaged in, devoted to, im-

-*ITION*.\* mersed, plunged, or lost in—

the contemplation of.—\* *Brown*.

Fr. *Ab-sorber*; Sp. *-sorver*; It. *Assorbere*; L. *Ab-sorbere*, -*sorpt-um*, to sup or suck up.

**ABSTAIN**, *v.* To withhold, to forbear, -**TENTION**. to refrain.  
-**TIN-ENT**. Fr. *Absten-ir*; Sp. *-erose*; It. *Astenero*;  
-**ENTLY**. L. *Ab-stinere*, (*Ab-tenere*, to hold or keep from.) In-

**ABSTEMIOUS**, *ad.* An abstemious man  
-**LY**. refrains from wine; but the word is  
-**NESS**. now app. gen. to that which is—  
Temperate, moderate, restrained or withheld from excess.  
It. *Astemio*; L. *Ab-stemius*; ab *abstinentia temeti dictus*: *temetum*, quod, *re* *medu*.—*Foss*.

**ABSTERGE**, *v.* To wipe off; to cleanse  
-**TERGENT**. —by wiping or scouring.  
-**TERSE**,† *v.* \**Barton*. †*Brown*.  
-**ION**. Fr. *Absterge-if*; Sp. *-ivo*; It. & L. *Ab-tergere*, to scour from.  
-**IVENESS**.

**ABSTRACT**, *ad. s. v.* To draw away,  
-**ED**. or separate some part from other;  
-**EDLY**. and thus, to refine, to purify.  
-**EDNESS**. And then—the *ad.* & *s.*—That  
-**ER**. which is general in language or  
-**ION**. reasoning, withdrawn from, not  
-**LY**. confined to, particular qualities  
-**NESS**. or circumstances; having the  
-**IVELY**.<sup>\*</sup> mind withdrawn, absorbed.

App. also by some metaphysicians to *ideas*: and *abstraction* to an imaginary operation of the mind, “whereby ideas, taken from particular beings, become general representatives of all of the same kind; and their names general names, applicable to whatever exists conformable to such *abstract* ideas.”—*Locke*.

Fr. *Abstr-aire*, -*aict*; Sp. *-aher*, -*acto*; It. *As-tr-erre*, -*atto*; L. *Ab-trahere*, -*tractum*, (*Ab-trahere*, to draw away from.) In- \**Hammond*.

**ABSTRUSE**, *ad.* App. met.—Thrust,  
-**LY**. or moved away, so as to require  
-**NESS**. keenness of mind to discover it:—  
-**ITY**.<sup>\*</sup> that which is concealed, obscure, difficult of apprehension, or detection.—\**Brown*.  
Fr. *Abstr-us*; Sp. *-truso*; It. *Astruso*; L. *Ab-trusus*, past p. of *abstrudere*, to thrust from.

**ABSUME**, *v.* -**PTION**.† To take away wholly, to devour, to destroy.  
\**Boyle*. †*Brown*. L. *Ab-sumere*.

**ABSURD**, *ad.* Deaf to reason: and,  
-**ITY**. (cons.) without reason, judgment,  
-**LY**. or propriety.  
-**NESS**. Fr. *Abour-de*; Sp. *-do*; It. *Assurdo*; L. *Ab-surdus*, deaf. It is an *absurd* reply, i. e. a reply *ab surdo*, from one deaf, and therefore ignorant of that to which he replies. *Vossius* thinks *Ab-surdum* is that which should be heard (*surdus* *auribus*) with deaf ears. Un-

**ABUSE**, *v. s.* To ill use, by deception,  
-**ER**. guile, imposition, reproach, violence: and (cons.) to deceive,  
-**ION**. to impose upon, to vilify, to reproach, to violate, defile.  
-**IVELY**.  
-**IVENESS**. *Abusion*, though now obsolete,  
-**AGE**.<sup>\*</sup> is not uncommon in the elder  
-**FUL**.† writers.—\**Whately*. †*Bp. Barlow*.  
Fr. *Abus-er*; It. *-ere*; Sp. *-ar*; L. *Ab-usus*, past p. of *Ab-usi*, to use from, away from, viz.—all beneficial purposes. Dis- In-

**A-BUT**, *v.* To be upon the outward ex-  
-**MENT**. tremity; to border upon the sur-  
-**T-AL**. face of; to touch upon the edge, or confine. See *To But*.

Fr. *Abouter*, *abutter*; Low L. *Abutitare*. (See *Spel.*) *Tooke* derives from the A. S. *Boda*, the first outward extremity or boundary of any thing.

**ABYSS**, *s.* That which is without bottom;  
**ABYSM**. and, therefore, unfathomable,  
-**AL**,<sup>\*</sup> *ad.* endless, unbounded, unlimited.  
-**ING**,† *ad.* \**Coleridge*. †*Digby*.  
Fr. *Ab-ime*; It. *-isso*; Sp. *-ysmo*; L. *Ab-ysus*; Gr. *Ἀβυσσος*, (*a*, and *βυσος*, without bottom.)

**AC**, *term.* See *Ic*.

**ACADEME**.<sup>\*</sup> Any assembly or society of  
-**Y**, persons, where learning and phi-  
-**IAN**. losophy are the proposed objects;  
-**IC**, *ad. s.* as universities, and schools, public and private.—\**Shakespeare*.  
-**ICAL**.  
-**ICALLY**. Fr. *Académie*; It. *Accademia*; Sp. & L. *Academia*; Gr. *Ἀκαδημία*. From *Academos*, an Athenian, in whose groves a sect of Grecian philosophers were accustomed to assemble. To them and their philosophy the words are still app.; and more gen. as above.

**ACCEDE**, *v.* To go, or come to; to  
-**CESS**. approach, with assent or fa-  
-**CESS-ARY**, or your, assistance, addition, or  
-**ORY**, *ad. s.* increase. And (cons.)—To  
-**ARINESS**. assent to, or favour; to assist;  
-**IBLE**. to add to, or increase.  
-**ION**. *Access*: app. emphatically to the approach, the attack, of fever.—*Chaucer*.  
Fr. *Accéder*; It. & L. *Ac-cedere*, to go to. In-  
Re- Un- Om. **ACCESS-IBILITY**. -**IVE**. -**LESS**.

**ACCELERATE**, *v.* To hasten, to  
-**ION**. quicken; to add to, or increase, the  
-**IVE**. speed of.  
Fr. *Ac-célérer*; Sp. *-celerar*; It. & L. *Ac-celerare*, to hasten.

**ACCEND**, *v.* -**SION**. To set fire to; to inflame, to enlighten.  
L. *Ac-cendere*, to kindle, (qv.)

**ACCENT**, *s. v.* To sing or sound, or  
-**UAL**. speak to, or in unison with:—  
-**UATION**. gen. with a reference to certain rules of pronunciation.

*Accentuation* is app. to the mechanical marking of the accents in printed books.  
Fr. *Accent*; It. *-e*; Sp. *-o*; L. *Ad-canere*, -*can-tum*, to sing. Un-

**ACCEPT**, *v.* To take to: gen. app. when  
-**ABLE**. the thing *taken* or received,  
-**ABLY**. or the motive of the offerer,  
-**ABLENESS**. is pleasing, agreeable, ap-  
-**ABILITY**. proved of.  
-**ANCE**. To take to; to receive; to  
-**ATION**. acknowledge, (sc.) a requisition or demand: in mercantile transactions,—to admit, own or acknowledge value received;  
-**ER**. and cons. to undertake to pay or satisfy.

*Acceptation* of words,—the signification in which they are taken or received.  
Fr. *Ac-cepter*; It. *-cellare*; Sp. *Acceptar*; L. *Ac-ceptum*, past p. of *Ac-cipere*, to take to. Mis- Un-



**ACCEPTILATION,\* s.** A payment or an imaginary discharge of a debt.—*Cot.* App. in the civil law to a form of verbal acquittance.—\**Bp. Taylor.*

Fr. *Acceptilation*; Low L. *Acceptilatio*.

**ACCERSE,\* v.** L. *Accersere*, or *Arcessere*, (*Ad-ciere*,) to call together, to summon.

\**E. Hall.*

**ACCIDENT, ad. s.** That which falls, or  
-AL. happens, or occurs to: gen. with  
-ALLY. a subaudition of something un-  
-ARY.\* foreseen, unexpected, unfortunate,  
-CE. s. unnecessary, without design, contrivance, or intention. See CHANCE.

\**Holland.*

Fr. *Accid-ent*; It. & Sp. *-ente*; L. *Accidens*, p. p. of *Ac-cidere*, to fall to.

**ACCIPITRARY,\* s.** A catcher of birds of prey; a falconer.—\**Nash.* L. *Accipiter*.

**AC-CITE, v.** To go or send for; to summon. L. *Ac-cire*, *-citum*.

**AC-CLAIM, v.** -AMATION, s. App. to noisy and tumultuous expressions of assent, choice, approbation. Om. -ATOR.

Fr. *Acclam-ation*; It. *-are*, *-azione*; Sp. *Aclamar*, *-ation*; L. *Ac-clamare*, to cry out, or shout to.

**AC-CLIMATIZE, v.** To use or accustom, or to become used or accustomed, or habituated to a *climate*. A word recently introduced in reference to exotic animals or plants.

**ACCLIVE,\* ad. -ITY.** That which slopes upwards; which rises or ascends: a rise, an ascent; opposed to *De-clivity*, (qv.)

\**Aubrey.*

L. *Ac-clivis*, (*Ad-clivus*, to a cliff.)

**AC-CLOY,\* v.** Written by Chaucer, *Acloye*, which may perhaps mean—To cloy; to embarrass with superfluity.—\**Tyrwhitt.*

**AC-COIL.** See COIL.

**AC-COL,\* v.** To embrace round the neck (*collum*).—\**Surrey.*

**AC-COMMODATE, v. ad.** To act to the  
-LY. advantage, or for the benefit, or  
-NESS. convenience, of; to serve, to suit,  
-ION. to adapt, to adjust.

-OR. Fr. *Accommoder*; Sp. *Acommodar*; It. & L. *Accommodare*, (*Ad-commodum*, to the advantage of.) Dis- Un- Om. ACCOMMODABLE.

**AC-COMPANY, v. -IMENT.** To go or come together with; to follow or attend upon; to consort, to associate.

Fr. *Accompagn-er*; It. *-are*; Sp. *Acompanar*. Un-

**AC-COMPLICE, s.** One who is knitted, joined, or united with another; who co-operates with, aids or assists another. In ancient writers, *Complices* is most commonly found.

L. *Ad-com-plex*, *-plicare*, to knit together.

**AC-COMPLISH, v.** To fulfil; to perform, execute fully; to perfect, to  
-MENT. supply, to furnish; to succeed in, to acquire, to obtain.

Fr. *Ac-complir*; It. *-compire*; L. *Ad-complere*, to fill up to, to fulfil. Un- Om. ACCOMPLISHMENT.

**AC-COMPT, or ACCOUNT,\* v. s.** To reckon,  
-ABLE. to number, to compute, to cal-  
-ANT, *ad. s.* culate, to tell.

-ING. To reckon, or calculate, to give or assign, to state or explain,—the cause, reason, or consequence, the value, profit, or advantage.

To value, to esteem, to regard.

L. *Ad-computare*, to reckon with. Dis- Mis- Un- Om. -ABLENESS.

**AC-CORD, v. s.** To act or cause to act  
-ABLE. with one heart or mind;—in  
-ANT. harmony, unison, conformity, or  
-ANCE. agreement with; to agree, to  
-ANCY. conform, to comply, to consent,  
-ING, *ad.* to concur, to grant.

-INGLY. Fr. *Accord-er*; It. *-are*; Sp. *Acordar*; Low L. *Ac-cord-are*. Varro, and after him Junius, and others, from *ad* and *cor*, the heart. Skinner and Julius Scaliger, from *ad* and *chorda*, a string: *Vox ab arte musica deprompta*. Each etymology will account for *accord*, *concor*, and *discor*; but not for *ex-*, *se-* or *so-*, *se-cors*; or for *re-cord-ari*, or *miseri-cors*. And as *cor* seems to be the same radical word in all these, the etymology of Varro seems to demand a preference; the Gr. *Συγχορδος*, *concor*, notwithstanding. In Wiclif, where the common version has "with one accord," we find "with oo will, with oo herte:" and "reconciliare"—"to accord." Dis- Un-

**AC-COST, or ACCOAST, v. -ABLE.\*** To go near to, to go or stay near or close to—the coast or side of; to approach (so much of Lapland as *accosts* the sea—*Fuller*); and then—

To speak to, to direct the discourse to, to address.—\**Howell.*

Fr. *Accost-er*; It. *-are*; Sp. *Acostar*, *aggre-di*, *alloqui*, *latus lateri jungere*, (Sk.) from the L. *Costa*. And (Cot.) to join side to side. Barrow uses *Discoat*, in opposition.

**ACCOUCHEUR, s.** A word endenized as a title for—The medical attendant upon women lying in child-bed.

Fr. *Accoucher*. (*Couche*, a couch or bed.)

**AC-COUNT.** See ACCOMPT.

**AC-COUPLE, v.** To join, unite, yoke together. Fr. *Accoupler*.

**AC-COURAGE,\* v.** To hearten, embolden: used as we now use *Encourage*.—\**Joye. Spenser.* Fr. *Accourager*.

**AC-COURTING,\* or COURTING.**—\**Spenser.*

**AC-COUTRE, v. -MENT.** To accoutre, may be, to provide with arms, *tried*, *proved*: but subsequently app. gen.—

To provide with dress, trappings, ornaments, equipments. See UNCOUTH.

Fr. *Accouter*, *instruere*, *apparare*. S. *Cuth*, is the past p. of *Cunnan*, to know. *Acunnan* is, to try, to prove.

**AC-CREDIT, v. -ATION.\*** To give trust or confidence to: to give that consequence or importance which arises from trust or confidence.—\**R. Cumberland.*

Fr. *Accredit-er*; It. *-are*; Sp. *Acreditar*; L. *Ac-credere*, to trust to.

## ACE

**AC-CRESCENT**, \* *ad.* Growing to, adding  
-ENCE.† to, augmenting. — \* *Shuckford*.  
-CRET-ION. † *Bp. Taylor*. † *Glanvil*.  
-IVE.‡ L. *Ac-cresc-ens*, p. p. of *Ac-crescere*, to grow to, to accrue, (qv.)

**AC-CROACH**, *v.* Common in law writers.  
To invade, and unjustly appropriate, the right of another.—*Sk.* See **ENCROACH**.  
Fr. *Accrocher*.

**AC-CRUE**, or **ACCREW**, *v.* -MENT.\* To grow; to add to; to augment, or increase the number or quantity of; to arise, or spring from; to be produced or derived from, in addition, or accession. See **AC-CRESCENT**.—\* *Bp. Taylor*.  
Fr. *Ac-cru*, -crotre; It. -crescere; Sp. *Ac-cruer*.

**AC-CUMB**, *v.* To lie or lean to; to in-cumbent, *ad. s.* cline, to recline.—\* *Brown*.  
-CURATION.\* L. *Ac-cubatio*, -cumbens, p. p. of *Ac-cumbere*, (*Ad-cumbere*,) to lie to, or towards.

**AC-CUMULATE**, *v. ad.* To heap together; to increase; to collect, or gather  
-IVE together.  
-OR. Fr. *Accumuler*; Sp. *Acumular*; It. & L. *Ac-cumulare*, (*Ad-cumulare*, a heap,) to heap together.

**ACCURACY**, *s.* Care, caution; and, cons.  
-ATE. correctness, freedom from fault or  
-ATE-LY. error.  
-NESS. L. *Accurare*, (*Ad-cura*,) to do with care. In- Un-

**ACCURSE**, *v.* To doom to punishment, to execrate. Un-

**ACCUSE**, *v.* To bring a cause or case  
-ABLE or charge against; to lay a charge,  
-ATION. an information; to inform against,  
-ATIVE to appeach, to impute a fault.  
-ATORY. (See **CAUSE**).—\* *Bp. Hall*.  
-ER. Fr. *Accuser*; Sp. *Acuser*; It. & L. -ANT,\* *s.* *Accusare*, (*Ad-causa*, a cause.) "The accusation" (in the common version) set above the head of Jesus Christ at his crucifixion, is called by Wiclif, "The Cause." Own. -MENT.

**ACCUSTOM**, *v. s.*\* To go, or move by  
-ABLE.† use, to pass usually; to be  
-ABLY.‡ went to do any thing constantly, habitually, usually.  
-ANCE.‡ The verb remains in common  
-ARLY.† use.  
-KENESS.\*\* \* *Berners* and *Milton*. † *Fabyan*.  
‡ Not uncommon in old writers. † *Chaucer*.  
‡ *Festley*. ‡ *Cleaveland*. \*\* *Dr. Pierce*.  
Fr. *Ac-coutumer*, -coutumer; It. -costumare; Sp. *Ac-costumbrar*; L. *Consuetudo*. Un-

**ACE**, *s.* A card marked only with one point:—used to express a single or a very small thing.  
Fr. & Sp. *As*; It. *Asso*; L. *Assus*; Gr. *Est*. See *Man*

**ACEOUS**, *term.* Usually affixed to names in Natural History; as *cetaceous*, *papillo-naceous*; having the qualities—the natural, the characteristic qualities—of a whale, (*ceta*,) or of a butterfly, (*papilio*.) See **ACV**.

## ACO

**ACERBITY**, *s.* Sharpness: gen. app. to that sharpness which we call bitterness. See **ASPERITY** and **ACUTE**.  
Fr. *Acerb-ité*; It. -ità; Sp. -idad; L. *Acerb-itas*, -us; Gr. *Acis*, *acies*, a point: *acer*, sharp. Ex-

**ACHATE**, *s.* Fr. *Acheter*, to buy or purchase; to purvey, to provide. See **CATE**.

**ACHE**, *s. v.* -ING. *Ache* is app. to *prolonged*, *continued* pain; and *To ache*, to feel or cause the sensation or feeling of, such pain. *Bp. Hall* rhymes *Ache* with *patch*, (*Sat. b. vi. s. l.*) and it was undoubtedly pronounced either *ake* or *aitsh*, *ad libitum*. See **C**.  
R. Gloucester writes *Ok*. A. S. *Ace*, *æce*, *ece*, from the verb *sacan*, *ecan*, to echo or eke; to ache; to lengthen out, to prolong.

**A-CHECKED**,\* *v.* Choked.—\* *Chaucer*.

**A-CHIEVE**, or **ATCHIEVE**, *v.* To bring to  
-ABLE. a head or to an end; to accom-  
-ER. plish, to finish, and, cons., to ac-  
-MENT. quire, to obtain. (See **HATCH-ANCE**.\* **MENT**.) *Chef*, *chefe*, or *chief*, is  
-ING.† still used in composition in *Mis-chief*: to which *bon chefe* was used in opposition.—\* † *Sir T. Elyot*. † *E. Hall*.  
Fr. *Achever*, *perducere ad caput* (*chef*) *vel finem* (*Mins.*); *ad caput deducere* (*Sk.*); *conficere*, *com-ple-re*, *conquiere*.

**A-CHROMATIC**, *ad. -ISM*. Clear or free from colour.

Gr. *Αχρωματικός*, *expers coloris*, (a neg., and *χρῶμα*, colour.)

**ACID**, *ad. s.* App. to that sharpness which  
-ITY. we call sourness.  
-ULATE. *Acidify*, -ication, are common  
**AC-ESCENT**. in Chemistry.—\* *Boyle*.

-ESCENCY. Fr. *Ac-ide*; It. -ido; Sp. -edo; L.  
-ETOUS.\* *Ac-idus*, -es-cens, -ens, from Gr. *Acis*, *acer*, sharp.

**ACIOUS**, *term.* See **ACT**.

**AC-KNOW**,\* *v.* To *acknow* is, to know.  
-LEDGE. To *acknowledge*:—"You know,  
-LEDG-ER.† but will not *knowledge*;" i. e. will  
-MENT. not *lay down* before us; own, confess, that you *know*: and hence—To own, to confess, to admit.

The old verb is *knowleche*, *knowlege*,—*knowledge*, (qv.) and is constantly so written in Wiclif, and also in Tindale and his cotemporaries. It was then written *a-knowledge*; then *ak-* and *ack-*knowledge.

\* *Chaucer*. † *Joye*.  
To *acknowledge*, (*agnoscere*, *fateri*,) is A. S. *Cnawan*, to know, and *Lecgan*, to lay. Dis- Un-

**ACME**, *s.* The acute point: the extreme point, the summit.  
Gr. *Ἀκμή*, from *ἀκῆ*, *acies*, *cuspis*.

**A-COLD**,\* *ad.* See **COLD**, and **AELE**.  
\* *Gower*. *Beau. & F.*

**ACOLYTHER**, -IST, *s.* An attendant in the Romish Church, who bore the tapers, &c. before superior ministers.  
Fr. *Acolyte*; Low L. *Acolytus*; Gr. *Ακολούθος*, from *ἀκολουθεῖν*, to attend, to follow.

**A-COMBER**, or **ACCUMBER**, *v.* - **BROUS**.  
*Acomber* was used as *Encumber* is now.—  
*\*Chaucer.*

**A-CONITE**, *s.* Used poetically for any poison.

*L. Aconitum*; Gr. *Ακονίτον*. "It groweth naturally upon bare and naked rocks, which the Greeks call *Aconas*: (*a*, priv. and *konis*, dust,) which is the reason (as some have said) why it was named *aconitum*."—*Holland. Plinie.*

**A-COP**.<sup>\*</sup> On the *cop* or *top*.—*\*B. Jonson.*

**A-CORN**, *s.* -ED. Fisher writes *Oke-corne*.  
 The corn of the oak.

*A. S. Ac, corn*; Eng. *Gak-corn*, glans.

**ACOUSTIC**, *ad.* -ICS, *s.* That can or may hear; pertaining to the sense, the power of hearing.

Fr. *Acoustique*; Gr. *Ακουστικός*, from *ακουειν*, to hear.

**A-COY**, or **COY**, *v.* In *Troil. & Cress. b. ii. v. 782*, (*Speght*, fo. 189, c. 1,) "He nist now best her hart for to *cois*;" is in Junius written *Acois*, which he explains,—

To assuage, to appease. See *Coy*, and *DECOY*.

**AC-QUAINT**, *v.* To make known to  
 -ANCE. (Sk.); to be or become known;  
 -ABLE.<sup>\*</sup> to advise, to inform, to apprise,  
 -ANT.<sup>†</sup> to disclose, to communicate to.  
 -EDNESS.<sup>‡</sup> Luke ii. 44: "They sought him among their kinsfolk and *acquaintance*," is in *Wiclif*, "amonge his cosyns and his *knowleche*."

Luke xxiii. 49: "And all his *acquaintance* stood afar off," is in *Wiclif*, "But all hise *knowun* stoden afar."

*\*Chaucer. †Walton. ‡Boyle.*

Fr. *Accointer*, annunciare, admonere:—Men. from *L. Ad-comitari*, to accompany: Sk. from *L. Ad-cognitus*, known to. Dis- Un-

**AC-QUIESCE**, *v.* To rest, or be still—  
 -ENT. from satisfaction or contentedness  
 -ENCE. —without question or dispute; to withhold or forbear opposition, or denial; to assent.

Fr. *Acquiescer*; *L. Ac-quiiescere*, to rest, or be still.

**AC-QUIRE**, *v.* To seek for; to labour to  
 -ABLE. obtain; and, cons., to obtain,  
 -ABILITY. to gain, to procure.  
 -MENT. *Acquest* is not an uncommon  
 -ER. *s.* in the time of Bacon and  
 -Y. Sir M. Hale; Milton writes  
 -QUEST. *Acquist*.  
 -QUIST. *Acquisitive* is used corruptly  
 -QUISITE. by Wotton.  
 -QUISIT-ION. *Acquisitively* is common in  
 -IVE. Grammar.  
 -IVELY. Fr. *Ac-quérir*; It. *-quistare*; Sp. *Adquirir*; *L. Acquirere*, (*Ad-quæ-rere*,) to ask or seek for. Un-

**AC-QUIT**, *v.* Our common usage is—  
 -T-AL. To clear, free or deliver from  
 -ANCE, *s. s.* charge or suspicion, whether  
 -MENT. of debt, criminality, folly, weakness, &c.; to discharge, to release.

To free ourselves from the claims of duty; to perform or fulfil a part, or duty.

Law *L. Ac-quiet-are*, -ancia. Voces forenses, (says Spel.) absolvere, quietum reddere, persolvere; whose interpretation also coincides with Sk. and Men. Sk. from Fr. *Acquitter*, to absolve, to deliver from; q. d. *ad-quietare*, i. e. to give *quist* to one accused or in debt, so that he may have no cause for future fear. (See *QUIT*.) Men. also derives the Fr. *Acquitter*, from the barbarous *L. Ad-quietare*, formed from *quietus*; and quotes from Voss. de Vit. lib. v. c. 18; *Quitare*, a *quietare*, to forgive a debt, or to confess it satisfied, and thus to render the debtor *quist*. Sir A. Shirley writes, To *acquiet*, i. e. to quiet, to compose.

**A-CRAZE**,<sup>\*</sup> or **CRAZE**.—*\*Grafton.*

**ACRE**, *s.* -ED. This word is now app. to a particular admeasurement of land, though formerly app. gen. to—

An extent of land.

*S. Acre*, *acer*, *ager*, a field; *Go. Akrs*; *Ger. Acker*; *Low. L. Acra*, jug-er-um (*ge-ag-er-um*), from *Go. Auk-an*, aug-ere, to eke.

**ACRID**, *ad.* Sharp, biting, corroding, harsh.  
 -MONY. Distinguished from *acerbity* and  
 -MONIOUS. *acid*, by its application to that  
 -TUDE. sharpness which bites, heats, corrodes.

Fr. *Acrimonie*; It. & *L. Acrimonia*, from *Acer*; *Gr. Akis*, *acies*, a point.

**ACROAMATIC**, *ad.* -AL. That may be heard: (sc. by those permitted to hear—the teaching of Aristotle.)

Fr. *Acroamatique*; *Gr. Ακροματικός*, from *ακροαθαι*, *audire*, to hear.

**A-CROKE**. On crook. See *CROOK*.

**ACRONYCAL**, *ad.* -LY. Evening, time of sunset. App. to stars, &c. rising or setting at sunset.

*Gr. Ακρονύξ*, the first part of the night; *ακρο-νύχας*, evening (*ακρος*, beginning, and *νύξ*, night).

**ACROSPIRE**, *s.* App. to a curved fibre, issuing from the tip of a seed.

*Gr. Ακρος*, the top, and *σπειρα*, a spiral line.

**A-CROSS**. On cross. See *CROSS*.

**ACROSTIC**, *ad. s.* App. to verses—of which, if the first or last letter of each line be put together in succession, a word is formed.

Fr. *Acrostiche*; It. *-ico*; *Gr. Ακροστιχος*, the first part of a verse (*ακρος*, first part, and *στιχος*, verse).

**ACT**, *s. v.* App. part. to legislative or judicial proceedings; and to

-ION. the performance of an assumed part.

-IONABLE. *Actuate*, is gen. app. to that which *acts*—so as to guide or regulate; which urges, impels.

-IVE. *Acts* of the Apostles are, in *Wiclif*, *deeds*. See *AGENT*.

-IVELY. *\*Bacon. R. Montagu. †Southern. ‡H. More.*

-IVENESS. *Actuary, s.* is now a common name. *Action*—*Warner*.

-IVITY. *Act*, *s. v.* Fr. *Act-e*, -*if*, -*uel*; It. *Att-o*, -*ioo*, -*uade*, -*uare*; Sp. *Act-o*, -*ioo*, -*ual*, -*uare*; from *L. Actum*, p. p. of *Agere*, to do; *Gr. Ayeiv*, to move, or cause to move; *Go. Aecan*; *A. S. Eacan*.

-OR. -ING. *Acts* of the Apostles are, in *Wiclif*, *deeds*. See *AGENT*.

-RESS. *\*Bacon. R. Montagu. †Southern. ‡H. More.*

-UAL. *Actuary, s.* is now a common name. *Action*—*Warner*.

-UALITY. *Act*, *s. v.* Fr. *Act-e*, -*if*, -*uel*; It. *Att-o*, -*ioo*, -*uade*, -*uare*; Sp. *Act-o*, -*ioo*, -*ual*, -*uare*; from *L. Actum*, p. p. of *Agere*, to do; *Gr. Ayeiv*, to move, or cause to move; *Go. Aecan*; *A. S. Eacan*.

-UALLY. *Act*, *s. v.* Fr. *Act-e*, -*if*, -*uel*; It. *Att-o*, -*ioo*, -*uade*, -*uare*; Sp. *Act-o*, -*ioo*, -*ual*, -*uare*; from *L. Actum*, p. p. of *Agere*, to do; *Gr. Ayeiv*, to move, or cause to move; *Go. Aecan*; *A. S. Eacan*.

-UARY, *n.* name. *Action*—*Warner*.

-UATE, *ad. v.* Fr. *Act-e*, -*if*, -*uel*; It. *Att-o*, -*ioo*, -*uade*, -*uare*; Sp. *Act-o*, -*ioo*, -*ual*, -*uare*; from *L. Actum*, p. p. of *Agere*, to do; *Gr. Ayeiv*, to move, or cause to move; *Go. Aecan*; *A. S. Eacan*.

-UATION. *Act*, *s. v.* Fr. *Act-e*, -*if*, -*uel*; It. *Att-o*, -*ioo*, -*uade*, -*uare*; Sp. *Act-o*, -*ioo*, -*ual*, -*uare*; from *L. Actum*, p. p. of *Agere*, to do; *Gr. Ayeiv*, to move, or cause to move; *Go. Aecan*; *A. S. Eacan*.

-IVATE.<sup>\*</sup> This Lennep considers to be the primary or radical meaning; and it is obvious that without motion there can be no action. Ad- Ante- Counter- En- Ex- In- Out- Over- Pre- Re- Retro- Sub- Trans- Un- Under-



**ACU-ATE, v.** To sharpen.

**-ITY.** *Acumen*, a point, sting, a prick:

**-L-ATE.** any thing piercing or pene-

**-TRATE.** trating sharply. (Met.) sharp-

**ACU-MEN.** ness, keenness, quickness, sa-

**-MINATE.** gacity.

**-ED.** To *acuminate*, to point; to form,

**-ION.** to rise to, a point. See **ACUTE.**

L. *Acumen*, *aculeatus*, *aculeus*, *acu*,—*acu-ere*, to sharpen.

**ACUTE, ad.** Sharp, pointed, keen, pene-

**-LY.** trating, piercing.

**-NESS.** The application is consequential; by protracting lineally, by extending superficially, and thus, drawing or producing to an edge or point, a substance is sharpened, (*ac-utum*, *edg-ed*.)

Fr. *Agu*, *aigu*; It. *Acuto*; Sp. *Agudo*; Gr. *Ακν*, *ακν*. L. *Acuerre*, to sharpen. See **EXE.**

**ACY, ACIOUS, or ACEOUS (qv.), term.** L. *Ac-ia*, from the *ad* in *ax*, *ac-is*; which has the meaning of *ac* or *ic*, augmented by *is*;—as *Fallacy*, L. *Fallacia*, from *fallax*, *fallacious*, that can or may deceive. Also, *ex-ac-is*, as *Ferocious* (*ferax*), that has the active qualities of the wild beast (*fera*).

**AD, L. pr.** To.—It is written *A*, *ac*, *af*, *ag*, *al*, *an*, *ap*, *ar*, *as*, *at*—in unison with the first letter of the word to which it is prefixed.

**AD, term.** See **ED.**

**ADACT,\* v.** To compel, to force.

\**Fotherby.*

L. *Ad-actum*, p. p. of *Adigere*, to drive.

**ADAGE, s.** An old saw, or saying.

**-L.** Fr. *Adage*, *-ist*; It. & Sp. *-agio*; L. *Adagium*.

**-IAL.** Voss. is perplexed between Scaliger and Varro. E sua propria significatione *agatur* ad aliud indicandum. (Scal.) Quasi *abagio*, aut *ambagio*, h. e. *circumagio* (Var.): nempe quia *adagio* sit sermo circumambulans.

**ADAMANT, s.** That which cannot be **-EAN.** tamed, subdued, broken. The properties of the magnet were formerly attributed to *adamant*. See **DIAMOND.**

Fr. *Dia-mant*; It. & Sp. *-mente*; L. *Adamas*; Gr. *Adaper*, from *a*, not, and *δαμασιν*, *domare*, to tame.

**AD-APT, v.** To join, fit, or suit to; to

**-ATION.** accommodate, to adjust.

**-ION.** An *adept* is one who is well

**-NESS.** fitted or suited for any parti-

**AD-EPT, ad. s.** cular purpose, from the skill, dexterity, and experience he may have acquired in it; and hence,

A skilful, dexterous, experienced person.

L. *Adaptare* (*ad*, and the obsolete *apere*); Gr. *Αρρεν*, to bind, to join. *Aptus* is—*dicitur*, qui convenienter alicui junctus est. See **Voss.**

**ADASED,\* or DAZED. (qv.)**—\**Sir T. More.*

**A-DAUNT,\* or DAUNT. (qv.)**—\**Daniel.*

**ADAW.** *Adaw* (Mr. Tyrwhitt says) means *to wake*. The true etymology seems to be the A. S. verb *Dagian*, *lucescere*; whence, also, are *Day* and *Dawn*. As *Abawed* from *Abashed* (Fr. *Esbahier*), so *Adawed* in *Sponser* may have been formed from *Adashed*: sc. stricken, cast, dejected, depressed, abated.

**ADAYS.** On days.

**AD- or AC-CORPORATE, v.** To join to, unite or mix with; to embody. We now use *incorporate*.

Low L. *Accorporare*, (*Ad-corpus*, to a body,) to join to a body.

**ADD, v.** To join or unite to; to increase

**-IBLE.** the number, augment the

**-IBILITY.** quantity, enlarge the mag-

**-IT-AMENT.** nitude.

**-ORY.** A. S. *Aad*, *ad*, congeries; Fr. *Ad-*

**-ION.** *di-Mon*; It. *-zione*; Sp. *Adici-on*,

**-ION-AL, ad. s.** *-onar*; L. *Addere*, to give or put

to. Super-Sur-

**-ALLY.** **-ARY.** Fuller writes *Additioned*.

**AD-DEEM, or ADOOM.** To think, to judge, to determine. A. S. *Deman*.

**ADDER; or EDDER.** App. to the whole serpentine class. See **NETHER.**

Go. *Nadar*; A. S. *Nædre*, which in English is *neath*, *nether*, low, lower.

**ADDICE, ADZE, AXE, s.** A. S. *Adese*; L. *Ascia*; from *Αξιν*, and *αξιν* from *αγνυμι*, to break, whose future is *αξω*.—*Voss.* See **HATCHET.**

**ADDICT, v. ad.\*** To declare for, to give up

**-EDNESS.** to, to devote or attach to—sc. any

**-ION.** thing good or ill:—(“addicted

to study,” *Beau. & F.*; “addicted fidelity,”

*Milton*;)—now more usually to *ill*.

\**Homilies. Shakespeare.*

L. *Addicere*. Idem est ac attribuere, ac precipue consecrare.—*Voss.* Qui dicit aliquid, id ei *addicit*.—*Festus.*

**ADDLE, v. ad.** To be of no use; to corrupt; to do in vain, to frustrate, to make void or of none effect. See **IDLE.**

A. S. *Aidlian*, to be sick or weak; cassus, inanis.

**AD-DRESS, v. s.** To direct (sc. the at-

**-ER.** tention, the discourse or writing, to),

**-ION.** to attend; to apply, to prepare or

make ready:—“their armour to *adresse*,”

(*Surrey*;) to provide, to furnish; and further,

cons. to clothe:—“Tecla *addressed* herself

in mannes apparel,” *Jewel*.—And *Address, s.*

Readiness, adroitness, dexterity.

Fr. *Adresser*, *Dresser*; It. *Drizzare*; from L.

*Dirigere*, to direct. *Re*.

**AD-DUCE, v.** To bring forward, to press

**-ENT, ad.** forward or urge—a reason, an

**-T-ION.\*** opinion.—\**Bp. Taylor.*

**-IVE,\* s.** Old Fr. *Ad-duire*; It. *-durre*; Sp.

*Aducir*; L. *Ad-ducere*, to lead, draw, or bring to.

**AD-DULCE,\* v.** To sweeten, or make sweet, palatable or agreeable; to assuage.

\**Bacon.*

Fr. *Ad-dulcir*, *-oucir*, (*Ad-dulcis*, sweet to.)

**AD-EPTION,\* s.** See **APT.** L. *Adeptio*, from *adeptus*, p. p. of *ad-ipsi*, to acquire; to obtain.—\**Grafton.*

**AD-EQUATE, v. ad.** To be, or make,

**-LY.** even or equal; sufficient, propor-

**-ION.** tionate, commensurate.

It. *Adequ-ato*; Sp. *-ar*; L. *Ad-aquare*, (*Ad-aquus*, equal to.) *In*—

## A D J

**AD-HERE, v.** To hold or keep together  
 -ENT, *ad. s.* with; to be or remain fixed or  
 -ENCE. attached to; to cleave, to stick  
 -ENCY. fast:—to persist; to consist.  
 -ER. Fr. & Sp. *Ad-hérer*; It. *-erire*; L.  
 -HES-ION. *Ad-hærere*, to stick, or keep close to.  
 -IVE.

**AD-HIBIT,\* v.** To admit, to attain or  
 obtain; to apply.—\**Sir T. More. E. Hall.*  
 L. *Adhibere*, (*Ad-habere*), to have, hold or keep,  
 or put to.

**AD-JACENT, ad. s. -cy, s.** Lying near  
 to, being close upon, approximating to.  
 L. *Ad-jacere*, to lie near to.

**ADIAPHOROUS.\*** Gr. *Adiaφopos*, in-  
 different.—\**Bp. Taylor.*

**AD-JECT, v.** To cast, or place near, or  
 -ION. add to.  
 -ITIOUS. "The true genuine sense of a  
 -IVE. noun *adjective* will be fixed to  
 -IVELY. consist in this, that it imports  
 this general notion of pertaining to, or  
 being affected with."—*Wilkins.* "The  
 name of *adjectives* has been applied even  
 to those words, which signify substances,  
 when by their manner of signifying, they  
 are to be joined to other nouns in dis-  
 course."—*Port Royal Gen. Gram.*

Fr. *Adj-ectio*; Sp. *-etivo*; It. *Aggettivo*; L. *Ad-jectum*, past p. of *Adjicere*, (*Ad-jacere*), to cast or  
 throw to.

**ADIEU.** Fr. *à Dieu*, *Adieu*; It. *Addio*;  
 Sp. *à Dios*, to God I commend you, or,  
 commit you to God. The English equi-  
 valent expression is—*farewell.*

**AD-JOIN, v.** To be, put, or place, near  
 -EDLY. to; to unite, to fasten, or  
 -ANT, *ad. s.* connect; to neighbour, or be  
 -JUNCT, *ad. s.* neighbouring to. See JOIN.  
 -ION. -JOINT, *s.* Fr. *Adjoindre*; It. *Aggiungere*;  
 Sp. *Ayuntar*; L. *Ad-jungere*, *-junctum*, to join to.

**AD-JOURN, v. -MENT.** To *adjourn*, is  
 to go on, to continue, from day to day; and  
 then, to any future day: and now, cons. to  
 put off to a future time; to postpone, to  
 delay, to defer, to discontinue.

Fr. (*Ad-jour*), *Adjourner*; It. (*Giorno*), *Aggiorn-are*, in diem differre; L. *Dies*, *diurnum*. The  
 book into which the proceedings of each day in the  
 R. Senate were entered, was called *Diurnum*: in  
 the English Parliament, the *Journal*, (qv.)

**AD-IT, s.** A passage, an entrance.

L. *Aditus*, from *ad-ire*, to go to. Amb- Circu-  
 Ex- Ob- Trans-It.

**AD-JUDGE, v.** To addeem, to sentence,  
 -MENT. to decree, to determine, to  
 -JUDICATION. decide.

Fr. *Ad-juger*; Sp. *-judicar*; It. *Aggiudicare*;  
 L. *Ad-judicare*, to judge, doom, or deem to.

**AD-JURE, v. -ATION.** To put to upon  
 oath; to charge or bind upon oath, or with  
 the solemnity of an oath; to cause to  
 swear or make an oath.

Fr. *Adjurer*; It. *Aggiurare*; L. *Ad-jurare*, to  
 swear to.

## A D M

**AD-JUST, v.** To fix or set, or put in, or  
 -ER. according, or conformable to, me-  
 -MENT. thod or order.

To order, to rule, to regulate; to ac-  
 commodate, to arrange, to adapt.

Fr. *Adjuster*; It. *Aggiustare*; Sp. *Ajustar*, (L.  
*Ad-justum*, ordered to.) Un-

**AD-JUTE,\* v.** To aid, to assist, to be  
 -ANT, *s.* useful, to contribute to the  
 -ANCY. advantage of.  
 -OR.† \**B. Jonson.* †*Drayton.* †*Wa-*  
 -JU-MENT.† *terhouse.* †*Howell.* †*Sir H.*  
 -VANT, *ad. s.* †*Yelverton.*

It. *Adjutore*; Sp. *Ayud-ar*, *-ador*; L. *Ad-jutare*,  
 to help to. Co-

**AD-MEASURE, v. -MENT.** *Admeasure-*  
*ment* and *Admeasure* are words of common  
 use in the old law writers:—equivalent to  
*Measure*, &c.

**AD-MINISTER, v.** To serve, to con-  
 -R-ATE, *v.* tribute, to supply, to dispense,  
 -AT-ION. to manage.

-OR. Fr. *Administr-er*; Sp. *-ar*; It. *Am-*  
 -RIX. *ministrare*; L. *Administrare*, to serve  
 to. "Ut a magis est magister (says Junius, after  
 Voss.), ita a minus vel minor est minister."

**ADMIRAL.** The chief captain (of the  
 navy).

Ar. *Al, amir*; Fr. *Admiral, amiral.* See *Spet.*  
 who writes elaborately and learnedly on the origin  
 of this word. He considers it to have been intro-  
 duced into our language about the beginning of  
 Edward I. See *Amir*, in *Du Cange*.

**AD-MIRE, v.** To think, deem, or consider  
 -ABLE. as extraordinary; as more  
 -ABLY. than usually good or bad;  
 -ABLENESS. and therefore as desirable,  
 -ATION. lovely, demanding reverence;  
 -ER. or the reverse of these.—  
 -INGLY. \**Spenser.*  
 -ANCE.\* Fr. *Admir-er*; Sp. *-ar*; It. *Ammi-*  
*rare*; L. *Ad-mirari*, to wonder at. Un-

**AD-MIT, v.** To give leave to enter; to  
 -T-ABLE. grant, allow, or suffer to be  
 -ANCE. brought in or forward. To  
 -ER. admit an opinion, or argument,  
 -MISS-IBLE. is—  
 -ION. To allow, concede, grant the  
 force of it; to assent to it.

Fr. *Ad-mettre*; Sp. *-mitir*; It. *Ammettere*; L.  
*Ad-mittere*, to let into. In- Re-

**AD-MIXTION, s. -URE.** A mingling, a  
 blending together.

L. *Ad-miscere*, from A. S. *Miscan*, to misc, to  
 mics, i. e. to mix, (qv.)

**AD-MONISH, v.** To advise; to call or  
 -ISHER. bring to mind; to warn, to ap-  
 -ISHMENT. prize, to exhort, to reprove:—  
 -IT-ION. to remind.  
 -IONER. In Wiclif, Chaucer, and others,  
*Amonestia.* Fr. *Admonester*; It. *Am-*  
 -IVE. *monire*; Sp. *Amonestar*; L. *Ad-mo-*  
 -OR. *nere.* Un-  
 -ORY.

**AD-MOVE,\* v.** L. *Ad-movere*, to move  
 to.—\**Udal. Brown.*

**AD-NASCENT**, \**ad.* Growing to or upon.  
-ENCY.† \**Ecclyn.* †*Boyle.* †*Dr. J. Smith.*  
-NATE.‡ *Sp. Adnate*; *L. Adnascens*, p. p. of *Adnasci*, to grow to.

**ADO**, *s.* Action, exertion, effort, labour.

**AD-OLESCENCE**, -ENCY, *s.* The growing up to manhood, or maturity. See **ADULT**.

*Fr. Adolescen-er*; *It. -za*; *Sp. -cia*; *L. Adolascencia*, from *Adolascere*, p. p. of *Ad-olascere*, to grow up to.

**AD-ONATION**, \**s.* Taylor writes *Adonation*, and *Co-adonation*, (qqv.)—\**Boyle.*

**A-DOORS**. At doors, or, at the door.

**AD-OPT**, *v.* To take by choice; part. app.

-EDLY. to the taking the child of another,

-ION. and treating it as our own; to select

-IVE. (for use).

*Fr. Adopt-er*; *Sp. -ar*; *L. Ad-optare*, to choose.

*Re-*

**AD-ORE**, *v.* To speak to, in prayer, sup-

-ABLE. plication, with reverence, with

-ATION. awe, with love; and, cons. to pray

-ER. to, to supplicate, to worship, to

-MENT.\* reverence, to love.—\**Brown.*

*Fr. Ador-er*; *Sp. -ar*; *It. & L. Ad-orare*. Un-

**AD-ORN**, *v. s.\* ad.†* To deck, dress, ap-

-ING. parel—gaily, handsomely; so as to

-MENT. display to the best advantage:—to

decorate, to embellish.—\**Milton.* †*Spenser.*

*Fr. Adorn-er*; *Sp. -ar*; *It. & L. Ad-ornare*. *Orno*, *Voss.* derives from the *Gr. Ōpa*, time; the time of spring; the seasonable time, of youth, of maturity, of beauty; and, cons. that which beautifies. *Wiclif* uses the simple word *Orn*. Dis- *Re-*

**A-DOTED**. Fooled, or befooled.

**A-DOWN**, -WARD. *av. pr.* Low, or below, beneath, descending from; opposed to *Up*.

**A-DREAD**. *A. S. A-dread-an*, to fear, to be afraid, or affrighted.

**A-DRIFT**, is the past p. *Adrifed*, *adrif'd*, *adrift*, of the *A. S.* verb *Drifan*, *adrifan*, to drive. See **DRIFT**.

*Adrigh*, in *Gower*, is considered by *Sk.* to have originated in the same *A. S.* verb.

**ADROIT**, *ad.* An *adroit* man aims direct

-LY. at his mark, hits it; attains his

-NESS. purpose with ease, skill, address,

dexterity:—and hence *Adroit*, is—Dex-

terous, prompt to see and seize advantages;

expert, ready.

*Fr. Droit*; *It. Drifto*; *L. Directus*, from *Di-rigere*, to direct, (qv.)

**A-DRY**, i. e. dry, thirsty.

**AD-SCITITIOUS**, \**ad.* App. to that which is adjunct, or assumed.

\**Wellaston.* *Clarke.* *Ryrth of Mankynd.*

*Ad-sciscere*, -scitus, to seek or inquire after; *ad-jungere*, *assumere*, (*Festus*,) to adjoin, to assume.

**AD-VANCE**, *v. s.* Orig. *A-vance*, (qv.)

-MENT. in *Fr. A-vancer*; — To

-ER. bring into the *van* (qv.)

**A-VAUNT**, *v. s. av.* In *R.* of *Gloucester*, the

**A-VAUNTANCE**. *van* guard is called the *vaunt*

-VAUNT-OUR. wardes, and in more modern

-RY. authors, the *vaunt gard*.

To forward, or bring, to put forward, into the front or fore-ground, the *van* or *vantage* ground. To propose, or offer to notice or attention; to promote, to prefer, to profit.

Chaucer uses the *av. Avaunt*, forward; and also the *s. Avant*, and the *v. Avante*, which, *Mr. Tyrwhitt* says, are French, and mean *boast*, to *boast*. But this is a consequential application. An *Avaunter* or *ad-vaunter*, or, he who *avaunteth*, *vaunteth*, cometh *avaunt*, puts himself or his deeds forward, obtrudes them, is a boaster. And this application is common in the elder writers. Another application of *Avaunt* is, to go forward, to pass on, to go on, to begone. Dis-

**AD-VANTAGE**, *v. s.* Orig. *A-vantage*,

-OUS. as in French. And see **AD-**

-OUSLY. VANCE. Cons.—

-OUSNESS. To forward, to prefer, to pro-

-ABLE.\* mote the interests of; to favour,

to benefit, to profit.—\**Shakespeare.*

*Fr. Advantage*, *avantage*; *It. Avvantagio*. Dis- *Un-*

**AD-VE NE**, \**v.* *Advent* and *Adventual* are

-IENT.† more particularly applied to the

**AD-VENT**. coming of Jesus Christ. *Adven-*

-ITIOUS. titious, (the most frequently

-INE.‡ met with)—accessory, acci-

-IVE, *ad. s.‡* dental: the rest are not com-

-UAL.§ mon.—\**Ayliffe.* †*Brown.* ‡*Bacon.*

§*Bp. Sanderson.*

*Fr. Ad-venir*; *Sp. -viento*; *It. Avvenire*; *L. Ad-venire*, to come to. Super-

**AD-VENTURE**, *v. s.* *Adventure*, *s.*—It

-ER. was anciently written *Auntre* and

-OUS. *Adventure*. *Adventry* is also found.

-OUSLY. Any thing, that will, that is

about to, come: and now, gen. any thing

coming, or that has come, to pass; an acci-

dent; an enterprise.

*Adventurer*,—He that tries, risks, hazards, braves, whatever is about to come. See **ADVENE**.

*Fr. Adventurer*, *eventurer*; *It. Avventurare*; *Sp.*

*Avventurar*; *L. Ad-venire*, -ventus, -venturus, to come to. Co- Dis- Mis- Un-

**AD-VERB**, *s.* “*Adverbs* are commonly

-IAL. described to be such kind of words

-IALLY. as are for the most part adjoined

to verbs to signify some kind of mode or

circumstance belonging either intrinsically

or extrinsically.”—*Wilkins.*

*Fr. Adverb-s*; *Sp. -do*; *It. Averbio*; *L. Ad-verbium*.

**AD-VERSE**, *ad. v.\** The *ad.* is app. to—

-ARY. That which turns to or is turned

-ATIVE. against,—with a design to oppose,

-LY. resist, contend against; to that

-NESS. which is hostile or destructive

-ITY. to; which causes calamity, mis-

-ANT, *ad.†* fortune, distress: and hence—

Opposing or opposite, resisting, contend-

## ADU

ing, acting against: hostile, inimical, injurious, calamitous. See To ADVERT.

\*Gower. †Udal.

Fr. *Adver-sité*; Sp. -so; It. *Avverso*; L. *Ad-vertere*, -versum, to turn to or against. In-

**AD-VERT**, *v.* To turn to, to regard, to -ENT. look at, to observe, to attend to, to -ENCE. consider, to remark upon.

-ENCY. Fr. *Advertir*, *avertir*; It. *Avvertire*; Sp. *Advertir*; L. *Ad-vertere*, to turn to. In- Re-

**AD-VERTISE**, *v.* To turn the mind or -MENT. attention to; to call or direct the -ER. attention to; to give notice, or in- -ING. formation, or intelligence, of; to inform, to warn. See ADVERT.

Fr. *Advertir*, -issement, monere, docere. Pre-

**AD-VISE**, *v.* Orig. *A-vise*. *v. s.*

-VICE, *s.* To look, listen, or attend to, -VIS-ABLE. with care, caution, prudence; to -EDLY. consult, to deliberate, to coun- -EDNESS. sel, to inform, to warn, to ad- -ER. monish.

-ING. \*Spenser. †Chaucer; and not un- -O. common from R. Brunne to -FUL.\* Daniel.

-MENT.† Fr. *Adviser*, *aviser*; It. *Avvisare*; Sp. *Advisar*. Usually derived from Bar. L. *Ad-visare*, (q. d.) to see, to look to; cavere, monere, admonere. It is the A. S. & Eng. *Wis-an*, to wisse, to wist. Dis- Mis- Un-

**ADULATION**, *s.* -ORY. To gloze, to flatter, to give unmerited or excessive respect, approbation, or applause.

Fr. *Adul-ation*, -atoire; It. -are; Sp. -ar; L. *Adulatio*, from *adulari*. Voss. has a variety of conjectures: it is perhaps from *αδύλιζω*, Dorice pro *ηδύλιζω*, from *ηδύς*, *suavis*, sweet; *ηδύλιζω* (Voss.) valet idem ac *ηδολογώ*, sive, *byssinis ac suavis verbis utor*. "To use well-placed words of glozing courtesy."

**ADULT**, *ad. s.* -ED. One who is grown up—to manhood or maturity.

Fr. *Adulte*; It. & Sp. -o; L. *Adultus*, past p. of *Ad-olescere*, to grow up to. *Adolere* proprie est *crecere*.—Voss.

**ADULTER**, *v.* In our elder writers, the -ATE, *v. ad.* words are written *ad-* or *a-* -ATION. *voutrie*, -*vouter*, -*voutresse*. -ATOR. The old English words are,— -ER. spousebreach, spousebreaker, -ESS. wedlock-breaking. -INE. *Adulterer* and *Adulteress* are -OUS. so called, because the former -OUSLY. betakes himself to another -Y. woman, (*ad alteram*,) and the latter to another man (*ad alterum*).—Festus.

*Adulterate*, *adulteration*, and *adulterine*, are app. cons. to—

That which changes to another, but a worse state or condition; which destroys the integrity, which sullies the purity.

Fr. *Adultér-er*; Sp. -ar; It. & L. *Adulterare*. Un-

**AD-UMBRATE**, *v.* -ION. To shadow out, a description or delineation; and, cons., to describe or delineate.

Fr. *Adombr-er*; It. -are; L. *Ad-umbrare*, (*Ad-umbra*,) to shade.

## AFF

**AD-UNATION**, \**s.* A collecting, gathering into one.—\*Bp. Taylor.

L. *Adunatio*, (*Ad-unus*, to one.) Co-

**AD-UNCITY**, \**s.* -UNQUE.† Crookedness, bent—to hold like a hook.—\*Mart. Scrib. †Bacon. L. *Ad-uncus*, crooked, or hooked.

**AD-VOCATE**, *s. v.* An *advocate* is one -CY. called to give his advice, assist- -TE-SHIP. ance, patronage; to give the aid -ION. of his talents and knowledge, par- -R-ESS.\* ticularly in pleading a cause at -ICE.† law.

*Advocacies* is app. by Chaucer to a call or summons to answer an accusation.

\*Bp. Taylor. †Sir T. Elyot.

Fr. *Advocat*, *avocat*; It. *Avvocato*; Sp. *Abogar*; L. *Advocatus*, past p. of *Ad-vocare*, to call to.

**AD-VOWSON**, \**s.* The patronage or right of presentation to an ecclesiastical benefice.

\*Blackstone.

An *advocate* (see above) was also, cons. a patron:—and Low L. *Advocatio*, patronage; whence Fr. *Advouaison*, Eng. *Advowson* (Sk.); but Cot. interprets the Fr.—An advowing or advouching for; a taking into protection.

**AD-URE**, *v.* To burn up, to heat, to -UST. scorch, to parch, wither, or dry, -UST-ED. to harden.

-ION. Fr. *Adust-e*; It. & Sp. -o; L. *Ad-urere*, -ustum, to burn.

**ÆDILE**, *s.* "This name they tooke of the charge they had of temples, chappels, and oratories."—Holland.

L. *Ædilis*, from *Ædes*, a building.

**AER**. Gr. *Αἴρ*, the air, is followed by various scientific terminologies: e. g. *a-logy*, -mancy, -metry, -scopy, -statics.

**AERO-NAUT**, *s.* -ICS. One who sails through, soars through, the air. The words are common in the narratives of the exploits and disasters of these adventurers.

From Gr. *Αἴρ*, the air, and *ναυτης*, a sailor.

**A-FAR**, *av.* Gone; moved to a distance; remote, distant.

**AF-FABLE**, *ad.* That may be spoken -BLY. to, accosted, or addressed; and, -BLENESS. therefore, gentle, courteous, con- -BILITY. ciliating.

"*Affabilitie* is in sondry wyse, but moste proprely, where a man is facyle or easye to be spoken vnto. It is also where a man speketh courtseysely with a swete speche or countenance."—Sir T. Elyot.

Fr. *Affab-le*; It. -ile; Sp. *Afable*; L. *Affabilis*, (*Ad-fari*, to speak.) Obvius atque expositus quibusdam *affari* volentibus.—Juv. Un-

**AF-FAIR**, *s.* That which is to do; to be done; a matter or thing, doing, done, managed, conducted, transacted, settled.

*Afare*, Chaucer, (in Boetius, *strepitus*,) Sk. thinks may be *Afear*: it seems to mean *Ado*.

Fr. *Afaire*, *affaire*, (tout ce qui est à faire, Men.); It. *Afare*, (qui a été fait d'*ad-facere*, Id.)

**AF-FAIT, v.** Used by R. of Gloucester as we use *Defeat*: by P. Plouhman and Gower, —To tame, to make subservient to, to subdue. Fr. *Affaicter*.

**AF-FAMISH, v.** To starve with hunger. —**ING.** Fr. *Afem-er*; It. *-are*; L. *Fames*, a craving. —**MENT.** ing for food.

**AF-FEAR, v.** *Afear*, now considered a vulgarity, was anciently as common as *Afraid* is at present, and was variously written, *Aferde*, *afered*, *afear*, *aferd*. It has no etymological connexion with *Afraid*, (qv.) Un-

**AF-FECT, v. s.** 1. To act or operate upon, —**ATION.** so as to make to or towards; to —**EDLY.** influence, or tend to —either —**EDNESS.** literally or metaphorically. To —**ER.** act towards, —the attainment of; —**VOUS.** to aim at; to pretend to; to —**VOUSLY.** assume; to arrogate; to lean —**IONATED.** towards; to incline; to influence; —**INGNESS.** to dispose. —**IVE.** The v. to *affect*; the sub-derivatives, *affect-ation*, *-ed*, *-ly*, are —**ION.** (and formerly *affect-ion* and *-ed* —**ATELY.** were) part. app. to —the assumption and ostentatious display of deceitful appearances; and cons. app. to denote —

Hypocrisy or false pretence; self-conceit; self-sufficiency.

2. To act towards, —the excitement of any sensation, passion, or emotion; and, cons., to move, raise, or excite, any feeling, sensation, passion, or emotion.

The s. *affection* (and so formerly *affect-ation*); the sub-derivatives, *affection-ed*, *-ate*, *-ately*, are part. app. to —

The kind, tender, benevolent feelings: as love, good-will, or benevolence; friendly regard, zealous attachment: —also, in elder writers, passion, pathos.

*Affectuous* and *effectuous* were formerly used, as we now use both *effectual* and *affectionate*: *affectious* as *affecting*, (Burnet.)  
\* *Holinshead*.

Fr. *Af-fecter*; It. *-fettare*; Sp. *Afectar*; L. *Affectum*, past p. of *Af-ficere*, *affectare*, to make to or towards. Dis- Mis- Over- Un-

**AF-FEER, v.** To assure, affirm, affix.

—**ER.**† \**Shakespeare*. †*Blackstone*.

—**MENT.**† Fr. *Afseurer*, is to appraise, to set or affix a price, or tax: and an *Afseurer* (Law L. *Afseurer*) was one who fixed the amount of the tax or amercement upon each; and the v. *Afseurer*, may have been formed from *Afser* (to affy).

**AF-FEIGNED, v. ad. i. e.** Feigned; invented; falsely ascribed. —\**Bp. Hall*.

**AF-FESE.** See *PHREESE*.

**AF-FIE, or AFFY, v. -ANCE.** To give, place, or repose faith, trust, or credit; to trust, credit, or rely upon: the more common word now is, to *confide*.

To bind or pledge to the faithful perform-

ance of: —part. app. to the marriage contract: to betroth.

Fr. *Afser*; Sp. *Afsezar*; It. & Law L. *Afidare*, (*Adem dare*, to give faith): whence —

**AFFIDAVIT.**

**AF-FILE, or AF-FILE,\* v.** To rub, to smoothen (by rubbing), to polish or refine; "to affile the tongue." —\**Chaucer*. Gower. Fr. *Affiler*; It. *-dre*; Sp. *Affilar*. Un-

**AF-FILIATE, v. -ATION.** The Fr. *Affilier*, Low L. *Affiliare*, is, to adopt a child: in Eng. to *affiliate*, is equivalent to the old law usage of —to father, to charge with being father.

*Affiliated*, gen. —allied, associated.

**AF-FIN-ED,\* ad. -ITY.** Allied, connected; adjoined; affected, enjoined by alliance, connexion, or relation.

The kindred of man and wife are called *affines*, or said to be in *affinity*, because two families are united by the marriage; and the one has approached *ad finem* —alterius cognationis.

*Affinity* is app. gen. to —Relationship, alliance, connexion, resemblance, similarity.

\**Shakespeare*.

Fr. *Affinité*; It. *-ità*; Sp. *Afinidad*; L. *Affinitas*, *-nis*, (*ad-finis*.)

**AF-FIRM, v.** To strengthen, to assure,

—**ABLE.** and, as we now say, to *confirm*;

—**ATION.** to ratify, to establish; to speak

—**ATIVE, ad. s.** or pronounce *firmly*, resolutely;

—**ATIVELY.** to declare or assert confidently.

—**ER.** \**Fabyan*.

—**ANCE.\*** Fr. *Affirmer*; It. *Affermare*; Sp. *Afirmar*; L. *Afirmare*, to give support, or security. Dis- Mis-

**AF-FIX, v. s. -ION,\* s.** To fasten, join, or unite closely, or fastly; inseparably: to attach to, to connect with. —\**Bp. Hall*.

Fr. *Afficher*; It. *-gere*; Sp. *Afixar*; L. *Afixgere*, *affixum*, to fasten to.

**AF-FLICT, v.** To strike against with

—**EDNESS.** violence; to break, to shatter;

—**ION.** and, cons., to pain, to punish; to

—**IVE.** distress; to cause sorrow or ca-

—**IVELY.** lamity; to grieve greatly. "Kyng

Henry had *afflicted* and punished diuerse of

his confederates and alyes." —\**E. Hall*.

Fr. *Affligir*; It. *-gere*; Sp. *Affigir*; L. *Afflictum*, past p. of *Af-fligere*, to dash against. Un- Also Con- In-flict.

**AF-FLUENT, ad.** App. met. Wealthy,

—**ENCE.** rich, or opulent; flowing with the

**AF-FLUX.** fulness of a flood; in abundance.

—**ION.\*** \**Brown*.

Fr. *Affluence*; It. *-za*; Sp. *Afluencia*; L. *Affluentia*, *-ens*, p. p. of *Af-fluere*, to flow to.

**AF-FORD, v.** No satisfactory etymology has been given of this word. It is perhaps formed upon *Affeered*, the past p. of *Afeer*, (qv.) to appraise, to set, or fix, a price, a value; and then app. cons. —

To prize, to value, to estimate; to rate;



sc. as the price of sale, for which any thing may be sold, vended, set out for sale, brought forth, produced, yielded. And hence gen.—

To bring forth, to produce, to yield, to supply; and further, to be able to buy, or sell, or expend. Dis-

**AF-FOREST**, *v.* -ATION. L. *Af-forestare*, to convert into forest, (qv.) Co- Dis-

**AF-FRAP**,\* *v.* To strike, (to rap.) See **FRAPE**.—\*Spenser.

Of the origin of the Fr. *Frappier*, It. *Affrapare*, to strike, Men. acknowledges his ignorance. The A. S. *Fræp-gian* is explained by Lye to mean *accusare*.

**AF-FRAY**, *s. v.* -FRAID. To put out of order, to scare, to disorder, to confuse, or confound, to disturb, to harass, to contest, to combat. And, cons.—

To alarm, to terrify, to raise apprehensions of danger.

Fr. *Efr-ayer*, -oyer. Etymology not settled. The old Eng. *To fray*, to rub, to ruffle; supplies a meaning which appears sufficiently to account for all the usages of the *v.* and *s.* *Affray*, and also of the *ad.* *Affraid*, which is commonly written *A-fraid*. Un-

**AF-FRET**,\* *v. i. e.* Fret.—\*Spenser.

**AF-FRICTION**, *s.\* i. e.* Friction.  
\*Boyle.

**AF-FRIEND**,\* *v.* To become friends.  
\*Spenser.

**AF-FRIGHT**, *v. s.* To feel, to cause the -EDLY. feeling of—dread, fear or terror; -ER.\* to terrify.

-FUL.† Where the modern version of the -MENT.‡ Scriptures uses *affright*, Tindale uses, in some instances, *fear*; in others, *affray*. *Affright*, *s.* is not of common occurrence in the elder writers.—\*Shelton.

†Drayton. Cudworth. ‡Bp. Taylor.

A. S. *Frihtan*, *afryht-an*, terrere, to terrify. Un-

**AF-FRONT**, *v. s.* -IVE.\* To stand front to front—as hostile armies; as one who means to oppose the progress of another; ("King Philip and the French king with two most puyssaunt armies *affronted* eche other."—Grafton. "[They] place strong squadrons to *affront* the enemy."—Holland.) or to offer disrespect, insult, contempt; and, cons.—

To offend by disrespect; to insult.

\*South.

Fr. *Affront-er*; It. *-are*; Sp. *Afrontar*; L. *Ad-frontem*.

**AF-FUSE**, *v.* -ION. L. *Af-fundere*, to pour to.

**A-FIELD**. In or into the field.

**A-FINE**,\* or **FINE**, *ad.*—\*Chaucer.

**A-FIRE**. On fire.

**A-FLAT**.\* On the flat.—\*Bacon.

**A-FLIGHT**, *s.* A. S. *A-fligan*, *fug-are*. A word much used by Gower; and also

occurring in Sir T. More and others. App. to—

The *flight* of courage; of fortitude, of presence of mind upon the appearance of danger.

**A-FLOAT**. On float.

**A-FOOT**. On foot. It is app. cons. to that which is in motion or in action.

**A-FORE**, *ad. pr.* Written by Chaucer, *Aforen*, *aforne*. On the *fore* part. It is much used prefixed. App. to—

Precedence in order of time; in order of place; and, met., to the desires and pursuits of the mind.

**AFRAID**. See **AFFRAY**.

**A-FRESH**. In fresh.

**A-FRONT**.\* In front.—\*Phaer.

**AFT**, -ER, *pr. av.* *Aft*, *Hind*, and *Back*, have the same meaning.

*After* is app. to—

Succession, or subsequence, or consequence, in order of time; in order of place; and, met., to the desires and pursuits of the mind.

*After* is much used prefixed.

*After-ages*,—*ages* coming *after*, subsequent to the present.

*After-eye*, *v.*—To eye or look after.—*Shakespeare*.

Go. *Aftaro*; A. S. *Æfter*, supposed by Tooke to be the comparative of the *s.* *Aft* (A. S. *Æft*); Dan. *Eft-er*, post, postea.

**AGAIN**, *ad.* Various written *Agen*, -ST, *pr.* *agens*, *ayen*, *ayenst*, *agane*, &c.

-WARD. *Again*; turn *again*, i. e. turn to meet, to oppose, to withstand, to return. Do this *again*; i. e. to meet, a new demand, a new emergency; to act, and continue to act in return; to persist in meeting, or opposing; and hence the application to frequent repetitions.

Wiclif uses, *Aghen-buying*, i. e. redemption; *Aghen-rising*, i. e. resurrection; *Aghen-stand*, i. e. resist; *Aghen-say*, i. e. contradict.

Dryden writes *Agen*, or *Again*, to suit his rhyme.

Dan. *Igien*. In Dutch the *v.* *Jegenen*, means to meet, to oppose, to rencontre. The collateral A. S. *v.* from which the *av.* *Against*, in A. S. *Om-genen*, appears to be lost. See Tooke.

**A-GAME**.\* In game.—\*Chaucer.

**A-GAMIST**,\* *s.* One who does not marry, who refuses or rejects marriage.—\*Fox.

Gr. *Ἀγαμος*, not married (*α*, priv. *γαμ-ειν*, to marry.)

**A-GAPE**. On the gape. See **GAPE**.

**A-GAST**, *ad.* Astonished, amazed, ter-

-GAZE. rified (sc. in a speechless gaze).

-GAZED. "The whole army stood *agas'd* on him."—*Shak.* "With shuddering horror pale, and eyes *aghastr*."—*Milton*.

"Most men's minds stood at a gaze,"  
*Fuller.*

A. S. *Gæssa*, to see, to look at. *Tocke* inclines to the Gæ. *Aggen*, timere; past p. *Agide*, territus, terrified; which might become *Agidist* or *agid*, *agist*, *agast*. But the constant application of the word to that, which is gazed, *agazed*, *agax'd* (*agast*) upon with terror or consternation, seems sufficiently to account for the restriction of *gaze* to denote a degree of terror.

**AGATE**, -TY, *s.* "The [precious stone] *agate* (or *agath*) was found first in Sicilie neare unto a river called likewise *Achates*."  
—*Holland. Plinie.*

Fr. *Agathe*, -te; It. -ta; L. *Achates*.

**AGE**, *s.* A prolonged or lengthened course  
-ED. or extent of time; a long period  
-EDNESS. of time; an advanced progress, of time, of man's life, of years; and thence gen.—time, course of years.

A. S. *Ece*, from *Ec-en*, *enc-en*, to *eke*, to prolong, to augment, (See *ACHIE*.) is applied to a lasting, an everlasting continuance of time; *ece*, may have become *age* or *eage* by the mere change of *c* hard into *g* hard, and in course of time softened.

**AGE**, *term.*, denotes something *added*, put to, or upon, imposed or charged;—an impost, a charge, a duty. *Beaconage*, *pontage*,—toll *charged* upon beacon, or bridge (*ponts*). Also app. more gen. to—agency, to action, to the state caused or produced by the act; still denoting an *addition*: and *parentage*, *peerage*, the state *added* (to the person) of being or becoming a parent or peer. See *APPANAGE*.

The L. *Agium*, Spel. suggests, is from *agere*, signifying in composition, *actus*, *exhibitio*, *ministerium rei*:—*Aquagium*, he adds, from *Festus*, *quasi aquæ agium*; i. e. *aquæ ductus*. In like manner, *Homagium*, *actus vel ministerium hominis*. *Terragium*, *tributum, quod terra agit*, hoc est, *exhibet*. *Wallis* thinks we have it from the L. *Atta*. Our old Law L. abounds in the *term. agium*. (See *ACT* & *IC*.) The mercantile term *Agio* (qv.) is from the same source, with the same meaning.

**AGENT**, *ad. s.* *Agent*, one who, that  
-CY, *s.* which, *acts*, orders, operates, per-  
-T-SHIP. forms, manages, conducts; one who *acts* (for another, as substitute, or deputy); a factor.

*Agency*, app. part. to—

The conduct or management of the affairs of another.

Fr. *Agent*; It. & Sp. -e; L. *Agens*, p.p. of *Agere*, to do or act, (qv.)

**AG-GELATION**, \**s.* L. *Gelu*, ice. \**Brown.*

**AG-GENERATION**, \**s.* *Ad-generare*, *genus*; γένεσις, to be.—\**Brown.*

**AG-GLOMERATE**, \**v.* -ION. To roll up—into balls.

\**T. Warton.* L. *Ag-glomerare*.

**AG-GLUTINATE**, *v.* To stick, or adhere  
-ION. together; to cohere.

-IVE. Fr. *Agglutin-er*; It. -are; L. *Ag-glutinare*, (*Ad-gluten*, glue.)

**AG-GRACE**, *v. s.* -GRATE. To treat with favour or kindness. *Ad-gratia*, grace or favour.

**AG-GRANDIZE**, *v.* To accumulate into  
-MENT. large heaps; to enlarge, to mag-  
-ATION. nify, to augment.—\**Waterhouse.*

Fr. *Aggrand-ir*; It. -ire; Sp. *Agrandar*, from L. *Ad*, and *grandis*, large, great, grand, qv.

**AG-GRAVATE**, *v.* -ION. To make heavy; to add to the weight or burthen.

Fr. *Aggraver*; Sp. *Agravar*; It. & L. *Ag-gravare*.

**AG-GREGATE**, *v. ad. s.* To gather or  
-LY. collect together, (into one flock or  
-ION. herd, into one body or assemblage.)  
-IVE. *Aggrege*, or *Aggrege*, are used by  
-OR.\* *Chaucer* and *G. Douglas*, which *Tyrwhitt* and *Ruddiman* refer to the French *Aggréger*, and interpret, to *aggravate*.—*Ingravat* and *Aggerat*, are both rendered *Aggrege* by *Douglas*.—\**Burton.*

Fr. *Aggréger*; It. -ar, -iare; Sp. *Agregar*; L. *Ag-gregare*. *Ad-gregare* (*Festus*) est *ad gregem* ducere: to bring to the flock.

**AG-GRESS**, *v. s.* To march or advance  
-ION. against—as foe against foe; and  
-OR. thus app. to the commencement of a quarrel—to the first attack.

Fr. *Aggressor*; Sp. *Agressor*, *s.*; L. *Ag-gressum*, past. p. of *Ag-gredi*, to step to.

**AG-GRIEVE**, *v.* -ANCE. To bear heavily upon, to weigh down, to sink, to depress (with sorrow or affliction); to afflict, to distress, to vex.

**AG-GROUP**, \**v.* To hold, or place in bands, or companies, or assemblages.

\**Dryden.*

**AGILE**, *adj.* -ITY. Able, to act—with readiness, to move with quickness, nimbleness; nimble, quick in action, active.

Fr. & It. *Ag-ile*; Sp. -il; L. *Agilis*, from *Agere*, to act.

**A-GILT**, *v.* To practise any (*guile*) cheat, imposture, or injustice; any sin or wickedness; to cheat; to defraud.

**AGIO**. A charge upon exchanges in mercantile transactions. See *AGE*, *term.*

**A-GIST**, *v.* App. to—the lying, and, cons.  
-ER. pasturing, of one man's cattle in  
-MENT. another's ground, on payment of a certain sum of money, or other good consideration.

From Fr. *Giste*, a lying place, from *Gêir*, to lye.—*Sk.*

**AGITATE**, *v.* To act with frequent and  
-ION. repeated motion; to shake. Met.  
-OR. to discuss. To keep the mind in constant action; to disturb, to distract.

Fr. *Agit-er*; Sp. -ar; It. & L. *Agitare*, freq. of *Agere*, to act. Those whom *Clarendon* and *Whitelock* call *Agitators*, *Ludlow* and *Wood* denominate *Adjutors*. *Whitelock*, *Agents* or *Agitators* for each regiment; *Ludlow*, at their first appointment *Agitators*, afterwards *Adjutors*. Circum- Ex-Over- *E. Hall* writes *Agitable*.

**AGLET**. See *AGLET*.

**AG-NAIL**. A sore or imposthumation under the nail of man or beast: as a fellow.—*Sk.* (See *ANGER*.) A. S. *Ang-nægle*.

**AG-NATE**, \**ad.* *Agnatic* is app. by Black-  
-IC. stone, to issue derived from the  
-ION. male ancestors.—\**Pownall.*

Fr. *Agnation*; It. -to; Sp. -do; L. *Ag-natus*,  
past p. of *Agnasci*, borne to, of kin, allied to.

**AG-NIZE**, \**v.* -NITION.† L. *Ag-noscere*,  
-nitum, to acknowledge.

\**Not uncommon.* †*Grafton. Bp. Hall.*

**AG-NOMINATE**, *v.* -ION. To name, or  
call by name.

*Agnomination* is app. (Camden) to the  
repetition of words of similar sound: or  
(B. Jonson) to allusions founded upon  
some other fancied resemblance.

L. *Ag-nominatio*, (*ad-nomen*.) L. *Agnomen* is  
a name to; i. e. in addition to.

**A-GO**, *av.* -ING. *Ago*, *Agon*, *Agone*, *Ygo*,  
*Ygone*, were all used as the past p. of the  
*v.* to go.

Gone, past; agoing, in going.

**A-GOG**, *ad.* App. to the alert, eager,  
emotions of hope, expectation, anticipa-  
tion. See **GIG**, and **JIG**.

From *Go. Gaggan*, A.S. *Gangan*, to go, to gang.

**AGON**, \**s.* *Agon* and *Agonistical* are part.  
-Y. app. to the contests of prize  
-IZE. fighters. *Agonize* and *Agony*, to  
-ISTIC. those bodily or mental struggles  
-ICAL. and conflicts which are accom-  
panied by excessive pain; to any violent  
struggle or conflict.—\**Sancroft.*

Fr. *Agon-iser*; It. -izare; Sp. -izar; L. *Agon*;  
Gr. *Agon*, certamen, conflictus; a contest, a con-  
flict, a struggle.

**A-GOOD**. In good, well, much.

**A-GORE-BLOOD**. \* Foul, corrupt, pol-  
luted blood.—\**North.*

**A-GRAMED**. \* A. S. *Grymman*, sœvire,  
fremere, to rage, to provoke, to anger.

\**Chaucer.*

**AGRARIAN**, *ad.* **AGRESTIC**. *Agrarian*  
is app. to the distribution of fields or lands.  
*Agrestic*, to that which is rustic, rude,  
unpolished.

L. *Agr-arius*, -estis, from *Ager*, a field.

**A-GREE**, *v.* To accord, to suit, to con-  
-ABLE. cur, to please; to become  
-ABLY. friends.

-ABLENESS. *Agree* is used by Chaucer,  
-ABILITY. adverbially. See **GRATEFUL**.

-ING. Fr. *Agree*. Gré, from *Gratum*,  
(Men.) concordare, congruere, as-  
-INGLY. sentire. Dis- Re- Un-  
-MENT.

**AGRI-COLIST**, *s.* The culture or tillage  
-CULTUR-E. of land; labour for the im-  
-AL. provement, for the fertility of  
-IST. land.

Fr. *Agri-culture*; It. -coltura; Sp. -cultura; L.  
*Agri-cola*, -cultura, (*ager*, a field, *colere*, cultum.)  
John Scott has an eclogue entitled *The Agricul-  
turists*. Dodsley uses *Agricolist*. The former is  
now in common use.

**AGRISE**, \**v.* P. p. *Agrose*. A.S. *Agris-an*,  
horrere, to dread and fear greatly (Som.);  
probably formed upon the *v.* *Hrys-an*, *Ge-  
hrys-an*, *A-ge-hrys-an*, to *agrise*, i. e. to

beat, bruise, or dash against; to shake, to  
shatter. Cons.—

To shudder, or cause to shudder; to  
confound, to terrify. See **CAUSH** and  
**GRIST**.—\**Not uncommon in old poets.*

**A-GROPE**, \**v.* To try to find, to ex-  
plore, to examine.—\**Gower.*

**A-GROTED**. \* Tyrwhitt explains, cloyed,  
surfeited. Sk.—ingurgitated, saturated;  
from *Gross*.—\**Chaucer.*

**A-GROUND**, *ad.* On the ground: cons.  
Not afloat; stopped in the course or current.

**AGUE**, *v. s.* A disease; the distinguish-  
-ED. ing mark of which is, trembling,  
-ISH. shivering, shuddering.

Tooke quotes with approbation the re-  
mark of Johnson, that “the cold fit is, in  
popular language, more particularly called  
the *ague*; and the hot, the fever.” But  
Tindale and North speak of the *burning  
ague*.

Sk. says, perhaps from the Fr. *Aigu*, ac-utus,  
sharp, because, in the paroxysm at least, it is an  
acute disease. Serenius and Tooke, from *Go.*  
*Agis*, trembling. R. Brunne writes *Hage*. In  
Dan. it is called *Kolde-syge*, i. e. cold sickness.

**A-GUISE**, \**v.* To prepare a mode of  
fashion, of dress; a dress.

\**Spenser. H. More.* Dis-

**A-HEAD**. On head; head-long; fore-  
most; or head-foremost.

**A-HIGH**, **AHEIGHT**. On high; above;  
aloft.

**A-HOLD**. To lay a ship *a-hold*; or to  
stay her or place her so that she may *hold*  
or keep to the wind.

**A-HOY**. Hold.

**A-HUNGER**, *v.* -RY. To hunger; to  
desire eagerly, to desire to eat. Also written  
*An-hungred*.

**A-JAR**. On jar; i. e. on *char*, on the turn,  
or return; neither quite open nor shut.  
Douglas writes—On *char*. See **CHAIR**.

From the A. S. *Cyr-an*, *acyr-an*, to turn.

**AID**, *v. s.* To assist; to come to the sup-  
-ER. port or relief of; to support, to  
-ANT. \* relieve, to succour.

-ANCE. \* *Shakespeare.* †*Daniel.* †*Milton.*

-FUL.† Fr. *Ai-der*; It. -utare, -tare; Sp. *Ayu-*  
-LESS.† *dar*; L. *Ad-juvare*, to help. In-Sub- Un-

**AIGLET**, *s.* Fr. *Aiguillette*; L. *Acicula*,  
**AGLET**, or dim. of *Acus*, a point.

**AIGULET**.

**AIL**, *v. s.* -MENT. To disease, to disorder,  
to cause or feel pain or uneasiness; to  
deprive of soundness, health, or strength;  
to make useless. See **IDLE**.

Junius inclines to A. S. *Egla*, to feel pain or  
grief, to *ayle* (Som.); and *Egl-an*, he derives from  
the Gr. *Αλγ-ειν*. Tooke thinks *Ail* is the past p.  
of the A. S. *Aidlian*, to be sick, empty, useless,  
spoilt:—*ægrotare*, *languescere*, to be sick, to lan-  
guish.—Som.



**AIM**, *v. a.* "To aim or level at, to make an -*ING*. offer to strike, &c.; also to pur-  
-*LESS*. pose, determine, intend."—*Cot.*

*Fr. Essai*, anciently *Acme*; from *L. Adæstare*, (*Duchot* in *Men.*) *Sk.* inclines to *Æstimare*, i. e. to weigh attentively: for we usually, before we throw or strike at a mark, consider it well, and estimate or reckon the distance of it accurately. And this application is constant, both lit. and met.: as in the *Fr. Essai*. *Mis- Un-*

**AIR**, *s. n.* The application of this *s.* is  
-*Y*. various;—to the wind, to that  
-*NESS*. which is exhaled, evaporated,  
-*ING*, *s.* which gains vent, or utterance:  
-*LESS*. —cons. to exhalation, evapora-  
-*LING*, *s.* tion or vapour, vent, utterance,  
-*ABLE*.<sup>\*</sup> emission, effusion, diffusion, dis-  
**AERY**. persion, publication.—

-*LAL*. To that which is light, gay, giddy,  
-*BOUS*.<sup>†</sup> unsteady, fluttering.—

To motion through the air; to manner of moving: gen. to the mien, carriage, or deportment of men.—

To motion in the air, of sound, in music and poetry.

To air,—to inhale or exhale the air; to put or place in the air, to cause the air to evaporate, and thus—to dry.

*Air* is much used prefixed. See **AER**.  
<sup>\*</sup>*Howell*. <sup>†</sup>*Holland*.

*Fr. Air*; *It. Aria*; *Sp. Aire*; *L. Aer*; *Gr. Anp-*  
*ois*, (*αἰμα*.) to blow; to breathe. *Un-*

**AIREY**, or **AERY**. See **EYRY**.

**AISLE**, *s.* -*ED*.<sup>\*</sup> App. to—The wings, or sides of churches; expanding like wings.

<sup>\*</sup>*Byron*.

*Fr. Aisle*, *alle*; *It. Sp. & L. Ala*, a wing.

**AITIOLOGY**, *s.* The theory which shows the causes of things.—*Boyle*. Also used by *Bp. Hall*.

*Fr. Aitiologie*; *Gr. Αἰτιολογία* (*αἰτία*, a cause, and *λογος*, a discourse).

**AKE**. See **ACHE**. *Un-*

**A-KIN**. Of kin.

**AL**, *term.* Denotes some quality or thing attached or added; and thus appertaining or belonging, relating to, appertaining to such relation; according to, affected by, subject or subjecting to:—as *natural*, appertaining to, according to *nature*; *mortal*, affected by, subject to, *death*.

*L. Al-*, perhaps immediately from *alis*, the ancient mode of writing *alius*, an or one other.

**ALABASTER**, *s.* *Alabaster* was chiefly used for boxes to contain ointments, and these are described by *Pliny* to have been shaped like pears.

*Fr. Alabastré*, *albâtre*; *It. & Sp. Alabastró*; *L. Alabastrum*; *Gr. Αλαβαστρον*; perhaps from *a* and *laßon*; that which (*Voss.*) we cannot hold, or which has no handles (*λαβαί*).

**ALACRI-TY**, *s.* Without sadness, dull-  
-*ous*.<sup>\*</sup> ness, heaviness; i. e. with—  
-*ous-ly*.<sup>†</sup> cheerfulness, liveliness, readi-  
-*ness*.<sup>\*</sup> ness.

<sup>\*</sup>*Hammond*. <sup>†</sup>*Gov. of Tongue*.

*Fr. Alai-gr-été*, -esse; *It. Alacrità*; *Sp. Alegría*; *L. Alacr-itas*, -is.—*Voss.* prefers the etymology of *Donatus*; *Alacris*, from *Adaxpos*, non tristis, not sad.

**A-LAND**. On land.

**A-LARGED**.<sup>\*</sup> Given largely, says *Tyrwhitt*.—<sup>\*</sup>*Wiclif*. *Chaucer*.

**ALARM**, *v. s.* To sound to arms: to  
-*ING*. summon to arms,—or to be  
-*INGLY*. ready, prepared in arms; for  
-*IST*. defence: and thus, gen.—

**ALARUM**, *v. s.* To give notice of danger; to disquiet, to disturb, to cause or excite, or fill with apprehensions. "He runs downe crying *al'arme*, help help citizens."—*Holland*. *Livy*.

*Fr. Alarm-e*; *Sp. -a*; *It. All'armè*, to arms. *Un-*

**AL-AS**, *int.* An exclamation of weariness,  
-*ACK*. disappointment, sorrow, compas-  
-*LACE*. sion.

-*LAKE*. *D. Eylaas*; *Fr. Hélas*; *It. Ah! lasso*; the *int. Ah*, and the *L. Lassus*, wearied.—*Men.*

**A-LATE**.<sup>\*</sup> Lately, not far back, not long since, or ago.—<sup>\*</sup>*B. Jonson*.

**ALB**, or **ALBE**, *s.* App. to—The white vestments of the sacerdotal order: the surplice. *L. Albus*, white. *De-*

**ALBATROSS**, *s.* A large bird of the gull kind, inhabiting the tropics, and more southerly.

**ALBE**, **ALBERT**, *ad.* Al be it. Be all. Be it all.

**ALBIFICATION**,<sup>\*</sup> *s.* *L. Album facere*, to make white.—<sup>\*</sup>*Chaucer*.

**ALBUGINEOUS** or **ALBUGINOUS**, *ad.* appear to be app. by physical writers, to—That which approaches to white.

*Fr. Albugineux*; *L. Albugo*, from *Albus*, white: app. to a white speck in the eye.

**AL-CHYMY**, *s.* See **CHYMIST**.

-*ICAL*.<sup>\*</sup> *Lovelace*. <sup>†</sup>*Chaucer*.

-*ICALLY*. *Fr. Al-quemie*, -chimie; *Sp. -quimia*; *It. & Low L. Alchimia*.

-*IST*.

-*ISTICAL*. -*ISTICALLY*. -*IZE*,<sup>\*</sup> *v.* -*ISTRE*.<sup>†</sup>

**AL-COHOL**, *s.* *Ar.* App. in modern Chymistry, to—Pure spirit of wine.

**ALCOVE**, *s.* App. to—Any shady recess.

*Fr. Alco-ve*; *Sp. -va*, or -*ba*; from the *Ar. Alcobba*; an apartment arched or vaulted, by which the bed is surrounded.—*Men.*

**ALDAY**.<sup>\*</sup> All day.—<sup>\*</sup>*Gower*.

**ALDER**, or **ALLER**. *Aller*, or *Alder*, *alle*, *all*. *Tyrwhitt* (after *Junius*) calls it the genitive case plural, of *all*. It was used much in composition. *Aller best*, best of all; *Aller last*, last of all; *Aller first*, first of all; *Aller most*, most of all. Or—Wholly best, wholly last, &c.

**ALDER, s.** A tree, so called (see Voss.) quod *alatur* amne, because nourished by a stream.

Fr. *Aulne, aune*; It. *Al-no*; Sp. *-amo*; L. *Alnus*; A. S. *Ælre, ælre*; Ger. *Elr*, (or *erl*.) *eller, els*; D. *Els, else, elsen-boom*; Dan. *Ell, elle*; Sw. *Al*. It is also called *Eller* in the North, (Grose.) Ihre deems it probable that this tree received its name *ab aqua vel sumine: Al*, in Go. and various other dialects, signifying water.

**ALDERMAN, s.** A. S. *Ealdorman* (a -IC. word which, even in A. S., says Sk., -LY. had become a title of dignity), from -SHIP. *Eld, ældor*, old, older, and *Man*. -ITY.\* *B. Jonson*.

**ALE, s.** App. to—A strong beer, from its -ISH. warming, heating quality (Sk. and -GER. Tooke); also to certain festivals at which it was a principal promoter of mirth.

*Ale-conner*,—one who *kens, cons*, or examines the *ale*, or the measures.

*Ale-stake*,—a stake set up to show where *ale* is sold.

*Aleger*, is *ale-eager*, or sour. See EAGER.

A. S. *Alod*, the third per. sing. indicative of *Ælan*, to kindle and inflame.

**ALEGE, or ALEGGE,\* v.** To lay down; to -ANCE.\* put down; to put to rest, to ease, -MENT.† to quiet, to soothe, to tranquillize. \*Chaucer. Spenser. †Chaucer.

Fr. *Al-léger*; It. *-legare*; from the A. S. *Alecgan, lecgan*, to lay, to lay down, to *allay*, (qv.)

**ALEGER,\*ad.** Brisk,lively.—\*Bacon. (See ALACRITY.) It. *Allegro*; L. *Alacer*.—Men.

**ALEIVED,\*pt.** Alleviated or relieved. \*Surrey.

**ALERT,ad.** -NESS. Raised up; sc. upon the watch, in readiness for action; and, therefore,—active, vigilant, lively.

Fr. *Alerte*, anciently written *a'herle*; It. *All-erla*, anciently written *All-erla*; Sp. *Al-erla*. *Er-cta* or *-la*, past p. of the It. *Ergere*; L. *Erigere*, (Tooke,) to erect, to raise up.

**ALEXANDRINE, s.** Verse of twelve or thirteen syllables; so called from an ancient French poet, who first used it.

Fr. *Alexan-drin*; It. *-drino*.

**AL-GATES,\* av.** -GETE. A. S. *Al-geats*, omnifariam, all manner of ways, altogether, (Som.) Sk. composes it of *All*, and *gate* (i. e. way). When used adversatively by Chaucer, supposed by Tooke to mean *all-get*; *get* is sometimes spelled by Chaucer, *geate*.—\*Common from Wickliff to Spenser.

**ALGEBRA, s.** It was called by Sir Isaac -IC. Newton, universal arithmetic: it -IC-AL. is also variously denominated:— -ALLY. the science which teaches the general properties and relations of numbers; the science of computing by symbols; the science that comprehends in general all the cases which can exist in the doctrine and calculation of numbers; in distinction from Arithmetic, which extends only to certain methods of calculation occurring in common practice.

Fr. *Alge-bre*; It. & Sp. *-bra*. Men. from Ar. *Algiabaral*, which signifies *rei redintegratio*; the restoration of any thing.

**AL-GORISM, or ALGORITHM, s.** From the Arabians (says Wallis) we have taken this name, for the praxis of Arithmetic by numeral figures.

**ALIEN, ad. s. v.** An *alien* (written by old -ABLE. writers, *alyaunt*) is one from -ATE, v. s. ad. another country; a foreigner; -ATION. a stranger. -ATOR. To *alien* or *alienate*,—to give, -ABILITY.\* sell, or otherwise convey from one to another.

To *alienate*, (met.) is to estrange, to remove from, to withhold from; to put away, or part from.—\*Burke.

Fr. *Alien-é, -er*; It. *-o, -are*; Sp. *-ar*; L. *Alienus, alius*, another. Ab-In-Un-

**A-LIGHT, v.** Gen.—To come down, to descend, to fall upon, to dismount.

A. S. *Alightan, lightan*; descendere, destilire, (*aligan, deponere*.) to alight, to light; to descend from a horse or carriage, says Jun.; perhaps, because this is no other than to *lighten* a carriage or horse of its burden.

**A-LIGHT, v.\* av.** To light, or enlighten; to kindle, to set fire to.—\*Gower. Surrey.

**A-LIKE, av.** In like; similar, resembling.

**ALIMENT, s.** Nourishment; that which -AL. nourishes, cherishes, or supports, -ALLY. —life, health. -ARY. "Alimony to the wife, is that allow- -ATION. ance, in case of divorce, which is ALIMONY. made to a woman for her support -IOUS. out of the husband's estate."—Blackstone.

Fr. *Aliment-er*; It. *-are*; Sp. *-ar*; L. *Alimentum*, from *alere, alitum*, to nourish. Voss. hesitates to pronounce from the Gr. *Alēa*, warmth. In-Un-

**ALIKUOT, L. av.** App. to a quotient or divisor without remainder.

**A-LITE,\* av.** A little.—\*Chaucer. Gower.

**A-LIVE, -LIFE, av.** On live, i. e. in life.

**AL-KALI, s.** App. orig. to the ashes -ESCENT. of plants; now gen. to denote, -INE. —potash, soda, and ammonia: -IZ-ATE. also to other substances having -ATENESS. similar chymical qualities. Ar. *Al*, and *kali*, a plant.

**ALL, s. ad. av.** *All* is very commonly prefixed. It is used to denote—

Entirety, totality; the whole in number or magnitude.

A. S. *Æl, eal, ealle, alla*. *Hal*, is whole (formerly written *hole*, without the *w*). Over-

**AL-LAY, v. s.** *Allay* is *alegge*, (qv.) the -ER. *g* softened into *y*.

-MENT.\* To lay down, to put to rest, to ALLOY. ease, to quiet, to soothe, to tranquillize, to calm; to abate, or diminish, strength or violence: to assuage, to mitigate.

*Alloy, s.* formerly written *Allay*.

\*Shakespeare. Un-

**ALLECT,\*** *v.* To attract, to allure, to -IVE, *ad* *al* *al* entice. See DELICATE.  
**ALLICIENT,\*** *E. Hall* *†Chaucer*. *†Sir T. Mors.* *†Robinson.* *†Brown.* *Glossil.*

*Fr. All-icher, -icher; It. -allare; Sp. Halagar; L. Allact-are. Allact-um, past p. of Allicere, (Ad-lacere,) to draw to.*

**ALLEGE,\*** *v.* Also written *Aleyde* by -ATION. Gower, and others.  
-ABLE. To lay down—an opinion, argu-  
-MENT. ment, reason, assertion; and,  
-ER. cons.—

To assert, to affirm, to declare. See LAW.  
*Fr. Allig-er; It. -are; Sp. Alegar. See ante Alge;—differing only in application. Mis-*

**AL-LEGIANCE,\*** *s.* -ANT. Any tie, or bond of duty, or good faith.

App. (Sk.)—"to the tie or bond of fidelity, by which we, who are subjects, are bound to our prince." See ALLY.

*L. Al-ligare, to bind to. Dis-*

**ALLEGORY,\*** *s.* *Allegory*, says Quintilian, exhibits one thing in words, -ICALLY. another in meaning.  
-IST. -IC. *Per allegoriam*, in the Vulgate, is -IER, *v.* rendered by Wiclif, "Bi another -IZER. understanding." And Tindale, "First, *allegories* proue nothyng (and by *allegories* vnderstand examples or similitudes borrowed of straunge matters, and of an other thyng then that thou entrest of")—*Prok to Leviticus.*

Whitgift uses *allegory* as a verb

*Fr. Allegorie; Sp. Alegoria; It. & L. Allegoria; Gr. Ἀλληγορία, (Ἀλληγορία,) from ἄλλος, other, and ἄγορεύω: cons.—to harangue a multitude, to speak.*

**AL-LEVIATE,\*** *v.* To lighten, or make -ION. light; to relieve from a burden,  
-ING, *s.* from an oppressive weight, from  
-IVE, *s.* any thing oppressive or irksome; to moderate, to assuage, to mitigate. See RELIEVE.

*It. Alleviare, (Ad-levis, light.) Un-*

**ALLEY,\*** *s.* App. part. to—The walks in a garden; and to paths or passages from main streets or roads.

*Fr. Allée; from the *v.* aller, to go. Alley, (Sk.) a place through which it is possible to go or pass.*

**AL-LIGATE,\*** *v.* -ION. To bind, or fasten together. *Alligation* is also app. to a practical formula in Arithmetic.—*Hale.*  
*L. Al-ligare, to bind together.*

**ALLIGATOR,\*** *s.* A large species of lizard.  
*Sp. Lagarto; L. Lacerta. Una lagarta.*

**ALLISION,\*** *s.* Equivalent to Collision (qv.)—*Woodward.*

**AL-LITERATION,\*** *s.* App. to—The -IVE. close recurrence of words beginning -OR. with the same letter.  
*L. Ad-littera, to a letter.*

**ALLOCATE,\*** *v.* To place, to set, to set aside.—*Burke.*

*L. Allocare, (Ad-locus,) to place to, or near.*

**AL- or AD-LOCUTION,\*** *s.* A speaking to; addressing the speech to.—*Sir G. Wheeler.* *L. Ad-loqui, -locutus, to speak to.*

**ALLODIAL,\*** *ad. Law* *L. Allodium*, from the A. S. *Leod*, the people. (Spel. who has other conjectures as to the origin of this word.) "The writers," says Blackstone, "on this subject, define *Allodium* to be—every man's own land, which he possesseth merely in his own right, without owing any rent or service to any superior."—*Com. b. ii. c. 7.* Wollaston writes, "He has the *All* or *All-hood*, and consequently all the use of it."—*Rel. of Nat. Sec. 6. § 12.* And Blackstone suggests, *All*, whole, and *Odh*, (Ger. *Od*,) property.

**AL-LOO, or HALLOO, (qv.) int.** *Loo, Aloo, Halloo.* Written by Spenser, *Alew.*

**AL-LOT,\*** *v.* To put to lot, to give by lot, -MENT. to grant, or distribute by lot; and -T-ERY.\* then, gen.—to give, to grant, to distribute, to apportion.—*Shakespeare.*  
*Fr. Allot-ir, -ement.*

**ALLOW,\*** *v.* R. Brunne, P. Plouhman, -ABLE. and Chaucer write *A-lowe.* To -ABLY. permit, to concede, to suffer, -ABLENESS. to assent, to yield.  
-ANCE. *Fr. Allower, alouer; which Men. deduces from the L. Adlaudere; Wash. from Ger. Laub-en; A. S. Lyf-an, alef-an, permittere, concede, to permit, to concede, to give leave. Dis- Un-*

**ALLOY.** See ALLAY.

**AL-LUDE,\*** *v.* App. to—Playful or sportive -S-ION. hints and intimations; and then, -IVE. gen.—  
-IVE-LY. To hint at, to intimate, to refer -NESS. to.

*Fr. Allusion; It. -lione; Sp. Alusion; L. Allusio, from Allusum, past p. of Al-ludere, to play or sport upon.*

**AL-LURE,\*** *v. s.\** To induce, or attract, -MENT. by some temptation or incite-  
-ER. ment; to present, offer, or hold  
-ING, *s.* out temptations; to attract, to tempt, to entice.—*Hayward.*

**AL-LUVION,\*** *s.* -IAL. The washing to: part. app. to—

The washing up of sand or earth, so as to form a new soil.

*L. Alluvio, (Ad-luere, -lutum, to wash to.)*

**ALLY,\*** *v. s.* To bind or unite by cove-  
-IANCE. nant or affinity; to join, asso-  
-IABLE.\* ciate, or confederate together.  
-IANT.† *Burke.* *†Wotton.*

*Fr. Allier; Sp. Allar; from the L. Al-ligare, to bind to. Alliance and alligance are the same word, differently app., the g being softened into y. Co- Dis- Mis- Un-*

**ALMANAC,\*** *s.* App. to—A calendar of times, of seasons, of periods, or periodical revolutions or returns, of change, of succession of season.

*Ger. D. Fr. & Sp. Alman-ach; It. -acco. Of unsettled origin. See Wash. and Men.*

*Verstegan says All-moon-hed see p 58.*

**AL-MIGHTY**, *ad. s.* Having all might, -IFUL.\* or power; omnipotent; bound- -INESS.† less, infinite in might or power; app. emph. as a name, to God.

\*Udal. †Raleigh. Boyle.

A. S. *Æl-mihtig*, omnipotens, all-mighty.

**ALMOND**, *s.* A tree, and its fruit, so called from the furrowed lines of the husk of the nut.

Fr. *Amande*; It. *Mandorla*, *amandola*; Sp. *Al-mendra*; L. *Amygdalum*; Gr. *Ἀμυγδαλον*, (from *αμύσσειν*, *radere*, to scrape.)

**AL-MOST**, *av.* *All* and *most*, (i. e.) *most* part of *all*, or of the whole; "quod enim fere perfectum est, a *toto*, (i. e.) a complemento suo parum abest."—Sk.

**ALMS**, *s.* *Alms* is app. to—Charitable **ALMO-NER**. donation.

-NRY. *Almonry*, *Almory*, or *Ambry*,—a place where *alms* are distributed;

-RY. stored for distribution; a store closet or cupboard, for more choice articles. *Almose deeds*, (Udal.)—*almsdeeds*.

A. S. *Ælm-æsse*, -es; Fr. *Almosne*, *aumône*; It. *Elemosina*, *limosina*; Sp. *Limosna*; Low L. *Eleemosyna*; Gr. *Ελεημοσύνη*, from *Ελεος*, mercy. Our word is formed thus, *almosine*, *almosie*, *almose*, *almes*; and lastly, *alms*.—Tooke. Sub-

**ALOES**, *s.* Fr. *Aloès*; It. Sp. & L. *Aloe*; Gr. *Ἄλση*, which some derive from *αλς*, the sea, because in places near the sea this herb principally grows; but Voss. thinks it from the Heb. *Ahaloth*.

**A-LOFT**, *av. pr.* On *loft*, *luft*, or *lyft*; i. e. in the *luft* or *lyft*. A. S. *Lyft*, the heavens.

**A-LOGY**, *s.* Unreasonableness.

Old Fr. *Alog-ie*, -ique; Gr. *a*, priv. and *λογος*, speech; reasoning.

**AL-ONE**, *ad. av.* All-one. One being all. -LY, *ad. av.* "Within a garden *all* him one." -NESS.\* —Gower. "Out take riches *all* onely."—Chaucer. \*R. Montagu.

**A-LONG**, *v. av. pr. -st.* *Along*, *v.* (Chaucer,) from A. S. *Lengian*, to long, to make long, to lengthen, to stretch out (sc. ourselves after, or for what we eagerly desire.) See **To Long**.

*Along*, the *av.* in one usage, is merely *on long*, or *on length*, as Chaucer writes. In other usage it is the past p. and means *produced*. "It was *along* of you,"—all produced, caused, effected of or by you.

The A. S. used two words for these two purposes, *Andlang*, *andlong*, *ondlong*, for the first; and *Gelang* for the second: and our most ancient English writers observed the same distinction, using *endlong* for the one, and *along* for the other.—Tooke.

**ALOOF**, *ad.* *All-off*, entirely separate, (Sk.) Junius suggests that it may be of the same origin with *aloft*.

Separate, apart, distant, or at a distance, remote.

**A-LOSE**,\* *v.* To praise, to commend. (See **Loos**.)—\*Chaucer.

**A-LOSING**, *pt.* In loosing; or making loose.

**A-LOUD**, *av.* On *loud*; *loudly*.

**A-LOW**, *v.\* av.†* To low, or take, or keep down; to humble.

\*Wyatt. Tuberville. †Sir T. More.

**ALPHABET**, *s.* The literal characters, -ARIAN. collectively, are so called.

-ICAL. Fr. *Al-phabet*; It. *-fabeto*; Sp. *-pha-*

-ICALLY. *beto*; L. *Alphabetum*; Gr. *Ἀλφα*, *alpha*;

-ARY. and *Βητα*, *beta*.

**AL-READY**, *av.* *All-ready*; wholly *ready*; or in readiness.

App. to—That which is *all ready*, complete, perfect, finished, done, past.

**ALSO**, *Als*, *av.* *All-so*, i. e. all that, or which, (with a subaudition) sc. in all that manner which, in that wise; in like or the same manner or wise; likewise. Spenser writes *Alsoone*.

A. S. *Ælswa*, *al-so*. So, from Go. article, *sa*, *se*, it or that. *Als* is *al*, and *es*, or *as*, is *it*, *that*, or *which*.—Tooke.

**ALTAR**, *s.* A place raised. App. to—A place, appointed to receive offerings to Jehovah, in the Jewish Theology; to the gods, in the Heathen Mythology: and also app. by many Christians to the place, where the sacrament of the Lord's Supper is administered.

Fr. *Autel*, *autel*; Sp. *Altar*; It. & L. *Altare*, from *altus*, high.

**ALTER**, *v.* To make otherwise, or different; to change, to vary.

-ABLE. *Alterative* medicines: to effect

-ATION. (gradual) changes (for the

-ATIVE, *ad. s.* better.)—\*Bacon. †Chaucer.

-ANT.\* *Elyot*. †Cudworth.

-ATE.† *Fr. Al-térer*; Sp. *-terar*; It. & Low L. *Alterare*. *Alter*, vel *alterus* (which Voss. thinks is from the Gr. *ἄλλοτριος*), other. Ad- Mis- Un-

**ALTERCATION**, *s.* App. part. where the debate or disputation is somewhat acrimonious: hence—

Debate, strife, contention, dispute, wrangling.

Fr. *Alter-quar*, -cation; It. *-cavione*; Sp. *-cacion*; L. *Altercatio*, from *altercari*, and this from *alter*, other; to say *otherwise*, different from, in opposition, or answer to.

**ALTERNATE**, *v. s. ad.* To follow another, one after another, in an

-ALLY. uninterrupted succession of

-ATELY. the same changes, or turns;

-ATION. to interchange.

-ATIVE, *ad. s.* \*Milton. †Brown.

-ATIVELY. Fr. *Altern-er*; Sp. *-ar*; It. & L. *Alternare*, from *alternans*, from *alter*; other. Sub-

**AL-THOUGH**, *co.* *All-though*, all be it, or be it all, allowed, permitted, &c.

**ALTI-SONANT**,\* *ad.* High sounding. \*Shelton.

L. *Altus*, high, and *sonans*, sounding.

# A M A

**ALTITUDE**, *s.* Height, exaltation, elevation, eminence.

This word is frequent in the conclusion of the *Astrolabie*, by Chaucer.

*L. Altitudo*, height, from *altus*, high. Ex-

**AL-TO-GETHER**, *av.* All gathered, collected, united, conjoined; and, cons.—wholly, entirely, completely. See **GATHER**.

*A. S. Eal-gesodor*, omnes simul, *all, to, gather*.

**ALVINE**, *ad.* Pertaining to the belly (*alvus*).

**ALUM**, *s.* -INOUS. "*Alume* we take to be a certain salt substance, or liquor issuing out of the earth."—*Holland. Plinie.*

*Fr. Alum*, *alum-tacus*; *Sp. -bre*; *It. Allume*; *L. Alumen*, which *Voss.* seems inclined to derive from the *Gr. ἄλς*, salt.

**AL-WAY**, **ALWAYS**, *av.* At all times; ever, evermore; under all circumstances or conditions. See **ALGATES**.

*A. S. Ealle-waga*, semper, all ways. Through all ways; *i. e.* through the whole course of life.—*Sk.*

**AM**, *pref.* See **AMPHI**, **AMPHIBIOUS**.

**AM**. *Am* is used only with the *pro.* of the first person. *I am*, *I feel*, or have feelings or sensations; *I cause*, feelings or sensations. See letter **M.** and also **ME**.

*Sans. & Pers. Am*; *Gr. Εμ*; *L. S-am*; *Go. Im*; *A. S. Eom*.

**A-MAIN**, *av.* With all might, power, force, strength; without stop, or check.

**A-MAISTRE**,\* *v.* To master.—\**Chaucer.*

**AMALGAME**, *v.* To mix or incorporate  
**AMALGAM**, *s.* quicksilver with other metals.

-ATE, *v.* *Fr. Amalgam-e*, -er; *It. -are*; *Sp. -acion*. To mix or incorporate, &c. (*Cot.*) Perhaps from *αμα*, together, and *ταμειν*, to unite. *Om. -ABLE*.

**AMANUENSIS**, *L. s.* One whose hand (*manus*) only, and not his head, is used by another in writing.

**AMARANTH**, *s.* -INE. A plant whose nature, says *Pliny*, is expressed by its name, *quoniam non marcescat*, because it never withers, (*N. Hist. l. xxi. c. 8.*) App. also to a colour.

*Fr. Amaranthe*; *It. & Sp. -to*; *L. Amaranthus*; *Gr. Ἀμαραντος*, (*a priv.* and *μαραίνειν*, marcescere, to wither.)

**AMARITUDE**,\* *s.* Bitterness, extreme harshness.—\**Harvey.*

*Fr. Amaritude*; *L. Amaritudo*, (*amarus*, bitter.)

**A-MASS**, *v. s.* -MENT. To form into one body, heap, or collection; to heap, to collect, or accumulate.

*Fr. Amasser*; *Sp. -ar*; *L. Massa*, a lump.

**AMATE**,\* *s.* To *amate*, is to dream, to be a dreamer; to be or make stupid, as a dreamer; senseless, as a *mad-man*, (*A. S. Met.*)—\**Chaucer. Spenser. Speed.*

*Sk.* thinks from the *Ger. Mat*, wearied, weak: and *Mat*, *Wach.* says, is perhaps from *Missen*, to want, to be deprived of. More probably the *A. S. Metes*, somnare, to *mele*, to dream.

# A M B

**AMATORY**, *ad.* Of, or concerning love.

-IAL, *ad.* *Amateur*, *Fr.*, endenized to

-IAN. denote—one who is a lover, an

-IOUS. especial admirer.

**AMATEUR**. *Fr. Amat-eur*; *It. & Sp. -orio*; *L. Amare*, *amator*; to love, a lover.

**A-MAZE**, *v. s.* To be, or cause to be, to

-EDLY. go, to put, out of the right way;

-EDNESS. to bewilder, to confuse, to per-

-MENT. plex, to astonish, to confound;

-ING. to stupify.—\**Spenser.*

-INGLY. From *Maze*, a labyrinth; and this

-FUL.\* from the Dutch *Missen*, (*i. e.* *A. S.*

*Miss-ian*,) errare, to miss, to err, to wander.—*Sk.*

Un-

**AMAZON**, *s.* -IAN. App. to—Women of masculine qualities; bold, daring, strong.

*It. Am-azzone*; *Sp. -azona*; *L. Amazon*, (*a*, without, *μαζος*, the breast.)

**AMBAGES**, *s.* Ambiguities of speech, subterfuges, evasions. See **AMBIGUITY**.

*Amba-ages* (says *Voss.*); *ambe*, from *αμφι*, around, and *ageres*, to drive.

**AMBASSY**, *s.* We usually write *Embassy*

-ADE. and *Ambassador*.

-ADOUR. Any messenger of king, monas-

-ADRESS. tery, or state. Gen.—

-AGE. Any messenger, or person sent,

-ATRIE.\* or entrusted with a message or

-IAT.† errand: matters of arrangement or negotiation. See **EMBASSADE**.

\**Chaucer.* †*Lidgate.*

*Fr. Ambas-sade*; *It. ciata*; *Sp. Embasáda*. *Men. Jun. and Wach.* have written largely upon this word. From the *A. S. Ambyht*, nuntium, legatio; *Ger. Ambacht*, ministerium; seems to have arisen the *Bar. L. Ambascia*; and thence *Ambasciator*; by which word, says *Wach.*, apud Latino-barbaros, is designated—*ut supra*.

**AMBER**, *v. s. ad.* -GRIS. *Ambergris*, *i. e.* *amber-gris*, grey amber. "The properties that *amber* hath, are, if it bee well rubbed

and chaufed betweene the fingers, the potentiall faculty that lieth within, is set on work and brought into actual operation, whereby you shall see it to draw chaffe, strawes, drie leaves, yea, and thin rinds of the linden or tillet tree, after the same sort as the loadstone draweth yron."—*Holland. Plinie.* See **EMBERS** and **ELECTRE**.

*Sk. and Wach.* decide, *Ger. Amberen*, *anbernen*, sive *andbrennen*, to burn, to kindle.

**AMBI-DEXTER**, *s.* -TROUS. One who uses the left hand equally with the right.

One who acts with readiness on both hands, or sides, or with either party.

*Brown* uses *ambilevous*, as opposed to *ambidexter*.

*It. Ambi-destro*; *Sp. -destro*; *L. Ambo, dexter*; *Gr. Ἀμφιδεξιός*, both (hands) right.

**AMBI-DESTRO**, *s.* -TROUS. One who uses the right hand equally with the left.

*It. Ambi-destro*; *Sp. -destro*; *L. Ambo, dexter*; *Gr. Ἀμφιδεξιός*, both (hands) right.

**AMBI-ENT**, *ad.* -IT. Surrounding or encircling. See **AMPHIBIOUS**.

*Fr. Amb-ier*; *It. -ire*; *Sp. -iente, -ilo*; *L. Amb-iens*, p. p. of *Ambire*, (from *am*, *Gr. αμφι*,) going round. Circum-



**AMBIGUITY, s.** App. when the mind  
-ous. is driven or forced around or about  
-ously. from thought to thought, and left  
in suspense and uncertainty.

Doubtfulness, indistinctness, uncertainty.

See **AMBAGES**.

Fr. *Ambig-u*; It. & Sp. *-uo*; L. *Ambiguus*, *ambigere*, from *am*, Gr. *αμφι*, around, and *agere*, to drive. Un-

**AMBITION, s.** A going round (to solicit  
-ious. places of honour); and, cons.—  
-iously. A desire to obtain honour, po-  
-iousness. pular applause, power, com-  
mand. See **AMBIENT**.

Fr. *Ambition*, *-tious*; It. *-zione*; Sp. *-cion*; L. *Ambitio*, from *Amb-ire*, to go round. Un-

**AMBLE, v.** To move two legs of one side  
-er. together.

-ing. Fr. *Ambi-er*; Sp. *-ar*; from L. *Ambulare*, to walk. *Alterno crurum explicatis mollem gressum glomerare.*—*Du Cange*.

**AMBO, s.** An elevated place, formerly used  
in churches, for the purpose of saying or  
chanting some parts of the divine service,  
and also of preaching to the people.—*Men.*  
& *Du Cange*.

Gr. *Ἀμβων*, whatever rises up or projects (forma rotunda, *Voss.*); from *Ἀναβαίνειν*, *αὐβαίνειν*, to go up, to ascend, to mount.

**AMBROSIA, s.** App. by classic writers  
-iac. to—The food of the immortals;  
-ial. and cons. to—  
-ian. Any thing exquisitely grateful  
-ialize, \* v. to the senses of taste and smell.

\**Cooper*.

Fr. *Ambrosie*; It. Sp. & L. *Ambrosia*; Gr. *Ἀμβροσία*, from *a*, not, and *σπορος*, mortal.

**AMBRY.** See **ALMONRY**.

**AMBS-ACE, s.** Fr. *Ambezats*. Two aces  
at dice.—*Cot.*

**AMBULATION,\* s.** -ORY, *ad. s.* A  
walking, or moving about, from place to  
place.

*Ambulatory* is opposed to—fixed, station-  
ary; and thus—

Moving, changeful, fickle.—\**Brown*.

Fr. *Ambu-latif*, *-latoire*; Sp. *-lar*; It. & L. *Ambulare*, to walk, to amble, (qv.) *Cot.* has *Ambulative*.  
Circum- De- Ob- Per- Præ-

**AMBUSCADE, s.** To ambush, is to hide  
-o. in a bush, or wood (for the  
-oed. purpose of surprising an  
AMBUSH, s. v. enemy); and then app. lit.  
-ment. and met. to—

Any mode of concealment to effect a  
stratagem.

In R. of Brunne are found *buses* and  
*enbusse*, *bussement* and *enbussement*. Chaucer  
writes *Emboysement*. See **EMBUSH**.

Fr. *Embus-cher*, *-cade*; It. *Imbosc-are*, *-ata*; Sp. *Embosc-ares*, *-ado*, from the Fr. *Bois*; It. *Bosco*; Sp. *Bosque*; Eng. *Bush*.

**AMEL, s. v.** “*Amyled*, I believe, for  
*enamelled*,” (qv.) says Sk.

To *enamel*, is to fix colours by melting.  
*Lupset* uses *Amiled*, met. i. e. melted.

**A-MELIORATE, v.** -ION. To make  
more desirable, to better, to mend, to im-  
prove.

This word, though frequent in speech, is  
not of common occurrence in good writers.

Fr. *Améliorer*; Low L. *Amellorari*, *melius valere*,  
says *Du Cange*. L. *Mellor*, *melius*, that which is  
more willed, more wished for, more desired.

**AMEN, int.** *יְהוָה*, Heb. and thence the  
Gr. *Ἀμήν*, used in Scripture, and still pre-  
served in our different Christian churches  
at the conclusion of prayer: it signifies  
assent and desire, as, *verily*; *so be it*; or *so*  
*it ought to be*. In this sense it exists, with  
little alteration as to sound, in the lan-  
guages of most countries where Christianity  
has been known.

**A-MENABLE, ad.** *Amenable* may mean,—  
that may be moved, brought—sc. to answer  
inquiries, to account for actions: or may it  
not rather be—subject to the jurisdiction of  
a *Mesne* Lord: to be summoned before him,  
adjudged by him; and then, gen.—subject  
to trial or examination.

The It. *Menare* and Fr. *Mener*, are derived, by  
*Men.* from the L. *Minare*, *pellere*, to drive. *Voss.*  
writes largely upon the etymology of *Minare*, but  
unsatisfactorily. *Wach.* (in *v. Mies*) is persuaded  
that it is of Celtic origin, sc. from *Mena*, a place;  
and that *Minare* is nothing else than to move  
from place to place. Fr. *Amener*, is to bring or  
lead unto, to fetch in or to.—*Cot.*

**A-MEN-AGE, v.** -ANCE.\* To manage, or  
manage; to handle; or use, guide, rule by  
the hand (*manus*).

*Amenance*,—management, conduct, car-  
riage.—\**Spenser*.

**AMEND, v.** To free from deficiency,  
-ER, s. fault, or blemish; to repair, to  
-MENT. correct, to improve, to reform,  
-FUL.\* to recover; to correct, to chasten,  
AMENDS. or chastise.—\**Beau. & F.*

Fr. *Amender*; Sp. *Emendar*; It. & L. *Emendare*:  
e and *menda*, a fault, a deficiency, which *Voss.*  
thinks is from the Gr. *Meivon*, *minus*. Un- also,  
E-mend.

**AMENITY, s.** Pleasantness, sweetness,  
agreeableness.

G. Douglas and other Scotch writers use  
the *ad. Amene*. The *s.* is now common.

L. *Amenus*, which *Festus* thinks so called, be-  
cause it allures to the love of itself, (*ad se*  
*amandum*.)

**AMENUSE,\* v.** To lessen, to make little,  
to diminish.—\**Chaucer*.

L. *Minuere*, *imminuere*, to lessen; Fr. *Amenuiser*,  
to minish.

**A-MERCE, v.** To take a portion, or share,  
-MERCEMENT, or of money, or goods; to  
-MERCIAMENT. impose a fine, or penalty;  
to exact a recompense; to punish. “Time  
shall be appointed them (jurors) to give  
their verdicts, vpon paine of the kings  
*mercis*. And if they give not their ver-  
dicts, they shall bee amerced as to the  
justices shall seeme beste.”—*Rastal. Sta-*  
*tutes*.

By the ancient law, punishments affecting life or limb, were remitted upon payment of a fine (*merci*). To be subject to fine, was to be subject to *merci*, or to be *amerced* or *merced*, (qv.) To be *amerceable*,—*Hale*.

**A-METHODIST**, *s.* Opposed by White-lock to *methodist* (in Phyc), i. e. one who pursued a *method* or system.

**AMETHYST**, *s.* -INE. App. as the name of a certain jewel, according to Pliny, because it resists drunkenness; but Plutarch,—because it resembleth in colour a wineless weak wine.

Fr. *A-méthyste*; It. *-mista*; Sp. *-athyste*; L. *Amethystus*; Gr. *Amethystos*, non ebrius, (a, priv. and *meth*, wine,) restraining from wine.

**AMIALE**, *ad.* That may be loved; lovely;  
-ABLY. causing love; causing any  
-ABLENESS. pleasing emotion; charming;  
-ABILITY. delightful.  
-C-ABLE. *Amicable*, more immediately  
-ABLY. from *Amicus*,—one who can  
-ABLENESS. love; a friend.

Bp. Taylor writes *Amability*.

Fr. *Ami-able*; It. *-abile*, *-abile*, *-chevole*; Sp. *-gale*; L. *Amabilis*, from *Am-are*, to love; Gr. *Me-tiv*. In- Un-

**AMICE**, *s.* Part. app. to the first of the six vestments common to the bishop and presbyters, which was fastened round the neck, and spread round the shoulders.

In A. S. *Amat*, clothed, apparelled, (Som.) Fr. *Am-ict*; It. *-mitte*; Sp. *-ito*; from L. *Amictus*, past p. of *Amicire*, to clothe.

**A-MID**, **AMIDST**, *av. & pr.* A. S. *On-middan*, *on-middes*, (in Chaucer, *Amiddes*,) in *medio*, in the *mid* or *middle*.

**A-MISS**, *s. av.* Error, fault, wrong; deficiency, loss, calamity.

Chaucer uses *Mis* as well as *Amis*, adverbially: he also uses *Amis* adjectively.

**A-MIT**, *v.* -MISSION.† To send away; to lose.—*Brown*. †*H. More*.

Fr. *Amission*; L. *A-mittens*, to let out; to let go. In-

**AMITY**, *s.* Loveliness, kindness, friendliness, affectionate attachment. See **AMIALE**.

Fr. *Ami-tié*; It. *-cizia*; Sp. *-tad*; L. *Amicitia*.

**AM-MUNITION**, *s.* Stores prepared for defence; for any means of hostility, or security from it.

L. *Munire*, to look after, to defend.

**AMNESTY**, *s.* Com. app. to a public declaration that all acts against the established authority shall be forgotten and pardoned. It is used by Howell, to denote—

Forgetfulness: now usually—forgiveness, pardon.

Fr. *Amnestie*; Gr. *Amnēstia*, from *a*, not, and *mnēsthai*, to remember.

**AMONESTE**. See **ADMONISH**.

**A-MONG**, **AMONGST**, *av. & pr.* Mixed, intermixed; so as to form an ingredient, a part, a partaker, an individual.

Jun. says, manifestly from the A. S. *v. Mæng-an*. It is variously written *Emonge*, *amonges*, *amongest*, *amongst*; pret.-perf. *Amang*, *among*, *amung*, of the A. S. *v. Mæng-an*, *meng-an*; and means *mixed*, *mingled*.—*Tooke*.

**AMORETTE**, *s.* *Amorette*, parvi amores,  
-IST. little loves (Sk.); an *amorous*  
-OUS. woman, (Tyrw.) Also app. to  
-OUSLY. love-tokens.  
-OUSNESS. *Amorous* is loving, fond; easily  
**AMOUR**. inspired with the passion of love;  
relating to the passion of love.

*Amour*, (L. *Amor*,) now app. to the gallantries or intrigues of love. See **AMATORY**.

Fr. *Amour-eux*, *-ette*; It. *Amor-oso*, *-ello*; Sp. *-oso*; L. *Amare*, to love; *Amor*, love. En-

**A-MORILY**, *\* i. e.* Merrily.—*\*Chaucer*.

**AMORPHY**, *\* s.* -OUS. Want of form or shape.—*\*Swift*.

Gr. *Amorpha*; (a, priv. and *μορφη*, form or shape.)

**A-MORT**, *ad.* -ISE, *\* v.* *Amort*, deadened; lifeless, spiritless, inanimate.

*Amortise*,—to destroy the use of, to make dead, to render fruitless.—*\*Chaucer*. *Bacon*.

Fr. *Amort-ir*; Sp. *-ecer*, from L. *Mors*, death.

**A-MORWE**, *\* AMORNINGS*. On morrow; on the morrow. On mornings; on or in the mornings.—*\*Wiclif*. *Chaucer*.

**A-MOVE**, *v.* To move, to move from, to -MOVAL. *\* remove*.—*\*Evelyn*.

-MOTION. It. *Amov-ere*, *-ibile*; Sp. *-er*; L. *A-mov-ere*, to move from.

**A-MOUNT**, *v. s.* To go or come up; to rise, to ascend:—

To come to, in the whole or total.

Fr. *Amont*; It. *Amontare*, *montare*; Sp. *Amontar*. From *ad-montem*, to a mount.—*Men*.

**AMPHI**, **AMPHIBIOUS**, *s. ad.* *Amphibious*: app. to animals, whose peculiar element of life is doubtful: abiding at one time on land, and at another in water: to that which is of a mixed or doubtful nature.

Fr. *Amphibie*; It. *Amfibio*; Sp. *Amphibio*, from the Gr. *Amphi*, about, on each side, and *βιος*, life. *Amphi*, (the L. *Am*,) from its application to that which is unfixed, undefined in space or time, is further app. to that which is uncertain, doubtful.

**AMPHIBOLOGY**, *\* s.* Speech that may -LOGICAL. bear each way; that has opposite  
-LY.† tendency; and, therefore, ambi-  
-LOUS.‡ guous, doubtful.

*\*As early as Chaucer. †Hall. ‡Howell.*

Fr. *Amphibologie*; Sp. *-gia*; It. *Amfibologia*; L. *Amphibolia*. Gr. *Amφιβολοι λόγοι*: from *amphi*, about, each way; *βαλλειν*, to cast; and *λογοι*, speech.

**AMPHI-THEATRE**, *s.* -ICAL. “The *amphitheatre* was built generally oval, so as to make the same figure as if two theatres should be joined together.”—*Kennett*.

Fr. *Amphithéâtre*; Sp. *-teatro*; It. *Amfiteatro*; L. *Amphitheatrum*; Gr. *Amφιθεατρον*, from *amphi*, about, around, and *θεασθαι*, to see, to look.

**AMPLE**, *ad.* Full, large, wide, in quantity  
-Y. or extent; spread, or diffused  
-NESS. in a great degree; extended,  
-ITUDE. expanded.—\**Udal. Fox. Cra-*  
-IFY, *v.* *shaw. †Brown.*  
-IFICATION. *Fr. Am-ple; It. -pio; Sp. -plio;*  
-IFIER. *L. Am-plus; which Voss. is inclined*  
-IATE, \* *v.* to derive from the *Gr. Αναπλεω,*  
-IATION.† (*Attice,*) filled up.

**AM-PLEXATION**, \* *s.* An embrace.

\**Bp. Hall.*

*L. Amplexari, from Amplectere, to embrace, (am,*  
*around, plectere, to hold together.)*

**AM-PUTATE**, *v.* -ION. To cut off.

*Fr. Amput-er; Sp. -ar; It. & L. Amputare,*  
*(am, and putare,) to pare round, to cut away.*

**AMULET**, *s.* That which throws off,  
expels, repels, wards off, any evil or mis-  
chance; and, further, that confers some  
charm.

*Fr. Amul-ette; Sp. -eto; L. Amuletum, from*  
*Amol-iri, -itus, (from a and moles, a heap or mass,) to*  
*heave away, to drive away, to repel.*

**A-MUSE**, *v.* To follow the *Muses*, to be

-MENT. contemplative or thoughtful as

-IVE. one who follows the *Muses*; to

-IVELY. meditate, dwell upon, to keep the  
mind fixed, or employed upon.

To engage contemplatively, soothingly,  
with slight or quiet gratification; to divert;  
to lull; to play upon, to delude.

*Fr. Muser, amuser; perhaps from L. Musa.*  
Un-

**AN**, *art.* *Go. An; A. S. Ane; D. Een;*  
*Ger. Eine, (the art.) means One.*

**AN**, *v.* The imperative *An* of the *v. Anan*,  
to grant, (*Tooke.*) The literal meaning is  
—To one, to un-ite, to effect the union of  
separate magnitudes into one magnitude;  
and of separate numbers into one sum.  
See **EN**.

*An if, An if it were,* are vulgar impro-  
prieties. *An* is equivalent to *If*.

**AN**, **ANT**, **ANCE**, *term.* See **EN**.

**ANA**, *pr.* On, over; in place, in addi-  
tion, in repetition; above, up, up through,  
through or thoroughly: again.

*Gr. Ana; Go. Ana, inua, on, are, On; in,*  
*super.*

**ANA-BAPTISM**, *s.* To re-baptize, to  
-IST. baptize again.

-ISTIC. The tenets of the Anabaptists

-ISTICAL. are matters of Church History.

-ISTICALLY. *Gr. Ana, again, and βαπτίζ-ειν, to*  
*baptize,*

-IZE, *v.*

-IZING, *s.* -ISTRY.

**ANA-CHORETTE**, *s.* One who retires,  
-CHORITE. retreats, betakes himself to

-CHORETICAL. solitudes; a solitary, a re-

**AN-CHORET**. cluse; a monk who leaves

-CHORITE. his convent and betakes

-CHOR, or himself to solitude.

-CRE. *Fr. Ana-chorète; It. -coreta;*

-CHORESS, or *Sp. -choreta; Low L. Ana-cho-*

-CRESS. *retæ; Gr. Αναχωρητης, from*  
*Ανα-χωρειν, to go away, retire.*

**ANA-CHRONISM**, *s.* -ISTIC. Deviation  
from the order of time.

*Fr. Ana-chronisme; It. -cronismo; Sp. -câro-*  
*nismo. From Ana, and χρόνος, time.*

**ANACREONTIC**, *ad.* A name given  
to poems imitating the manner of *Anacreon*.

**ANA-DEME**, *s.* A garland. See **DIADEM**.

*Gr. Αναδημα, from αναδειν, to bind round.*

**ANA-GLYPH**, *s.* In *anaglyptic* sculp-  
ture, the figure is prominent (*Evelyn*):  
gen.—worked in relief.

*Gr. Ανα-γλυφη, (ανα, and γλυφ-ειν, sculpere.)*

**ANA-GOGY**, *s.* App. by our old divines,  
-ICS. to—The withdrawing, or abstrac-

-ICAL. tion, the rising or elevation of

-ICALLY. the mind to the contemplation of  
things; lofty, exalted, recondite, mysterious.

*Gr. Αναγωγή, from αναγειν, i. e. ανε αγειν, to*  
*lead, or draw upwards.*

**ANA-GRAM**, *s.* App. to—The transpo-

-MAT-ICAL. sition of the letters of words

-ICALLY. so as to form other words of

-IZE, *v.* a different signification.

-IST. *Fr. Anagramme; It. Sp. & L. Ana-*

*gramma; Gr. Ανα-γραμμα, (γραμμα, a letter, from*  
*γραφειν, to write.)*

**ANAL**, *ad.* The *anal* fin in fish is the fin  
near the *rump*, (*anus.*)

**ANA-LOGIZE**, *v.* The *s. gen.*—A simili-

-Y. tude or resemblance:—A like or

-AL. similar mode—of using or apply-

-ICAL. ing words; of reasoning:—

-ICALLY. In Grammar,—of forming or com-

-OUS. posing words: opposed by *Voss.*

-OUSLY. to *Anomaly*, and distinguished from

*Etymo-*logy. In Mathematics, A similitude  
of proportions.

*Fr. Analogie; It. Sp. & L. Analogia; Gr. Ανα-*  
*λογία, from ανα, and λογος. Latine, (Cicero,) comparatio, proportiove dici potest. Dis-* Un-

**ANA-LYZE**, *v.* To separate or dissolve

-YSIS. a mixed whole into its compo-

-YST. nent parts; to decompose.

-YTIC, *ad. s.* *Fr. Anal-yse; It. -isi; Sp. -ysis;*

-YTICAL. *Gr. Αναλυσις, (ανα, again, and λυειν,*

-YTICALLY. to loosen.) Un-

-YZER. See **SYNTHESIS**.

**AN-ARCH**, *s.* Without beginning, source;

-Y, *s.* and therefore, without foundation,

-IC. authority, rule, order, government.

-ICAL. *Fr. Anarch-ie; It. & Sp. -ia; Gr. Αναρ-*

-ISM. *χια, (α, without, and αρχη, beginning,*

-IST. source.)

**ANA-SARCOUS**, *ad.* Above the flesh,  
and below the skin: i. e. between the two.

*Gr. Ana, and σαρξ, the flesh.*

**ANA-THEMA**, *s.* *Anathema* was any

-ATISM. thing placed up, hung up, sus-

-ATIZE. pended: then, any thing so placed,

-ATIZ-ER. as an ornament; or dedicated,

-ATION. devoted, consecrated; and cons.—

Any person or thing consecrated, exe-

crated, accursed.

*Gr. Αναθημα and Αναθεμα, from ανα, q. d. ανε,*  
*up, upwards; and τιθεσθαι, to put, or place.*



**ANATI-FEROUS**, \* *ad.* Bearing, bringing, or producing ducks.—\*Brown.

Fr. *Ana-te*; Sp. *-de*; L. *Anas*, a duck; and *ferre*, to bear.

**ANA-TOMIZE**, *v.* To cut into parts or pieces, to dissect, to lay open or expose; to search into or investigate—the separate parts.

**-IC-AL**. *Anatomy*, in old writers, is sometimes app. to a thing, anatomized or dissected, or having the appearance of being so; of being stripped of flesh; a skeleton.

Fr. *Anatom-iser*; It. *-izzare*; Sp. *-izar*; Gr. *Anatomein*, from *ana-temnein*, (*ana*, and *temnein*, to cut.)

**ANCELLE**, \* *s.* ANCILLARY. Attending upon, in subservience to; aiding, assisting. \*Chaucer.

Fr. *An-celle*; It. *-ella*, *-illa*; Sp. *-ila*; L. *An-cilla*, a maid servant, or handmaid. Of unsettled etymology. See *Voss*.

**ANCESTOR**, *s.* One who goes or comes before; in order of time; in order of birth or lineage:—one from whom any one descends. See ANTECEDE.

Fr. *Ancestres*; It. *Ani-cessore*; Sp. *-cessor*; L. *Anicessus*, past p. of *Ani-cedere*.

**ANCHOR**, *v. &* To hook, or hold fast as a hook; to keep or hold fast, fixed, firm, steady, safe, secure.

\*Sir T. Herbert.

Fr. *Ancre*; It. Sp. & L. *Ancora*; Gr. *Ἀγκυρα*, (Voss.) from *ἄγκυρα*, a crook, or hook. Dis- Un-

**ANCHORET**. See ANACHORETTE.

**ANCHOVY**, *s.* A small fish: why so called, see *Men.*, Le Origini.

Fr. *Anchovi*; It. *Anchiese*, *accitagi*; Sp. *Anchova*.

**ANCIENT**, *s. ad.* That which has been, existed, lived—in old times, in times long past: opposed to modern. See ANTIQUE.

**-IENTY**,<sup>†</sup> or \*Dryden. \*†Not very uncommon. **-IENCY**. Fr. *An-cien*; It. *-tico*; Sp. *-toco*; L. *Antiquus* or *anticus*; from the pr. *ante*, before. *Men.* has a different process: *Ante*, *antius*, *antianus*, *ancien*.

**ANCIENT**, *s.* App. both to—The sign or ensign, and to the bearer of it; also, to—The bearer of the military (insignia) decorations, or distinguishing ornaments of his commander.

Corrupted from *Ensign*, (Sk.) *Ancient*, in war, *Ensign-bearer*. (Jun.) L. *In-igne*; It. *-egna*; Fr. *Ensigne*, *ensign*.

**AND**, *co.* Sk. knows not whether from L. *Addere* (qd.) *Add*, by the insertion of *n*, as in *render*. Lye supposes it to be the Gr. *En*: Tooke, that it is the imperative *An-ad* of the *v.* *Anan-ad*, dare congeriem. It would be more correct to say that *And* is composed of *An*, the imperative of *An-an*, to give or grant; and the *s.* *Ad*, congeries, a heap: thus *An-ad*, *an'd*, and.

*Add*, or grant, give this to that, &c.

*An* is used by R. Gloucester, and other

writers, exactly as they use *And*. *And* is also not unfrequently used as *An*.

**AND, END, UND**, *term.* From the L. *Andus*: and of these we have few: *Multiplicand*, that ought to be multiplied: *Subtrahend*, that ought to be subtracted.

From the Gr. *Δεον*, that which ought to be.

**ANDABATISM**, *s.* A combat blindfold: because "the *Andabata* fought on horse-back, with a sort of helmet that covered all the face and eyes."—Kennet.

Gr. *Ἀνδabatῆς*; L. *Andabata*, ascensor, from *Ἀναβαίν-ειν*, to ascend. Used met.

**ANDIRON**, *s.* An instrument usually of iron, on which a spit turns, or on which wood is laid to burn.

It is unsettled whether *Hand* or *End*-iron, or a corruption of *Brand*-iron. In A.S. there is *Brand-isen*, and in Dutch *Brandysen* (*Isen* in the former, and *Ysen* in the latter, meaning *Iron*); whence Du Cange derives the Fr. *Landier*, formerly *Andeir*, and Bar. L. *Andela*.

**ANDROGYNAL**, *s.* -LY. Fr. *Androgine*; Gr. *Ἀνδρόγυνος*, (*ανρ*, male, and *γυνή*, female.) See HERMAPHRODITE.

**ANDRO-TOMY**, *s.* "Some of the moderns call the dissection of man's body *Androtomy*, to distinguish it from *zootomy*, as they name the dissection of the bodies of other animals."—Boyle.

From the Gr. *ἄνρ*, a man, and *τεμν-ειν*, to cut.

**A-NEAR**. On near.

**ANECDOTE**, *s.* -ICAL.\* Not yet given out, published, made known, divulged. Now usually—

Any little story, or incident of private life, told or narrated.—\*Bolingbroke.

Fr. *An-ecdote*; *-eddote*; from Gr. *Ἀνεκδοτος*, (*a*, not, *ek*, from, and *δοτος*, from *δίδωμι*, given.)

**ANELE, ANEILE, or ANOYL**, *v.* To oil, to rub, or anoint with oil. Om. -ING.

App. by old theological writers part. to the extreme unction.

A. S. *On-elan*, oleo inungere.

**ANEMONY**, *s.* A flower, so called, "because when the winde bloweth, it openeth."

Fr. *An-émone*; It. *-émone*; Sp. & L. *Anemone*; Gr. *Ἀνεμώνη*, from *ἀνεμος*, i. e. *ventus*, the wind; sic dict. quod vento flante aperitur.—Min.

**ANEN**, *pr.* The L. *Apud* (the Gr. *Παρά*) **-ENST**. is rendered by Wiclif, *Anentis*. **-ENT**. *A tergo*, by Phaer, "*Anent* our backs." *Anent*, in the *Pardonere* **-EYNTIS**. and *Tapstere*, seems to signify, concerning. *Anen*, *aneyntes*, in *Maunde-ville*, *Against*, opposite to. A. S. *Nean*, near, is the etymology proposed by Sk.; and A. S. *Ongsan*, ex adverso, is preferred by Dr. Jamieson, who, under *Fore-anent*, cites from Luke viii. 26. *Foran ongean*, over against Galilee. But an etymology, which will satisfactorily account for the various applications of these words, is still to be sought. Stowe writes *foreaneust*.

**A-NEW**. On new.

**AN-FRACTUOUS**, \**ad.* Broken round, -OSE† so as to destroy the regular arch -OSITY, *s.* or circuit; turning or winding about.—\*Taylor. †Ray.

Fr. *Anfrac-tueux*, (*Anfrac-tuosité*, -*tuosité*, Cot.); L. *Anfractus*, (*am*, around, and *fractus*, broken.)

**ANGARIATION**, *s.* appears a favourite word with Bp. Hall, to denote—

Effort, exertion; forceful exertion. Also used by Speed.

L. *Angaria*, which Voss. and Du Cange derive from the Gr. *Ἀγγαρεύειν*, from *ἄγγαρος*, one sent; compelled to go. Quicunque te angariaverit milliare unum,—is rendered by Wiclif, "Whoever con-streyneth the a thousand paces," (Matt. v. 42.) Modern version, "Whoever shall compel thee to go."

**ANGEL**, *s. ad.* The *s.* is app. part. to the -IC. messengers of God:—(in A. S. -ICAL. *Godes ærend-gast*, i. e. God's -OCRACY.\* Errand Ghost,) and sometimes to those of the devil. The *ad.* to that which, partaking of the nature of good *Angels*, is—

Exquisitely beautiful, or lovely.—\*Scott.

Fr. *Ang-e*; It. & Sp. -*elo*; L. *Angelus*; Gr. ἄγγελος, nuncius, any one sent, a messenger. Dis-

**ANGER**, *s. v.* In old writers:—Any -LY. vexation, or distress, or uneasiness of **ANGRY**. mind or body; now (used of the -ILY. mind) commonly (but not always) restricted to—

Those sensations (sc. of vexation, &c.) when caused by the conduct of another, and accompanied by a desire to retaliate or punish (See **IRE**); and may thus be distinguished from *anguish* and *anxiety*. App. to the body, it still retains the old usage.

From an ancient Hymn to the Virgin in MS. Warton cites "Heyl. innocent of *angerness*," (vol. i. p. 315.) See **ANGOUR**.

Perhaps (says Sk.) from A. S. *Anga*, vexed, troubled; and *Anga*, also Gr. ἄγχειν, and L. *Angere*, from Ger. *Eng*, arctus, constrictus, p. p. of *ang-en*, constringere.—Wach. The A. S. *Anga*, or *Enga*, appears to mean, *Angustia*, straitness. *Ang-breast* is a contraction or straitness of the breast, (Som.) (qd.) confined, straitened in the breast. *Angaria*, in the Mid. L. was used (Du Cange) for any vexation, trouble, distress, or anxiety of mind; so *Anger*, in our old writers.

**ANGLE**, *v. s.* To hang out (sc.) a bait, -ER. allurement, snare, enticement; and, -ING. cons., to allure, to ensnare, to entice, to delude.

B. Jonson writes *Engle*, and applies the *s.* to one who has been, or may be allured, ensnared, enticed, deluded. Shakespeare uses *Angle* in the same manner.

D. and Ger. *Anghel*, *Hangel*; A. S. *Angel*, hamus, an hook, (Som.); Gr. ἄγκυλος. Wach. prefers Ger. *Anken*, figere, to fix, to pierce. Sk. inclines to the *v.* To *Hang*. Min. to D. *Anghel*, or *Hanghel*, from *Hanghen*, to hang.

**ANGLE**, *s.* A corner: Geom. the incli-

-ED. nation or opening of two lines,

**ANGUL-AR**. having different directions, and

-ARITY. meeting in a point.

-ARLY. \*Glanvil. †H. More.

-ATED. Fr. *An-gle*; It. -*golo*; Sp. -*gulo*; L.

-OUS.\* *Angulus*, a corner; Gr. ἄγκυλος, ἄγ-

-OSITY.† *κυλῶειν*, to curve, to bend. Un-

**ANGLICISM**, *s.* -ISE, *v.* An idiom peculiar to English.

**ANG-OUR**, *s.* App. gen. to—Any great -UISH, *s. v.\** distress, or excessive pain of -UISHOUS.† body: to excessive vexation, trouble, distress of mind, for affliction already befallen: and may thus be distinguished from *Anxiety*, (qv.)

\*Wiclif. Donne. Feltham. †Chaucer.

Fr. *Ang-oisse*; It. -*oscia*; Sp. -*ustia*; Ger. & D. *Angst*. All from the same source as *Anger*. (See **ANGRE**.) A. S. *Ang-sumian*, vexare, contristare, angere; to vex. to make sorry.

**ANGUST**, \**ad.* -ATION.† Narrow, con-strained, straitened. See **ANGER**.

\*Burton. †Wiseman.

It. *Angusto*; L. *Angustus*, narrow.

**ANHANG**, \**v.* To hang.—\*Chaucer.

**AN-HELATION**, \**s.* A breathing with frequency, with effort: a panting.—\*Paley. L. *An-helatio*, from *An-helare*, to pant: (*helare*, to breathe.)

**ANIENT**, *v.* -ISE, \**v.* Fr. *Anéantir*, to annihilate, from *Neant*, nothing. And *Neant*, It. *Niente*, is thus traced by Men. in his Dict. Etymologique,—Nihil, nihilare, nihilans, nihilantis, nihilante, nihante, *niénte*. In his Origini della Lingua Italiana, he offers other conjectures. In the Mid. L. *Nihilare*, and various derivatives, were in common use. See them in Du Cange. Mr. Tyrw. says—

Reduced to nothing.—\*Chaucer.

**A-NIGHT**. On night. In the night.

**ANILE**, *ad.* -ITY, *s.* Agedness; the imbecility or decrepitude of old age.

It. *Anile*; L. *Anilis*, from *Anus*, an old person. Dicta ab annorum multitudine.—Festus.

**ANIMAD-VERT**, *v.* To turn the mind, -VER-SAL.\* thoughts, or attention, to; to -SION. perceive, to consider, to judge, -SIVE. to censure, to remark, to ob- -TOR. serve. See **ADVERT**.—\*H. More.

Fr. *Anim-adversion*; It. -*aversione*; Sp. -*ad- verson*; L. *Animadvertere*, (*Animus*, ad-*vertere*,) to turn the mind to.

**ANIMATE**, *v. ad.* To give life, breath, -ATION. spirit, (lit. and met.)

-ATOR. To inspirit, to enliven, to en-

-AL, *s. ad.* courage, to invigorate, to

-ALISH. quicken.

-ALIST. *Animant* and *Animalish* are not

-ALITY. infrequent in Cudworth.

-ALIZE, *v.* Fr. *Anim-er*; It. -*ere*; Sp. -*er*; L.

-ANT. *Animus*; Gr. ἄνεμος, breath, spirit.

Dis- Ex- In- Inter- Re- Trans- Un-

**ANIMOSITY**, *s.* Fulness, warmth of spirit; vehemence of passion. App. where the passion is malevolent. See **ANIMAL**.

Fr. *Animosi-té*; It. -*tà*; Sp. -*dad*; L. *Animosus*, from *Animas*, (met.) spirit.

**ANKLE**, *s.* -ED. As *Haunch* is the part by which the lower limbs are *kankyd* or

hanged upon the body or trunk, so *Anclæ-*  
*bæne* may be—

The bone by which the foot is *hantgd* or  
hanged to the leg.

A. S. *Anclæow*; D. & Ger. *Enckel*, the dimi-  
nutive of *Anke* (Wach.), the bone at the bottom of  
the leg, by which it rests upon the foot.

**ANNAL, s.** To recite, to narrate, events  
-*RE*. chronologically, in the years, in  
-*IST*. which they happened.

**ANNARY.** Fr. & Sp. *Annal-es*; It. *-i*; L. *Annalis*,  
from *Annus*, a year; Gr. *Enor*.

**ANNATES, s.** "The first-fruits, primitiæ  
or annates, were the first year's whole pre-  
fits of the spiritual preferment."—*Black-*  
*stone*. Fr. *Annat-e*; It. & Sp. *-a*.

**AN-NEAL, v. -ING.** To heat, to burn.  
A. S. *An-næan*, *næan*, accendere, urere.

**AN-NECT,\* v.** To bind, fasten, or unite  
-*NEK, v. s.* to; in addition to; to knit to.  
-*NEK-ATION.* \* *Str T. Etyol.* † *Sandys*.  
-*ARY.†* † *Shakespeare*.

-*ION.‡* Fr. *Anne-er*; It. *-eare*, (obs.)  
-*MENT.‡* *-lere*; Sp. *-er*; L. *Anne-clere*,  
-*um*, to knit, or bind to. A. S. *ænigt-an*. Dis- Re-  
sice Con-nect.

**AN-NIHILATE, ad. v.** To bring to  
-*ATION.* nothing; to take away the being  
-*ABLE.* or existence; to deprive of power  
or efficacy. See **ANNUL**.

Fr. *Annie-er* or *Anni-biler*; It. *-obliare*; Sp. *Ani-*  
*guilar*; Low L. *Annikilare*, from *Ad-nihilum*, to  
nothing.

**ANNI-VERSARY, ad. s.** That which  
-*VERSARILY.* returns or reverts at the end  
-*VERSE.* of the year, or yearly; annual.  
Fr. *Annivers-aire*; It. & Sp. *-ario*; L. *Anniver-*  
*sarius*, (*Annus*, a year, and *vertere*, to turn.)

**AN-NOTATE, v.** To make marks, or  
-*ION.* remarks or observations; to  
-*IONIST.* comment. The *v.* is rarely  
-*ON.* found.

Fr. *Annot-er*; It. *-azioni*; Sp. *-acion*; L. *Annotare*.  
*Notare*, (Voss.) from the supine *Notum*: for we note  
or mark a thing, that from the mark we may know it.

**AN-NOUNCE, v.** To make known; to  
-*MENT.* publish; to declare, to  
-*NUNCI-ATE,\* ad.* proclaim.

-*ATION.* Announcement has come  
-*ATED.†* into use. Denouncement  
was used by Milton. See **NUNCIATE**.

\* *Chaucer.* † *Bp. Hall*.

Fr. *Annoucer*, *anoucer*; It. *Annunciare*; Sp.  
*Annunciar*; L. *An-nunciare*, to bring something  
new.

**ANNOURN,\* v. ANOURNAMENT.†** To ourn,  
orn, or ornament.

We now use the *ov.* to *Adorn*, to *Orna-*  
*ment*; and most commonly the *s.* *Orna-*  
*ment*. Wiclif writes, to *orn* (qv.)

\* *Udal.* † *Fabyan*.

**AN-NOY, s.\* v.** To hurt, to harm or in-  
-*ANCE.* jure, to trouble or molest.  
-*FUL.†* \* *Chaucer.* *Spenser.* *Shakespeare.*  
-*OUR.†* *Dryden.* † *Chaucer*.

Fr. *Ennoy*; Sp. *Enojo*; It. *Noia*. From L.  
*Noxia*, (*Noxia*, *noxia*, *noia*, Men.) from *Nocere*, to  
hurt. Un-

**ANNUAL, ad. s.** Yearly, occurring every  
-*ALLY.* year.

-*ARY.* *Annuellere*, in Chaucer: so called  
-*ITANT.* because employed *solely* in singing  
-*ITY.* *Annuals* or *Anniversary* masses  
-*ELLER.* for the dead.—*Tyrw.*

*Annuity.*—"An annuity is a yearly sum,  
chargeable only upon the person of the  
grantor."—*Blackstone*.

Fr. *Ann-uel*; It. *-ale*, *-uale*; Sp. *-ual*; L. *Annus*,  
from *Annus*, a year. Bi- Per- Super- Tri-

**AN-NUL, v.** To bring or reduce to no-  
thing; to render invalid, of no worth, or  
effect; to invalidate. See **ANNIHILATE**.  
L. *Ad-nihil*, to nothing. Dis-

**ANNULAR, ad. -Y.** App. to that which  
is in the form or shape of a ring; formed  
or shaped like a ring.  
L. *Anulus*, a ring.

**AN-NUMERATE,\* v. -ION.†** To add to  
the number. See **ENUMERATE**.  
\* *Wollaston.* † *Brown*.

**ANODYNE, s. ad.** That which removes,  
lulls, soothes, or mitigates pain.  
Fr. *Anodia*; from Gr. *a*, without, and *odynē*,  
pain.

**AN-OINT, v.** The application is—To rub,  
-*ER.* to smear with oil, or any oily,  
-*ING.* greasy substance.  
-*MENT.* L. *Inungere*, *ungere*, *unctum*; Fr. *Oindre*.  
Dis- Re-

**ANOMALY, s.** Unevenness, irregularity,  
-*OUS.* contrariety to rule or order; de-  
-*OUSLY.* viation from it. See **ANALOGY**.  
-*ISM.\** \* *Wilkins*.

Fr. *Anom-al*; It. & Sp. *-alo*; L. *Anomalia*; Gr.  
*Ἀνωμαλία*, from *a*, not, and *ομαλῆς*, plain, smooth,  
even.

**ANOMY,\* s.** A transgression of the law;  
iniquity.—\* *Hall. Glanvil*.

Gr. *Ἀνομία*, (a word of common occurrence in the  
Septuagint and New Testament,) from *a*, not, and  
*νομος*, law.

**ANON, av.** On an; i. e. On or in *ane* or  
one (sc. instant, moment, minute).

Immediately, instantly, soon after. See  
**THEN**.

**ANONYMOUS, ad. -LY.** Without a name;  
nameless.

It. *Anon-imo*; Sp. *-ymo*; L. *Anonymus*; Gr.  
*Ἀνώνυμος*, from *a*, not, and *ονομα*, a name.

**ANOTHER, ad.** One other.

*Another* is found in composition with  
*Gates*, *guess*: another *gate* or way; an-  
other *guise*, sort, or kind. See **OTHER**.

**ANSLAIGHT,\* s.** A. S. *On-slagen*, im-  
pactus; dashed or beaten against; past  
tense of *On-slagan*, to dash or beat against.  
See **SLAY** and **ONSLAUGHT**.—\* *Beau. & F.*

**ANSWER, v. s.** To speak—in return or  
-*ABLE.* opposition to any thing before  
-*ABLY.* spoken; to any thing before  
-*ABLENESS.* affirmed or required, or de-  
-*ER.* manded.  
-*LESS.\** To reply to—in speech or

writing; and so—to account, give account, or be accountable for, to excuse, or justify. And also—

To be or act in return to any thing, in compliance with, in accommodation, proportion, or relation to:—to correspond, to co-relate.

To satisfy the expectations or demands; to serve, or accomplish the aims, purposes, or intentions.—*\*Byron.*

A. S. *And-svarian*, re-spondere; Go. *And*; Gr. *Avti*, contra, and *swar-an*, to say, to speak. Un-

**ANT, s. ANTHILL.** *Ant*, formica, from the A. S. *Æmett*, Emmet, qv. (Sk.) In Ger. *Ameis*, *ameisse*, so called (says Wach.), a fuga otii, because it is never idle; from *Meisse*, idleness, and *A* prefixed: "otium negat." In A. S. *Amet*, is, instructus, furnished, *provided*, from the v. *Ametan*; and the insect may have received its name from its *provident* habits.

**ANT-AGONY, s.** Struggle against, opposition, resistance, counteraction. **-ISTIC.** *\*Coleridge.*

**-ISM.\*** Low L. *Antagonista*; Gr. *Avti*, against, opposed, contrary to; and *αγωνία*, agony.

**ANT-ARCTIC, ad. ARCTIC.**

"And of this world so round within that rolling case,

Two points there be that neuer move, but firmly kepe their place;

And these be calde the poles, describe by starres not bright,

*Artike* the one northward we see, *antartike* thother hight."—*Wyatt.*

Fr. *Ant-arctique*; It. & Sp. *-artico*; L. *Antarcticus*; Gr. *Avti*, and *αρκτος*, the Bear.

**ANTE, L. pr.** In front, before. Go. & A. S. *And*. Francis et Alamannis, *Ant*,—signifies contra, adversus; manifestly (Wach.) as the Gr. *Avti*; whence the L. *Ante*, opposite, before. *Avti* seems to have signified gen.—apposition, or position adjoining; and afterwards to have been restricted to that apposition, in which the relation of *front* was intended. *Ante* is simply in *front*; *Avti* has assumed an application to *front*—in hostility, resistance.

**ANTE-CEDE, v.\*** To move, to come or go

**-ENT, ad. s.** before, in space or time. The

**-ENTLY.** more common v. is, *To precede.*

**-ENCE.** *\*Hale. †Bramhall. ‡Barrow.*

**-ENCY.** Fr. *Anté-cesser*; It. & Sp. *-cedente*;

**-ANE.†** L. *Ante-cedere.*

**-ANEOUS.‡** **-CESSOR.**

**ANTE-DATE, v. s.** To date before the time, to anticipate.

Comp. of L. *Ante*, before, and *datum*, given, from *dare*, to give.

**ANTE-DILUVIAN, ad. s.** *Ante*, before, is prefixed to very many common words, to denote priority; e. g.—

*Ante-diluvian*, (*ante*, before, and *diluvium*, a deluge, from *diluere*, to wash away,) before the flood, or deluge.

*Ante-lucan*, (*ante*, before, and *lucere*, to shine, to be light,) before the light of day.

**ANTELOPE, s.** A variety of the gazelle; an animal partaking the nature of the goat and deer; said to have received its name from the extreme beauty of its eyes.

Gr. *Ανθος*, a flower, any thing beautiful; and *οφ*, the eye!

**ANTE-PAST,\* s.** A foretaste.

*\*Not unusual in old divines.*

L. *Ante*, and *pastum*, past p. of *pasce*, to feed.

**ANTERIOR, ad. -ITY.** Before, either in time or space; prior.

Fr. *Antéri-eur*; It. *òre*; L. *Anterior*, from *ante*, before.

**ANTE-VERT,\* v.** To turn round before, (so as to prevent or hinder.)

*\*Bp. Hall. Sir M. Hale.*

L. *Ante-vertere*, to turn before.

**ANTHEM, s.** App. orig. to—Chants in return or response; to alternate singing or chanting. See **ANTIPHONY**.

A. S. *An-taen*; Fr. *-tiens*; It. *-tisona*; Sp. & Low L. *Antiphona* (see in Du Cange & Spel.); Gr. *Αντιφων* (*avti*, in return, and *φωνη*, a sound or voice).

**ANTHER, s.** The case containing the pollen or male part of the flower.

Gr. *Ανθηρος*, flowery.

**ANTHOLOGY, s. -ICAL.** Com.—A selection of flowers or beautiful pieces of poetry.

Gr. *Ανθολογία*, from *ανθος*, a flower, and *λεγειν*, to gather, to choose.

**ANTHROPO-MORPHITE, ad. s. -ISM.**

One who believes God to have members, shape, and countenance, similar to those of man. Bp. Watson coins — *Morphitise*.

From *Ανθρωπος*, man, *μορφη*, form, shape.

**ANTHROPO-PATHY,\* s.** Human passion or feeling.—*\*Bp. Hall.*

Gr. *Ανθρωπος*, man, and *παθος*, passion, feeling.

**ANTHROPO-PHAGY, s.** "The *anthropophagi*, or eaters of man's flesh, we have placed about the north pole, tenne daies journey by land above the river Borysthenes."—*Holland. Plinie.*

Gr. *Ανθρωπος*, man, and *φαγειν*, to eat.

**ANTI, Gr. pr.** The Gr. *Avti*, against, opposed to, is prefixed to

**-CHRIST.** words derived from the

**-CONSTITUTIONAL.** Gr. and L., merely to

**-EPISCOPAL.** denote opposition, hostility. (See **ANTE**.)

A few examples follow:

*Anti-christ*, opposed to Christ.

*Anti-constitutional*, opposed to constitutional law or custom.

*Anti-episcopal*, opposed to episcopal rank and authority.

*Anti-scriptural*, opposed to scriptural

genuineness, authenticity, doctrine.

Such words may be formed at discretion.

**ANTIC, v. s. ad.** Also written *Antique*. To **-LY.** have the oddity, the singularity of **-NESS.** that which is *antique*. To resemble, to imitate, to assume the *odd* forms or shapes of the *antique*. And then,—To be odd, singular, fantastic.

Fr. *Antique*. Tullé à *antiques*,—cut with *antiques* or with *antic* works.—*Col.*

**ANTI-CIPATE**, *v.* To take beforehand, -ION. by fore-thought, or prejudgment: -ORY. by fore-taste, or presentiment. Cons.—

To prepossess, to prejudge, to prevent, to preclude.

"This payment was called an *anticipation*, which is to say, a thing taken or a thing coming before his time or season." — *E. Hall*

Fr. *Anticip-er*; It. *-are*; Sp. *-ar*; L. *Anticipare*, (*ante*, and *capere*, to take.) Un-

**ANTI-DOTE**, *s. v.* That which is given -AL. against, or as a remedy or pre- -ALLY. ventive.

-ARY. To *antidote*, (*H. More*)—to give or administer a preventive, a preservative, or remedy. See **MITHRIDATE**.

Fr. *Anti-dote*; It. & Sp. *-doto*; L. *Antidotum*; Gr. *Antidoton*, (*anti*, against, and *doton*, given, from *didōnai*, to give.)

**ANTI-MASQUE**, *s.* Perhaps a second or secondary masque, to succeed and correspond with the principal.

**ANTI-MONY**, *s.* A substance used in Chemistry and Medicine: it is the *stibium* of the old Chemists.

Voss. suggests, Gr. *Anti*, and It. *Moine*, a monk: which Men. condemns as ridiculous, (and *Moine* being Fr.) but supplies no other.

**ANTI-NOMY**, *s.* A law against; part. -IAN, *ad. s.* app. to a law against a law, the -IANISM. opposition of law or rule to -IST. another law or rule.

*Antinomian*,—one against, an opposer, a disbeliever, of the (obligation of moral) law.

These are words in common use among theologians.

L. *Antinomia*; Gr. *Anti-nomia*, (*anti*, against, and *nomos*, law.)

**ANTI-PATHY**, *s.* A feeling against; -ETICAL. contrariety of affection; dislike; -OUS. aversion; opposed to *Sympathy*. -ITE.\* *\*Feltbam.*

Fr. *Antipathie*; It. & Sp. *-tis*; L. *Antipathia*; Gr. *Antipathia*, (*anti*, against, and *pathos*, feeling.)

**ANTI-PHON**, *s.* Opposition or contrariety -AL, *s. ad.* of sound.

-ER. Plutarch explains "symphony by *antiphony*," to be, that "the accord -ICAL. ariseth from discord, and of con- -Y. trary notes is composed a sweet tune."

Part. app. to—The alternate chant or singing in cathedrals: opposed to *symphony*.

*Antiphoner*,—a book of anthems. See **ANTHEM**.

Gr. *Antiphona*, (*anti*, against, and *φωνη*, voice, sound.)

**ANTI-PHRASIS**, *s.* A usage of words -ETICAL. in opposition to their meaning. -ETICALLY. Gr. *Antiphrasis*, (*anti*, against, and *φρασις*, speech.)

**ANTI-PODES**, *s. -AL.* The people (says Cot.) which go with their feet directly

against us, or with the soles of their feet against ours.

It. *Antipo-di*; Sp. *-das*; Fr. & L. *Antipodes*; Gr. *Anti-pous*, *-podos*, (*anti*, against, opposed to; and *pous*, a foot.)

**ANTI-QUATE**, *v.* To *antiquate* is to **ANTI-QUE**, *s. ad.* treat as too old, too ancient

-NESS. for use: to annul or put out

-ITY. of use; to render obsolete,

-ARY, *s. ad.* on account of age. An

-ARIAN, *s. ad.* *Antiquary*—

-ARIANISM. One who studies, is learned

-ARISM.\* in times past; remote.

-ATENESS.† Pinkerton writes *Antiquist*,

-ATION.‡ one inferior to an Antiquary. See **ANTIC**.

\**Browne*. †*Cartwright*. ‡*Life of Mede*.

Fr. *Anti-que*; It. *-tico*; Sp. *-tigu*; L. *Antiquus*, or *Anticus*, from *Ante*, before. Fr. *Antiquaire*; It. & Sp. *-ario*.

**ANTI-STROPHE**, *s.* "The first stanza, called *strophe*, was sung in turning from east to west; the other, named *antistrophe*, in returning from west to east."—*Potter*.

Gr. *Antistrophē*, from *Anti-strephēin*, to turn again.

**ANTI-THESIS**, *s.* Contrast, opposition. -TICAL. Tindale has, what he calls, "A -TICALLY. pretty *Antithesis* between the Pope's Church and Christ's little Flock," (*Workes*, p. 292. Margin.) We should say, *Contrast*.

Fr. *Anti-thèse*; It. *-tesi*; Sp. & L. *Antithesis*; Gr. *Antithesis*, opposition, (*anti*, against, opposed to, and *thesis*, place or position.)

**ANTI-TYPE**, *s.* Somewhat answering -ICAL. to, and represented by, a type, or -OUS.\* emblem; or that which is resembled or shadowed out by the type.

\**Cudworth*.

Fr. *Anti-type*; Sp. *-typo*; Gr. *Antitypon*, (*anti*, and *typos*, a form, or figure.)

**ANTLER**, *s. -ED.* Fr. *Andoillier*, *antoillier*, *endouiller*. The brow *anklers*, or first branch of a deer's head. (Cot.)

*Antoillier*, the Fr. etymologists seem willing to derive from L. *Ante*, before. May it not be compounded of *En* and *douille*, which, Cot. says, is a *socket*, (it is perhaps a diminutive of *Tuyau*:—see **TUEILL**.) Our own word, *Antler*, for which no very old authorities have been found, may be a corruption of *Ankler*, and this be from *Hank*. See **ANKLE**.

**ANTRE**, *s.* A cave or den.

Fr. *Antre*; It. *-o*; L. *Antrum*.

**ANVIL**, *s. -LED.* An *anvil* is—A solid mass, upon which metals are beaten or prepared for use, are formed or fashioned for use:—

To be on the *anvil* is, met.—To be in a state of preparation, planning, forming or fashioning for use, action or practice.

Ger. *Anbold*; D. *Än-beld*, incus, that on which any thing is formed (beaten into form); in A. S. *Anell*, the *b* changed into *f*; but Sk. derives from *En*, on, and *feallan*, to fall, because the hammer



frequently falls upon the *anvil*, and the *anvil* is exposed to the frequent blows of the hammer. Wach., Ger. *Fillen*, *cædere*, to strike.

**ANXIETY**, *s.* *Anxiety*, *anguish*, and -OUS. *anger*, appear to have the same -OUSLY. ultimate origin. See **ANGUISH** -OUSNESS. and **ANGER**.  
-ATE, \* *v.* *Anxiety* is always used, where some degree of uncertainty exists; and is app. to—

The painfulness arising from doubt, uncertainty, perplexity; to an eager desire, or solicitude, where the result is not certain; to fretful inquietude.—\* *W. Mountagu*.

Fr. *Anxiété*; It. *An-sietà*; Sp. -*sia*; immediately from L. *Anxietas*, from *Angere*, from Gr. *ἄγχειν*, to strangle, to suffocate. (Voss.) The Ger. has *Angst*. Joy several times uses *anxi*. Un-

**ANY**, *ad.* -WHERE. *Any*, or *one*, gen. unlimitedly; who or what ever it may be.

**AORIST**, *s.* Unbounded, undefined, indefinite. App. to a grammatical distribution of tenses.

Gr. *Ἀοριστός*, (*a*, not, without; and *opos*, a bound or limit.)

**A-PACE**, *av.* On pace. Quick pace, in speed, in haste; speedily, hastily.

**AP-AGOGICAL**, *ad.* That can or may lead:—

Leading, deducing, reducing, away,—sc. from a direct line; met. into an absurd consequent.

Gr. *Ἀπαγωγή*, from *απο*, and *αγειν*, to draw, or lead away.

**A-PART**, *av.* -MENT. In part; partly; separated into parts; separately, aside, away, out of the way.

*Apartment*,—any part or portion (of a building or dwelling,) parted, or separated into different parts.

Fr. *A part*; It. *Da parte*, *Appartamento*; Sp. *Aparte*.

**A-PATHY**, *s.* Unfeelingness, dispassion, -ETIC. insensibility.

-ISTICAL. "Eupathies, i. e. good affections: *Apathies*, that is to say, impassibilities."—*Holl. Plut.*

Sp. *Apatia*; L. *Apathia*; Gr. *Ἀπάθεια*, (from *a*, not, without; and *παθος*, feeling,) without passion or feeling.

**APE**, *s. v.* *Apish*,—imitative, mimicking, -ERY. mocking; resembling the tricks of -ISH. an *ape*; affecting (sc. the manners -ISH-LY. of others); wanton, full of tricks, -NESS. mischievous.

Of African or Indian origin.—*Sk.* Ger. *Äben*, imitari, to imitate. As in L. *Simia*, from *similis*, like.—*Wach.*

**APERT**, *ad.* Brought into public view, -ION. open, uncovered, undisguised, -LY. unconcealed.

-NESS. Fr. *Apert*; It. *Aperto*; Sp. *Abierto*; L. -URE. *Aperius*, past p. of *Aperire*, (*Ad pa-*

-IVE, *ad.* *rere*, to bear;) to bring before, or into public view.

**APERIENT**.

**APEX**, *L. s.* A little tuft, tied or fastened (*aptum*) to the top of a cap; and hence app. gen. to—

The top, tip, or summit; the highest point.

**APHORISM**, *s.* That which bounds, de- -IST. fines, determines. And so -ISMER. \* app. to—

-ISMING, \* *ad.* Sentences which limit and distinguish clearly and concisely;—a precise, exact, sententious saying; a sagacious maxim.—\* *Milton*.

Fr. *Aphorisme*; Sp. -*o*; It. *Aforismo*; Gr. *Ἀφορισμός*, *ἀφ-ορίζειν*, to separate, to distinguish, (*απο* and *ορίζειν*, to bound, to define; from *ὅρος*, bound or limit.)

**APIARY**, *s.* -IST. A place where bees (*apes*) are kept.

**A-PIECES**, *APIECB, av.* In pieces; in separate parts or portions.

On piece; in a separate part or share.

**A-PIT-PAT**, *av.* A reduplication of *Pat*, to beat or strike. App. to express the action of the heart in a moment of anxiety.

**A-PLACE**. In place.

**A-PLIGHT**, *av.* Perhaps *In plight*. In good plight or condition; in readiness, already prepared; completely equipped.

**APO**. Gr. *Ἀπο*, *αφ*. See **A**, **AN**.

**APO-CALYPSE**, *s.* Disclosure, or dis- -TIC, *ad. s.* covery of things—before close, -TICAL. or covered, hidden, or concealed;—revelation, manifestation.

Fr. *Apoca-lypse*; It. -*lisse*; Sp. & Low L. -*lypsis*; Gr. *Ἀποκαλύψις*, (*απο-καλύπτειν*, to take the cover from; to uncover, to discover.)

**APO-CRYPHA**, *s.* Any thing hidden -AL. from; secreted.

-ICAL. As the *Apocrypha* is not a canonical book, *Apocryphal* is app. cons.—

Not canonical, genuine, or authentic; spurious.

Fr. *Apocr-yphes*; It. & Sp. -*ifo*; Low L. *Apocryphus*; Gr. *Ἀποκρυφή*, (*απο-κρυπτειν*, to hide from.) Un-

**APO-DICTICAL**, *ad.* **APODICTIC**. That may be clearly shown, made clear, plain, evident; and, cons.—

Clear, plain, evident, manifest.

Gr. *Ἀποδείξις*, from *απο-δείκνυσθαι*, to clear, or shew clear from.

**APO-LOGISE**, *v.* To speak in answer, -ISER. to defend, to vindicate, to justify; now, more com. to excuse. -IST. -Y.

Fr. *Apologie*; It. Sp. & Low L. *Apo-* -ETIC, *ad.* *logia*; Gr. *Ἀπο-λογίζεσθαι*, (*απο*, and *λεγειν*, to say.) -ETICAL.

**APO-LOGUE**, *s.* -ER. Of the same origin with *Apology*, though differently app.; *Apology* being gen. app. to that which is said in defence, and *Apologue* to that which is said, told, narrated, against vice or error; and, cons. to explain or enforce moral principles.

**APO-PHTHEGM**, or **APOTHEGM**, *s.* Any  
-AT-ICAL. thing spoken out: a short, sen-  
-IST. tentious speech or saying.  
-IER, *v.* Fr. *Apophthegme*; It. *Apotemmas*; L. *Apophthegma*; Gr. *Αποφθεγμα*, (*απο-φθεγγεσθαι*, *eloqui*, to speak out.)

**APO-PLEX**, *s.* or **APOPLEX**. A violent  
-PLECT-IC, *ad. s.* percussion or blow; cons.  
-ICAL. a sudden privation of sen-  
-FLEXED. sation, of motive power.  
Fr. *Apoplexie*; It. *-essia*; Sp. *-esis*; L. *Apoplexis*; Gr. *Αποπληξια*, *vehemens percussio*; (*απο-πλησσειν*, *percussere*, to strike forcibly.)

**APO-STASY**, *s.* The *v.* To stand away  
-ATE, *v. s. ad.* from; to depart, desert, or for-  
-ATICE, *v.* sake; to revolt.—\**Bp. Hall*.  
-ATICAL.\* Fr. *Apostasie*; It. Sp. & Low. L. *Apostasia*; Gr. *Αποστασις*, *abcessio*, from *αφιστασθαι*, to stand away from, to depart.

**APO-STEM**, *s.* Fr. *Apostem-er*, -*e*; It.  
-ATED. -*are*, -*a*; L. *Apostema*; Gr. *Απο-σθη*, *abscessus*, from *αφιστασθαι*, *abcedere*. See **IMPOSTHUME**.

**APO-STLE**, *s.* Any one sent; app. to  
-SHIP. those also who were sent by  
-HEAD.\* Jesus Christ to preach his  
-STOL-IC. doctrine.—\**Wicklif*. †*Hammond*.  
-ICAL. Fr. *Apost-re*; It. -*olo*; Sp. -*ol*; L. *Apostolus*; Gr. *Αποστολος*, from *απο-σταναι*, to send away.  
-ICALNESS. † *σταλλειν*, to send away.  
-ATE.

**APO-STROPHE** *s.* "*Apostrophus* is the  
-HER, *v.* rejecting of a vowel from the  
-IC. beginning or ending of a word."  
—*B. Jonson*. "*Apostrophe* is a sudden change in our discourse."—*Beattie*.  
Fr. *Apostrophe*; It. -*fo*; Sp. -*se*; L. *Apostrophe*; Gr. *Αποστροφή*, *aversio*, from *απο-στρεφειν*, to turn away.

**APOTHECARY**, or **POTHECARY**, *s.* Also written *Potecary*. *Apothecarii* were gen. those who kept *apothecas* seu *bothegas*; and subsequently those part. who kept shops or depositories for drugs, &c. See *Du Cange*.

There can be no doubt that *apothecary* and *pothecary* are the same word; whether the omission of the initial *a* was originally made in the latter—here or abroad.

Fr. *Boutique*; It. *Bottiga*; Sp. *Botica*, a shop. Formed from the Gr. *Αποθηκη*, *apotheca*, which signifies a magazine or storehouse, (*Caseneuve*.) The Sp. *Boticaria*, an *apothecary*, is said by *Dal- phino* to be from *bote*, a gall-pot.

**APO-THEOSIS**. A deification; or placing among the (heathen) gods.  
Gr. *Αποθεωσις*, (*απο-θεωσις*, among the gods.)

**AP-PAIR**,\* *v.* The common word now is *impair*, (*qv.*)

To make or become worse, or less; to lessen, to weaken, to injure.

\**Wicklif*. *Chaucer*. *Survey*.

**AP-PAL**, *v. s.\** or **APPALE**. To decay, to  
-MENT.† droop, to wither. And, also—

To terrify, to dismay.—\**Cowper*. †*Bacon*.  
Fr. *Appallir*; to *pala*, (to wax, also to make, *pale*, Cot.) by decay; with fear; with dismay. Un-

**AP-PANAGE**, *s.* The portion of a younger brother in France: lands, &c. assigned to younger sons, or brethren. See further in *Cot.* and *Spel.* Lord Bacon calls the earldom of Chester a kind of *appanage* to Wales, which used to go to the king's son. Swift uses the word met.

Fr. *Apanage*, *appannage*, *appennage*; Law L. *Appenagium*, *appanagium*. Men. and Caseneuve have written fully upon the origin of this word. *Spel.* favours the opinion, that *Pan-agium* is from *Panis*; or, if the word is properly written, *Appen-agium*, he is inclined to believe it formed, ab *Appendendo*, quasi *Appendagium* junioris filii.

**AP-PARATUS**, *s.* L. *Apparatus*, a pre-  
paration: in common use, to denote—

Things prepared or provided, collec-  
tively; preparation, provision, orderly dis-  
position or arrangement.

**AP-PAREL**, *v. s.* To prepare, to pro-  
-EILLING.\* vide, to dress, to array, to  
-ATLMENT.† clothe, to invest.

\**Chaucer*. †*Morte Arthur*.

Fr. *Appareiller*, from L. *Ap-parare*, to prepare.—  
See *Jun.* Dis- Un-

**AP-PARENT**, *ad. s.* *Apparent*, *ad.*—seem-  
-ENTLY. ing, seen, visible. *Apparition*,—  
-ITION. any thing seen, perceived, ob-  
-ENCE.\* served; seeming to be. See  
-ENCY.† **APPEAR** and **PARAVAUNT**.

\**Chaucer*. *Udal*, †*Gower*. *Daniel*.

Fr. *Apparence*; It. *-enza*; L. *Apparens*, p. p. of *Ap-parere*. Un- Also Trans-parent.

**AP-PARITOR**, *s.* A summoner or citer.  
Fr. *Appariteur*; Law L. *Apparitor*, one who cites, or summons to appear.

**AP-PASSIONATED**,\* *ad.* Impas-  
sioned; under the sway of passion.

\**Sir P. Sidney*.

**AP-PAY**,\* *v.* To satisfy, to content, to  
please. *Pay* is constantly so used in  
*Chaucer*. \**Chaucer*. *Hall*.

Fr. *Payer*; It. *Appagare*, *pagare*; from *pacare*, that is, *pacatum reddere*, to appease, (*qv.*)

**AP-PEACH**, *v.* By old writers, as we  
-ER. now use *impeach* (*qv.* and **PEACH**).  
-MENT. To withstand; and, cons.—  
To put upon trial, to accuse.

**AP-PEAL**, *v. s.* To call upon, as judge or  
-ANT, *ad. s.* witness—for judgment or evi-  
-ER. dence—to alter or reverse a  
-ABLE.\* judgment already given; to  
-MENT.† refer, sc. to a judge or umpire.

To speak to, in prayer or accusation; to  
accuse. See **APPELLANT**.—\**Howell*. †*Stow*.

Fr. *Appeller*; Sp. *Apelar*; It. & L. *Ap-pellare*, to call to or upon; from *ad*, and *pellere*, (*cum notaret loqui*. Voss.) Un- Also Inter-pell.

**AP-PEAR**, *v. s.* To come into sight or  
-ANCE. view; within perception, obser-  
-ER. vation, notice; to shew, to seem, to  
-ING. look, to be likely.

-INGLY. Fr. *Appar-oir*; It. -*ire*; Sp. *Aparecer*; L. *Ap-parere*, (Gr. *Παρειν*, *adesse*,) to be near to, be present. Dis- Re-

**AP-PEASE, v.** To satisfy, to content;  
-ER. to pacify, bring or restore to peace  
-ABLE.\* or quiet; to quiet, to calm, to  
-MENT.† assuage, to tranquillize. See  
APPAY.—\*Udal. †Cudworth.

Fr. *App-aïser*; It. *-aciare*; Sp. *Apacar*; from  
*Ad-pacare*. *Pacare*, *compscere*, *mulcere*.—Men.  
Un-

**AP-PELLANT, ad. s.** An *appellant* is  
-EE. an *appealant*, and is also  
-ATE. one who calls upon another  
-ATION. to combat. A challenger.  
-ATIVE, *ad. s.* See APPROVER.  
-ATIVELY.\* *Appellation* was used as *ap-*  
-ATIVENESS.\* *peal*, though now simply for  
-ATORY.† name. See APPEAL.  
\*Fuller. †Fox.

Fr. *Appel-er*, *-ant*, *-atoire*; It. *-lativo*; Sp. *Apel-*  
*ante*, *-alivo*; L. *Appellans*, p. p. of *Appellare*, to  
appeal.

**AP-PEND, v.** To hang to, to fix, fasten  
-AGE. or add to; to annex; to at-  
-ENT, *ad. s.* tach, to appertain.  
-ENCE. Append-*ent* from append-*ens*,  
-ENCY. though not uncommonly writ-  
-IX. ten -*ant*.—\*Sir M. Hale.  
-ICATED.\* Fr. *Append-re*; It. *-ere*; L. *Ap-*  
-ICATION.\* *pendere*, to hang to, to weigh.

**AP-PERCEIVE,\* v.** To perceive; to  
-ING. take wholly into the mind.  
-CEPTION. "By *apperception* he [Leibnitz]  
understands that degree of perception  
which reflects, as it were, upon itself; by  
which we are conscious of our own exist-  
ence, and conscious of our perceptions; by  
which we can reflect upon the operation of  
our own minds, and can comprehend ab-  
stract truths."—Reid. \*Chaucer.

Fr. *Appercevoir*; L. *Ad*, and *percipere*, to per-  
ceive, (qv.)

**AP-PERIL,\* s.** Peril, (qv.)  
\*Shakespeare. B. Jonson.

**AP-PER-TAIN, v.** To keep or hold to;  
-MENT. to join, to belong to, to  
-TINENT, *ad. s.* concern, to relate to.  
-TINENCE. Appertin-*ent*, from pertin-  
-ens; though also written purten-*ant*, *-ance*.  
Fr. *Apparten-ir*; It. *-ere*; Sp. *Pertenecer*; L.  
*Ad-pertinere*, (*per-tenere*, to keep.

**AP-PETE,\* v.** To seek after, to require,  
-ENT, *ad.* to covet, to desire; to long for.  
-ENCE. Our common *s. Appetite*, though  
-ENCY. used for *desire* gen., is more  
-IBLE. part app. to—  
-IBILITY. The desire of food, to hunger.  
-ITE, *v.† s.* \*Chaucer. †Sir T. Elyot. The  
-ITION. rest are not uncommon in old  
-ITIVE. writers.

**AP-PLAUD, v.\*** To clap with the hands,  
-ER. or beat with the feet; to  
-PLAUSE, *s.* raise any noise or clamour,  
-PLAUS-IVE.\* in token of approbation, or  
-ED.† praise; and cons.—  
-IBLE.† To praise, to approve, to com-  
mend.—\*Chapman. †Bp. Hall. †Gardner.

Fr. *Applaud-ir*; It. *-ire*; Sp. *Aplaudir*; L. *Ap-*  
*plaudere*, to clap at.

**APPLE,\* s. v.** A. S. *Æpl*, *appel*, *apple*; D. *Appel*; Ger. *Apfel*, malum. Wach con-  
jectures that the word has reference to  
roundness; ab *intensivo*, *A*, and *bal*, *bol*,  
rotundus, quasi fructus, valde rotundus;—  
all the dialects call round fruit by this  
name, etiamsi poma non sint.

The *apple* of the eye,—so called from its  
roundness.

To *apple*, i. e. to form into a ball, is a  
common term in Gardening.

**AP-PLOT, v. -TING.** To *plot*, in the  
consequential usage of the word.  
To scheme, to contrive, to plan.

**AP-PLY, v.** To put, place, or lay near  
-ING. to; to bend or incline to; to  
APPLI-ABLE direct the attention, to fix the  
-ANCE. thoughts, to persist in, to con-  
-ER. stantly employ or be at work;  
-EDLY. to use or employ; to direct,  
-CABLE. to address. See COMPLY.  
-CABLENESS. \*Marston. †Pearson. †Bramhall.  
-CABILITY. †R. Mountagu.  
-CANT, *s.* Fr. *Appliquer*; Sp. *Aplicar*; It. &  
-CATION. L. *Ap-plicare*; Gr. *Πλεκνν*, to knit  
together, to tie. *Ply*, Jun. and  
-CATORY, *ad. s.* Tooke consider to be A. S. *Pleggan*,  
-MENT.\* incumbere. Dis- In- Mis- Un-  
-CATE, *v.†* -CAT-IVE.† -ORILY.†

**AP-POINT, v.** To point, or bring to a  
-ER. point; to point out, to fix or esta-  
-MENT. blish a point; to provide or fur-  
nish at all points. *Appoint* not, (in Milton,) *point* not at, sc. as the cause.

To fix, settle, or agree upon a precise  
point of time or place. Gen.—

To fix, settle, or establish; to provide or  
furnish.

Fr. *Ap-poincter*, *-pointer*, *statuere*, *ponere*, *pro-*  
*ponere*; from L. *Ad-punctum*, to a point. Dis-  
Pre- Un-

**AP-PORTER, s.** Used by Sir M. Hale as  
equivalent to *Importer*.

**AP-POR-TION, v. -ATENESS.** To part,  
to share; to divide into portions, to allot  
the portion, part, or share.  
Fr. *Apportioner*, from the L. *Ad*, and *portio*,  
(q. *partio*, Voss.) from *pars*, a part or share.

**AP-POSE, or A-POSE, v.** To put or  
-ITE. place near to; to put to, sc. a  
-ITE-LY. question, an interrogatory; to  
-NESS. question, to interrogate; to exa-  
-ION. mine. To put to, sc. to a trial,  
-IVE. to a difficulty, to a task; to try,  
to task. We still use the expression, *to be*  
*put to it*.

*Apposite*,—put or placed near to, adapted,  
fitted, suited, appropriate, pertinent.

*Apposition*,—in Grammar. See HYPHEN.

"He *appos'd* food to them;... they *ap-*  
*posed* their hands to it."—Chapman.

Sk. and Jun. think *Appose* is used for *Oppose*.  
As the Fr. *Apposer*, it is from the L. *Appositum*,  
past p. of *Ap-ponere*, to put or place to.



**AP-POSTILL**, or **APOSTILL**, *s.* Cot. explains *Apostille*, an answer unto a petition (any writing) set down in the margin thereof. See **POSTEL**.

In Lord Bacon's Works, vol. iii. p. 480, are the Heads of the Charge against Robert Earl of Somerset, with "Apostyles of the King" in the margin.

Fr. *Appostilla*, *apostille*; It. *Postilla*, from *Positum*, past p. of *ponere*; because they are placed (*apposuerunt*) to the text in the margin.

**AP-PRAISE**, *v.* To set, or fix a price; -ER. to rate or estimate the value, to -MENT. appreciate.

Anciently—*Apprise-ment*. See **PRIZE**.

Fr. *Ap-précier*; It. *-prezzare*; Sp. *Apreciar*, to set a price; (L. *ad*, and *pretium*, a price.)

**AP-PRECACTION**, *s.* -ORY.\* Prayer, beseeching, (for some blessing, in opposition to—to deprecate, against some evil.)

\*Bp. Hall.

L. *Apprecari*, -*ium*, to pray to, to pray, to beseech.

**AP-PRECIATE**, *v.* -ION. To set or fix a price; to rate or estimate the value; to estimate, to value. See **APPRAISE**.

Fr. *Apprécier*, to set a price.

**AP-PRE-HEND**, *v.* To take or seize, to -ER. catch, to hold.

-HENS-IBLE. To take (the meaning), to perceive, to conceive; to under-

-ION. stand, to learn; to perceive,

-IVE. sc. a difficulty, a danger; to

-IVE-LY. suspect; to suspect danger;

-NESS. to fear. See **HAND** and **PRIZE**; and also **APPRISE**.

Fr. *Ap-prehendre*, -*prendre*; It. *-prendere*; Sp. *Aprehender*; L. *Apprehendere*, to take hold of. Co-In-Mis-Un-

**AP-PRENTICE**, *v. s.* One who (*ap-pre-ship* *hends*) takes, receives, teaches

-HOOD.\* (himself), or is taught (by others).

-ISAGE.† A disciple, a learner. See **AP-**

**PREHEND**.

\*Shak. †Holland. Evelyn.

Fr. *Apprenti*, a learner, from *Ap-prendre*, to learn; Sp. *Apren-diz*, -*er*, from the L. *Apprehendere*, to take hold of.

**AP-PREST**, *s.* Fr. *Apprest*, preparation. *Apprester*, to prepare, to make ready. See **PREST**.—\*Holinshed.

**AP-PRIZE**, *s.\* v.* The *v.* (of which the examples are quite modern) is formed upon the *s.* See **APPREHEND**.—\*Gower.

To take or convey (to another), to teach, to inform; to give notice or information; to convey, sc. knowledge or information; to cause to apprehend or perceive.

Fr. *Appris*, from *Apprendre*, to learn, to teach. Un-

**AP-PROACH**, *v. s.* To be, or cause to -ABLE. be, or come, near to: to move, or -ER. make progress, towards. See -MENT. **PROCH**.

Fr. *Approcher*; It. *-ciare*, *appropinquare*, *accedere*; Bar. L. *Approximare*, (*ad*, *proximus*, nearest,) to approximate, (qv.)

**AP-PROBATE**, *\* v.* To try, to examine, -ION. fully, satisfactorily; to be satisfied with; to think or judge favourably of; to commend, to maintain.

\*Elyot. \*†Hall.

Fr. *Approbation*; It. *Apro-vazione*; Sp. *-bacion*; L. *Approbatio*, from *Approbatum*, past p. of *Approbare*, (*Ad-probare*,) to approve. (qv.) Also Fr. *Approbatif*, approbative.—Cot. Dis-

**AP-PROMPT**, *\* v.* To bring or draw out; to make ready for use.—\*Bacon.

*Ad*, and *promptus*, from *promere*, to bring out.

**AP-PROPINQUATION**, *\* s.* -PINQUE. L. *Appropinquare*, to approach, (*ad* and *propinquus*,) from *prope*, near.

*Appropinque* is Hudibrastic, i. e. burlesque. See **APPROACH**.—\*Bp. Hall.

**AP-PROPRE**, *\* v.* To belong properly, -PRI-ABLE. particularly, exclusively to; to -AMENT. allot or assign, to consign, to -ATE, *v. ad.* apply, to take, to assume, to -ATE-LY. attribute, sc. to its proper or -NESS. to any particular, purpose, person, or thing.

-ETARY.† \*Chaucer. Berners. †Spel.

Fr. *Approprier*; Sp. *Apropriar*; It. & Low L. *Appropriare*. From *ad* and *proprius*, from *prope*, near; for all usually endeavour to be near to those things which they possess—which are their own.—Voss. Un-

**AP-PROVE**, *v.* To try, to stand trial; to -ABLE. show or manifest upon trial.

-AL. To think or judge favourably:

-EDLY. to commend; to favour; to

-MENT. support.

-ER. "Approvement is, when a per-

-INGLY. son, indicted of treason or

-ABLENESS.\*felony, and arraigned for the

-ANCE.† same, doth confess the fact be-

-PROOF. fore plea pleaded; and appeals

or accuses others, his accomplices, in the

same crime; in order to obtain his pardon.

In this case he is called an *approver* or

*prover*, and the party appealed or accused

is called the *appellee*.—Blackstone. See

**APPROBATE**. \*Brown. †Thomson.

Fr. *Ap-prouver*; It. *-provare*; Sp. *Apro-bar*, -*var*; A.S. *Prof-ian*, to prove to try. Dis-Un-

**AP-PROXIMATE**, *v. ad.* To be or come -ATION. near to; to approach; to border

-ANT.\* upon, have an affinity with. See

**APPROACH**.—\*Sir E. Dering.

It. *Approssimanza*; Sp. *Aproximacion*; Low L. *Approximare*, (*ad*, and *proximus*, nearest.)

**AP-PULSE**, *s.* A beating or dashing against; touching, reaching.

L. *Appulsus*, (*ad*, *pellere*, *pulsus*, to beat or dash.)

**APRICATE**, *v.* L. *Apricari*, to bask in the sun. Noticed by Ray as a new coinage by Boyle, who affected such words.

**APRICOT**, *s.* Fr. *Abricot* (which Cot. calls the *abricot* or *apricock* plum); It. *Bericucolo*, *Albiococo*; Sp. *Albaricoque*; mala *præcoqua* or *præcocia*. See **Men**.

**APRIL, s.** Fr. *Avril*; It. *Aprile*; Sp. *Abril*; L. *Aprilis*, either from *appos*, foam, because Venus, to whom this month was sacred, sprang from the foam of the sea; or from *Aperire*, to open: or, as Joseph Scaliger thought, from *Aper*, a boar; and he instances as a similar name the Gr. *Ελαφηβολιών*, from *ελαφηβολία*, a festival in honour of Diana, the striker of the stag. The reasons *against* the first two are stronger than any that appear to exist *for* the last.

**APRON, s.** -ED. App. to an article of apparel worn in front of the limbs from the lower part of the body, over the other apparel:—also to a cover for the same purpose in a chaise or seat to a carriage; and to other things, from a supposed resemblance, e. g. in a goose, in a piece of ordnance.

Of unsettled etymology. Mins. proposes, *Afore* one. Sk., A. S. *Aforan*, *afors*. Mr. Boucher thinks it "may perhaps be derived from *Nappe*, whence our word *Napery*." Mr. Brocket says, in the North, the word is *Napperu*, conformable to the old orthography; and he derives from the Fr. *Napron*, a large cloth. So also Mr. Todd. Lacombe has *Appronaire*, and *Apronier*. No instance of *Napron* has been found.

**APT, v. ad.** To join, fit, or suit; to prepare, to be ready, quick, dexterous.—\**Baxter*. †*Udal*.  
-ITUDE. Fr. *Apt-e*; Sp. -o; It. *Atto*;  
-LY. L. *Apt-us*, -are, (Gr. *Ἀπτείν*),  
-NESS. to bind, to join. *Aptus* is dicitur  
-ITUDINALLY.\* qui convenienter allicui junctus  
-ISE,† v. est. Ad- Co- In- Un-  
-IFY,† v.

**AQUATIC, ad.** App. to—That which can  
-ICAL. or may, that which does, dwell  
-ILE. or grow in the water; watery.  
**AQUEOUS.** *Aquary*,—a place made and  
**AQUOSITY.\*** adapted for aquatic plants.

\**Holland*.

Fr. *Aquat-ique*; It. & Sp. -ico; from L. *Aqua*, water. In- Sub-

*Aqua* is in Go. *Aquos* or *Achwos*; and in Ger. *Ach* (Wach.) is the element of water, and *Acha*, flowing water. Jun. is inclined to believe their origin to be the same; and Stiernhielmus, in the opinion of Wach., was the first to discover that origin. "Derivatur à linguæ nostræ monosyllabo purissimo *A*, id est, *Aqua*; inde *Aa*, *aqua* fluens; inde *Aha*, (per litteram intercalarem *h*.) Græcis *Ἀχα*. Ac tandem ex *Aha* Latinis factum *Aqua*."—*A* means source, spring, fountain, (See *A*),—and thence, water springing, flowing; and the *ch*, or *chu*, or *qu*, (of which no account has been attempted,) may be the Go. *Auk*: thus, *Aauk-os*, *auk-os*, *achos*, *ackwos*, *aqua*; meaning the *eking*, or continuing motion or flow of the water, (i. e. *chwa-ter*.)

**AQUE-DUCT, s.** That which leads or guides, conveys, the course of water.

Fr. *Aqu-educt*; It. -idotto; Sp. -educto, from L. *Aqua*, water, and *ductum*, past. p. of *ducere*, to lead.

**AQUILINE, ad.** Like an eagle; arched and hooked like the beak of an eagle.

Fr. *Aquil-in*; It. -ino; L. *Aquilinus*, from *Aquila*, an eagle.

**AR, term.** See *ER*.

**ARABESQUE,\*** Fr. *ad*. Arabian-like.  
\**Cot*.

**ARABLE, ad.** ARATION.\* That may be *ered* or ploughed; tilled or turned with a plough. See *EARTH*.—\**Cowley*.

Fr. & Sp. *Ara-ble*; It. -bile; L. *Arabilis*, from *Arare*, to plough; A. S. *Ertan*, to *ere*, to plough.

**ARACE,\*** v. To tear up by the roots.

\**Chaucer*. *Wyat*.

Fr. *Arracher*, *evallere*, (Sk.); and the Fr. from *Eradicare*, (Men.)

**ARAISE,\*** v. A. S. *Arisan*, to raise. See *ARISE* and *RAISE*.—\**Chaucer*. *Shak*.

**ARANEOUS, ad.** Full of spiders, spinners; or of cobwebs.—\**Cot*.

Fr. *Araign-é*, -eux; L. *Araneosus*, from *Aranea*, from the Heb. *Arag*, *texere*.—\**Voss*.

**ARBALIST, or ARCUBALIST, s.** -ER. One who casts or shoots from a bow; a bowman, an archer. See *ARTILLERY*.

Fr. *Arbaleste*; Bar. L. *Arcubalistus*, from *Ar-cus*, a bow, and *ballista*, from *βάλλειν*, to cast, to shoot.

**ARBITER, v. s.** One who examines,  
-TR-ABLE. tries, determines, decides,  
-ARY. judges; an examiner, a judge;  
-ARI-LY. a decider, a determiner,—  
-NESS. usually app. to one chosen by  
-OUS. the litigant parties. *Arbitrar-y*,  
-OUSLY. -ily, -iness, -ious, -iously, are  
-TR-ATE, v. used when the judgment wholly  
-ATION. depends upon the uncontrolled  
-ATOR. will of the *arbiter*.

-EMENT. Fr. *Arbitr-e*, -er; It. -o, -are; Sp. -o,  
-ESS. -ar; L. *Arbiter*; which Voss. and Jun. think is from *Ar* for *ad*, and the ancient *bīto* for *eo*, to go:—The proper meaning of *arbiter*, being one who goes—to inspect, to examine.

**ARBORATOR,\*** s. One who plants,  
-ESCENT.\* who cultivates the growth of  
-IST.\* trees: who prunes them.  
-EOUS.† *Arboriculture* is now in use.  
-OUS.‡ \**Evelyn*. †*Brown*. ‡*Milton*.  
-ET.§ §*Philips*.

Fr. *Arborateur*; L. *Arborator*; from *Arbor*, a tree. Inter-

**ARBOUR, s. v.\*** Usually app. to a place of retirement in gardens or pleasure grounds, formed of trees for shade or shelter. See *HARBOUR*.—\**G. Fletcher*.

Com. derived from *Arbor*, a tree. T. H. (in Sk.) thinks it is *Air-bower*. Sk. himself (since Chaucer and others write it *Herber*), that it is from the A. S. *Herberga*, *mansio*, from *Herebe-organ*, *herebyrgan*, to *harbour*.

**ARC, s.** *Arc*,—a small arch: an arched  
-UATE, ad. way. See *ARCH*.—\**H. More*.

-ADE. Fr. *Arc*, *arcade*; It. & Sp. *Arco*; L.  
-UAL.\* *Arcus*, a bow, or arch.

**ARCANE, s.** Any thing withheld from the knowledge of another; concealed, secreted; a secret.

Perhaps from *Arcere*, to hold in; to keep in. *Arcanum* est res secreta, à quâ omnes arceantur. See *Voss*.

## A R D

**ARCH**, *v. & s.* To bow or curve towards a  
**-ER** circular shape; to make in the  
**-ERESS** shape of a bow or curve.  
**-ERY** *Archer*,—a bowman; one that uses,  
**-ET**\* that shoots with, a bow. See **AR-**  
**BALIST** and **ARCANE**.—\**G. Watts.*

*Fr. Arch-er; Sp. -ero; It. Arciere; L. Arcus, a bow; perhaps from Arcere, to hold in, as the ends of a bow are held in or drawn towards each other. In-Over-*

**ARCH**, *ad.* Chief, principal, superemi-  
**-LY** nent in any respect. *Cona.*—  
**-NESS** Roguish, knavish, waggish, sly,  
**-ICAL**\* artful, cunning.

It is used by Shak. as a *s.* in *K. Lear*:—  
 "My worthy arch and patron!"

*Arch*, from Gr. *Ἀρχων*, chief, (*Sk.*) was introduced into the Ger. dialects about the fall of the Roman empire, as in *arch duke*, *arch rogue*, &c. and signifies chief, &c.

From the frequent use of the word to denote eminence in roguish, knavish, waggish, sly, artful, cunning tricks, it appears to have acquired its consequential application alone.

*Arch*, or *Arc*, though com. affixed to the succeeding word, is an *ad.*, and should stand alone, as it does in our old writers. See **HYPHEN**.—\**Cudworth.*

**ARCHAISM**, *s.* An antique or antiquated word or phrase.

*Gr. Ἀρχαϊσμός, ancient.*

**ARCHE-TYPE**, *s.* **-AL**. "A principal type, figure, form; the chief pattern, mould, model, example, or sample, whereby a thing is framed; an authentic or original draught."—*Cot.*

*Fr. Arche-type; It. -tipo; L. Archetypum; Gr. Ἀρχετυπος, from ἀρχή, chief, and τυπος, form.*

**ARCHI-TECT**, *s.* A chief workman,  
**-IVE** builder; one skilled in work-  
**-ONIC** manship, in building; in plan-  
**-OR** ning or designing work, build-  
**-RESS** inga.—\**Cudworth.*  
**-URE** *Fr. Archi-lecte; It. -tetto; Sp. -tecto;*  
**-URAL** *L. Architectus; Gr. Ἀρχιτεκτων, from*  
**-ONICAL**\* *ἀρχή, chief, and τεκτων, from τεύχειν, to work.*

**ARCHI-TRAVE**, *s.* **-ED**. The principal beam (*trabs*); or the beam that serves the purpose of an arch.

*Fr. It. & Sp. Architrave.*

**ARCHIVES**, *s.* Where the public papers or records are deposited; frequently so used by Josephus.

*Fr. Arch-ives; It. -ivo; Sp. -ivo; Gr. Ἀρχαιο-*

**ARCTIC**. See **ANTARCTIC**.

**ARCUBALIST**. See **ARBALIST**.

**ARD-ENT**, *ad.* Burning, heating; hot,  
**-ENTLY** fiery; having the violence of fire;  
**-ENCY** and therefore violent, vehement,  
**-OUR** passionate, eager, fierce.

*Ardour* is app. by Milton, to the sentient being: "Thousand celestial *Ardors*."

## A R E

*Fr. Ard-ent; It. -ente; Sp. -iente; L. Ardens, p. p. of Ardere, to parch, to burn.*

**ARDUOUS**, *ad.* Lofty, steep; difficult  
**-LY** to ascend or climb; difficult.

**-NESS**. *It. & Sp. Arduo; L. Arduus, from Ardere; because, like flame and things burning (quæ ardent) it (aliquid arduum) directs its course to things aloft. The word appears quite modern in English usage.*

**ARE**, **ART**. *Are* is com. called an auxiliary *v.* and the plural of the present tense of the *v. To be*. It seems very probable that the primitive meaning is *front* or *fore*:—The *front* part of the body, as opposed to the hind or back. In *Go. Air*, *A. S. Ær*, is *prius, ante, before*. In *Gr. Eap, ηρ*, is the fore or early part of the year or day, the spring, the morning. We then find that the *A. S. Ar, are*, *D. Eere*, is used to denote honour; and the *v.* in *A. S. Ar-ian*, *D. Eer-en*, *Ger. Er-en*, *Sw. Ær-a*, to honour; i. e. to put or place forward, before others; to advance, to prefer, (to *hery*, *qv.*) In *Sw. Ara* is a messenger, an errand or arrand-bearer, one sent forth or forward; and the *Ger. Er-en* is also to bear or carry an errand.

There seems no violence in the inference from the etymon: that—

*Are* is—To stand forward, to stand forth, to put or place forward or forth;—to exist, (*ex-sistere, ex-stare.*)

*Art*, (*A. S. Eart*), is *Ared, ar'd, art*, now restricted to the second person singular. The regular plural of *Are* is *Ar-en*: it has been long used without the term. *Wiclif* com. employs *ben*, i. e. *be-en*, in all the persons plural. See **R**, and also **Is**, **Was**.

**AREA**, *s.* An *area* is a place where corn, when reaped, may be thrashed and dried. From *L. Arere, to dry*, (*Voss.*)

Open places in a city are, (*Var.*)—and more gen. any open, though bounden space, is—so called.

**A-READ**,\* *v.* To conjecture, to guess, to declare, to explain, to counsel.

\**Not uncommon in old writers.*

*A. S. Aræd-an*, to conjecture, to divine, to guess, to read; a word, adds *Som.*, which to this day we use for explaining of riddles.

**A-RECHe**,\* *v.* **ARAUGHT**. *A. S. Arecc-an* to get, to obtain, to attain or achieve; to reach, to take, (*Som.*)—\**Gower*

**AREFY**, *v.* **-ACTION**. To dry, or cause to be dry. *L. Are-facere, to make dry.*

**ARENA**, *s.* **-ACEOUS**. The amphitheatre is usually so called, because that place is spread with sand, in *usum pugnae*.

"Herevnto may be added the *arena*, the place below in which their games were exhibited, so called, for that it was strowed ouer with sand for the drinking in of the bloud, which was spilt vpon it, and officers

## A R G

they had purposely for this business, who in the lawes and writings of the Christian doctours are tearmed, *arenarii*, sanders."—*Hakewill*.

Fr. *Arēn-e*; It. *-a, -oso*; L. *Arena*, sand, from *Arere*, to dry, (quia *arida* bibulaque,) because dry and bibulous.

**AREO-PAGY, s.** A court, said to be the most sacred and venerable assembly in all Greece. App. met. by Brown to—

Severity of sentence, of punishment.  
Gr. *Ἀρειοπαγος*, (*ἀρειος παγος*,) Mars's hill.

**A-RERE, v.** A. S. *Aræran*, to rear or raise up; to erect, to excite.

**ARESON,\* v.** To think, to censure, to accuse, to arraign, (qv.)—\**Chaucer*.

Fr. *Arraisonner*, to reason with, (Tyrw.) Fr. *Raison*; It. *Raglione*; L. *Ratio*, from *Reri*, *ratus*, to think.

**ARETTE, or ARRET, v.** To reckon, value, estimate; to place to the account, to lay to the charge, to impute; to assign.

In Bar. L. is found *Arrelare*; the same, says Du Cange, as *Relare*, *rettare*, for *Reclare*; to warn an accused person to do right (*rectum*); to summon to justice. *Arrette*, says Sk., seems to mean to censure, to estimate; from the Fr. *Arrester*, to judge. Tyrw.—to impute to. The Gr. *λογίζομαι*, is rendered by the Vulgate, *Imputor*, *Reputor*, and these by Wiclif *Arelle*. Tindall translates the Gr. variously, to conte, to reckon, to impute, to lay to the charge. Perhaps *Arelle* is *Arate*, to rate, (qv.) from *Reor*, *ratus*.

**ARGENT, ad.** Silvery; having the appearance of silver.

-RY.† *E. Hall*. †*Howell*.

Fr. *Argent*; It. *Argento*; Sp. *Argen*; L. *Argentum*, silver; from *ἄργυρος*, so called, *παρα το αργον*, from its whiteness.

**ARGIL, s.** Potter's clay.—*Tyrw*.

-LACEOUS. Fr. *Argille*; It. & L. *Argilla*; Gr. *Ἀργιλλος*, a white pure earth, from *αργος*, white.

**ARGOSY,\* s.** In Mid. L. *Argis* seems to have been used for a ship, so called, says Du Cange, ab *Argo*, the name of the first ship, that in which Jason sailed to Colchis. And he cites "*Argis* haud modica mercibus referta;" i. e. perhaps "*An Argosie*," deeply laden with merchandize; and such a ship it is that Shak. calls an *Argosy*: Drayton,—a ship bearing artillery, soldiers, and other freightage.—\**Shak. Drayton*.

**ARGUE, v.** To make clear, evident, manifest; to show, to prove, to convince or convict.

-ING.

-MENT, s. v. To shew (the reasons of any

-MENT-ATION. thing); to reason, to dis-

-ATIVE. cuss, to treat of, to debate;

-ATIVELY. to dispute.

-AL.\* *Argument* is not only app.

-IZE,† v. to the reason, the reasoning;

but to the subject reasoned, discoursed, treated of; the statement or summary of the subject or subjects.—\**S. Johnson*. †*Wood*.

Fr. *Arguer*; It. *-uire, -omentare*; Sp. *-uir*; L. *Arguere*; plainly, says Voss. from *αργος*, clear, manifest. Re- Un-

## A R M

**ARGUTE,\* ad.** Clear, brisk, sharp, -LY.† subtle.

-NESS.† \**Barrow*. \*†*Sterne*. †*Dryden*.

-ATIONS.† †*Hall*.

Fr. *Argut-is*; It. *-o*; L. *Argutus*; past p. of *Arguere*, to make clear, evident.

**ARID, ad.** -ITY. Dried, scorched, parched.

Fr. *Arid-e*; It. & Sp. *-o*; L. *Aridus*, from *Arere*, to dry.

**ARIETATION,\* s.** Butting, pushing, striking.—\**Bacon. Glanvil*.

Fr. *Arietant*; L. *Ariolare*, to butt, push, or strike like a ram (*aries*). Of doubtful etymology.

**A-RIGHT, av.** On right, rightly, justly.

**ARIOLATION,\* s.** Prophecy, divination.—\**Brown*.

*Hariolus* prius fuit *Fariolus*, à *Fari*, sive *fando*, (Voss.) *Hariolari*, to speak of, to prophesy, to divine. Berners writes *Arioles*, i. e. diviners.

**A-RISE, v. s.\* -ING, s.** To get up, mount, or ascend; to grow, spring upwards; and thus, to come into view or notice; to become conspicuous, eminent; to become of greater value or esteem.—\**Brown*.

A. S. *Aris-an*, to move up or above.

**ARIST-ARCHY,\* s.** *Aristocracy*, — a

-OCRACY. form of government in which

-OCRATY. power is possessed by the more

-OCRAT. eminent citizens: usually few

-OCRAT-IC. in number.

-ICAL. *Aristocrat* is a modern word,

-ICALLY. borrowed from the Fr., and already in disuse.—\**Harrington*.

Fr. *Aristocratie*; It. *-zia*; Sp. *-cia*; Gr. *Ἀριστοκρατία*, *αριστοκρατεία*, from *αριστος*, strongest, greatest, and *αρχη*, chief, or *κρατος*, power, government.

**ARITHMETIC, s.** The science of numbers.

-ALLY. Fr. *Arithm-étique*; It. *-dica*; Sp. & L.

-IAN. *Arithmetica*; Gr. *Ἀριθμος*, number.

**ARK, s. -ED.** A chest, a coffer.

App. esp. to the ark or close vessel that contained Noah and his family; and to the coffer in which the covenant was deposited.

It. Sp. & L. *Arca*, from *Arcere*, to confine, to contain.

**ARM, v. s.** To put on, furnish, or supply, that

-ADA. which may protect, strengthen,

-AMENT. or defend; that which may of-

-ATURE. fend, injure, or destroy: to pro-

-QUR. vide with weapons of offence

-ORER. or defence:—gen. to protect,

-OURLESS. strengthen, or defend; to pro-

-OURY. vide, to furnish.

-Y. The s. is used only in the plural.

D. Ger. Dan. & Sw. *Arm*; Fr. *Arm-e*; It. *-are*; Sp. *-ar*; Go. *Arms*; Sax. *Earm, eorm*; Gr. *ἄρμος*; L. *Armus*, and Armoric, *Armen*, is the whole joint from the shoulder to the fist;—from *ἄρμω*, *nectere*, to bind; or from Ger. *Eeren*, (*αἰρῆν*,) capere, to take.—From Ger. *Arm*, the L. *Arma*.—Wach. Dis- In- Un-

## A R Q

**ARM, s.** The whole joint from the shoulder to the fist. See **ARM**, above.  
**-FUL.** Any thing affixed to, or extending from, the trunk, or stem, or main body; a limb.

A means, or instrument of offence or defence—of strength.

**ARMILLARY, ad.** The *armillary* sphere is the collection of several circles so disposed among themselves, as to imitate the several lines that were imagined in the heavens to represent the path or passage of the stars, which revolve therein, and the exact bounds which terminate their courses.

Fr. *Arm-illes*; Sp. *-ella*; It. & L. *Armillæ*; braces, rings for the arms; gen.—rings or circles.

**ARMIPOTENT, ad.** Able, strong, powerful in arms; warlike.

Sp. *Armipotente* (L. *Arma*, arms, and *potens*, able.)

**ARMISTICE, s.** A cessation from arms, from war; a suspension of arms.

With our old writers the common expression is an “abstinence of war.”

It. *Armisti-zio*; Sp. *-cio*; (L. *Arma*, arms, and *sistere*, to stay, to cease.)

**AROMATIC, ad. s.** *Aromatic, ad. com.*

**-ICAL.** —smelling of, scented with,

**-ICE, s.** spices.

**-IZATION.†** \*Bacon. †Holland. †Evelyn.

**-ER.†** Fr. *Arom-atique*; It. *-attellà*; Sp. *-sa, -atico*; L. *Aroma*; Gr. *Ἀρώμα*, (of uncertain etymology,) that which expires or breathes forth a pleasant odour.—*Foss.*

**A-ROUND.** On round.

Encircling; in a circle; circumscribing on every point of the circumference; on every side.

Fr. *Rond-e*; It. *-a*; from the L. *Rotundus*, from *Rotæ*, a wheel. In A. S. the place of this *pr.* is supplied by *Hweil*, and *Onhweil*.—*Tooke.*

**A-ROUSE, v.** To raise, or cause to rise; to excite; and in Beau. & F., to re-animate, to revive.

“The blissful dew of heaven do's arouse you.”—*Two N. Kinsmen.*

**A-ROW, or AREWE, av.** In an orderly line; in regular succession. On *row*. See **ARRAY**.

A. S. *Hraus*; Eng. *Row, row*, and, *aray*. Battle row, battle *aray*.—*Jas.*

**A-ROYNT,\* v.** *Aroynt thee*—Begnawed thee; Be thou gnawed, eaten, consumed; similar to the common malediction—A plague take thee; A pock light upon thee. See **ROYNE**.—\**Shak.*

Fr. *Ronger*; L. *Rodere, rodicare, rocare, rongere, ronger* (Men.); to gnaw, knap, or nibble off; to fret, eat, or wear away, (Cot.)

**ARQUEBUSE, s.** A gun.

**-ADE.** Fr. *Arquebuse, Harqueb-use, -usier, -utier*; **-IER.** It. *Archibuso*; Sp. *Arca-buz*. Composed of *Arco*, an arc or bow; and *buzio*, a hole.—*Men.*

## A R R

It. *Burio*; Fr. *Buse*. Perhaps from It. *Bugiare*; Fr. *Buyser*, to bore.

**ARRAIGN, v.** To call upon (any one), **-MENT.** to give a reason or cause; to call **-ER.\*** for a defence or justification; to put upon defence; to accuse or find fault with. In Law,—to call the prisoner to the bar of the court, to answer the matter charged upon him in the indictment.

\**Coleridge.*

Fr. *Araisonner*; and, by contraction, *arainier, araisner* and *arraiser*. *Ad-rationem* ponere, to put to account, or to give a reason or account. Un-

**ARRAND, s. -LESS.** So anciently written, and also then, as now usually, *Errand*, (qv.)

**AR-RANGE, v.** To put in order (q. d. **-MENT.** in a ring or circle); to dispose or **-ER.** place in an orderly manner; to **-ING.** methodize. Dis- Mis-

**ARRANT, ad. -LY.** Shameless, profligate, wicked, as vagabonds;—without blushing or flinching; in right earnest.

Perhaps from L. *Errans*, p. p. of *Errare*, to wander; a vagrant, a vagabond.

**ARRAS, s.** Fr. *Arras*; It. *Arazzo*, a kind of tapestry manufactured at *Arras*.

**AR-RAUGHT,\* pt.** Raught or reached. \**Spenser.*

**AR-RAY, v. s. -MENT.** To cover, to cloak, to clothe, to dress; to put, to set in order, to deck. Dis- Un-

**ARRE, v.** App. by Holland to the snarl of a dog.

**AR-REAR, v. s. -AGE.** To back; to go or come back or behind; to put or drive back; to remain behind.

Fr. *Arrière*; Old Eng. *Arriere*; from *Ad-retro*, (Men.) to the re or back.

**AR-RECT, v.\* ad.† -ARY.†** To set up, to raise, to lift up; to erect.

\**Skelton, &c.* †*Smalridge.* †*Bp. Hall*, who calls the beam of the cross the *Ar-rectary*.

L. *Arrect-um*, past p. of *Arrigere*, to set up, to raise.

**AR-REPTION,\* s. -ITIOUS.†** *Arreptitious*,—It. *Arrettizio*; Low L. *Arreptitius*, —is app. to one seized or possessed; to a demoniac; and hence—Mad, crackbrained.

\**Bp. Hall.* †*Howell.*

L. *Arreptum*, past p. of *Arripere*, from *Ad*, and *rapio*, to seize, to snatch.

**ARREST, v. s.** To stop, to stay, to retain, to detain, to seize, to apprehend. Om. **-ER.**

Fr. *Arrest-er*; It. *-are*; Sp. *-ar*; Ger. *Arrest-ieren*, from A. S. *Rest-an*, to rest. Un-

**ARRET.** See **ARETTE**.

**AR-RIDE,\* v.** To please, to gratify.

\**B. Jonson.* *Marmion.*

L. *Ad-ridere*, to smile upon, to wear a smiling or pleasing aspect.



**ARRIVE**, *v. s.*\* To come to shore, to sail  
-AL. to; gen. to come to, to reach, to  
-AGE.† attain. "To arrive the happy  
-ANCE.‡ isle."—Milton. Usually, To arrive  
at.—\*Drayton. †Holland. Speed. ‡Brown.

Fr. *Arri-ver*; It. *-vare*; Sp. *-bar*; Mid. L. *Ad-ripare*; that is, *Ad ripam* appellere, to come to a bank, or shore; venire *alla riva*. The Low L. has also *Ad-littare*,—*ad-littus* appellere. Our old authors write *Rive*, *arrive*. Un-

**AR-ROGATE**, *v.* To seek after, ask,

-ANT. require; to claim, to demand:

-ANTLY. to assume.

-ANCE. *Arrogant*,—arrogating too much;

-ANCY. making unjust pretensions, undue

-ATION. demands; assuming, presuming.

-ATIVE.\* \*H. More.

Fr. *S'Arroger*; It. *Arrogar-si*; Sp. *Arrogar*; L. *Arrogatum*, past p. of *Arrogare*.

**ARROW**, *s. -y.* A material prepared, dressed; sc. to be shot from a bow.

A. S. & Old Eng. *Arwe*, from *Gearo*, part. of *Ge-arwian*, to prepare, to make ready, to dress; (qd.) prepared for battle.—Sk.

**ARSENAL**, *s.* As the Fr.—"An armoury, a store-house of armour, artillery, shipping or ships."—Cot.

Fr. *Arsenal*; It. *Arsenale*; Sp. *-enal*. Jun. conjectures from the It. *Arce navale*.

**ARSENIC**, *s. -AL.* A mineral, so called from its masculine force in destroying man.—Voss.

Fr. *Arsen-ic*; It. & Sp. *-ico*; L. *Arsenicum*; Gr. *Αρσενικον*, *auri-pigmentum*, orpiment. Gr. *Αρσενικον*, masculine; *Αρσην*, or *Αρσην*, *mas*, male.

**ARSEVERSY**,\* *av.* Reverse, or turned backwards; placed preposterously.—\*Udal.

Fr. *A renverse*, à *revers*; It. *A'rinverso*, *a'riverso*.

**ARSON**, *s.* A burning;—in Law, a wilful and malicious burning.

Old Fr. *Arson*, (ab *Ardendo*, *ardere*, to burn.)

**ARSON**, *s.* Saddle-bow.

Fr. *Arçon de la selle*; It. *Arcione*; Bar. L. *Arcio*. Thus traced by Men. from *Arcus*, a bow; L. *Arcus*, *arcus*, *arcuo*, *arco*, *arcio*, *arcione*, *arçon*, *arçon*.

**ART**, *s.* Power, ability, skill, science, cunning. See SCIENCE.

-FULLY. *Art* and *science* may be distinguished thus:—

-FULNESS. *Science* is knowledge; *Art* is power or skill in

-LESS. the use of knowledge: the *art*

-LESSLY. is the practical use of the *science*,

-LESSNESS. (e. g. of logic,) of the principles

-ISAN. of the science.

-IST. The best *Artist* is he who uses

-IFICE. the science, the principles of

-IFIC-ER. the science, with greatest prac-

-IAL. tical skill and dexterity.

-IALLY. *Art* is power or skill in

**ARTSMAN**.\* *Artifice* (in Brown—skill, science in doing, making) is now com. app. where deception is intended. And—

*Artful*, where an evil design is imputed.

Bolingbroke opposes *Artifice* antithetically to *naturalize*. \*Bacon.

It. & Sp. *Arte*; Fr. & L. *Arts*, (απο της αρετης.) *Αρετη*; i. e. manly strength or skill. In- Un-

**ARTE**,\* *v.* To narrow, to constrain, to force.—\*Chaucer.

L. *Artus*, which (Voss.) denotes the same as *angustus*, i. e. narrow (*arcus*).

**ARTEMAGE**,\* *s.* Art-magic.—\*Gower.

**ARTERY**, *s. -IAL.* App. to the vessels which convey the blood from the heart.

Fr. *Artère*; It. Sp. & L. *Arteria*; Gr. *Αρτηρα*, from *αρπ*, the air, and *τηρεν*, *servare*, because it preserves the air, is a pipe or passage for the breath.

**ARTHRITIC**, *ad. -AL.* Acting upon the joints;—gouty.

Fr. *Ar-thritique*; It. *-tetico*; L. *Arthritis*; Gr. *Αρθριτις*, pain or disease in the joints (the Gout); from *αρθρον*, a joint.

**ARTICHOKE**, *s.* A plant.

Fr. *Artich-ault*, -*aud*; Sp. *-oca*; Gr. *Αρτυκα*, perhaps *αρτυτικοι κωνοι*, *caules conditanei*; from *αρτο-ειν*, to prepare, to season. See *Men*.

**ARTICLE**, *v. s.* To *article* (not uncom-

-ULATE, *v. ad.* mon in old writers, and still

-ULATE-LY. used in proceedings of Civil

-ION. Law,) is—

To set forth the separate particulars of a (conjoined) whole; to state separately the terms or conditions; to stipulate.

*Article*, *s.*—a small joint of an entire limb or member; a small part or portion; a point, a moment; a sentence, a clause; any one point or circumstance stipulated or agreed upon. For *Article* in Grammar, see A, AN, and THE.

To *articulate*, is to utter or emit distinctly, disjoined, separate sounds.

Fr. *Artic-le*, -*uler*; It. *-olo*, -*olare*; Sp. *-ulo*, -*ular*; L. *Articulus*, a small joint, from *Artus*, a joint. *Artus* is app. to greater members, as the arms; *Articulus*, to the less, as the fingers. In-

**ARTILLERY**, *s. -IST,\* s.* *Artillery* was

app. to offensive and defensive instruments or machines: to warlike weapons of various kinds: latterly to the larger pieces of fire-arms, cannon, mortars, howitzers, &c.

\*Byron.

Fr. *Artiller-is*; Sp. *-ia*; It. *Artiglieria*; Low L. *Artillaria*, (*Arcualia*, Voss.) Caseneuve thinks it may be formed of *Arcus* and *telum*: Men. and Du Cange, from the old Fr. *Artiller*, to render strong by art. The Fr. *Artiller* is, a bower or maker of bows; and *Artillery* is so used by Fairfax.

**ARUSPICE**, *s. -y.* "Aruspices were wizards or soothsayers, directed by the bowels or inwards of beasts killed for sacrifice, called also *Extispices*."—Holland. Livy.

It. *Aruspice*, -*io*; Sp. *-e*; L. *Aruspea*, or *Haruspea*.

**ARY**, *term.* See *ER*.

**AS**, is an *art.* and (however and whenever used in English) means the same as *it*, or *that*, or *which*. In the Ger., where it still evidently retains its original signification and use, (as *So* also does,) it is written *Es*. L. *Is*, *Us*; Gr. *Os*. See *Tooke*.

Tooke has resolved an instance of *Als* for *all as*, to which the following may be

added in confirmation of his explanation of *As*.

"His mouth is as a lion: his heart is as a hare," (Gloucester,)—i. e. his mouth is *that* of or similar to *that* of a lion: his heart is *that* of a hare.

"Cassiodore sayth, that he who vengeth himself by outrage, doth as evil, as,"—i. e. doth *that* same evil or same degree of evil, *that*—"he doth who committeth the outrage." (Chaucer.)

"Sure I would accept these offers, if I were as Alexander," (Bacon,)—i. e. if I were *that*, or the man *that*, Alexander is; or in the situation *that* Alexander is.

These resolutions require some words to be supplied according to the context; e. g. cause, means, instrument, manner, state or condition, &c.; for the cause *that*, in the manner *that*, &c.

AS, *pref.* See AD.

ASBESTINE, *ad.* That is not destroyed—by burning: that is purified or cleansed by fire.—*Feltham*.

Gr. *Asbestos*, *asbestosinos*; L. *Asbestinum*, (a, priv. and *βενναιναι*, to quell, to extinguish.)

ASCEND, *v.* To go, come, move up—*ANT*, *s. ad.* wards; to climb, to mount, to—*ANCY*. rise; to become higher, more—*CENSION*. elevated, superior.—*Brown*.

—*CENSIVE*.<sup>\*</sup> Fr. *Ascend-ant*; It. *-ere*; Sp. *-ér*; —*CENT*. L. *Ascendens*, p. p. of *As-cendere*, to go up to. In Wiclif, To *sligh* up. See SCAM. RE-

ASCERTAIN, *v.* —*MENT*. To be or make sure or certain; to assure; to be or make surely or certainly known; to determine, to establish.

Fr. *Accertener*; It. *Accertare*, from *Ad*, and *certain*, i. e. *crescere*, past p. of *cernere*, to separate, to distinguish, to decide. Un-

ASCETIC, *s. ad.* —*ISM*. App. by the Gr. Fathers to those who *exercise* themselves in, who employ themselves in, who devote themselves to, the contemplation of divine things: and for that purpose, separate themselves from all intercourse with the world.

It. *Ascettico*; Gr. *Asketikos*, from *ασκειν*, to exercise.

A-SCRIBE, *v.* To write to, or into; to—*ABLE*. write in addition; to write or—*PT-IOW*. place among or to the account—*PTIOUS*. of; to charge against, to impute, to attribute.

Fr. *Adscrire*; It. *Ascrivere*; L. *A-scribere*, to write to.

A-SCRIE, *v.* *A* and *Skry*, for *Cry*, from Teut. *Schreyen* (Sk.); Ger. *Schreien*, to cry out, to vociferate. The Fr. more correctly use *crier*; and the English, to *crie*, (Wach.) *Schrewing*, exclamatio, a crying out, a shrieking, (Som.) *Skry* is of common occurrence in G. Douglas; and the Glossarist observes, that it is frequently used on the Scottish border for *Cry*; as to *skry* a fair; that is, to proclaim it. *Skry* still exists in the compound *De-scry*; the

Fr. *Descrier*, *décrier*, is rather app. as the Eng. *Decry*; i. e. to cry down.

*Ascry* is very common in our old chronicles. Hall uses *Unaskryed*. See *DESCRY* and *SCRY*. Un-

ASH, *s. v.* —*Y*. App. to—Dust produced by burning any substance to any similar dust.

D. & Ger. *Asche*; Go. *Asgo*; Sw. & A. S. *Asca*, pulvis; *Asce*, cinis: dust, ashes.

ASH, *s.* —*EN*. A tree. A. S. *Acse*, *ase*; Dan. *Aske*; D. *Esch*; Ger. *Esch-enbaum*. Sk. suggests the Gr. *Aveiv*, to burn. Wach., the Gr. *Ισχυειν*, to be strong:—perhaps *Isc* or *Asc*. See *ISH, term.* and *OAK*.

A-SHAME, *v.* —*ED*. Perhaps the meaning of the word may be *to blush*, *to redden*. It is now app. to the feeling which occasions the *blush*.

A-SHORE. On shore.

A-SIDE. On side.

ASK, *v.* To seek, sc. an answer; to question, to inquire, to require, to—*ING*. demand.

To seek, sc. alms, relief, assistance; to beg, to petition. See *TO SEEK*.

Go. *Socjan*, to seek, to ask, to question; A. S. *Secan*, *asecan*, *ascan*, *ascian*, to ask. Also A. S. *Acsian*, *asian*, to *ace* or *axe*, (qv.) Un-

A-SKANCE, *av.* Awry, obliquely; (per-*-SKAUNCE*. haps) as if shunning, or de-*-SKAUNT*. siring to shun. See *SHUN*.

—*SQUINT*. Probably (says Tooke) the participles *Aschained*, *aschuing*. In D. *Schuin*, wry, oblique; *Schuinen*, to cut awry; *Schuins*, sloping, wry, not straight. See Mr. Tyrwhitt's note upon the word in Chaucer. *Asquint* probably has the same origin.

A-SKEW, *av.* is nearly equivalent to *Askaunce*.

In the Dan. *Skiav*, is wry, crooked, oblique; *Skiaver*, to twist, to wrest; *Skiavi*, twisted, wrested.—*Tooke*.

ASKILE,<sup>\*</sup> i. e. Askew.—*Bp. Hall*.

A-SLAKE, *v.* A. S. *Aslaccian*, to loosen, to untie, to remit, to abate, to dissolve, to *slake*, or *slacken*.—*Som*.

A-SLANT. On slant. Obliquely, inclined from an upright or perpendicular.

A-SLEEP. On sleep. A. S. *Aslapan*.

A-SLOPE. On slope, or slip.

A. S. *A-slap-an*, to slip away.

ASP, ASPEN, *s.* The tree is so called, because the leaves shake or tremble with the least breath of air.

A. S. *Æps*, *æspe*; D. *Espe*; Ger. *Aspe*, *espe*, tremulus, (Som.) shaking, trembling. Wach. and Sk. prefer the Gr. *Aspaipeiv*, to palpitate, to tremble, to quiver.

ASP, ASPIC, *s.* A sand-coloured serpent, full of black spots.—*Cot*.

Fr. *Aspic*; It. *-ide*; Sp. *-ido*; Gr. *Aspis*; L. *Aspis*. Of uncertain etymology. See *Foss*.

ASPARAGUS, *s.* Also written *Spa-ragus*, (qv.) and formerly *Sperage*.

Fr. *Asperge*; It. *-arago*; Sp. *Esparagos*; L. *Asparagus*; Gr. *Asparagos*. Varro says, ex *asperis* virgultis, unless from the Gr.; and the Gr. (Lennep says) means, the first bud or sprout, from *a*, priv. and *σπαρσσειν*, dilacerare, to tear to pieces.

**A-SPECT**, *v. s.* Any thing looked at, seen, -ABLE.\* viewed; the appearance, face or -ATION.† countenance; the point of view; -ION.† look; the direction of the view or look.

Optics (says Barrow) may not improperly be called *adspective*; because it unfolds the reasons of things *adspectable* (i. e. offered to sight) in a direct view. Burton uses *Aspected*.—\*Ray. †Brown.

Fr. *Asp-ect*; It. -etto; Sp. -ecto; L. *Aspectum*, past p. of *A-spicere*, to look, to view. Un-

**A-SPERSE**, *v.* To scatter or sprinkle -ION. over; to cast or throw upon; to -IVELY. cast—blame or censure; and cons. to blame, to censure, to calumniate. See SPARSE.

Fr. *Asperg-er*; It. -ere; L. *Aspersum*, past p. of *A-spergere*.

**A-SPIRE**, *v. s.\** To search after or pursue -ANT, *s.* eagerly, ambitiously; to pant -ATE, *ad. v. s.* through eagerness of search, -ATION. or pursuit (and thus app. to the *breath*); to breathe upon. -ER. To pant after, to desire eagerly, to be ambitious to reach -ING, *s.* or attain; to soar. -MENT.† -INGLY.†

*Aspirant* is quite a modern word. Bp. Hurd is the first authority yet found. Some pronounce the 2d syll. long, as in *Aspiring*; others short, as in *Aspirate*.

To *aspirate* is to *breathe* strongly.

\*Glanvil. †Gower. †Crabbe. See SPIRIT.

Fr. *Aspir-er*; Sp. -ar; It. & L. *A-spirare*. Un-

**AS-PORTATION**, *s.* A carrying away. L. *Asportatio*, from *As-portare*, to carry away.

**ASPRE**,\* *ad.* *Asperity*, the only word in -LY.† com. use, is app. to—Harshness, -NESS.† roughness, ruggedness; to sharp- -PER-ITY. ness, bitingness, moroseness. -ATED.‡ \*Bacon. †Elyot. \*†Chaucer. -OUS.‡ †Boyle. ‡W. Mountagu.

Fr. *Aspre*; It. -ero, -ro; Sp. -ereza; L. *Asper*, unfit for cultivation, *παρα το μη σπειρεσθαι*.—Scal. & Voss. Or more immediately from *ασπορος*, without seed, unproductive of seed.

**ASPY**,\* *v. s.* Now *Espy*.—\*Wiclif. Chaucer.

**ASS**, *s.* The animal. The *ads.* are app. -ISH.\* met. to qualities resembling those ASININE. of the animal.—\*Udal.

Fr. *As-ne*; It. -ino; Sp. -no; L. *Asinus*, from the ancient *Assus*; Gr. *Oσνος*, *ovos*, ab *onerando* dictum, nisi malis a ferendo, sustinendo.—Scheide. See Voss.

**AS-SAIL**, *v.* To leap, spring, or run -ABLE. against; to rush upon, to fall -ANT, *ad. s.* upon, to invade, to attack; (to -ER. *assault*, qv.) See SALIENT. -MENT. Fr. *As-saillir*; It. -salire; Bar. L. *Adsallire*; L. *Ad-silire*, to leap to or against. Un-

**ASSASSIN**, *s. v.* App. to—One who -ACY. attacks unawares, and murders -ATE, *v. s.* those unprepared for defence. -ATION. *Assassin* is used as a *v.* by Stillfleet. -ATOR. -OUS.\* *Assassinate*, *s.* is app. both to the

act and the agent. The *s.* in Milton, is to beset, to assail—*assassin-like*—as he himself expresses it.—\*Milton.

Fr. *Assas-sin*; It. -sino; Sp. -ino. Of unsettled etymology; though Casen. Men. and Du Cange, part. the two former, have written much and learnedly upon it.

**AS-SATION**,\* *s.* “*Assation* is a concoction of the inward moisture by heat.”

\*Burton. L. *Assare*, to roast.

**AS-SAULT**, *v. s.* See ASSAIL, to which -ER. *Assault* is used as equivalent; -ING, *s.* though with an implication of -ABLE.\* *greater violence*. Chaucer writes *Saulter*, (qv.)

“*Assault* is an attempt or offer to beat another without touching him.”—Blackstone.

\*Hall. Holland.

Fr. *As-sault*; It. -salto; Sp. -altar, -alto; L. *Assultum*, past p. of *Assilire*, to leap against, to assail. Un-

**AS-SAY**, *v. s.* To prove; to take or make proof; to make trial, to try, to attempt. See To ESSAY. Mis- Re- Un-

**AS-SECURE**,\* *v.* The Bar. L. *Asse-ANCE*.† *curare*, *assecuratio*, appear to have -ATION.† been in very common use; from the L. *Securus*; whence the Fr. *Seur*, *as-seur*; Eng. *Sure*, *assure*, (qv.)

\*Daniel. Hooker. †Sheldon. †Bp. Hall.

**AS-SECUTION**,\* *s.* A following up, an overtaking, an obtaining. \*Ayliffe.

L. *Assecutio*, from *Assecutus*, past p. of *As-sequi*.

**AS-SEMBLANCE**,\* *s.* Likeness, representation.—\*Udal. Shak.

**AS-SEMBLE**, *v. s.* To be or cause to -AGE. be in the *same* place. To come, -ER. to meet, to collect, to bring to- -ING, *s.* gether; to gather.—\*Spenser.

-Y. Fr. *Assem-bler*; It. -brare, composed -ANCE.\* of *ad* and *simul*, qd. *simul ponere*, (Men.) It is from the A. S. *Samian*, *gesamian*; Ger. *Samlen*; D. *Zamelen*; Sw. *Samla*.

**AS-SENT**, *v. s.* To think, to feel, to -ER. think the same, to be of the -ATION.\* same opinion, to agree, com- -ATOR.† ply, yield. See SENSE. -ATORILY.† *Assentation* is used for pretended -MENT.‡ *assent*, flattery, adulation. L. *Assentatio*.

\*Bp. Hall. †Sir T. Elyot. †Bacon. ‡Brown.

Fr. *Assent-ir*; It. -ire; L. *As-sentiri*. Dis-

**AS-SERT**, *v.* To join, or add to; to join, -ION. or add as a cause, as a reason; to -IVE. affirm, to maintain, to vindicate. -OR. \*Sir T. More. †Bp. Bedel. -ORY. Fr. *Asser-tion*; It. -zione; L. *Assertum*, -ACION.\* past p. of *As-serere*, to knit to. Re- Also De-Dis-Ex-In-sert. Inter-section. -IVELY.† See SERIES.

**AS-SESS**, *v. s.* Lord Berners writes, To -ING, *s.* *assize*, (qv.) -MENT. To sit, or hold a sitting or *assize*; -OR. sc. for the purpose of imposing -IONARY.\* a rate or tax; and, cons.—



To rate, to tax, to fix, settle the sum to be levied.—*\*Carow.*

Fr. *As-sis*; It. *-asse*. Sk. says *Assess*, or *Sess*, from the It. *Assessor*, to impose a tax (*Assesso*), which never is imposed unless by an *Assize* (nisi ab *assess*) of men appointed for the purpose.

**AS-SETS, ASSETH, s.** Enough, sufficient (money) to pay debts or legacies.

Fr. *As-ses*; It. *-esi*; from L. *Satis*.—*Men.*

**AS-SEVER, v. -ATION.** To say or declare, affirm or assert, seriously, earnestly, solemnly. See **SEVERE**.

It. *Asserere*; Sp. *-ar*; L. *Asserere*, quasi *assere dicere*; from *ad* and *severus*.

**AS-SIDUATE,\* ad.** Settled, continual, -ITY. constant, unceasing, frequent, repeated; unceasingly diligent. -OUSLY. *\*Fabyan.*

Fr. *Assi-duité*, -du; It. *-dualé*; Sp. *-duo*; L. *Assidue*, from *As-sidere*, to sit at; to continue sitting. Dis-

**AS-SIEGE, v. s.** To sit down (before a town, fortress); now To *besiege*.

Fr. *As-sieger*; It. *-sedlare*, to sit before; L. *Ad-sidere*.

**AS-SIGN, v. s.** To mark out, to fix, to -ABLE. appoint, to allot, to apportion, to -ATION. transfer to.

-EE. Fr. *Assign-er*; Sp. *-ar*; It. & L. *As-signare*, to mark or sign.

-MENT.

**AS-SIMILATE, v.** To make like to, to -ABLE. liken to, to bring or turn to a like -ATION. or similar kind: (food to the sub- -ATIVE. stance fed.)

Fr. *Assimi-ler*; It. *-gliare*; L. *Assimilatum*, past p. of *As-similare*, to make like, or similar, (qv.)

**AS-SIST, v.** To stand to or near, to sup- -ANT, ad. s. port, to sustain; to aid or suc- -ANCE. cour, to help.—*\*Chapman.*

-ER. Fr. *Assist-er*; Sp. *-ir*; It. & L. *As-sistere*, *sist-ens*; Gr. *istare*, to stop or stay. Un- Also Con- De- -FUL.\* Ex- In- Per- Re- Sub-sist.

**AS-SIZE, v. s.** *Assize* is, as the Fr. *Assis*, assessment—also session or sitting. In Lord Berners,—To *assize* is (now) to assess. In Gower—to settle, to establish. In Chaucer—*Assize* is site, situation. See To **ASSESS**.

*Assize*, or *Sizes*, from the Fr. *Assise*, q. d. *Ad-sessio*, i. e. *Adsession* or *Session*, from the v. *Assoir*, to sit; L. *As-sidere*.—*Sk.*

**AS-SOBRE,\* v. i. e.** To sober.—*\*Gower.*

**AS-SOCIATE, v. s. ad.** To join, as a -ION. follower or companion; to accom- -OR. pany; to combine, to confederate; to consort.

Fr. *Associ-er*; Sp. *-ar*; L. *Ad-sociare*, to accompany. Dis- Re-

**AS-SOIL,\* v.** To soil, to stain.—*\*Beau. & F.*

**AS-SOIL, v. -MENT.** To loose, free, or clear from difficulty, from guilt, or the consequences of guilt; to acquit, to pardon,

to forgive, to absolve; or, as Hall writes, *assolve*.

Fr. *Ab-soudre*; It. *Assolvere*; L. *Ab-solvere*, to loose, or free from.

**AS-SOMONED,\* i. e.** Summoned.

*\*Chaucer.*

**AS-SORT, v. -MENT.** To separate, and dispose into distinct classes or kinds.

*Assort*, v. is used by Cot. in his interpretation of *Assorter*; but the word is not common till very modern times.

Fr. *Assort-ir*; It. *-are*, to sort.—*Sk.*

**AS-SOT,\* v.** Fr. *Assoter*. To sot, besot, make dote on, or bring too far in love with.—Cot. *\*Gower. Berners. Spenser.*

**AS-SUAGE, v.** To soothe, to mitigate, -MENT. to calm, to tranquillize.

-SUASIVE. Fr. *Assou-ager* or *-eager*. Sk. from A. S. *Swas-an*, *swas-ian*, lenire, conquiescere; Low L. *Adsuaviare*; L. *Suavis*, sweet.

**AS-SUBJUGATE,\* v.** To bring under the yoke (*jug-um*).—*\*Shak.*

L. *Ad*, to, *sub*, under, and *jugum*, a yoke. Cot. has *As-subjecter*, to assubject.

**AS-SUEFACTION, s. -SUETUDE.\*** Use, habit, custom.—*\*Bacon.*

Fr. *Assuefaction*, from L. *Assuefact-um*, past p. of *Assuefacere*, to make usual, or customary, to accustom; from *ad*, and *sueo* (ab *usu*, quasi *usu eo. Voss.*) to use, and *facere*, to make. Con- De- Man-suetudo.

**AS-SUME, v.** To take to, to take up; -ER. to take for granted; to arro-

-ING, s. gate, to claim. See **SUMPT-**

-SUMPT, v. s. **UARY.**

-SUMPTION. Fr. *As-sumpter*; It. *-sumere*; L. *Assumere*, -sumptum, to take to. Re- Un-

**AS-SUMENT,\* s.** L. *As-suere*, (*ad*, *suere*,) to stitch or tack on.—*\*Lewis.*

**AS-SURE, v.** To make sure or secure, -ANCE. firm, steady, certain; to free from -EDLY. care, fear, or anxiety; to give -EDNESS. credit, confidence, confirmation, convincing proof; to assert, to confirm. See **ASSECURE**.

Fr. *As-seurer*; It. *-sicurare*; Sp. *-segurar*, (L. *Securus*, sine cura; without, free from care,) to be or cause to be free from care. Re- Un-

**A-STATE.\*** Estate, (qv.)

*\*Gower. Skelton. Elyot.*

**A-STEEPING.\*** In steeping:—v. To steep, to soak.—*\*P. Fletcher.*

**ASTER-ISK, s. -ISM.** *Asterism*, a collection of stars; a constellation; a star.

Fr. *Astér-ique*; It. & Sp. *-isco*; L. *Asteriscus*; Gr. *Αστέρισκος*, from *αστηρ*, a star.

**A-STERN, av.** On the stern or part *steered*—*steeren*, *stern*.

**A-STERTE,\* v.** To move, to get away, to escape.—*\*Chaucer. Gower. Surrey.*

A. S. *Astirian*, to move, to stir: past p. *Astired*, *astert*, *astern*, (qv.)

# A S T

**ASTHMA**, *s.* A difficulty of breathing.  
 -ATIC. Fr. *As-thème*; It. & Sp. *-ma*; Low L. *Asthma*, *Asthmaticus*; Gr. *ἄσθμα*, breathing, respiration.  
 -ATIC-AL.  
 -ALLY.

**A-STIPULATE**,\* *v.* -ION. To contract, to bargain, to covenant, or agree to.

\**E. Hall. Bp. Hall.*

Fr. *As stipulatur*; Sp. *Estipular*.

**A-STONE**, *v.* The old *v.* was to *Astone* or -Y, *v.* *Astony*, which has given rise to, -IEDNESS.\* To *Astonish*:—to stupify, to -YING.† dull, or deaden; to benumb, -ISH, *v.* to daunt, to appal, to abash, to -ISH-EDLY. amaze, to confound. “The -ING, *s.* torpedo being herself not be- -INGLY. nummed, is able to *astonish* -MENT. others.”—*Holland.*

\**Barret.* †*Not uncommon in old writers.*

A.S. *Stunan*, to stun; Fr. *Estonner*. Un-

**A-STOUND**, *v. av.* Tooke considers the *av.* *Astound* to be the past p. of *Estonné* (estonned), of the Fr. *v.* *Estonner* (now written *Etonner*), to astonish. But the more immediate derivation perhaps is from the *v.* *Astone*, *astoned*, *aston'd*, *astound*. *Astound* is much used now by affecters of energy. See **ASTONE**.

**ASTRAGAL**, *s.* has its analogy from that bone a little above the heel, whence the Fr. call it—the talon or heel itself.—*Evelyn.*

“The huckle bone or bonket; also the game with such bones; the first bone of the instep: also, a small and round member in Architecture (plain, or wrought, or writhen,) and termed by our workmen an *astragal* or small bolt.”—*Cot.*

Fr. *Astragale*; It. *-ala*; Sp. *-al*; Gr. *ἄστρα-γαλος*.

**ASTRAL**. Starry. See **DIS-ASTER**.

L. *Astrum*; Gr. *ἄστηρ*, a star. Sub-

**A-STRANGLE**,\* *i. e.* To strangle.

\**Chaucer.*

**A-STRAUGHT**,\* *ad.* Distracted (qv.) or distracted; terrified.—\**Goldyng.*

**A-STRANGED**,\* *i. e.* Estranged.

\**Udal.*

**A-STRAY**, *av.* *Astraged*, past p. of the A.S. *v.* *Stragan*, to stray, to scatter.—*Tooke.*

**A-STRICT**, *v.\* ad.†* To make strict or -ION. strait; to straiten, to

-IVE,† *ad.* tighten, to draw tight

-STRINGE,† *v.* or close; to bind, to

-STRING-ENT, *ad. s.* contract; to confine.

-ENTLY. \**E. Hall.* †*Holland.*

-ENCY. †*Bacon. Holland.*

Fr. *Astr-iction*; It. *-ignente*; Sp. *-ingente*; L. *Astr-ingere*, -ictum, -ingens, to straiten.

**A-STRIDE**, -STRADDLE. On stride, on straddle.

**ASTROIT**,\* *s.* A stone sparkling like a star.—\**Holland.* Gr. *ἄστρον*, a star.

# A S Y

**ASTROLABE**, *s.* -ABY.\* A flat round instrument, whereby the several motions of heavenly bodies, and the length, height, and breadth of any other thing, may be discerned and found out.—*Cot.* \**Chaucer.*

Fr. *Astro-labe*; It. & Sp. *-labio*, from *ἄστηρ*, a star, and *λαμβάνειν*, to take.

**ASTRO-LATRY**, *s.* Worship of the stars or heavenly bodies.—*Cudworth.*

Gr. *ἄστηρ*, a star, and *λατρεῖν-ειν*, to worship.

**ASTRO-LOGY**, *s.* *Astrology* appears to -ER. have been used by old writers as -IAN. synonymous with *astronomy*. Pto- -IC. lemy calls it—

-IC-AL. The art “which teacheth by the

-ALLY. motions, configurations, and in- fluences of the signs, stars, and celestial planets, to prognosticate of the natural effects and mutations to come in their ele- ments, and their inferior and elementary bodies.”—*Quadripartite*, i. l.

Fr. *Astrologie*; It. Sp. & L. *Astrologia*; Gr. *Ἀστρολογία*, from *ἄστηρ*, a star, and *λεγειν*, to speak.

**ASTRO-NOMY**, *s.* The science or know- -ER. ledge of the stars or heavenly

-IC. bodies.

-ICAL. Fr. *Astronomie*; It. Sp. & L. *Astro-*

-ICALLY. *nomia*; Gr. *Ἀστρονομία*, from *ἄστηρ*, a star, and *νομος*, a law.

-IZE.

**ASTRO-THEOLOGY**, *s.* Theology in- duced from the knowledge of the stars or heavenly bodies.

**A-STRUCTIVE**, *ad.* L. *Adstruere*, *ad-* *structum*. Well opposed by Hall to *De-* *structive*.

**A-STRUT**. On strut.

**A-STUN**.\* See **ASTONE**.—\**Drayton.*

**ASTUTE**, *ad.\** As *Urbanus* is app. to those who have the polished manners of an inhabitant of a city (*urbs*), so *Astutus* ap- pears to have been app. to those who are distinguished for the subtilty and circum- spection of an inhabitant of a city (*aorv*).

\**Sir M. Sandys.*

The use of this word, and its sub-de- rivatives in *ly* and *ness*, is, at this time, much affected.

L. *Astutus*, from the Gr. *Aorv*, a city.

**A-SUNDER**, *av.* On sunder. Separate, as particles of *sand*.

**A-SWEVED**,\* *pt.* Stupified, as in a dream.—\**Chaucer.*

A. S. *Swef-ed*, *sweſan*, sopire, to bring asleep. See **SWEVYN**.

**A-SWOON**,\* *av.* In a swoon, stupor, faint, trance. See **SWOON**.—\**Chaucer.*

The past p. *Asu-and*, -ond, of the *v.* *Suonan*, *aswunan*, deficere animo.—*Tooke.*

**ASYLUM**, *s.* “The first *asylum*, some say, was built at Athens by the Heraclidæ, and was a refuge for those that fled from the oppression of their fathers: others will

# A T H

have this to be a sanctuary for all sorts of suppliants."—*Potter. Antiquities.*

Fr. *Asyle*; It. *-ilo*; Sp. *-plo*; L. *Asylum*; Gr. *Asyleon*. Ab a, priv. et *σπλην*, quod est *spolium*; quia, eo qui confugissent, hos *spoliare* non liceret, (Voss.); because those who fled to them were secure from harm.

**A-SYMMETRY**, s. Disproportion, irregularity; incommensurability.

-OUS. From a, priv. and *συμμετρος*, symmetry, proportion, (*συν*, with, and *μετρον*, measure.)

**A-SYMPOTOTE**, ad. -ICAL. That never falls in with, or upon: app. to lines in Geometry.

Comp. of Gr. a, not, *συν*, with, and *πίπτειν*, to fall.

**AT**, pr. This pr. is usually derived from the L. *Ad*; and it probably has the same origin. Sk. says—*At*, ab A. S. *Æt*, ad, apud, utr. à L. *Ad*. In our old writers we find applications of the word differing from those in modern use. Thus, in R. Gloucester, *At* stonde, and *at* holde; now, *with-stand*, and *with-hold*. In Chaucer, to see *at* eye, i. e. *with* eye, &c. By Wilkins it is used to denote, touching by approach the surface; in opposition to *from*, touching on departure the opposite edge or surface.

*At* may thus be said to be used to denote—

Near approach, nearness or proximity, adjunction or conjunction, association or consociation, connexion, consequence.

**ATAXY**,\* s. Disorder, irregularity.

\*Bp. Hall.

*Αταξία*, from a, priv. and *τάξις*, order.

**ATE**, **ETE**, **ITE**, -ION, term. The ad. term. are equivalent to our own termination in *ed*: we also form verbs upon this ad. or past p.; thus, *to animate*; from which, by suffixing *ed*, we obtain a new pt. giving more energy; as *animate*, *animated*: from this source we also obtain some nouns, as *Reprobate*. Our nouns in *ation*, &c. are immediately from the L. and are equivalent to our term. in *ing*, (qv.) They denote action, the means, the effect of action. The L. *At-us*, &c. are formed by suffixing the article *es* or *us*, to *at*, *et*, *it*, the term. of the third person sing. of the L. v.—*Amat-us*, &c.

**A-THEISM**, s. Unbelief, or disbelief in

-IST, s. ad. a God: in the being or existence of a God; godlessness.

-ISTIC. *Atheologian*, rests upon the authority of Hayward. \*Cudworth.

-ALNESS. Fr. *Athéisme*; Sp. *-o*; It. *Ateismo*;

-THE-OUS. L. *Atheos*; Gr. *Atheos*, from a, priv. and *θεος*, God. Om. -ISM.

**A-THIRST**, s. On, or in, thirst; thirsty. Met. eager.

**ATHLETE**, s. -IC. One able to labour, struggle, contend; strong, vigorous, robust.

Fr. *Athlète*; It. *Athleta*; Sp. & L. *Athleta*; Gr. *ἀθλητής*, from *ἀεθλος*, labour, struggle, contest.

# A T R

**A-THREE**. In three.

**A-THROTED**,\* pt. Filled up to the throat, (qv.)—\*Chaucer.

**A-THWART**, pr. ad. *Athweort*, or *Athweoried*; wrested, twisted, curved.—Tooke.

**A-TILT**, av. On, or in, tilt. Raised, lifted:—with arms or weapons raised; as at a *tilt*, (qv.)

**ATLANTEAN**, ad. Having great strength to bear.

L. *Atlanteus*, having the strength of *Atlas*.

**ATMO-SPHERE**, s. -ICAL. The mass of air, vapours or clouds, which surrounds our globe.

Fr. *Atmosphère*; Sp. *-a*; It. *Atmosfera*; Gr. *ἄτμος*, breath, and *σφαῖρα*, a sphere, or globe.

**ATOM**, s. That which cannot be cut, -Y. divided, or separated into smaller

-IC. particles. Feltham uses *atom'd*.

-ICAL. \*Cudworth.

-ICALLY. Fr. *Atom-e*; It. & Sp. *-o*; L. *Atomus*;

-ICISM.\* Gr. *ἄτομος*, from a, priv. and *τεμνειν*,

-ISM.\* to cut.

-IST. -ISE,\* v. -OLOGY.\*

**AT-ONE**, v. av. To be, or cause to be, at -MENT. one.

-MAKER.\* To be in unity or concord, in friendship or amity: to agree; to return or restore to favour; to reconcile, to satisfy, to propitiate. See ONE and ONEMENT.

\*Tyndall. Un-

**A-TOP**. On top, at or on the top.

**ATRA-BILAIRE**,\* ad. Fr. *Atrabili-ARIAN*. *liaire*, subject or belonging to -ARIOUS. melancholy or black choler, (Cot.)—\*Warburton.

L. *Ater*, black, and *bilis*, bile, choler.

**ATRAMENTAL**,\* ad. Black as ink.

-MENT-OUS\* \*Brown. †Derham.

-ACEOUS.† L. *Atrare* (to blacken), *atra-tum*, -men, mentum, ink.—Voss.

**A-TRIP**,\* av. On the trip; sc. to catch the wind.—\*Dryden.

**ATROCIOUS**, ad. *Atrociously* wicked, -NESS. is inflexibly, immovably wicked; -LY. so wicked as not to be turned -CITY. from wickedness; remorseless: and therefore app. to excessive, enormous, outrageous wickedness, or criminality.

*Atrocity* is used by Sir T. More; but the other words are not common in our older writers.

Fr. & It. *Atroce*; Sp. *Atroz*; L. *Atrox*. Præter *atrocem* animum Catonis. Voss. thinks, *atrocem* here is plainly *ἄτρωτον*, that is, unconquered. The Scholiast interprets *atrocem* by *constantem*. which favours the derivation from the Gr. *ἄτρεχης* (from a, and *τρεχειν*), that cannot be turned; inflexible, immovable.

**A-TROPHY**, s. Want of nourishment.

Fr. *Atrophie*; It. Sp. & L. *Atrophia*; Gr. *ἄτροφία*; from a priv. and *τρέφειν*, to nourish.

**AT-TACH, v. -MENT.** To take, or touch; to take, or tack; to apprehend, to seize, to hold or bind fast; to adhere, to annex, to fix, or fasten; lit. and met. See **ATTACK**.

Fr. *At-tacher*; It. *-taccare*, aggredi, adoriri; Bar. L. *Attachiare*; A. S. *Tacan*, capere.—*Hickes*, *Gram. Fr. Theo.* Un-

**ATTACK, v. s.** *Attack*, does not appear a very old word in the language; its place was supplied by *Assault*.

To touch, (sc. with force, violence,) to assault; to begin or commence hostilities: to assail.

Fr. *Att-aquer*; It. *-accare*; Sp. *Atacár*; i. e. *Attack*, (qv.) diff. written and app.

**AT-TAIN, v. s.** To reach, to come to; to -MENT. get, gain, or procure.

-ABLE. *\*Cheyne*.

-ABLENESS. *\*Fr. Attaindre*; L. *Attinere*, to hold, to reach. Re- Un-

**AT-TAINT, v. s. ad.** To stain, to infect, -MENT. to pollute, to corrupt; to -URE. spoil; to accuse, to charge, to -TAINDER. convict, of being (tainted) stained or corrupted, (sc. by crime, or guiltiness,) of felony, or treason.

Fr. *Attaindre*, perhaps from *Teindre*, L. *Tingere*, to stain: whence Fr. *Teint*, L. *Tinctus*, stained; as we say, He is *attainted* or *tainted* of treason, &c., that is, *stained*.—*Mins*.

**AT-TASTE, v.** To taste, or cause to taste.—*\*Chaucer. Mir. for Mag. Hyrde*.

**AT-TEMPER, v. ad.** To moderate, to regulate, to accommodate; to -ANCE. -ATE, *ad. v.* modify, to qualify, to mitigate, -ATION. to allay, to assuage. These -LY. words are not uncommon in old -ATELY. writers.

From L. *Attemperare*; constantly so rendered by Chaucer, in his version of Boethius.

**AT-TEMPT, v. s.** To try, to put upon -IBLE. trial or proof; to essay, to -ER. -IVE. endeavour, to enterprize, to -TEMPTATE, *s.* undertake.—*\*Udal*.

Fr. *Attemper*; L. *Tentare*, from *Tentum*, (past p. of *tenere*,) held, tried, examined. Re- Un-

**AT-TEND, v.** To stretch, reach, lean or -ANT, *ad. s.* bend to; to wait upon or ac- -ANCE. company, to watch or observe, -ER. -RESS. to follow or ensue:—to keep -MENT. the mind to, to mind, to heed.

**ATTENT.** Fr. *Atten-dre*, -tif; It. *-dere*; Sp. -ION. *Atentarse*; L. *Attendere*, tend-ens, to stretch to or towards. In- Mis- -IVE. Un- -IVE-LY. -NESS. -LY.

**AT-TENUATE, v. ad.** To thin, to make -ATION. thin or small; to lessen, weaken, -ANT, *ad.* or impair.—*\*Holland*.

Fr. *Attenu-er*; It. *-are*; Sp. *Atenuar*; L. *Attenuare*, to thin, (*ad* and *tenuis*.)

**AT-TEST, v. s.** To witness, to call upon -ATION. or invoke as witness, as one who -ER. sees, observes, knows; to witness or bear witness to, to avouch.

Fr. *Attester*; Sp. *Atestiguar*; It. & L. *Attestare*, to witness to.

**ATTIC, v.** Gr. *Attikeus*, to imitate -AL. the manner of speaking or writing -ISE. of the *Attici* or Athenians; to fol- -ISM. low or favour the Athenians.

**AT-TIRE, v. s.** Gen.—To dress or put on -ING. dress or clothing; to clothe, to **ATTOUR.** invest, to adorn, to dress or pre- pare (for any thing). See **TIRE**.

*\*Chaucer*.

Sk. thinks *Attire* may be from Ger. *Zier-en*, ornare, or from the Fr. *Attour*, head dress, from *Attourner*, to clothe, to adorn. Spel.—that *Attour* is from *Tourner*, to turn, to change. Men.—that Fr. *Tourner* and the It. *Tornare*, are from L. *Tornus*; and Voss.—that *Tornus* is that instrument with which any thing *reperat*, that is, *le-ritur*, *caelatur*, is rubbed, is smoothened. *Teres* atque rotundus. Perhaps all are from A. S. *Tyrnan*, to turn, bend, wheel or whirl about; and, by so turning, to smoothen, to polish.

**AT-TITLE, i. e.** Entitle.—*\*Gower*.

**ATTITUDE, s.** The position or gesture fitted for the display of some grace, or beauty, or other quality of form.

It. *Attitudine*; Low L. *Aptitudo*; L. *Aptare*, to fit.

**AT-TOLLENT, pt.** Raising or lifting.

L. *Ad* and *tollere*, *tollens*, from A. S. *Til-ian*, to till, to raise.

**AT-TORN, v.** *Attorney*,—an agent, or one -EY, *s. v.* acting in the turn, or stead of -EYSHIP. another: in battle, at a *tour*, or -MENT. *tourney*; in law or other business.

Fr. *Attourner*, to turn over or transfer; A. S. *Tyrnan*, to turn.

**AT-TRACT, v. s.** To draw to; to in- -ION. duce, to invite, to tempt, to al- -IVE, *ad. s.* lure.—*\*Ray*. †*Sir W. Jones*.

-IVELY. Fr. *Attr-aire*; It. *-arre*; Sp. *Atraher*; -IVENESS. L. *At-trahere*, to draw to.

-OR. -ICAL. *\*-IBILITY*.† -TRAHENT.

**AT-TRAP, v.** To trap, to deck, to clothe.

Fr. *Attraper*, to catch, to apprehend, overreach. Used (by old chroniclers and Spenser) as we now use *entrap*.

**AT-TRIBUTE, v. s.** To give a part or -ION. portion; to apportion, to -ABLE, *ad.* *s.* allot, to ascribe, to impute, -IVE, *ad. s.* to assign. See **TRIBE**.

*\*Hale*. †*Tooke*. †*Harris*.

Fr. *Attribu-er*; It. *-tre*; Sp. *Attribuir*; L. *Attribuere*, to apportion to.

**AT-TRITE, ad. -ION.** Rubbed against, worn by rubbing, bruised.

“Iron or steel getteth an edge by the attrition of metal of the same kind.”—*Bp. Hall*. “Attrition is a trouble for sin, merely for fear of the punishment of it.”—*Tillotson*. See **CONTRITE**.

Fr. *Attrit*, rubbed. *Attrition*, a rubbing; from L. *Attritum*, past p. of *At-terere*, to rub against.

**ATTRY, ad.** App. to virulent anger.

*\*Chaucer*. And see **PURULENT**.

A. S. *Ættran*, to poison. *Attire*, *ætter*, poison.

**AT-TUNE, v.** To tune, or set to a tune, to a musical tune, to harmony.

## A U D

**A-TWAIN**, *av.* In twain, in two. See  
-TWEEN. BETWEEN.  
-TWIN. *Go.* Two, two; divided, separated  
-TWIXT. into two.  
-TWO.

**A-VAIL**, *v. s.* To be well, able, strong,  
-ABLE. efficacious (*valid*); to have  
-ABLENESS. force or effect, influence or  
power; to serve or assist; to profit, to  
benefit.

*Fr. Valoir; It. & L. Valere, to be well or able. Un-*

**A-VALE**, *v. s.* To fall, or cause to fall;  
to lower, to drop, to put, or pull down;  
to deject, to descend. Common in old  
poets and chroniclers.

*Avale* or *Avail*, *s. i. e.* vail; a casual  
emolument.

*Fr. Avaler, to let, put, lay, cast, fell down; to  
let fall down, (Cot.) Bar. L. Avallare: which,  
according to Men. is from Ad and vallis, a valley;  
as Monter is formed from Mons, montis. But in  
Ger. we have Fallen; in D. Fallen; in A. S.  
Fællan, afeallan, to fall. And Sk. is of opinion  
that Fr. Avaler is of Ger. origin.*

**AVANCE**, **AVAUNT**. See **ADVANCE**.

**AVANTAGE**. See **ADVANTAGE**.

**AVARICE**, *s.* Covetousness, greediness,  
-IOUS. cupidity, eager desire: stingi-  
-IOUSLY. ness, niggardliness.

-IOUSNESS. "*Avarice*, after the description  
**AVAROUS**. of Saint Augustine, is a liker-  
ousness in herte to have erthly thinges.  
Som other folk sayn, that *avarice* is for to  
purchase many erthly thinges, and nothing  
to yeve to hem that han nede."—*Chaucer*.

*Fr. Avarice, -tious; It. -zia; Sp. -cia; L.  
Avaritia, -us; from Avere, to covet or desire;  
Gr. A-er.*

**AVAST**, *av.* when used by seamen always  
precedes some orders, or some conversa-  
tion. It answers the same purpose as—  
Harkye, list, attend, take heed, hold. Like  
It. *Avacci*, I think it means—Be attentive,  
Be on the watch; *i. e.* *Awake*, (Tooke.) It  
is also frequently used, as—Hold your  
hand; Hold fast.

**AUBURN**, *ad. i. e.* *A bron*, or a brown, the  
past p. of to *bren* or *brin*, to burn; and  
hence—Brown, or approaching to brown.

Written by Beau. & F. and Hall, *Abron*.  
The first folio, Two Gentlemen of Verona,  
reads *Abrune*. In Coriolanus, *Abram* per-  
haps is for *Abron*.

**AUCTION**, *s.* *Auction* is app. to—A  
-ARY. mode of sale, in which each suc-  
-EER. ceeding bidder increases, adds to,  
-ERED. makes greater, the price offered  
by the preceding.

*L. Auctio, from Auctum, past p. of Augere, to  
increase, to etc.*

**AUDACIOUS**, *ad.* Daring, confident,  
-CIOUS-LY. brave, high-spirited; fearless,  
NESS. bold, shameless, impudent;  
-CITY. having or causing boldness.

*Fr. Audace, -cieux; It. -cia, -ce; Sp. Audaz; L.  
Audax, daring, from Audere, to dare, (avere?)*

## A V E

**AUDIBLE**, *ad. s.* That which may be  
-BLY. heard; noisy, sounding, loud  
-ENT. enough to be heard. See **OBEY**.  
-ENCE. *Audience* is written by Shelton  
*Audients*; *i. e.* the persons *audient* (*au-*  
*dientes*) or hearing. *Om.* -BLENES.

*Fr. Audien-ce; It. -za, Udienza, Udibile; Sp.  
Audíencia; from L. Audire, to hear. In- Pre- Sub-*

**AUDIT**, *v. s.* The *v.* is app. thus—To  
-OR. hear, listen to, examine, settle—  
-ORY, *ad. s.* an account—lit. and met.  
-RESS. The *s.* *Auditory*, to him *who*  
hears, &c. and to the place *where* he hears:  
the *ad.*—to *that which* hears.

*Fr. Audit-ur; It. -ore, Uditor; L. Auditum,  
past p. of Audire, to hear.*

**AVE**, *s.* **AVE MARY**. *L. Fr. It. Sp. Ave  
Maria. Have sive Ave, Voss. thinks sig-*  
*nifies Vives, live.*

**AVEL**. See **AVULSE**.

**AVENAUNT**, \* *Fr. pt.* Becoming, (Tyrw.)  
The *Fr. Advénir*, from *L. Advénire*, to come  
to, to happen, to befall; and, cons.—

To become, to suit, to be becoming,  
suitable, graceful, agreeable.—\**Chaucer*.

**AVENER**, *s.* -AGE. One who supplied  
oats, (*Avena*.)

**A-VENGE**, *v. s.* To inflict severe punish-  
-ANCE. ment, (in retribution, in retalia-  
-MENT. tion;) to wreak punishment; to  
-ER. punish maliciously, or with a feel-  
-ERESS. ing of pleasure or gratification in  
-FUL.\* the pain, or suffering.—\**Spenser*.

*Fr. Ven-ger; It. -dicare, -giare; Sp. -gar; L.  
Vindicare, to denounce violence. Un-*

**A-VENTAILE**, \* *s.* The vent or opening;  
the part that is, or lifts, open; *sc.* to admit  
air or light.—\**Chaucer*.

**AVENTURE**. See **ADVENTURE**.

**A-VENUE**, *s.* The way to, access, ap-  
proach, passage.  
*Fr. Venir; L. Ventre, to come.*

**AVER**, *v.* -MENT. To declare to be true;  
strongly, positively, to affirm.

*Fr. A-er-er; It. -verare; Sp. -eriguar. The Fr.  
Averement is, a just estimation of things; also an  
averring, avouching, verifying.—Cot. From the  
L. Vereri, to think strongly.*

**AVERAGE**, *s. v.* The work of a day;  
as much work as is usually done in a day  
or in a given time; the portion or propor-  
tion of one day's work with another among  
many. Hence—A mean number or quan-  
tity; a mean proportion.

To average is in common use.

Law *L. Aver-a, -agium, qd. Overagium, from  
the Fr. Ovre, over-e, -age, work. A portion of  
work done by working beasts (averils) yoked in  
carriages or otherwise; also a charge upon car-  
riage.—See Spel. Gen. Operagium, the work, sc.  
of a day.*

**AVER-RUNCATE**, \* *v.* -ION.† To  
scrape, or cut down by the roots.

\**Burke.* †*Robinson.*



## A V I

L. *Averrunc-are*, -atum, to scrape or weed out from : from *ab*, *ex*, and *runcare*, to weed ; or from the Gr. *Ερκειν*. Voss. prefers the latter.

**A-VERT**, *v.* To turn from, away from ; to  
-ER. turn or put aside.  
-VERSE. To feel *averse*, or an *aversion*, is  
-LY. to have that feeling which causes  
-NESS. us to turn away ; to leave, to  
-ATION. move, to go or depart from ; to  
-ION. have a feeling of disinclination,  
-IVE. dislike, ill will, abhorrence, hatred,  
-IVELY. loathing.

App. to the act, it is—Averse or aversion from : immediately, to the feeling—averse or aversion to, or towards.

Fr. *Aversion* ; It. & L. *A-vertens*, -versum, to turn away from.

**AUF**, **OAF**, and **ELF**. Sax. *Ælf* ; Ger. *Alp* ; D. *Alve*. See **ELF**.

**AUGER**, *s.* An edged tool, sc. to bore with.

Tent. *Auegher*, *Euegher*, terebra.—*Kilian*. Jun. thinks from the A. S. *Ecg* ; the D. *Edge* ; whence also the Eng. *Edge*.

**AUGHT**, or **OUGHT**, *s.* A. S. *Hwit*, a whit, or o whit.

**AUGMENT**, *v. s.* To increase, to add  
-ATION. to : to make greater, to grow  
-ATIVE. greater, to enlarge ; to magnify.  
-ER. See **AUCTION**.

Fr. *Augmenter* ; Sp. *Aumentar* ; It. -are ; L. *Aug-men*, -mentum, from *Augere*, to increase, to etc.

**AUGUR**, *v. s.* To observe the flight of  
-ER. birds : gen. *their actions*. Cons.  
-SHIP. —To foretell, from observing the  
-Y. actions of birds ; hence—To pre-  
-ATE,\* *v.* sage, to foretell, to predict ;  
-ATION.† (without any reference to birds.)  
-IAL.† \*Con. *Middleton*. †*Brown*. ‡*Chap-*  
-OUS.‡ *man*.

Fr. & It. *Augure* ; L. *Augurium*, quasi *avigerium* ; quo modo *aves* se gerent in volando.—*Voss*. Ex- In-

**AUGUST**, *s.* A name given in honour of the Emperor Augustus, to the month—before called Sextiles.

Fr. *Aoust* ; It. & Sp. *Agosto* ; L. *Augustus*.

**AUGUST**, *ad.* Sacred and venerable ; awful, majestic, magnificent.

Fr. *Aoust* ; It. & Sp. *Agosto* ; L. *Augustus*. That which is consecrated by *augury* (*Voss*.) is properly denominated *august*.

**AVIARY**, *s.* A place to confine birds.  
L. *Avia*, a bird.

**AVIDITY**, *s.* Greediness, eager desire,  
-DIOUS.\* or appetite. *Avidity* has not  
-DIOUSLY.\* occurred in any of our old writers.—\**Bale*.

Fr. *Avidité* ; It. -ità ; L. *Avid-us* -itas, from *Avere*, to covet, to desire.

**A-VILE**,\* *v.* Fr. *Aviler*, to disprize, disesteem, imbase, make *vile* or cheap ; to pull down the price of, to bring to a low price.—*Cot*.—\**B. Jonson*.

**AVISION**,\* i. e. Vision.—\**Chaucer*.

**AVIZE**, *v. s.* See **ADVISE**. Un-

## A U R

**AULNAGER**, *s.* A measurer (by the ell).

Fr. *Aulnage*, ell-measure ; the measuring by the ell ; also *measure*. Fr. *Aulne* ; L. *Ulna*.

**AUMAILE**. See **AMEL**.

**AUNT**, *s.* The sister of father or mother in relation to their children ; who, in correlation, are called nephews and nieces. Gen. an old woman.

Fr. *Tante* ; L. *Amita*, prefixing the letter T.—*Men*. *Amita* is perhaps *avita*, velut altera *avia*, and *avunculus*, quasi alter, sive exiguus, *avus*.—*Voss*.

**A-VOCATE**. See **AVOKE**.

**A-VOID**, *v.* To empty, to clear out, to  
-ABLE. evacuate ; to go out of ; to go or  
-ANCE. get out of the way ; to move or  
-ER. turn away from ; to eschew, to  
-LESS.\* leave, to quit, to escape.

To empty ; to clear or free from power or effect ; to make or render of none effect ; to abolish, to abrogate, to annul.

“That all Scots dwelling within England and Wales, should *avoid* the realme.”—*Rastal*. “That all the Volsces should *avoid* out of Rome.”—*North*. “Tyndall with some fonde glose will *avoyde* the ghospell and all.”—*Sir T. More*. Un-  
\**Congreve*.

**AVOIR-DU-POIS**, or **HABERDEPOISE**, *s.* *Avoir de pois*, (Mina.) i. e. Habere pondus, to have weight, (sc. a fixed or standard weight.)

**A-VOKE**,\* *v.* *Avocations*, gen. app. to—  
-CATION. Those engagements, employ-  
-CATE,† *v.* ments, or businesses, which  
call for, demand, require, our time and attention.

\**Burnet. Records, Hen. VIII.* †*Taylor. Barrow*.

L. *A-vo-care*, -catum, to call from : usually now *evoke*, (qv.)

**A-VOLATE**,\* *v.* -ATION.\* To fly away, to escape.—\**Boyle*.

L. *A-vol-are*, -atum, to fly away from.

**A-VOUCH**, *v. s.* To advow, approve,  
-ER. allow of, warrant, authorize ; de-  
-MENT. fend, protect ; undertake, answer for, own, acknowledge, confess to be, take as or for his own.—*Cot*. See **AVOW**.

Fr. *Avouer*, from L. *Advocare*.—*Men*. Dis-

**A-VOW**, *v. s.*\* To promise, or declare,  
-AL. strongly or loudly ; to protest or  
-EDLY. affirm. See **AVOUCH**.  
-ER. \**Wiclif. Chaucer. Gower.* †*Donne*.  
-RY. †*Bp. Hall*.

-ABLE.† Fr. *Avouer* ; L. *Vovare*, to vow, or pro-  
-ANCE.‡ misc. Dis-

**AUREAT**,\* *ad.* **AURIFEROUS**. *Aureate*, golden, a word much used by the elder Scotch poets.—\**Skelton*.

L. *Aurum*, from ancient Gr. *Avpor*, (subsisting in *θησαυρος*) signifying brightness, splendour. De- In-

**AURICULAR**, *ad.* *Auricle*,—the ear;  
-ICULARLY. *Auricles* of the heart, so called  
-ICLE. from their resemblance to the  
-IST. form of the ear. *Auricular*,—  
addressed, directed, to the ear; spoken to  
the ear; privately, secretly. And there-  
fore—

Private, secret, confidential.

Fr. *Auricul-aire*; It. *-ore*; Sp. *-or*, from L. *Au-ricula*, i. e. *Audicula*; (*Auris*, i. e. *Audis*, from *Audire*, to hear.)—Voss. We have no correspon-  
dent *ad.* formed immediately from our noun, *ear*,  
—the same literal root as *aur*, in *auris*.

**AUSCULT**, *v.* Terms lately introduced  
-ATION. by medical men. To listen to,  
-ATORY. (sc. the action of the heart,  
lungs.)

**AUSPIC-ATE**, *v.\* ad.†* To watch (for  
**AUSPICE** tokens from) the actions of birds,  
-ICY. —previous to the beginning or  
-K-IOUS commencement of any thing.  
-IOUSLY. Cons.—From those actions—

To foreshew or foretell the event; to  
promise success, prosperity, good fortune,  
divine protection; to begin well.—*Auspi-*  
*cious* is thus used for—

Favourable, kind, propitious.

The usage of the Fr. *Auspice* is well ex-  
plained by Cot.—

A sign, token, signification, or presage  
of future things, by the flight or other  
motion of birds; also fortune, luck; or a  
lucky beginning of matters.

\*Speed. Burke. †Holland.

Fr. *Auspice*; It. & Sp. *-icio*; L. *Auspez*, as  
if *Avispez*; from *avis*, a bird, and *specere*, to  
observe. *Auspice-ari*, *-atus*, to observe birds.  
In-Un-

**AUSTERE**, *ad.* Stern, (qv.) harsh, strict,  
-LY. rigorous, severe, serious, con-  
-NESS strained, restrained, resolved.

-ITY. Fr. *Austère*; It. & Sp. *-o*; L. *Austerus*;  
Gr. *Αυστηρός*, which Voss. says is from *Avor*, from  
*Asser*, *siccare*, to dry; app. to harsh tastes, which  
dry the palate. Wickliff renders the L. *Austerus*,  
*sterne*; "for thou art a *sterne* man;" and the  
Glossarist to Gawin Douglas says, *Asterne*, *austere*,  
*serce*, L. *Austerus*. And in A. S. we find *Astired*,  
troubled, moved, provoked, stirred.—Som. May  
not *austere* be *astere*, *asterne*, *sterne*, from A. S.  
*stiran*, *astiran*, to stir, to move? An *austere* or  
*asterne* countenance, will then be, a *stern* coun-  
tenance, i. e. a moved countenance, moved by some  
passion. See STERN.

**AUSTRALIZE**, *v.* L. *Auster*, the south,  
or seeth-ing wind; perhaps *Αυστηρ*, from  
*Asser*, to dry, to burn.—Voss. \*Brown.

**AUTHENTICATE**, *v.* The application  
-IC. of the *v.* seems to be—

-IC-LY. To make the author known; to  
-NESS refer to, compare with, establish  
-AL. by, the real or original author or  
-AL-LY. authority; to authorize.

-NESS. Fr. *Authentique*; It. & Sp. *-lento*;  
-ITY. Bar. L. *Authenticus*; Gr. *Αυθεντικός*.  
Cicero uses *Αυθεντικός*, (Ad Atticum, ix. 14; x. 9.)  
cum auctoritate, certo auctore, with authority, the  
author being well known. Un- Om. -ATION.

**AUTHOR**, *v.\* s.* To *author*;—To cause  
-ESS. a beginning, a foundation; to  
-ITY. found, invent, devise, create.  
-ITATIVE. To *authorize*;—To give credit,  
-ITATIVELY. influence, countenance, sup-  
-IZE, *v.* port, power; to accredit, to  
-IZABLE. countenance, to support, to  
-IZATION. empower.  
-LESS. *Author*, *s.* First actor or  
-SHIP. agent, inventor; first writer;  
-ISATE,† *v.* gen. a writer. See AUGMENT.  
\*Chapman. Beau. & F. †Udal.

Fr. *Au-theur*; It. *-lore*; Sp. *-lor*; the L. should  
be written *auctor*; from *augere*, *auctum*, the ap-  
plication of the word being extended from one  
who should *augment* or promote any thing already  
undertaken or begun, to him, who should himself  
undertake, or persuade to undertake,—to—the  
actor.—See Voss. Ex-Un-

**AUTO-CRASY**, *s.* Self-created, un-  
-TICAL. derived strength or power.  
-TORICAL.† *Autocrat*, *-ical*, are now in use.  
\*South. †Pearson.

Gr. *Αυτοκρατεία*, self-given, underived power;  
from *αυτος* and *κρατειν*, to be strong.

**AUTO-GRAPH**, *s.* From *Αυτος*, self,  
and *γραφειν*, to grave, to write.

**AUTO-MATON**, *s.* That which has the  
-TOUS. power of spontaneous motion.

-TIC. Fr. *Automat-e*; It. *-o*; L. *Automaton*;  
Gr. *Αυτοματον*, *spons* nascens.

**AUT-OPSY**, *s.* Our own sight or vision;  
-TICAL. inspection. From *Αυτος* and  
-TICALLY. *οψις*.

**AUTUMN**, *s.* The season so named,  
-AL. because—

-ITY.\* The wealth of man is *augmented* by  
the fruits of harvest. Or may it not be,  
because at this season the fruits of the earth  
have reached their full growth?—\*Bp. Hall.

Fr. *Aut-omne*; It. *-unno*; Sp. *Otoño*; L. *Aut-umnus*, i. e. *Aucumnus*, (Var.) from *Auctum*,  
past p. of *Augere*, (Scal.)

**A-VULSED**, *pt.* Torn, pulled, plucked,  
-VULSION. or rent away.—\*Brown.

-VEL,\* *v.* Fr. *Avulse*; L. *Avulsum*, past p. of  
*A-vellere*, to tear or pull away.

**AUXILIAR**, *s. ad.* One who *augments*  
-ARY, *s. ad.* or increases our strength or  
-ATORY.\* power; who helps, aids, assists;  
who succours or supports: an aider, helper,  
assister, or supporter. See AUGMENT.

\*Sir E. Sandys.

Fr. *Auxil-aire*; Sp. *-iar*; It. *Ausiliaro*; L.  
*Auxiliaris*, from *Auxilium* (ab *auctu*); from the  
*augmented* strength, which those supply, who aid  
or help us.—Var.

**A-WAIT**, *v. s.* To lie in watch; to watch,  
-ER, *s.* to be watchful, vigilant; to attend  
-ING, *s.* upon, to observe; to lie, stay, or  
keep upon the look-out, in attendance, in  
observation, in expectation.

Fr. *Guetter*, *aguetter*

**A-WAKE**, *v. ad. s.\** To be, or cause to  
-EN, *v.* be,—to put upon, the watch, to  
-EN-ER. put into action; to rouse (from  
-ING, *s.* inaction, from inertness, from  
stupor, from sleep.) See AWAIT.—\*Wood.



A. S. *Awacian*, *wacian*, to wake or watch, to put upon the watch. Un-

**A-WARD**, *v. s.* -ER. To determine, to adjudge, to arbitrate.

Old Fr. *Award*, -*er*.—*Roquefort*. A. S. *Wardian*, or *Weardian*, to look at, to direct the view. Tooke supposes it to be *à garder*, i. e. a determination, *à qui c'est à garder*, the thing in dispute; i. e. to keep it, to have or hold it in possession.

**A-WARE**, *v. ad.* **AWARN**, *v.* To see, to observe, to foresee, to take heed, to use or give caution; to be or make cautious or provident; to provide, to foretell.

Wach. considers the primitive meaning to be,—to see, and to be transferred from *sight* (lit.) to mental *perception*. See **WARE**. Un-

**A-WAY**, *av.* -WARD. *Away* is sometimes imperatively used; as, *Away* to the field; move, remove, begone. Or the *past p.* as, He is *away*; i. e. he is moved, removed, gone. In the Bible, 1539, "I cannot *away* with your new moones, your sabbathes, and solempne dayes:" in the Geneva, is, "I cannot *suffer*;" by Lowth, "I cannot *endure*."—I cannot *away* with, is, I cannot *move* with—in unison with.

To make *away*, to waste, to destroy.

**AWE**, *v. s.* To fear or terrify; to cause -LESS. fear, dread, terror, submission, -FUL. reverence.

-FUL-LY. Sk. from Ger. & D. *Achten*, æstimare. -NESS. Jun. from Go. *Agis*, terrour. Go. *Agyan*, *ogan*, metuere, timere, to fear, to dread. A. S. *Oga*, fear, dread, terror. Over- Un-

**A-WEARY**. On weary. Tired, fatigued.

**A-WHAPED**,\* *pt.* A. S. "*Awaped*, *past p.* confounded, stupified."—*Tyrw.* A. S. *Wafian*, to be amazed or astonished.—*Sk.*

\**Chaucer. Spenser.*

**A-WHEELS**.\* On wheels.—\**B. Jonson.*

**A-WHILE**. A time.

A. S. *Hwile*, (for *Hwiol*), a turn,—Walk *a while*; take a *turn*.—*Tooke*. Written either separate or conjoined.

**A-WHIT**, **AUGHT**, or **OUGHT**, *s.* A whit, or o whit. A. S. *Hwit*.

**AWK**,\* *ad.* Turned out of the right or -LY.† straight line; perverted, or -WARD. perverse, indirect; crooked, -WARD-LY. clumsy, inelegant. -NESS. The *auke* or left hand.—*Holland*.—\*†*Holland. †Fuller.*

Sk. does not notice the *ad. Awk*; and makes nothing of the etymology of *Awkward*, to his own satisfaction. If *Awk* be not a corruption of *awkward*, it may be deduced from D. *Aver-recht*, contrarius recto; præter rectum: thus, *aver-recht*, *aur-recht*, *aurcht*, *awrc*, *auk*, or *awk*, to which add the *term. ward*; and *Awkward* will mean—looking from the right. If *Awkward* be the proper simple term, it may be the A. S. *Acyrrad*, (*ac-yrred*), *past p.* of the *v. Acyrran*, to turn; and thus mean, turned, averted.

**AWL**, *s.* An instrument to pierce or penetrate sharply.

A. S. *Ale*, *ale*; Ger. *Ahl*, subula; D. *Els*, *eisen*; Sw. *Syl*; Fr. *Alesne*; It. *Lesina*. Wach.; who thinks the Sw. *Syl*, from *Sy*, to sew, is the root. In R. Gloucester, *Aules* is used as a weapon of war. In Jun. we find an opinion, that this word has the same origin with *Eel*, and was so called, because it can introduce and insinuate itself like an *eel*.

**AWN**, *s.* In Dan. *Avne*; Sw. *Agn*. In Luke iii. 17, our Eng. *Chaff* is in the Go. version, *Ahana*. Wach. & Ihre—from its *acute* edges or points. A. S. *Ecge*; Ger. *Ecke*; Sw. *Ægg*.

**AWNING**, *s.* Sk. says—*vox nautica*, for so is called a sail (perhaps of canvas), which like a canopy or umbrella is stretched in hot climates—on board of ship—to screen off the sun.

Sk. perhaps from Fr. *Aulne*, ulna; i. e. a sewing of many ells (*ulnarum*) of canvas together.

**A-WORK**, *av.* -ING. In work, in working.

**A-WREKE**,\* *v.* To wreak, to persecute, to take vengeance, to avenge.—\**Chaucer.*

A. S. *Awrecan*; Go. *Wrekan*; A. S. *Wrican*.

**A-WRY**. Writhed, crooked, bended, distorted, askance.

The *past p.* *Awrythed*, *awryth'd*, of the *v. Wrythan*, to writhe.—*Tooke*.

**AXE**, *v.* To *axe* is now considered a vulgarism; though, like many other -ING, *s.* words under the same censure, it is as old as the language.

A. S. *Acsian*, *axian*, to ask, (qv.)

**AXE**. See **ADDICE**.

**AXIOM**, *s.* -ATICAL. A position of worth, weight, or authority; proceeding from, laid down by, authority; not to be denied; a position admitted, acknowledged.

Fr. *Axiome*; It. *Assioma*; Sp. & L. *Axioma*; Gr. *Ἀξίωμα*, from *αξιος*, worthy, deserving.

**AXIS**, *s.* That, round which any thing

**AXLE**. rolls, revolves.

-ED. Fr. *Essieu*; It. *Asse*; Sp. *Eze*; L. *Axis*; Gr. *Ἀξων*, *ab axew*; i. e. a *circumagendo*, from driving round.—*Mins.*

**AY**, *av.* For ever; ever, always; as long as breath, animation, life, remains.

Sax. *Æver* (*Tyrw.*); Go. *As aiva* (*es aivva*, *in æternum*, without end); A. S. *A*, *aa*, or *oa*; Ger. *A*, *e*; Gr. *Æci*. See **A**.

**AYE**, *av.* Tooke thinks is the imperative of a *v.* of northern extraction; and means—Have it, possess it, enjoy it. In Sw. Ger. & D. it is *Ja*; Go. *Ya*, or *Ja*; A. S. *Gea*, *Ja*. In Shak. (old editions) constantly written *I*.

**AYEN**, **AYENST**. See **AGAIN**.

**AYRY**, (of Hawks,) *s.* written by Juliana Barnes, (Sk.) *Egery*, i. e. *eggery*—

The nest or place where the eggs are deposited;—by hawks or any other bird. See **EVRY** and **EGG**.

**AZURE**, *ad.* Fr. *Az-ur*; It. *-urro*; Sp. *-ro*. *-ad*, from the Ar. *Lazul* or *Lazurd*; *-ine* color cilestro, color Turchino, sky **AZURN** coloured blue. The Ar. *Lazul* is app. to an earth or stone of a *blus* colour, *ceruleum*, (Men.) *Azure* is app. by Chaucer to some precious stone. *Ceruleum* or *Azure*, and its uses to the painter, are mi-

nutely described by Pliny, (*Nat. Hist.* b. xxxiii. c. 13.)

**AZYME**, *s.* This word appears to have been used by the translators of the Bibles published at Douay and Rhemes.

Gr. *ἄζυμος*, without ferment; comp. of *a*, priv. and *ζυμν*, ferment.—Men. See *Azymus* in *Voss*.

## B.

**B, P, F, V**, are cognate letters. *B* is denominated by Wilkins, a semi-spirituos or half-breathed consonant, a name which he applies to such as are accompanied with some kind of vocal murmur. *B* and *P* are framed when the breath is intercepted by the closure of the lips; the first of them being more soft, with some kind of murmur, the other more hard and wholly mute. Wach. has observed that the labials *P* (the cognate of *B*) and *M*, are the first rudiments of infantile speech; that they are blandimenta naturalia, and have, in almost all languages, furnished the names of male and female parent, *Pa*, *Ma*; but he does not appear to have suspected that they also furnished names for the child also, whether male or female; *the ba-be*, *the boy*, *the mai*, *the maid*. See **ABBA**, **PAPA**, **BABE**, **BOY**, **MAI** or **MAID**, and letter **M**.

*P*, with its cognates, seems, as a literal root, to have been the source of words in various languages, signifying, as the Eng. *Be*, merely—sensation and motion. (See **BE**.) From the same source we may deduce the L. *pr. Ab*, and its cognates; and the Eng. *pr. By*. See **BE**, **P**, **F**, **V**, and also **A**, **AN**, and **BY**.

**BA**, *s.* "The ewes never hold (*i. e.* cease) *bawling*."—Chapman. See **BABE**.

**BABBLE**, *s. v.* To *babble*, is to talk *con-*  
*-MENT.* fusedly, inarticulately; to prate  
*-ER.* idly, unreasonably, inconsider-  
*-ING, s.* ately. See **BABE**.—"Whitgift.  
*-MENT.*" D. *Babelen*; Sw. *Bibbla*; Dan. *Ba-bla*; Fr. *-bille*; Gr. *Babazev*, from Heb. *Bebel*, where, says Jun., the first confusion of speech arose.

**BABE**, *s.* Udal uses the *v.* To *babish*; and  
*-ERY.* Young, To *baby*;—  
*-MEN.* To deceive or delude, as *babies*;  
*-Y, s. ad.* to treat as *babies*, who are easily  
*-Y-MEN.* deceived, or cheated; deluded, or  
*-MOON.* played upon.

Heb. *Ba-bab*; Syr. *Baba*. Sk. derives the Eng. *Bab* from *Babbale*, *babbe*, *babbine*, which (Men.) is of Syr. origin: Sk. himself prefers to derive *Bab-* from *Baba*, vox infantilis; quo sc. infantes patris suos compellant. *Baba* consists of the

repetition of *ba*, the earliest, because easiest organic, consonantal, articulation uttered by children. See **B**, **BAY**, &c.

**BAB-OON**, *s.* *-ION.* An animal so called because it very greatly resembles the human race.—Sk.

Fr. *Bab-ouin*; It. *-uino*; D. *Bewalen*; from *Babe*.—Sk. & Men.

**BACCHANAL**, *s.* *-IAN.* A follower of Bacchus.

One devoted to the pleasures of wine. De-

**BACCI-FEROUS-PLANTS**—which bear (*fer-unt*) berries (*baccas*).

**BACHELOR**, *s.* *-SHIP.* *Bachelor* is now gen. app. to any man before his marriage. Ben Jonson applies it to an unmarried woman.

Fr. *Bac-keller*; It. *-cellero*; Sp. *-chiler*; A. S. *Bachilers*, *baccalaurii*, (Lye, but without citing any authority.) Som. has not the word. Wach. suggests, that when app. to students in theology, it may be compounded of the Sax. *Boc*, liber, biblia, and *larsow*, doctor: and when app. to persons of a certain military rank, he approves of the etymology of Fauchet, viz. that *Bachelors* are so called, qd. *Bac Chevaliers*, because they were lower in dignity than the *Milites Bannereti*; with, though behind, whom they were allowed to sit. He rejects, as destitute of authority, the opinion of Calepinus, that a chaplet of *laurel berries* was placed upon them, and that they were thence called *Baccalaurci*. The word has probably but one origin, which would account for its various applications. Killian adopts the opinion of Ludovicus Vives, that that soldier is called *Battalarius*, who has once been engaged in battle (*battalia*); and, in literary warfare, he is also called *Battalarius*, who has publicly engaged in dispute upon any subject. And see Du Cange and Men.

**BACK**, *v. s. av.* To *back* a horse, is to mount upon a horse's *back*; and also to move him *backwards*.

To *back* a friend, &c. is to stand to his *back*, to support, uphold, assist, encourage him.

*Back* is much used as a prefix: before nouns it may be denoted an *ad.*; before verbs, an *av.*

A. S. *Bac*, *bac*; Ger. *Back*; Sw. *Bak*; Dan. *Bag*. Un-

**BACK-BITE**, *v.* To calumniate the ab-  
*-ER.* sent, to detract or derogate from  
*-ING.* the reputation of the absent;  
formed from our *back* and *bite*, qd. to *bite*

at the *back* of any one, i. e. when he averts his face, and presents his *back*.

To defame, to slander, to revile, (any one absent.)

A word truly elegant, says Sk., and worthy to be compared with any of Gr. composition.

In A. S. *Bacslitol*, (from *Slitan*, to slit, to tear in pieces,) is a *backbiter*, a slanderer.

**BACK-SLIDE**, *v.* To slide, or slip, back; -ER. *sc.* from good and virtuous principles or practices; to return to evil; to forsake or abandon good for evil.

The word does not appear to have been used in our versions of the Bible prior to that of King James. "Disobedient, rebellious, turning back," in the older versions; in King James's, "*backsliding*." *Back-faller*,\* equivalent to *Back-slider*.

\* *Joye*.

**BACK-WARD**, *ad. s. v.* or **BACKWARDS**, *av.* -WARD-LY. Slow, dilatory, unwilling, reluctant; *sc.* to step or move forward.

In Shak. "The dark *backward* or abyss of time," is the point of time, *back*, or passed, to which our view may be directed. To be *backward*, is to be after or behind others, or, met. as those are, whose sight, views, thoughts, wishes, inclinations are directed *back*; and who thus are—slow, &c.

A. S. *Ward*, from *wardian*, to look at, or to direct the view. See **AWARD**.

**BACON**. App. to—Swine's flesh—dried by heat. *Past p.* of A. S. *Bacan*, to bake, or to dry by heat.—*Tooke*.

**BAD**, *ad.* Hurtful, injurious, destructive, -LY. mischievous, vicious, wicked, ill; -NESS. worthless, depraved.

In Go. we find *Bautis*, surdus, *Baudai*, surdi: and Jun. observes, that, as whatever has lost its odour or its savour is called *surdum* in L.; so in the Codex Argenteus, *Band* is—insipidus, fatuus. Luke xiv. 34:—Gabal salt *baut* wairthith; sic sal evanuerit, (infatuetur, Beza.) And he suggests, that from this last acceptance of the word, we may have taken our *Bad*, malus, inutilis, (Jun. Goth. Gloss. p. 85.) That which is *bad*, then, would be like salt which has lost its savour; i. e. of no use, unfit for any useful purpose; corrupted, spoilt. But, as *Mad* is from A. S. *Mæt-an*, and *Sad* from A. S. *Sæt-an*, may not *Bad* be from A. S. *Beal-an*, to beat: thus *beat-ed* or *bated*, *ba'd*, *bad*, i. e. beaten, or worsted—and then used actively? *Tooke* thinks it is the *past p.* of the *v.* *To Bay*, i. e. to vilify, to bark at, to reproach, to express abhorrence, hatred, defiance, &c.—*Bayed*, *baed*, i. e. *Bay'd*, *ba'd*, abhorred, hated, defied, i. e. *Bad*.—*Div. of Purley*, 8vo. ed.

**BADGE**, *s.* Fr. *Bague*, a ring, is app. to -ED. the reward bestowed on, or prize -LESS. gained by, him, that does best in any game or exercise, (Cot.) Hence, to any mark, or note, sign or ensign, of distinction.

D. *Bagghe*, gemma; from L. *Bacca*; and thence also Fr. *Bague*, a ring, (Sk.) In the A. S. we find "*Beage*, corona, sertum, a crown, a garland: also armilla, monile, a bracelet to wear on the arm or wrist; a jewell to hang about one's neck, a necklace:" perhaps (Som.) from A. S. *Bugan*, or *Bygan*,

to bend, to curve, to bow; whence also Bar. L. *Bauca* and *Bauga*, armilla; and whence, further, in Wachter's opinion, Fr. *Bague*, a ring.

**BADGER**, *s. v.* To *badger*, is to hunt, pursue, pester, persecute; as the (animal) *badger* is hunted, *bayed*, barked at, &c.

Sk. perhaps, from the D. *Back*, a cheek, a jaw, qd. *Backer*, i. e. endowed with strong jaws: et est sane animal mordacissimum.

**BAFFLE**, *v. s.* -ER. To *baffle*, is to defeat by perplexing, confusing, deceiving; to render or make useless, and ineffectual.

Of unsettled etymology. Fr. *Befler*, from It. *Befare*, to deceive, mock, or gull with fair words, &c.; Fr. *Baffouer*, to *baffle*, abuse, revile, disgrace, handle basely in terms, give reproachful words to. Jun. thinks these Fr. words have some affinity with the D. *Bafen*, or *Blaffen*, to bark, (to bay,) whence also *Ver-blaffen* and *Ver-blaffen*, to baffle, to put out of countenance.

**BAG**, *v. s.* To belly out, to swell. To *bag* game, &c. is to put into a *bag*.—To *bag*, in Chaucer, is to swell with pride, arrogance, self-conceit. *Baggingly*,—sulkily.

A. S. *Bælg*, -ig, belly; D. *Balg*; Ger. *Balg*.

**BAGGAGE**, *s.* -ER. App. to—The furniture, utensils and other articles, *bagged*, or conveyed in *bags*, for the use of an army, a traveller, &c.

Also to such articles in whatever manner conveyed; to any luggage, package; to the attendants upon such luggage, male or female.

To women of a similar character to those who follow with the *baggage*; and, less strictly, to any playful, wanton, or saucy female.

From the same root as *Bag*. Fr. Dan. & Sw. *Bagag-s*; D. -*is*; It. -*lia*; Sp. *Bagajes*.

**BAG-PIPE**, *s.* -ER. A wind instrument. *Bag* and *pipe*: the bag to hold or contain the air; the pipe, through which it is emitted or expelled.

**BAIL**, *v. s.* *Bail*, *Bailiff*, a person to -ABLE. whom authority, care, guardian- -IFF. ship, or jurisdiction, is *delivered*. -Y. *Bail* or *Baillie*, the extent or com- -IWICK. pass, limit, or bound, of such ju- -MENT. risdiction.

*Bail* (in its legal application), because a defendant, &c. is *delivered* or *bailed* to his sureties, upon their giving security for his appearance.

*Bailment*, a delivery (in trust).

Fr. *Bailler*, to deliver; D. *Bach*, *bailliu*.

**BAIN**,\* *v. s.* **BAGNIO**. To wet, to wash, to bathe.—\*Not uncommon in old writers.

Fr. *Baigner*; It. *Bagnare*; Sp. *Bannare*. All from the L. *Balneum*, (*Baneum*, *banum*, *baia*, Men.) *Balneum*, perhaps Παρα το αποβαλλειν τας αμας: quod pellat ex animo dolorem ac tristitiam.—*Voss*.

**BAIRN** or **BARNE**, i. e. *Barn* (qv.); so pronounced, and also so written in ancient ballads.

**BAIT**, *s. v.* -ING. *Bit* or *Bait*, whether used (like *morso*, *morcean*, or *morset*,) for a small piece, part, or portion of any thing; or for that part of a bridle, which is put

into a horse's mouth; or for that hasty refreshment which man or beast takes upon a journey; or for that temptation which is offered by treachery to fish or fool; is but one word diff. spelt, and is the past p. of the v. To bite.—*Tooke*.

A. S. *Bitan*, to bait or bite.

**BAIT**, v. s. -ING. To bay or bark at; to persist in, to persecute with, *baying* or *barking*; with continued or repeated attacks.

*Baiton*, incitare canes vel falcones venandi causa, (Vere in Ind.) *Baita*, incitare falcones aut canes venaticos in prædam.—*Wach*. The stake to which bears, bulls, &c. are fastened, to be attacked by dogs, is called *Bays*. "As boistous as is here at bay." Hence (Jun.) *Baights*; now written *Baits*.—And it is formed regularly from To bay (qv.), thus—*Bayed*, *bay'd*, *bayt*, *bait*.

**BAIZE**, s. An inferior or coarser cloth;—to which some ascribe an Eng. origin.

D. *Be-ay*; Dan. -i; Sp. -yeta; It. *Bajetta*, i. e. *Bais* passus, from *Bais*, where this cloth was first made.—*Mins*. Rather, (says Sk.) from *Bass*, because it is an inferior, &c.—*ut supra*.

**BAKE**, v. To dry by heat.

-ER. A. S. *Bac-an*; Sw. -a; Ger. -hen; D. -ING. *Bakken*; Dan. *Bager*. Un-

**BALANCE**, v. s. To divide by weight -ER into equal proportions; to bring to, -ING to keep in, equipoise; to have equal weight, force, power, influence.

To try or prove the proportions; to hesitate, to waver or totter on the beam of the scales, when the weights are equal.

To distribute and arrange accounts, so as to ascertain, state, and settle the difference of the proportions, sums, or amounts.

Fr. & D. *Balanc-e*; It. -is; Sp. -a; L. *Bilanz*, (*his* and *lenz*.) *Lenz libra* is the plate, platter or basin, in which the things to be weighed, or divided and distributed according to their weight, were placed; perhaps from *Lenzicare*, to divide or distribute, or separate into portions. See *Foss*, *Lenas* et *Lenz*. Over- Out- Un-

**BALCONY**, s. A platform, on the outside of a window, supported by beams projecting from the wall. See **BALK**, s.

Fr. *Balc-on*; It. -one; from L. *Palcus*, *palco*, *palconis*, *palcone*, *Balcone*.—*Men*. Duchat and Sk. agree, from the Ger. *Balck*, a beam. "Vox (*balso*) a Francis relicta," says *Wach*; and from it, he and Ithre think the It. *Balco* is taken.

**BALD**, ad. Naked, bare, stripped, or deprived (of hair, or other covering; -NESS of ornament, of value.)

Sk. prefers Fr. *Pelé*, pt. of the v. *Peler*; i. e. to depilate or deprive of hair. From the ancient manner of writing the word—so. *Balled*—it seems to be the past p. of the v. To ball; to reduce to the roundness and smoothness of a ball,—by clearing away the hair.

**BALDERDASH**, s. *Potus mixtus*, according to Sk., who believes it to be compounded of *Balder*, *boldev*, and *dash*; qd. *potus temere mixtus*. Dr. Jamieson suggests that it is allied to the Islandic *Ballder*, *susurronum blateratio*, vel *stultorum balbuties*.

**BALDRICK**. See **BAUDRIK**.

**BALE**, s. Torture, writhing, wretchedness, misery; that which causes -FULNESS, mischief, calamity, ruin, destruction.—*Jun*.

Go. *Balejan*, torquere. Ni *balejats* mis, (Mark v. 7; Luke viii. 28,) ne torqueas me. In *balewinis*, (Luke xvi. 23,) in tormentis. (Vid. Jun. Gloss. Goth.) *Bale*, in Chaucer, is mischief, danger, destruction.

**BALE**, s. v. A round mass, a ball, of goods.—*Sk*.

Fr. & D. *Bale*; It. -la; Ger. -le. Fr. *Emballer*; It. *Imballare*; Ger. *Einballen*, merces compingere, to pack goods together.—*Wach*. Perhaps (Sk.) from *Ball*, qd. *pila*, seu *massa rotunda mercium*.

**BALE**, v. To lade out the water rushing into the ship.

A nautical word.—*Sk*. From the Fr. *Bailler*, to deliver, to free from.

**BALIST**, s. Fr. *Baliste*, an ancient engine, or kind of ordnance, whereout stones were thrown.—*Cot*. And thrown (says Potter) with so much violence, as to dash ("or to break") whole houses in pieces at a blow. See **BRAKE**.

Holland translates the L. *Ballista*, (from Gr. *Ball-eiv*, to throw,) *balist* or *brake*.

**BALK**, s. Land heaped up between two -ISH furrows, and extended (*porrecta*) in -'D length.—*Jun*.

*Balk'd*, (Shak. Hen. IV.) heaped, piled up in balks or ridges; ridged up.

The L. *Porca*, i. e. *terra porrecta*.—*Var*. "Perhaps, *Balk*, a beam, (qv.) because it is extended like a long and straight beam."—*Jun*. See *Ray*, *Jamieson*, and *Moore's Suffolk Words*.

**BALK**, s. -ISH.\* A beam. See **BALK**, infra.—*Stanyhurst*.

Of uncertain origin, says Ithre. D. *Balck*; Ger. *Balke*; Sw. *Balk*; Dan. *Bælke*. Why not from *Πελεκον*, to hew, to strike with an axe? since a beam is hewn wood.—*Wach*.

**BALK**, v. s. To disappoint, to defeat the expectation; to baffle, to puzzle: also, to do less than expected, whether wished or feared.

To pass over, to omit, to neglect, to treat with neglect.

Sk. thinks *Balk*, a beam, is from the It. *Falicare*, from *Fareare*, to pass over, to omit. *Fareare*, according to Men. is from the L. *Faricare*, to pass over, to climb over.—*Var*. (See *Foss*, in voce *Farus*.) *Balk*, a beam, a furrow, a disappointment, have probably one origin with *Bulk*, *bulge*, (qv.) To *bulge* or *belly* out—app. to a beam or furrow, It.; to a disappointment, met.; when any thing standing forth, held out, offered, proves to be other than was expected. But see **BAW**.

**BALKER**, s.\* A *balker* or huer:—One who, standing on the cliff, and then discerning the quantity and course of the fish, (the pilchard,) directs the fishermen.—*Carew*.

**BALL**, s. **BALLIARD**, or **BILLIARD**. Any thing round, or rounded; as a cricket-ball, a *billiard*-ball, the eye-ball, the ball of the earth.

Sw. *Ball*; Ger. & D. *Bollen*, volvere, vertere, rotare, to roll, turn, round; *Bel*, rotundus.

**BALL,\* s.** It. *Ballare*, to dance; Gr. *Βαλεῖν*, to throw or cast about, sc. the legs and feet; from *Βαλλεῖν*, to throw.—\**Shirley*.

**BALLAD, v. s.** It. *Ballata*. A kind or  
-ER.\* sort of poetry or song, so called  
-RY.† because adapted to a dance or  
-LETT. *ball*. *Perchè si cantava a ballo*,  
-LAT-ED.‡ (*Bembo in Men.*) See **BALL**.  
-RY.§ App. by our older writers to  
the Song of Solomon, as *The Ballet of Bal-  
lettes of Salomon*, called in L. *Cantica Can-  
ticorum*. It is used in composition, as  
*Ballad-monger*, *Ballad-singer*, &c.

\**Overbury*. †*Drayton*. ‡*Webster*. §*Milton*.

**BALLAST, v. s.** -ING. App. to—That  
lading or loading which is used to steady a  
vessel in the water, or to steady any thing  
in its motion or action. To *ballast*,—

To steady; to place firmly on equipoise.

A. S. *Hlaested*, *Be-hlaested*, past p. of *Hlaestan*,  
*Be-hlaestan*, to lade, load or freight a ship.—*Som*.  
D. & Ger. *Ballast*; Dan. *Baglast*. Un-

**BALLOON, s.** A name given formerly  
to a certain game, played with a ball, filled  
with wind; now to a large ball filled with air.

Fr. *Balon*, a little *ball*, or pack; also a foot-  
ball. D. *Ball-oen*; Ger. *-wyn*; It. *-one*; Sp.  
*Balon*.

**BALLOT, v. s.** App. to—A particular  
-ANT.\* mode of election, by casting *balls*,  
-IN.\* or other small substances, into a  
-ATION.† box, or other receptacle.

\**Harrington*. †*Wotton*.

Fr. *Ballot-er*; It. *-ars*, from *Ball*.—*Sk*.

**BALM, v. s.** -Y. App. to—A fragrant  
shrub, the sap of a shrub; to fragrant  
ointment; to any thing fragrant, sweet  
smelling, soothing, lenifying, lulling, miti-  
gating, (either lit. or met.)

To *balm*,—is to wash with *balm*, or any  
thing *balmy*. To sweeten, soften, lull,  
lenify. Om. -ING.—*Chapman*.

Gr. *Βαλσαμον*, from the Heb. *Bahal Schemen*,  
i. e. princeps sive dominus olei.—*Foss*. L. *Balsa-  
mum*; Fr. *Balsame*, *baume*; It. *Bals-amo*; Go. *-an*;  
Ger. & Sw. *-am*; D. *-em*; A. S. *Baldsame*, *balzame*.  
In Mark xiv. 4, the Gr. *Μυρον* is in the Go. ver-  
sion, *Balsam*, and so in John xii. 3, 5. Em-

**BALNEAL,\* ad.** *Balnary*,—a bath or  
-ARY.† bathing-place. See **BAINE**.

-ATION.† \**Howell*. †*Brown*. L. *Balneum*.

**BALSAM, s.** *Balsam*, lit. seems more  
-IC, s. ad. limited in the application than  
-ICAL. *Balm*: the latter to any thing  
-OUS. fragrant, sweet smelling, &c.;  
the former to an unctuous or oily mixture:  
—lenifying, soothing. See **BALM**.

**BALUSTER, s.** App. to—A small  
-TRADE. column used chiefly on terraces,  
-TERED. tops of buildings, and frontages.  
It is corruptly pronounced *bannister*. *Ba-  
lusters*, when continued, form a *balustrade*.

Fr. *Ballustre*; Sp. *Balaustrer*; It. *-tro*. Dalla  
forma simile alla *balaustra*, (from Gr. *Βαλαυσ-  
τρον*, the flower or blossom of the pomegranate;)  
*balaustris*, si dice certa colonetta, che regge l'archi-  
trave del *ballatoio*, (*Vedi. La Crusca*).—*Men*.

**BAMBOOZLE, v.** To delude, to mislead,  
-ER. to cheat, to cozen, to deceive, to  
-ING. beguile.

Not in our old lexicographers. *Serenius*  
has, *To Bam*, or *Bamboozle*, *deludere*; but  
he offers no etymology.

**BAN, v. s.** -NING, s. To *ban*, may be (cla-  
morously, vehemently)—

To call, to call upon, to cite or summon;  
to pronounce an edict or order;—to bid;  
to forbid, to prohibit, to interdict, to ex-  
communicate, to execrate, to curse. See  
**TO BANISH**.

Ger. & D. *Bann-en*, *bann*; Sw. *-a*; Dan. *For-  
bænder*, a word of very various applications.—  
See *Wach. Ihre, Kilian, and Men*. A. S. *Bannan*,  
*abannan*; which *Som.* interprets,—to command;  
to publish, to proclaim; to call forth, summon,  
congregate, or call together. Hence also, he adds,  
*Bannes* of marriage; and Fr. *Ban-nir*; It. *-dire*;  
Eng. *Banish*. Goldast (a name of no great weight  
perhaps, see *Boyle*.) derives *Bann*, *coactio impe-  
rantis*, from *Band*, *vinculum*, from *Binden*, *vin-  
cire*. This, however, is rejected by *Wach.*, who  
asserts that from *Bann*, princeps, comes *Bannan*,  
to compel by imperial authority; whether by com-  
manding, forbidding, summoning, punishing, re-  
stricting, exacting, publishing, declaring the law,  
or by any other means belonging to those in power.  
With respect to the *Bannes* of marriage, there  
appears little difficulty; to publish them, is to  
publish the *bonds*, *bonds*, or *obligations* of matri-  
mony into which the parties enter.

Tooke derives *Ban* (to curse,) and *Bane*, from  
the v. *To bay*, thus: past p. *Bayen*, *bay'n*, *bæc*,  
*bæn*. See **TO BAY**, also **BAD**, **BASE**, and **BART**,  
(as dogs do a bear).—See *Tooke*, 8vo. ed.

**BAND, v. s.** To tie, fasten, unite, join,

-AGE. yoke together. See **BRIND**.

-DOG. To be in, or yield to, *bandowns*, i. e.

-ON.\* bonds or bondage.

To join or unite together; to confederate  
for one common purpose. Om. -ER. -ING.

*Band*, in our old writers, is frequently  
written *Bende*. See **ABANDON**, and **BOND**.

*Band-dog*, (in Dan. *Bonde-hunde*.) sup-  
posed to be so called because bound or  
chained, (*canis catenarius*.) should perhaps  
be written *Ban-dog*, so named from his loud  
bark.—\**Chaucer*. *Berners*.

Ger. *Bunde*; D. *Bende*; Dan. *Baand*; Sw. *Band*.  
*Band*, the s. upon which the v. *To band* is formed,  
is the past p. of the v. *To bind*. A. S. *Bindan*,  
*lligare*, *nodare*, *vincire*, *obligare*, to tie, to knit, to  
bind.—*Som*. Dis- Un-

**BAN-DIT, s.** -TO. One declared to be *ban'd*,  
*banished*, exiled, outlawed. An outlaw.

Fr. *Band-it*; It. *-ito*; Sp. *-ido*. *Ban* and *dittle*,  
(qv.) the past p. of *Dicere*, to say.

**BANDORE.** See **PANDORE**.

**BANDY, s. v. ad.** -ING, s. *Bandy*, a club,  
*bent* at the bottom; perhaps from the v. *To*  
*bend*.

To *bandy*,—to strike backwards and for-  
wards from one to another, with a *bandy*.

To beat, or throw, or toss, to and fro; to  
give and take in turns; to exchange.

*Bandy-leg*, is *bending-leg*; bowing.

**BANE, v. s.** -FUL. *Bane*,—any thing ab-  
horred, hated—because hurtful, destructive,  
mischievous; and hence app. to—



That which destroys, ruins; causes destruction or ruin; poisons, or renders poisonous.

Go. *Banjes*, ulcers, sores, wounds, (Luke xvi. 21.) *Banjo falls*, full of ulcers, sores, wounds, (Luke xvi. 20.) A. S. *Bana*, destruction; Sw. *Bana*, a wound; perhaps (says Ihre) from *Bana*, percutere. In P. Plouhman we find *Abane*. But see BAN.

**BANG**, *v. s.* To beat or strike, to hit hard; to give repeated, heavy blows.

D. *Bangier*, to beat with sticks, clubs; Sw. *Bana*, to strike.

**BANISH**, *v.* To forbid, to prohibit, to interdict, sc. from any place, from staying or remaining in it; to order, command, condemn to leave or quit any place; to expel or drive away, to exile.—*Blackstone*.

Fr. *Ban-ir*; It. *-dire*; Sp. *-ido*. (See TO BAN.) Sax. *Forbened*, a banished man.—*Som*.

**BANK**, *v. s.* App. to—Any thing raised by, or to confine, a current of water; to the seat raised from the bottom of the boat; to the raised table or counter of merchants, traders, money-changers.

To *bank*, is to confine, or surround with banks; to throw up *embankments*. In Shak. (K. John,) Mr. Stevens suggests, that to *bank*, may mean, to sail along the banks. See BENCH.

Fr. *Banc*; It. & Sp. *Banco*; Dan. & D. *Banche*. According to some, (says Jun.) from the Dan. *Banke*, to beat, to strike, because they are constantly beaten against by the waves of the sea. Cot. says,—*Banc*, a long shore, shelf, or sandy hill in the sea, against which the waves do break. Sk. is content with A. S. *Banc*, tumulus. Wach. has—*Banc*, a hill, mound, heap, and any eminent or rising place. It is transferred, he adds, to all eminent or rising places for sitting or lying. Em-

**BANK**, *v. s.* See BANK, *ante*.

-ER. To *bank*, is to place or deposit money in or at a bank, or bench of money-changers, &c.

*Bankrupt*, (by Sir T. More written *Banke-ruptes*,) from L. *Bancus*, Fr. *Banque*, the bench, table or counter of a tradesman; and *ruptus*, broken; and thus denoting one whose bench or table is broken up.

*Bankrupt*,—Fr. *Ban-queroute*; It. *-carotta*; Sp. *-carota*. In the Mid. L. *Ruptus* and *Rupture* are used, as we use *Bankrupt* and *Bankruptcy*. See De Cange.

**BANNER**, *s.* The banner, band-roll, (also written *banerol* and *bannerall*), or *ban-sign*, is perhaps merely—*OL*. The *bond-roll* or *bond-sign*, the sign of union; the flag or standard under which men are united or bound for some common purpose.

*Banneret*,—a small banner; also, the person bearing it. A degree next below a *baron*.

D. *Ban-der*; Fr. *-drape*; Ger. *-nide*; It. *-da*, *-dura*; Sw. *-er*; Dan. *-ner*. In A. S. *Banseg* is the ensign, or banner. Wach. from C. B. *Bann*, excelsus. Ihre and Lye from *Banduo*, signum; *Bande-jen*, significare.

**BANQUET**, *v. s.* The *s.* was sometimes -ER. app. to that addition to a meal, called -ING. now a dessert. Gen.—Sumptuous -ANT.\* and luxurious feasting.—*Chapman*.

Fr. *Ban-guet*; It. *-chello*; Sp. *Banquete*, *Van-gusto*; Ger. & D. *Banckst*, from *Bank*, a bench or table; because (convivæ) messmates sit or recline at the same bench or table, to eat, feed or feast together.—*Sk.* and *Wach*.

**BANS**, or **BANNS**, *s.* (of marriage), i. e. the bands or bonds. See BAN.

**BANTER**, *v. s.* To play upon with light -ER. and humorous raillery, mockery -ING. or ridicule,—by ascribing doubtful or excessive merits or virtues; by eliciting concealed weaknesses, lurking follies.

Not in our old lexicographers, and of unsettled etymology. May it not be a dim. of *Ban*, past p. of *Bay*, to bark at?

**BANTLING**, *s.* Infans ante nuptias.—*Serenius*. A child born, or at least begotten, before the marriage of the parents. Perhaps *ban-telling*, or *bane-telling*. Now more gen. app. to any infant.

**BAPTIZE**, *v.* To dip or merge frequently; -ATION. to sink, to plunge, to immerge. -ER. Fr. *Bapt-iser*, *-isme*; Sp. *-izar*, *-ismo*; -T-ISM. It. *Bat-tezzare*, *-esimo*, *-esimo*; Gr. *Baptizo*, et *Baptizō*, *mergers*, et *mer-gitars*.—*Voss*. Ana-Cata-Re-Un-IST. -IST-ERY. -ICAL.

**BAR**, *v. s.* -FUL.\* To defend, keep safe, to protect, to arm, to guard, to secure, to fortify, to strengthen. See BARGE, BARK, BARGAIN, BARON, BURGH, BARBAROUS, BARRICADE, and BARRISTER.

*Barred*, in Chaucer ("barred and plated of gold and silver; barred all of silk"), may be merely striped or crossed in the form of bars. (See TO BARD.) To *bar* is also used for—

To guard against; to prevent; to obstruct. See HAUBERG.

A *Bar*, to secure a window, door, fire, house, city; a gate made of such bars; to secure or confine waters; to secure from ingress; to exclude; to keep apart—as the *Bar* of an inn; of a court of justice, at which *Barristers* sit, criminals are arraigned, &c.; and in this latter usage app. gen. to a court, a tribunal.—*Shak*.

Fr. *Bar-re*; It. & Sp. *-ra*. To *bar*, is the Go. & A. S. *Bairgan*, *beorgan*, *birgan*, *byrgan*, custodire, servare.—See *Tooke*. De-Em-Out-Un-Up-

**BARB**, *v. s.* The *s.* *Barb* is app. to—-ATED. The jags or reversed points of an -ED. arrow or hook; to certain equip-ments, caparison, armour, or -ET. trappings of a horse or man. See BARD.

*Barbet* is app. to—a certain covering or protection for the head.

*Barb*, in Chaucer (*Troilus*), is said by Mr. Tyrw. to mean a hood or muffler, which covered the lower part of the face and shoulders.

# BAR

To *barb*, is also to cut close (the beard), to shear, to shave, to mow.

D. *Barb-eren*; Fr. *-er*; L. *Barba*, (of unsettled etymology, see *BARBARIZE*.) a beard. Un-

**BARB, s.** A horse from Barbary.

**BARBARIZE, v.** A *Barbarian* is now

-ISM. app. to—One who is rude, fierce,  
-ITY. cruel; not improved or polished  
-IAN, *ad. s.* by the arts of civilization.  
-IC, *ad. s.* To *barbarize*, is to reduce to a  
-OUS. state of *barbarism*; to make, or  
-OUS-LY. cause to be made, fierce, cruel,  
-NESS. uncivilized.

Fr. *Barba-re*; It. & Sp. *-ro*; L. *Barbarus*; Gr. *Βαρβαρος*. Tooke suggests the Gr. *Baper* strong, with a reduplication of *βαρ*, to give additional force. The *barbarians* seem to have been distinguished by Greeks and Romans for their strength. —See *Tooke*, 8vo. ed.

**BARBEL, s.** A fish, so called, says Gesner, by reason of the *barb*, or wattels at his mouth, which are under his nose or chaps.—*Walton's Angler*.

**BARBICAN, s.** A casemate, or a hole in a parapet or town wall, to shoot out at; some also hold it to be, a sentrie, scout-house, or hole.—*Cot*.

"The *Barbican*, because in old time the same had been a *burge-kenning*, or watch tower for the citie."—*Stow*.

Fr. & It. *Barba-cane*; Sp. *-cano*. Thwaites asks, May it not be *barb-beacon*? Spel. derives it from Sax. *Burge-kenning*, urbis seu propugnaculi specula. Others ascribe it to Ar. origin.

**BARD, s.** The kind of song which the  
-IC. *Bards* sang is called *Barditus* by  
-ISH. Tacitus, in his *Germania*; and *Bar-*  
-LING. *ditus* is derived by Wach. from Ger. *Barten*, pugnare. The *Bards*, then, were the composers of the war song, the song of battle; and their task was, *martem accendere cantu*, to kindle warlike courage by their song. Du Cange says, that *Bardire*, is to send forth the cry of the stag; whence it has been supposed, that *Bards* were so called because they imitated the noise or bellowing of a stag.

**BARD, -ED.** A *bard* or *barded* horse or harness may be a horse or harness—armed, guarded, protected.

A word of constant occurrence in our old chronicles, and of which Mr. Steevens thinks that *Barb*, *barbed*, may be no more than a corruption. *Cot*. interprets *Bards*, barbed; *Barder*, to barb, or trap horses, &c. The glossarist to Gawin Douglas says, *Bardis*, beards, manes of horses, or rather their trappings; thus making *Barb* and *Bard* equivalent, and of similar origin. (See *BRAND*.) In Chaucer (see *BAR*) we find "harness *barred* and plated," "a *semit barred* all of silk." Upon this past tense, *barred*, *bard*, the *v.* To *bard* may have been formed. In Holland's *Amianus*, *limbs ferreis cincti*, is rendered "*bard* about with guards of steele." Fr. *Bard-er*; D. *-eren*; phalerare, phaleris ornare.—*Kilken*.

**BARE, v. ad.** To strip off; to denude; to  
-LY. make or cause to be naked; to  
-NESS. uncover; to make manifest;  
-FACED. to bring to light; to expose;  
-FACED-LY. to divest; to strip of ornament,  
-NESS. concealment, protection.

# BAR

*Bare, ad.* (of clothing), naked; (of flesh,) lean.

*Bare-faced* is used met.—Uncovered, unmasked, undisguised; cona.—Daring, audacious, impudent, shameless.

A. S. *Abarian*; Go. *Bairhtjan*; Ger. *Barren*; D. *Baeren*, denudare, ostendere. De-

**BARGAIN, v. s.** To *bargain*, is to make  
-ING. a confirmed, strengthened, agree-  
-ER. ment. After two persons have  
agreed upon a subject, it is usual to conclude with asking, Is it a *bargain*? Is it confirmed?—*Tooke*.

A *bargain* is—An agreement, a contract, confirmed, or strengthened, ratified, or assured.

"That every *bargaine* made by the said marchants, &c. shal be firme & stable, so that none of both the marchants shall shrinke or giue backe from the *bargaine* after that the earnest penie be once giuen and taken betweene the principal *bargayners*."—*Hackluyt*. See To *BAR*.

Fr. *Barguigner*; Go. *Bairgan*; A. S. *Beorgan*, *birgan*, *byrgan*, custodire, servare.

**BARGAIN, s.** An armed fight or battle; a battle in which both parties are on their guard, well defended, protected, and secured.

**BARGE, s.** A *barge* is a strong boat  
-ER. (*Tooke*);—usually, a large, robbery  
-MAN. boat, for the conveyance of passengers or goods. See To *BAR*.

D. *Bargle*. In- (em-)

**BARK, v. s.** The *bark* of a tree is its  
-ER. defence; that by which the tree is  
-LESS. defended from the weather, &c.—  
-Y. *Tooke*.

To *bark* is used both for—to cover as with *bark*, and to strip off the *bark*. See *BAR*.

Ger. *Bork*; Dan. & Sw. *Bark*. Dis- Un-

**BARK, v. s. -ER.** The *bark* of a dog is that by which we are defended by that animal.—*Tooke*. Om. -ING.

To *bark* is to make a noise in our defence; also, in anger, in quarrel. See *BAR*.

**BARK, s. -MEN.** A *bark* is a stout vessel.—*Tooke*. See *BAR-TON* in *v. Ten*.

D. *Barcke*; Ger. & Sw. *Bark*; Dan. *Barke*; Fr. *Barque*; It. & Sp. *Barca*. Dis- Em- Un-

**BARLEY, s.** A kind of grain or corn. See *BEER*.

Go. *Bartzeinans hlaibans smf*, five barley loaves A. S. *Bere*; but the meaning is not apparent. It is used with some few words in composition, as *barlibreake*, *barleycake*, &c. *barley* *eng* *o*

**BARM,\* s.** The bosom.—*Chaucer*.

Go. *Barm*; A. S. *Barm*, *bearm*. Go. "In *barm* Ialsius; A. S. On thas *Hælandes bearm*;" In the bosom of Jesus. Dan. Ger. & Sw. *Barm*; sinus, gremium. Wach. refers to Ger. *Barmen*, fovere, to cherish, to foster.

**BARM, s. -Y.** The froth of *barm* riseth from ales or beers.—*Holland*. *Plinie*.

Ger. *Berm*; Sw. *Berma*. Wach. thinks from *Baren*, to raise.

*barm* - from *beurharn* or *her covering*. Verstegan 61.



**BARN, s. s. -FUL.** A *barra* ('*bar-en*, *bar'n*) is—A covered inclosure, in which grain, &c. is protected or defended from the weather, from depredation, &c.—*Tooke*. See **TO BAR**.  
Go. *Barren*, to defend, to protect. Jun. traces it thus: *Bare en*, (*en*, locus,) *barren*, *barra*, *barrenum*.

**BARN, BAIRNE, or BEARN.** A child *baren*, or *bern*. Still in common usage.

A. S. *Barn*; Dan. Sw. & Ger. *Barn*. In Dan. *Barn-dan* is infancy. The past p. of *Barn* is A. S. *Bearan*, to bear.

**BARNACLES, or BERNACLES,\* s.** *Bernacle* is the common name of the shell *Lepas anatifera*. There are also *Bernacle* geese—"Birds that, about two hundred years ago, were believed to be generated out of wood, or rather a species of shell that often adheres to the bottoms of ships, or fragments of them, and were called Tree Geese."—*Pennant*. And see *Men*. in voce *Bernacle*.—*Drayton*. *Brown*.

**BARO-METER, s. -TRICAL.** An instrument to measure weight—(the weight of the air.) Used met.

Gr. *Bapov*, weight, heaviness; and *μετρος*, a measure.

**BARON, s.** A *baron*,—an armed, defence-ful or powerful man. Now, a mere title. See **TO BAR**.

-AGE. Fr. & Sp. *Bar-on*; It. *-one*. Etymologists

-EST. have written very unsatisfactorily about this word. *Tooke* derives it from the

-ICAL. Go. *Barig-en*, to arm, to defend, to

-Y. strengthen. See *Spel*. and *Foss*.

**BARO-SCOPICAL, ad.** Boyle seems to use *Baroscope*, as if the instrument were the same as a *barometer*, (*Works*, vol. iii. p. 219 et al.)

**BARRACK, s.** A strong building, (sc. compared with tents.) See **BARRICADO**.

Fr. *Bar-aque*; It. *-acca*; Sp. *-raca*. This word is not found in our early lexicographers. Perhaps from *Bar-ricado*, *-rique*, *barrack*.

**BARRATOR, s. -TRY.** "Common *barrettry* is the offence of frequently exciting and stirring up suits and quarrels between his majesty's subjects, either at law or otherwise."—*Blackstone*. See **BARTER**.

Fr. *Bar-at*, *-ater*; It. *-rare*, *-atar*; Sp. *-atar*, to cheat;—A Cimbrico *Barattan*, battle, fight, strife, contention, which word is now used apud Gothobulst. But from Dan. Norm. *Baret*, our lawyers have *Barreller*, *barrettry*.—*Hickes*. Sk. thinks, a *barrettor* is one who harasses the bar or court with importunate litigations. See *Jamieson*.

**BARREL, s. s.** A stout, strong vessel. App. also to—The hollow of a gun; of the ear, &c.

Fr. & Sp. *Bar-ril*; It. *-rile*. Jun. says, perhaps from *Barra*, *repagulum*, (see **TO BAR**.) because liquids are held or contained in a cask, quasi in *quodam repagulo*; as if under *bar*, in security.

**BARREN, ad.** *Barren*, i. e. *barr-ed*, -LY. stopt, shut, strongly closed up, -NESS. which cannot be opened, from which can be no fruit nor issue.—*Tooke*.

Sterile, fruitless; (met.) dull, stupid, uninventive, unproductive. See **TO BAR**.

Fr. *Bréhaigne*.—See *Men*. Em-Over-

**BARRICADE, v. s.** To *bar*, to stop up, -CADO, v. s. to block up, to fortify, to ob-

-ER. struct.  
*Barriers*,—raised to secure, or enclose securely, a place for manly games or exercises; also app. to the games themselves. See **TO BAR**.

Fr. *Bar-ricade*, *-rière*; It. *-ricata*, *-riera*; Sp. *-ricada*, *-rera*. All probably from the v. *To bar*. Un-

**BARRISTER, s.** App. to—One who takes his station, stays, remains or continues at the *bar*; sc. to plead causes, &c.

Law L. *Barrasterius*, *repagularis*, *causidicus*.—*Spel*. Perhaps from Fr. *Barreau*, (*Barr*, and *ester*, to stay, remain, or continue.)

**BARROW, s.** A small carriage, borne along (by hand).

A. S. *Berewe*; Dan. *Baare*; Sw. *Bær*; Fr. *Berrolle*, (qd. *rouelle*, *rote*, Mins.) from the v. *To bear*.—*Sk*.

**BARROW, s.** A boar hog made a *barren* hog.—*Mins*.

**BARROW.** See **BURROW**.

**BARTER, v. s.** *Barter*, s. is app. to—An -ER. exchange of goods or wares for goods -Y. or wares; as distinguished from an exchange of goods for money, or buying and selling.

Fr. *Bar-ater*; It. *-rattare*; Sp. *-atar*. The Fr. *Barater* (Cot. says) is, to cheat, cozen, beguile, deceive, lye, cog, foist in bargaining; also, to truck, scourse (see *Scorsz*), barter, exchange. It is to the latter application that the word *barter* has been long confined.

**BASE, s. v. -LESS.** The bottom, the foundation, the pedestal. Evelyn calls it, the sustent, prop or foot of a thing, (On Architecture.) Om. -MENT. Fr. *Sou-basement*.

To *base*, to found, to fix, or establish (upon a foundation)—a v. not now uncommon.

Fr. *Bas*, *basse*, *basse*; It. *Base*, *basso*; Sp. *Bas*; L. *Basis*; Gr. *Basis*, (from *βασις*, to stand or go,) the foot; that upon which any thing stands, or rests, as the *base* of a pillar, tower, geometrical figure, &c. Sur-

**BASE, ad. v.** *Base*, the ad. — Despised, -LY. despicable, disgraced, disgraceful, -MENT. degraded, depressed, dejected, ab-

-NESS. ject:—vile, mean, worthless, lowered, low. And *To base* (not now used)—

To lower, to depress; "to *base* their pikes."—*North*.

In Shak., "To *base* my trespass," may be, to *base* it, (as Sk. writes,) to sound it clamorously. See **BAD**, **BAN**, **BAW**, **BAY**.

Ger. *Bas*, *infra*; Fr. *Bas*; It. *Basso*; Sp. *Baso*; from the Gr. *Bassos*, (see **BASE** and **BASIS**.) or Low L. *Bassus*, from the Gr. *Bathos*, deep. See *Men*. *Wach*. *Sk*. and *Jun*., who are not at all decided. The ad. *Base*, the vv. *Abase* and *Debase*, are usually explained as if their met. applications to that which is low and mean were deduced from *Base*, the lower part, the bottom, the *basis*, (qv.) *Tooke* refers them to the Eng. v. *To bay*, (which it should seem from Sk. was also written, *To base*,

or *bawse*.) in Fr. *Abbayer*; It. *Abbatere*; Gr. *Baiv*.—The L. *Baibari*, Gr. *Baiv*-*av*, Voss. thinks are formed from the sounds *Bau-bau*. The Fr. *Abbayer*, *aboyer*, *abayer*, *esbahir*, *abbaiser* or *abaissier*; It. *Baiare*, *abbaiare*, *abbasare*; the Old Eng. *Bawse*, *abaw*, *esbay*; the Old and Modern *Bay*, *abase*, *abash*, seem evidently to have the same origin and same meaning, and to differ only, in the respective languages, as to the manner of writing them, and in their consequential and metaphorical applications. *Abaw* is used by Chaucer, *Esbaied* by Sir T. Elyot; and *Bawse* is explained by Sk. (exclamare, furiose intonare,) to clamour aloud, to make a furious noise. To *bay*, as Fr. *Abayer*, is to bark at, to rail loudly at, to revile extremely (Cot.); and thus, to express loudly, hatred, dislike, detestation, abhorrence, contempt. A- De- Em- Un-

**BASE**, or **BASS**, (in Music,) *s.* **BASSOON**.

A *base* voice or sound is a low, deep, voice or sound, like the *baying* or *bawling* of a *ban-dog*. See **BASE**, *ante*. Om. -NESS.

**BASE**, (of a horse, man, &c.) *s.* App. to the caparisons of a horse, to an article of dress; to bed furniture; is so app. from its low situation—dropping, hanging down.

**BASE**, *v.* To bid *base*, to play at *bace*, to *bace*, may merely be—

To bid, call, or challenge to the ground (of contest); to win or maintain, by running or otherwise, the ground; to keep moving about upon one spot of ground. "Young heifers *base* by their dams."—Chapman.

Sk. says, To play or run at *bayze* or *bayes*. The latter mode of writing seems introduced to sanction his etymology from *Bayes* (laurus), with which he supposes the victor to have been crowned. *Bayze* is near akin to *Bawse*, (see **BASE**, *ante*.) and may have been app. to the game, from the clamorous shouting with which it is played; or, merely as above explained.

**BASENET**, *s.* Fr. "*Bassinets*, a little bowl, a small *bason*; also the scull, sleight helmet, or head-piece, worn in old times by the French men of arms."—Cot. See **BASIN**.

**BASH**, *v.* To abase, to cast down, to -FUL. depress, humble, to degrade or -FULLY. humiliate, to disgrace; to have -FULNESS. or cause feelings of humiliation, -MENT.\* disgrace, shame timidity. See To **ABASH**. Un-

\*Gower, *Printer to Hen. VIII.*

**BASILIC**, *s.* -AL. A vein so called; also app. gen.—Royal, kingly, superlative, (from *Basileus*, a king.)

**BASILISK**, *s.* A kind of serpent, so called, either because it hath on its head something white like a diadem, or because all other kinds of serpents flee from its superior strength.—See *Voss*. It is also a name given to a species of ordnance, perhaps from its destructive character.

"The serpent called a *basiliske* :—a white spot or starre it carrieth on the head, and setteth it out like a coronet or diadem."—Holland. *Plinie*.

Fr. *Basili-sc*; It. & Sp. -isco; L. *Basiliscus*; Gr. *Basili-skos*, from *Basili-skos*, royal.

**BASIN**, *s.* App. to—A vessel bowed, bellied, hollowed out;—earth, or any substance, so formed or shaped by surrounding masses. See **BASENET**.

Fr. *Bassin*; It. *Bacino*; Sp. -ta, -ta; Ger. *Becken*, which Wach. derives from *Bugen*, arcuare. (A. S. *Bugan*, flectere, curvare, arcuare.) Men. writes thus: *Fas, vasis, vasum, vacinum, bacinum, bacino*.

**BASIS**, *s.* That upon which we tread, stand, go; the bottom, the foundation. See **BASE**, *s.*

Gr. *Basis*, from *baivew*, to go.

**BASK**, *v.* To warm or heat in the rays of the sun; at the fire.

D. *Baeckeren in de sonne*, apricari, capture solem, percoqui in sole.—*Kilian*. Perhaps (says Sk.) from the *v.* To *bake*; A. S. *Bac-an*, whence, perhaps, *bac-e-lan*, and, by transposition, *bask*.

**BASKET**, *s.* App. to—Any thing interwoven with *rushes* and osiers, or other slight material, formed to hold or contain what may be placed in it.

L. *Bascanda*, taken by the Romans (Mart. 14. 99. Juv. 12. 46.) from the British *Basgard*. Jun. acknowledges, that if *bass*, as app. to *rushes*, were a British word, *basket* might be supposed to have been derived from it.

**BASS**,\* *s.* A kiss. See **BUSS**.

\*Chaucer. *Sir T. More*.

**BASS**, **BASSOCK**. See **BASKET**.

**BASSOON**. See **BASE**.

**BASS-RELIEF**, *s.* That which is low,—but raised from the surface; slightly raised.

Fr. *Bas-relief*; It. *Basso-relievo*, (*Bas*, low, and *relief*, from *relever*, to raise.)

**BASTARD**, *v. s. ad.* A *bastard* is one -IZE, *v. s.*\* begotten, and, in Eng. Law, -LY, *ad.* born, out of wedlock.

-Y. To *bastard*, is to declare *bastard*, or base-born.

*Bastard*, *ad.* is also app. to any thing not proceeding from a legitimate source; not genuine. *Bast* is not uncommon, without the term. *ard*, in very old writers.

\*Chapman. †Grafton.

Ger. & Fr. *Bast-ard*; D. -*ard*; It. & Sp. -*ardo*. From *Base*, low, mean, disgraceful; and perhaps A. S. *Ord*, source, origin, birth. But see *Hicks*, pt. II. p. 93; also *Men. Wach.* and *Kilian*.

**BASTE**, *v.* As the Fr. *Bastonner*,—to strike, -INADE, *v. s.* beat, bang, bethwack, (with a -INADO, *v. s.* cudgel.)—Cot. Om. -ING.

Sw. *Basa*, to cut, to strike; whence *Ihre* thinks the Eng. *Baste*; Fr. *Baston-ner*, -ade; It. -*are*, -*ato*; Sp. -*ada*.

**BASTE**, *v.* To *baste* meat, Sk. believes, is *baste*—to strike; because formerly it was the custom to rub the meat with a stick covered with fat; though now the liquid is dropped upon the meat from a distance.

North seems to intend—To give a taste or savour.—"He gave every one a piece of money to *baste* them with."

**BASTE**, *v.* To unite by slight con-texture.

*Besten*; *Fristis*, *Sicambis*, to sew or stitch together slightly.—*Kilian*. Inter-

1725 - 2nd year, 1st year, 1st year, 1st year

Fr. *Bast-illa*, -*ion*; Sp. *-ide*. From the Fr. *Bastir*, to build, qd. *sedificium bellicum*. But whence *Bastir*? Perhaps (says Sk.) from the Gr. and L. *Basis*, qd. *Bastiare*, i. e. to raise upon a basis or foundation.

Fr. Bat-tills; It. -aglia; Sp. -illa. From the  
A. B. Dealan, to beat, strike, fight. Em-

**BAVIN, s.** *Baven*,—the smaller trees, whose sole use is for the fire (Sk.);—perhaps, D. *Bauwen*; Ger. *Bawen*, ædificare, to build; because it is made of—  
The fragments of trees cut for buildings.

**BAW, v.** *Bawd*, is *bad*: the etymology **BAWD, v. s. ad.** and application support each other. *Bawde*, joyous, according to Tyrw. is riotously joyous. *Bawde*, dirty, foul, defiled, polluted. "Ye *baw*, quoth on:—Ye *bawse*, quoth a brewere," (see *P. Plouhman*,) i. e. Ye talk contemptibly, vilely, *badly*.

*Bawda, ad.* Mr. Tyrw. says, is joyous. Fr. *Baud-erie, -rie*, pimping, keeping a bawdy-house. *Bawdy, ad.* dirty.—*Bawdry*, Sk. thinks, is either from the Fr. *Bauds*, *bauderie*, bold, boldness, or from the Fr. *Broderie*, from *Broder*, q. *Border*, a fringe or edge. *Bald*, in *balderdash*, and *bawd*, in *ribaudry*, are probably the same word.

The Glossary to the reprint of *P. Plouhman* says, that *Baw* is still, in Lancashire, used as an interjection of contempt and abhorrence. Such usage is not confined to Lancashire; Dr. Jamieson tells us, that *Bawgh*, in Sc. means "not good." Mr. Moore, in his Suffolk Words, says, "*Bawda* is, to abuse grossly." *Baw*, *bawda*, *bawse*, appear to be the same word, used to express (loudly) contempt, abhorrence; feelings appropriate to that which we call *bad*, or (the *a* pronounced broad) *bawd*, which is formed from *bawgh* or *baw*, by the addition of the term. *ad.*—*bawgh-ed* or *baw-ed*. And it admits of conjecture, that this *baw* may be the root of the *v.* To *balk*, qd. to do any thing *bawdly*, *badly*, or, as the Scotch write, *bawchly*, not so well as hoped or expected; and thus, To disappoint, &c. See *Bauch*, *Bauchly*, *Bauchness*, in Jamieson; and To *BAY*, and *BASE*.

**BAWBLE, s. -ING, ad.** Any light, pretty, showy, trifle or toy.

"A *bawbling* vessel was he captaine of."—*Shak.*

Fr. *Babioles*; It. *Babbale*, *bavola*. Sk. suggests that it may be from *Babe*, It. *Babolo* (a dim. of his own formation), an infant; qd. an infant's, a child's plaything. Spel. voce *Baubella* (from *beau* and *belle*.)

**BAWDRICKS, s.** A belt, a girdle, a bracelet.

The Fr. *Baudrier*, to dress, curvy and colour the hides of kine, &c. is also explained by Cot. to signify,—to make belts or *bawdricks*; and *Baudrier* is derived by Men. through the medium of the Low L. *Baldringus*, from the L. *Baltens*. Du Cange accounts very diff. for *Baldringus*, *baldring*; he thinks it to be the ring or belt of a *bald* (bald) man.

**BAWL, v. -ER.** To clamour, to shout, to cry aloud.

Sk. applauds the conjecture of Mins. that *bawl* is from *Bawban*, the noise of dogs; others, from *Balare*, which Voss., after Festus, considers to be formed & sono vocis. It appears to be the dim. of *Bay*, *v.* *bayel* or *baw-el*, *bay'l*, *bawl*.

**BAWN, s.** appears to have been app. to—

Any habitation, dwelling, or edifice, whether constructed of stone, mud, earth, or other material.

Mr. Todd (Spenser's Works, vol. viii. p. 309) observes, that "*bawn* is evidently used by Spenser for an eminence." In the notes on Swift's Poem, "The grand question debated, whether Hamilton's *bawn* should be turned into a barrack or a malt-house," it is said, that "a *bawn* was a place near the house, inclosed with mud or stone walls, to keep the cattle from being stolen in the night;" and that Hamilton's *bawn* was "a large old house." In the Go. *Baw-an*, Ger. *Bawen*, is, habitare, construere sedem ubi habitas; and *bawain*, domicilium, occurs, Mark v. 3: "He had his dwelling among the tombs."

**BAWSE,\* s.** "*Bawses* made of seals' skins." The writer perhaps means *Buss*, (qv.)—\**Drake. World encompassed.*

**BAWSE.** See *BASE*.

**BAWSIN, s.** The *Badger*, (qv.) Perhaps *Bawse-en* (see *BAWSE* and *BAY*); and so called from the *bawing* or *baying* clamour with which it is hunted.

**BAY, s.** A *bay* is nothing else but a *bending* or curving of the shore.—*Sk.* For a similar reason the L. is *Sinus*.

*Bay-window*, because it is builded in manner of a *bay* or road for ships.—*Mins.* It is a *bow-window*.

Whether app. to any recess of the sea-shore, or in buildings, in barns or windows, it always means one and the same thing; viz. bended or curved.—See *Tooke*.

From the A. S. *Bugan*, *bygan*, to *bow* or bend. Em- Un-

**BAY, s.** "The *bales* or berries (*baccæ*) that it (the roiall laurell) beareth."—*Holland. Plinie.*

*Bay* is app. to a crown of garland, bestowed on warlike or literary merit; to the merit itself.

It may be derived (says Sk.) from the Fr. *Baye*, a berry; and Fr. *Baye*, evidently from the L. *Bacca*.

**BAY, ad.** *Bay, ad.* is app. to a shade of -ARD. colour between red and brown.

-ARDLY. *Bay-ard*,—a horse, so called from its colour; a favourite colour: hence, a favoured, pampered, horse: bold and fervent: also app. met. to men bold, self-willed, headstrong, blind.

Fr. *Baye*; It. *Bato*; Sp. *Bayo* & *Vayo*; D. *Bacy*; L. *Badius*; Gr. *Bac* or *Bacon*, the branch of the palm; so called, *κατα το βία τιλλεσθαι*, because it cannot be easily torn away.—See *Voss.* and *Men.*

**BAY, v. s. -ING.** To bark at; to bark continually, loudly.

To keep or stand at *bay*; (sc.) to face the *baying* or *barking* dogs. The *s.* is app. to—

The noise of a dog, part. his repeated bark when his prey ceases to, or cannot, fly, and faces him; when that which angers him keeps before him. See *BAD*, *BAWD*; *BAN*, *BASE*.

Fr. *Ab-boyer*; It. *-baiare*; L. *Baubari*; Gr. *Baociv*, *βαυζειν*. Sk. has various conjectures for the origin of this word. *Bawse*, or *Bawse* (in Sk.) was undoubtedly the same word.

**BAYONET, v. s.** Cot. says—A kind of small flat pocket dagger, furnished with knives; or, a great knife to hang at the girdle, like a dagger.

Fr. *Bayon-ette*; Sp. *-eta*, a new invented weapon, being a short dagger fixed at the end of a musket; so called, because the first *bayonets* were made at *Bayonne*, in France.—*Delpino*.

**BAZAAR, s.** App. to—A number of shops or stalls under the same roof.

From Pers. and signifying *Marché*, merchandise.

Derivation derives bawd from latter p 333

**BE, v. -ma.** To feel, or cause to feel; to have, or cause to have, feelings or sensations; to live, or have life; to exist, or have existence.

The usage of *Be, ben, been*, was very indiscriminate in our old writers.

In A. S. as in Eng. the words to which *be* is pref. are used also in their simple form as verbs:—*Begyrdan*, to begird; *gyrdan*, to gird; *bethencan*, to bethink; *thencan*, to think. In Eng. this prefix *be* still appears in many instances to give emphasis to the application of the simple term; as, to *bedeak*, to *depraise*, to *besmear*. And part. when derision or contempt is intended; as, *beduddled*, in Bp. Taylor; *becurl*, in Search; *benuffle*, &c. in Sterne; *bepress*, in Mallett; *bescutcheon*, *betagged*, in Churchill; *betailed*, in Goldsmith, &c. *Be*, or, dropping the *e*, *b*, very easily unites, as its cognates (*p, f, v,*) also do, with a succeeding liquid, *l* or *r*; as *be-lock*, *black*; *be-ribs*, *bribs*. See **AM, ARE.**

*Sana. Bha*; *Pers. Buden*; *Russ. Bu-#*; *Sax. Bron*, come, *Beri* (Lye); *esse*, to be (Som). *Sax. Ic bin*; *D. Is ben*; *Ger. Ich bin*, I be. The etymologists do not attempt to settle the meaning of this word. See **B**, and also **A, As. In- Un-**

**BE, pref.** See, in each instance,—for the etymology, and, where no explanation, for that also,—the word to which *Be* is pref.

**BEACH, s.** App. by Hackluyt to the -ED. pebble stones that lie between the -Y. water's edge and the main land.

Not found in our early lexicographers. Perhaps *Beag*, (from *Bigan* vel *Bagan*, to bend, to wreath,) whatever girds or surrounds.

**BEACON, s. v.** A beacon is—Any thing -ED. so placed that it may be *ken'd*, seen, -AGE. or distinguished, —intended as a sign, notice, or warning.

A. S. *Beacra*, *beacra*, a token or sign. *Beacra*, to nodde unto, to *becken*, to signify.—Som. *Beacon*, Sk. thinks, may be from the A. S. *Be* and *ceanna*, to ken, to see. In G. Douglas, "Dat clarum e puppi signum," is rendered "Furth of his estechip ane batin gart he stent."

**BEAD, s.** *Bead* (says Tooke), in the A. S. -ROLL. *Beade*, oratio, something *prayed*, -S-MAN. —because one was dropped down -WOMAN. a string every time a prayer was -BIDDING. said, and thereby marked upon the string the number of times prayed. *Spheralis precatória*.—Sk.

It is the *past p.* of *Biddan*, *orare*, to bid, to invite, to solicit, to request, to pray. See **BID.**

**BEADLE, s.** A messenger, a servitor; -DELEY. a bearer of messages, orders, -BLESHP. warrants; an officer to execute certain orders, mandates, &c.

*Bedellus* in Du Cange. Sp. *Bed-el*; Ger. *-elte*; A. S. *Bydel*, *bedel* (*bard-del*), from *Bidden*, *beaden*, to bid, to tell, to order; because (Jun.) he proclaims and executes the will of the superior powers. See *Bedeen*, *Bedeen*, and *Bidello*, in Men.

**BEAGLE, s.** A dog, so called, perhaps (Sk.) from Fr. *Bugler*, to bellow; from their deep and sonorous bark (or bay).

Fr. *Bigles*, of which Men. offers no etymology. Sk. also suggests, that both the Eng. and Fr. words may be derived from It. *Piccolo*, (from L. *Pauculus*,) *qd. cani piccoli*, smaller dogs; for such *beagles* are, when compared with other dogs of the chase. It is perhaps *Bay-ell*, a dim. of *Bay*, to bark: the *y* changed into the guttural *g*.

**BEAK, s.** The *beak* is that which *picketh* -ED. or *pecketh*: also app. to any thing -ER. shaped or placed prominently, like the *beak* of a bird.

A *beaker* (Sk.) may be—a *beaked* cup, such as perhaps were formerly in use.

Fr. *Bec*; It. *Becco*; Sp. *Pico*; D. *Beck*. Fr. *Bec-quer*; It. *-care*, to peck; A. S. *Pycan*; Ger. *Picken*, to pick or peck. Ger. *Becker*, D. *Becker*, Voss. derives from L. *Bacur*, explained by Festus to be *vas vinarium*; and this *Bacur* or *Baccar* perhaps from *Bacchus*. Men. derives It. *Bicchieri* from Gr. *Bakor*, *vas sive urna habens ansas*. —Hesych. See also *Wach. Beccus*,—Antonius Primus: *Cui Tolosæ nato cognomen in pueritia Becco fuerat; id valet gallinæ rostrum*.—Suet. in *Vitellio*.

**BEAM, s. -Y.** The *beams* or rafters of a house sustain the whole building; the *beam* of a balance sustains the scales appended to each end.

Also app. to—The horn or antler of a stag. "The *beamy* stag."—Dryden.

A. S. *Beam*, Matt. vii; D. *Boom*. "In A. S. (Jun.) *Beam* est *arbor*; from Go. *Bagns*, the true etymology of which I have still to seek." Wach. suggests, that Go. *Bagns* may be immediately from Icel. *Byggja*; and A. S. *Beam*, from Ger. *Bauen*, to build.

**BEAM, v. s.** A ray of light emitted from -LESS. an enlightened mass; an emission, -Y. an effusion of light. Used met.

To *beam*,—to emit such rays; to emit, to effuse, to throw light, warmth; passion or strong feeling; to emit or shoot forth, to effuse, to kindle.

A. S. *Beamian*, radiare, to shine, to cast forth rays or *beams* of the sun.—Som. And this Sk. declares to be from the preceding *Beam*, because a ray or *beam* represents the figure of a *beam* drawn out in length. In-(en.)

**BEAN, s.** A kind of pulse.

Ger. *Bone*; D. *Boon*; Sw. *Barna*; A. S. *Beon*, *bien*. Jun. thinks, from Gr. *Βανον* vel *βανον*, the same with *βανον*, which Eustathius would believe to be so called *ωπα το κρεν αιμα*, because they produce blood.

**BEAR, v.** To carry, to support, to up- -ER. hold, to sustain, to undergo, to -ING. suffer, to endure. -ABLE.\* To carry, to stand firmly under or against; to resist, to repress, to urge, push or press,—upon or against.

To carry, or bring forward or forth, to produce; (*subaud.* fruit, children, &c.) See **BARN.**

To *bear* in hand, Mr. Steevens says, is "to delude with false promises." It is merely to carry along with us, to lead along, as suitors, dependents, expectants, believers.—\*Chillingworth.

Go. *Batran*; Sax. *Baran*, *beran*, *beoran*; Ger. *Bären*; D. *Beuren*; Sw. *Bära*, *bära*; ferre, portare, parere. Gr. *Φερ-ειν*. A-For-Mis-Over-Un-Up-



**BEAR, s.** May not this animal (and *Boar* also) derive its name from the -ISH. Old Eng. *v.* To *Bay*; It. *Baiare*? -WARD. —*Bay, bay-er, baer, bare, or bear.* See BRUTE and BOAR, and BEAGLE.

"I take the meaning (of the word *bear*) to be, that one who ensures a real value upon an imaginary thing, is said to sell a *bear*."—*Tatler*.

A. S. *Bera, bers*; Ger. *Bar*; D. *Baer*; Sw. *Biörn*; Dan. *Bær-er*. The northern etymologists abandon this word to Gr. *Beipor*, which they find in Hesychius interpreted, pilosum, villosum, (*ursus, quasi hirsutus, hirsutus, pilis horrens.*)

**BEARD, v. s.** To *beard* is to oppose face -ED. to face in a hostile or daring -LESS. manner.

Mr. Steevens observes, that, "in ancient language, to *head* a man, was to cut off his head, and to *beard* him signified to cut off his beard; a punishment which was frequently inflicted by giants on such unfortunate princes as fell into their hands."

A. S. *Beard*; D. *Baerd*; Dan. & Ger. *Bart*. Wach. thinks perhaps from Ger. *Barten*, A. S. *Brytan*, secare, dissecare, (which he finds so interpreted by Benson only) to cut, pare, or shave. Otherwise: from Ger. *Baren*, to shew, to manifest; because the beard shows or manifests, or is the sign of, manhood. Un-

**BEAST, s.** An animal,—opposed to man; -LY. distinguished from birds, fishes, -LINESS. insects.

-INGS. Fr. *Best-e*; It. & Sp. *-ia*; Ger. *Beeste*; -LIHOOD.\* Dan. *Bæst*; from the L. *Bestia*; perhaps so called, q. *Bæstikal*, from *βίαια*, to offer violence. See *Voss* and *Martinius*. Un-

**BEAT, v. s.** To hit, knock, strike or dash; -ER. to thresh, whether with sticks or -ING. fists, or any other thing: to impel or give impulse to.

To *beat down*,—to level, to depress, to lower, to subject, to subdue, to repel, to conquer.

To *beat into*, (met.)—to impress or imprint by repetition; to inculcate.

A. S. *Beatan*, *beolan*; Ger. *Bat-ten*; Fr. *-tre*; It. *-tore*; Sp. *-tir*; L. *Batuere*. Re- Un-

**BEATH, v.** "Beathing or bathing wood by the fire. Setting or straitening unseasoned wood by heat."—*Grose. Norf. and Suff.* A. S. *Bethian*, *bathian*, to bathe.

**BEATIFY, v.** To make, or cause to be, -IC. bliased or blessed; happy; to -IC-AL. bring into a state of happiness or felicity. -ALLY.

-ATION. From *Beo*, *beatius*, and *Jo. Beo*,

**BEATITUDE.** (*Voss*.) may be deduced from *Beas*, i. e. *Bas*. Thus, *Beo* will be *facio ut res eat, sive procedat*; I so act, that the matter may go on, or proceed; so. succeed, or go well.

**BEAU, s.** A *Beau* (*bellus homo*, of Mar-tial) is a good, smart, pretty, -SHIP. dresser; one who decks himself prettily, smartly, gaily, according to the fashion of the times. *Beaux*,—see BUCK.

From Fr. *Beau*, good. In G. Douglas, *Beu schyris*, is Good *sirs*. In Gower, *Beau* retreat, is a good retreat. See **BEAUPER**.

**BEAVER, s.** "The *Biever*, in Pontus, will bite down the trees growing by the river sides, as if they were cut with an axe."—*Holland. Plinie*.

A. S. *Befor*; D. *Bever*; Ger. *Biber*. A word (Wach.) common to most languages, and, by consent of all, from L. *Fiber*; because this animal inhabits the edges (*abrus*, from *βίαια*) of the water.

**BEAVER, ad. s.** Made of the skin of the animal, the *Beaver*.

**BEAVER, s.-ED.** *Basière*, or *Beaver*, is—That part of the helmet, which lets down to enable the wearer to drink; and is so exposed to catch the drops or dribblings. By Shak. and others it is diff. app.

Fr. *Basière*; It. *-a*; *Bacero*, from *Bava*.—*Men*. It. *Bav-a*; Fr. *-e*, are, foam, slaver. *Basière* (Cot.) is the bib, mocket or mocketer, to put before the bosom of a (slaving) child.

**BEAU-PEER, s.** A good companion, or friend.

From *Beau* and *peer*, *phere*, or *ferre*, (see **FERRE**), companion, associate.

**BEAUTY, v. s.** *Beauty* is a term of -Eous. most extensive application.

-Eously. 1. To those qualities or ob- -Eousness. jects, which are agreeable or -IPUL. pleasing to the senses, part. to -IPULLY. the eye and ear; as colour, -IPULNESS. form and motion; and the va- -IFY, s. rious combinations of them:— -IFIER. to sounds, and their combina- -IFYING. tions.

-ILESS.\* 2. To the intellectual and moral qualities of man; and to the productions of the human mind.—*Hammond*.

Fr. *Beauté*, *beau*; It. *Belle*; L. *Bellus*, from *Benulus*, from the ancient *Benus*, i. e. *Benus*; itself of uncertain etymology. Un-

**BE-BATHE.\*** A. S. *Bebathod*, lotus, washed, bathed.—*Som.* \**Hackluyt*.

**BE-BLAST.**—*Gascoigne*.

**BE-BLED,\* pt.** Covered with blood.

-BLOODED.† *Chaucer. Gower. Fairfax.* -BLOODIED.‡ *Stow. †Vives. ‡North.*

**BE-BLIND.**—*Gascoigne*.

**BE-BLISTER.**—*Gascoigne*.

**BE-BLOT.**—*Chaucer. North.*

**BE-BLUBBER.**—*North.*

**BE-CALL, v.** In *Morte Arthur*, *By-calle*, which Ellis explains,—accuse.

D. *Be-kallen*, alloqui, colloqui.

**BE-CALM, v. -ING.** To *becalm*, is to make or cause to be calm. And calm, as the Fr. *Calme*, is—Still, quiet, peaceable, fair, gentle, unmoved, without storm, without surges.—*Cot.*

**BE-CAUSE, co.** Written *Bicas*, *bicause*, *bicause*, (*be* and *cause*.) *Cause* being; there being *cause*; "because of his sycknesse," his sickness being the cause. "Because we earn before we eat," we earn before we eat being the cause why—our food is so very sweet.

## B E D

**BE-CHANCE**, *v.*\* *ad.*† To befall, to happen.—*Shak.* †*Vives. Grafton.*

**BE-CHARM**, *v.*—*Beau. & F.*

**BECK**, *v. s.* Jun.—“*Beck, becken*, to nod —*ing.* to, to give a sign or signal. A. S. —*on*, *v. s.* *Beacen, beacen*, is a sign or signal. (See *BRACON.*) A. S. *Becnian*, is—

“To nod to: to show, point out, or indicate by a nod.” Also by a similar motion of the hand or finger.

**BE-CLAP**,\* *v.* To seize hold of quickly, to catch.—*Chaucer.*

**BE-CLAWE**, *v.*—*Holland.*

**BE-CLEPE**,\* *v.* To cry out, to call, to name.—*Gower.*

**BE-CLIP**,\* *v.* A. S. *Be-clippan*, amplexi, to embrace or clip.  
\**Wiclif. Gower. Fabyan.*

**BE-CLOUD**, *v.*—*Ph. Fletcher.*

**BE-COME**, *v.* To come together, (*sc.* to —*ing*, *s. ad.* the same place, with the same —*ing-ly.* design, at the same time,) —*ness.* to convene, to concur; and, *cons.*—

To be convenient or concurrent; to be fit, decent, appropriate, suitable; and, further, graceful, ornamental.

A. S. *Cuman*; D. *Kom-en*; Ger. —*men*; Sw. —*ma.* A. S. *Becuman*, ingredi, occurrere, pervenire, supervenire, to go, or enter in, to meet with, to come or attain to, to come upon suddenly;—(Som. who might have included—convenire.)—“*Ær hi to samne becomen*,” Antequam convenirent; *Πῶς ἡ συνέλευσις αὐτοῦ*, (Matt. i. 18.) The Ger. *Beyumen* (from the Ge. & A. S. *Cuman*, to come) and the Eng. *Become*, like the Gr. *Συνερχομαι*, and the L. *Convenire*, signify—as above explained, *Dis. Mis. Un-*

**BE-CURL**, *v.*—*Search.*

**BED**, *v. s.* To bed, is to strew, to spread, —*ding.* to lay out or beat or tread down, —*stead.* smoothly or flatly, to flatten down, —*ward.* to level; and also, to put into bed, to go to bed with. See *PATH.*

*Bed* is much used pref. to other words; as *bed-chamber*, —*clothes*, —*fellow*, —*fere*, &c. &c.

*Bed-stead*,—the *stead* or stand for a *bed*.

A. S. *Beddian*; Ger. *Bedden* or *Betten*, sternere. “*Bed*, i. e. stratum, is the *past p.* of this *v.*; therefore we speak of a garden *bed*, a *bed* of gravel, &c. In the A. S. *Bedde* is sometimes used for a table.” —*Tooke.* *Bedde* is used in A. S. for a table, in Mark iv. 21. *Em. Un-*

**BE-DABBLED**, *pt.*—*Shak.*

**BE-DAFF**,\* *v.* To deafen, deaden, *sc.* the wits; to befool.

\**Chaucer. Gascoigne. North.*

**BE-DAGGLE**, *v.*—*Woodroephe.*

**BE-DARK**, *v.*—*Gower.*

**BE-DASH**, *v.*—*Goldyng. Drayton.*

## B E D

**BE-DAUB**, *v.*—*Common.*

**BE-DAW**,\* *v.* To awake. “No day them *bedaweth*,” i. e. awaketh; they being always awake: on the watch.—*Gower.* See *ADAW.*

**BE-DEADED**,\* *pt.* Killed, destroyed, bereaved of life.—*Cudworth.*

**BE-DECK**, *v.* To cover, to array, to dress. Dan. *Bedækken.*

**BE-DEVIL**, *v.*—*Moore. Sterne.*

**BE-DEW**, *v.* —*r.*\* To wet, to moisten, (to bedaggle, *qv.*)—*Brewer.*

**BE-DIGHT**,\* *pt.* Bedecked, (*qv.*)  
\**Common in our old poets.* —*ED. Milton.*

**BE-DIM**,\* *v.* To dull, to darken, or make dim.—*Shak.*

**BE-DIRTY**,\* *v.* To dirty, or daub; to cover, smear, or stain with mud or filth; to pollute.—*Bp. Taylor.*

**BE-DIZEN**,\* *v.* To dress too much, awkwardly, improperly.  
\**Langhorne. Whitehead.*

**BEDLAM**, *s. ad.* —*ITE.* *Bethlehem, Bethlem, Bedlam.* The hospital of St. Mary *Bethlem*, bestowed in 1545 upon the city of London, who appropriated it to the reception of *lunatics.*

A *Bedlamite*,—a lunatic; a madman.

**BE-DOLVEN**,\* *s.* A. S. *Be-delfan, bedolfen.* Dug.—*Chaucer.*

**BE-DOTE**,\* *v.* To befool, to mock, to delude.—*Chaucer.*

**BE-DOWL**,\* *v.* *Bedowld* seems here used as if *dowl* meant down: “Time yet hannot *bedowld* thy chin.”—*Browne.*

**BE-DRAGGLED**, *pt.*—*Swift.*

**BE-DRAWE**, *v.*—*Gower.*

**BE-DREINTE**,\* *pt.* A. S. *Bedrencean, Drecean.* To drench. “With teares all *bedreinte*.”—*Chaucer.*

**BE-DRIBBLE**,\* *v.* To drip or drop, slowly, in small quantities.—*Bp. Hall.*

**BED-RID**, *ad.* A. S. *Bedreda.* One so weak through sickness or old age, that he cannot rise from his bed. *Bedred.*—*Som.* In Ger. *Beddriese*,—a man fixed to his bed by continued sickness: *Riese* from *Riesen*, cadere.—*Wach.*

**BE-DROPT**, *pt.*—*Gower to Pope.*

**BE-DUCKED**, *pt.*—*Spenser.*

**BE-DUNG**, *v.*—*Bp. Hall.*

**BE-DWARF**,\* *v.* To be of small size, low stature; to stint the growth.—*Donne.*

**BE-DYE**,\* *v.* To stain, to colour, to dip or steep.—*Spenser. Mir. for Mag.*



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**BEE, s.** So called, because these animals  
-HIVE. dwell together under one govern-  
-MASTER. ment, and *build* their dwelling  
with great skill and industry.—*Wach.*

A. S. *Beo*; D. *Bie* or *Bye*; Ger. *Bien*; Sw. *Bi*;  
Dan. *Bie*, apls. *Wach.* from A. S. *Bgan*, habitare,  
sedificare, to dwell, to build a dwelling-place.  
Their nest is in Sc. called a *Bike*.

**BEECH, s.** A. S. *Boc*, *bece*; D. *Bueche*;  
-EN. Ger. *Buche*; Sw. *Bok*; Dan. *Bog*.  
-Y. There are not a few (says *Ihre*) who  
derive the northern word from the Gr.  
*Φηγος*, and L. *Fagus*, *f* being changed into  
*b*, as in a hundred instances: *Φηγος*, so  
called *απο του φαγειν*, to eat, because the  
mast-bearing tree supplied men with *food*  
in the earliest ages. (Q. *Be-ec*,—see OAK.)

**BEEF, s. ad.** App. to—The flesh of kine:  
formerly to the animal, as the plural, *Beeves*,  
still is.

Fr. *Bœuf*; from the L. *Bos*, *bovis*; the Gr.  
*Bovs*, from *βοειν*, (*βοσκειν*) to feed.

**BEEF-EATER.** See **BUFFET, s.**

**BEEMOL, s.** Low L. *Bemollis*, i. e. *B*,  
*mollis*, or *B* soft. Called by Bacon a half-  
note.

**BEER, s.** Ger. & D. *Bier*. In A. S. *Bere*  
is *barley*. Goldast thinks, a *pyris*; *beer*  
being first made of *pears*. Voss. from the  
L. *Bibere*, *biber*, and (extrito *b*) *bier*. Som.  
from Heb. *Bar*, frumentum. Noel (cited  
by Som.) says *Beor* is metheglin, or a kind  
of drink made with honey, whence it hath  
the name of *Bee*. *Wach.* quotes Luke i. 15,  
“And he ne drineth win ne *beor* ;” whence  
he infers that *beer* was made of any grain,  
or from honey or *pears*, &c.; and supposes  
the Welsh *Berwy*, coquere, to be the parent  
of the word. *Single beer* and *double beer*  
seem app. to beers of different strength.

**BEEBLE, v. s.** *Beetle*, a mallet, (Sk. &  
-BROWS. Jun.) perhaps from the *v.* To  
-BROWED. *beat*; that which beateth, smiteth,  
-HEADED. or with which we beat or smite.  
A three-man *beetle* was one so heavy, that  
it required three men to manage it.—*Nares*.  
*Beetle-headed*, as thick as a *beetle*. *Beetle*,  
the insect, Sk. also supposes to be from the  
same *v.* To *beat*; because in their evening  
flight, they *beat* against us. *Beetle-brow*, is  
a brow overhanging like that of a *beetle*.  
Hence, Mr. Malone thinks Shak. coined  
the *v.* To *beetle*, to hang over.

**BE-FALL, v.** To fall, to happen, to be-  
come, to come to pass.

A. S. *Befeallan*; D. *Bevalten*. Mis-

**BE-FIGHT,\* v.** To combat, to contend,  
to battle.—*Surrey*.

**BE-FIT, v.** To adapt, to suit, to become.  
Un-

**BE-FLAINE,\* i. e.** Flayed.—*Gower*.

**BE-FOAM, v.**—*Dryden*. *Eusden*.

**BE-FOOL, v.** To be, or cause to be, a  
fool, or foolish; to delude into folly or  
error; to infatuate. Un-

**BE-FORE, pr.** The imperative *Be*, and  
-HAND. the *s. Fare*. Written *Bifore*, *by-*  
-TIME. *fore*, *before*.

Anterior or prior to, in space or time;  
in front or presence of; in preference to.

**BE-FORTUNE, v.** To happen, to betide,  
to bechance, to fall to the lot of.

**BE-FRECKLE,\* v.** To freck; to spot,  
or colour with various spots.—*Drayton*.

**BE-FRIEND, v.** To act as a friend or  
well-wisher to. To benefit, to aid, to serve.

**BE-FRIDGE, v.**—*Pope*.

**BEG, v.** To ask, to crave, petition, solicit,  
-GAR, *v. s. ad.* or entreat for.

-GING. To *beggar* is to bring or re-

-GAR-Y. duce to the state of meanness,

-ING. wretchedness, or poverty of

-LY, *ad. av.* one who asks, craves, peti-

-LINESS. tions, &c.

Some (Jun.) think *Beg* derived from the Ger.  
*Begeren*; D. *Begheeren*, cupere, appetere. *Beg*  
and *Beggar*, vel qd. *Beggar*, because *beggers* carry  
with them *bags*, into which they put the victuals  
or money that may be given to them. Out-

**BE-GALL, v.** To gall, to fret, to chafe,  
to rub sore.

**BE-GAWED,\* pt.** Bedecked with *gaudy*  
things, with any fine, showy, *gay* things.

\**North*.

**BE-GAY,\* v.** To make gay; to begawd,  
(qv.)—*Beau*.

**BE-GET, v.** To gain, to acquire, to reach,  
-T-ER. to attain, to obtain, to procure, to  
-ING. produce, to generate.

A. S. *Begettan*, *Gettan*. Mis- Un-

**BE-GILT, pt.**—*B. Jonson*.

**BE-GIN, v. s.** To take the first step, to  
-N-ER. make the first motion, to do  
-ING. the first act, to enter upon, to  
-INGLESS. commence.

A. S. *Aginnan*, *beginnan*, *ginnan*, incipere, in-  
choare, aggredi, instituere; Ger. *Beginnen*, *gin-*  
*nen*; D. *Beghin-nen*, *ghin-nen*; Sw. *Begynna*. The  
A. S. *Beginnan*, Jun. thinks is evidently composed  
of *be* and *ginnan*, *gan*, or *gen*; to go. And *Ihre*  
observes in confirmation, that the L. *Initium* is  
formed from *inire*, *initum*, and app. to the first  
motion towards any act, purpose, or design.

**BE-GIRT, v.** -ED. A. S. *Be-gierdan*,  
-gyrdan, to girt, surround, close in round  
about.

**BE-GNAW,\* v.** A. S. *Begnagan*, rodere,  
corrodere; to eat into; corrode.—*Shak*.

**BE-GODDED,\* pt.** Endowed as gods,  
with the attributes of gods.—*South*.

**BE-GONE, pt.** Gone far; sunk deep;  
(sc. in woe or weal.) Also the imperative  
*Be*, and the past *p. Gone*; *Be* it, that you  
are gone: Get you gone; *Ga*.

**BE-GORED**, *pt.* Covered with *gore*, or slimy, clotted blood.

**BE-GRACED**,\* *pt.* -**LORDED**.\* Endowed with the rank—treated, addressed, as possessing the rank or title—of *Grace* or *Lord*.  
\**Hollinshed*.

**BE-GRAVE**,\* *v.* To carve or cut out, to dig, to excavate.—\**Gower*.

**BE-GREY**,\* *s.* is used in an Eclogue addressed to W. Browne, as if equivalent to *Mai-gré*, (*qv.*) No other instance has occurred.—\**Davies*.

**BE-GRIPE**, *s.*—*Common*.

**BE-GRIPE**, *v.* To grasp, to hold tight. As used by *Gower*, simply—To surround.  
A. S. *Be-grip-an*; Dan. *Be-griber*.

**BE-GROWN**,\* *pt.* Covered over by the growth of any thing; any thing grown, sprung or sprouted up.—\**Gower*. *Phaer*.

**BE-GRUDGE**,\* *s.* A very old, and in speech a very common word.  
\**P. Ploukman*.

**BE-GUILE**, *v.* To wile; to deceive, to delude, to cheat, to ensnare.  
-**ER**.  
-**GUILTY**,\* *s.* \**Bp. Sanderson*. Un-

**BE-HALF**, *s.* The part or share, or sake—of any one.

**BE-HANG**, *v.*—*Chaucer*. *Gower*. *Fabyan*.

**BE-HAPPEN**, *v.*—*Spenser*.

**BE-HATED**,\* *i. e.* Hated; detested.  
\**Chaucer*. *Berners*.

**BE-HAVE**, *v.* To have, to hold, to bear, to conduct or manage. Mis-  
-**FOUR**.

**BE-HEAD**, *v.* -**ING**. To head or behead, is to take off, cut off, strike off the head.

**BE-HEARD**, *pt.*—Not uncommon in our old ballads.

**BE-HEST**, *s.* That which is named, said, ordered (to be done); the declared will, order, mandate, promise. See **BEHET**.

**BE-HET**,\* *s.* *Behets*, to declare the will, -**HEURE**, *s.* in promise rather than command; -**HEURE**, *s.* to promise. *Be* or *bi-hete*, *be* -**HEURE**. or *be-hight* are constantly used in *Wiclif*, where the modern version uses, *to promise*. Mark xiv. 11, A. S. "And *be-hete* him *soch* to *syllanne*." *Wiclif*, "And *delighten* to give him money." *Behest* still remains in common use.

\**Behest* of the better testament: "praestantioris testamenti sponsor."—*Wiclif*. See *Behest*.—\**Common* in old authors.

**BE-HEW**,\* *v.* From the application (of *How*, *qv.*) to form, figure, shape, extended to the general aspect or appearance, to complexion and colour. "With gold *be-hew*," *i. e.* coloured, (*Tyrw.*)—\**Chaucer*.

**BE-HIND**, *pr.* -**HAND**. After; posterior in time or space.

**BE-HOLD**, *v.* To keep or hold, (sc. the eyes fixed upon any object,) to look, to observe, to consider.  
-**EN**.  
-**ENNESS**.\*  
-**ER**.  
-**ING**.  
-**INGNESS**.\* by *Gower* for bound, obliged; under bond, or obligation.

"A prince is *holdes*  
The laws of his land to *holdes*."—*Con. A. b. vii.*

"To hym in speciall  
Aboue all other I am most *holdes*."—*Id. b. viii.*  
\**Sidney*.

A. S. *Be-healdan*, -*haldan*, *Healdan*; D. *Be-houden*, *tenere*, *servare*, *observare*.

**BE-HOOVE**, or **BEHOVE**, *v. s.* Gen.—To  
-**HOOF**. be needful, necessary, useful,  
-**HOVEDLY**. serviceable, convenient, meet,  
-**HOVE-FUL**.\* fit.  
-**FULLY**.† \**Fabyan*. *Bp. Hall*. †*Spenser*.  
-**ABLE**.‡ †*Berners*. *Udal*. ‡*Chaucer*.  
-**LY**.§ *Gower*.

A. S. *Be-hefs*; Ger. -*huf*; D. -*hoef*; Sw. -*hof*.  
A. S. -*hofan*; Ger. -*hufen*; D. -*hoeven*. To need, to have need of. A. S. *Behofath*, oportet, interest, necesse est; it *behoovesth*, it is needful or necessary.—*Som.* Perhaps, a consequential usage of the *v.* To *behove*. It *behoveth*, *qd.* it *behaveth*; it *haveth*, *holdeth*, *oweth*, (See *Owz.*) "A kyng *behoveth*," *oweth*, *ought*. "It *behof*, or *behoved* (oportebat) Christ;" Christ *oweth*, *ought*; it was needful or necessary. Un-

**BE-HOWL**, *v.* In the old folio (*Shak.*) it is *Beholds*. Warburton and Farmer have established the reading, *Behowls*, in the modern editions.

**BE-JADE**,\* *v.* To weary, to tire; to dishearten.—\**Milton*.

**BE-JAPE**,\* *v.* To joke, mock, deride, delude.—\**Chaucer*. *Gower*.

**BE-JESUIT**, *v.*—*Milton*.

**BEILD**,\* *s.* *Beeld*, shelter.—*North. Gross*.  
A. S. *Be-hlidan*; to cover, to protect, to shelter.—\**Fairfax*.

**BE-KIST**, *pt.*—*B. Jonson*.

**BE-KNIT**,\* *v.* A. S. *Becnytte*, nexus, knit, bound, tied, (*Som.*)—\**Golding*.

**BE-KNOW**,\* *v.* To ken, to see; to recognise, to acknowledge.  
\**Chaucer*. *Berners*.

**BE-LABOUR**, *v.* To work hard, to work, to ply diligently, carefully, actively; to beat heavily.

**BE-LACED**,\* *pt.* Covered with lace.  
\**F. Beau*.

**BEL-AMY**,\* *s.* -**AMOUR**.† Fr. *Bel amy*, *Bel amour*; bellus amicus; fair friend.  
\**Chaucer*. *Spenser*. †*Spenser*.

**BE-LATE**,\* *v.* -**EDNESS**.† To defer, to delay, to linger, to tarry, to come behind or too late.—\**Davenant*. \*†*Milton*.

**BE-LAW-GIVE**, *v.* *Be*, *law*, and *give*.  
A compound of *Milton's*. To give law to.

**BE-LAY, v.** To *lay*, sc. in wait, upon the watch, in ambush, in blockade, for an opportunity to assault or attack. See **BE-LEAGUE**.

D. *Be-laeghen*, *-legghen*. Som. says *Belawan*, *prodere*, to *belay*, to *betray*, *betray*. Sk. adds, *insidiari*. But he further suggests, *be*, and *lay*, qd. *insidias objicere*. Similar to this is *way-lay*.

**BE-LAYED,\* pt.** Inlaid or overlaid; covered.—\**Spenser*.

**BELCH, v. s. -ING.** Perhaps to *belly*, (qv.) to swell out, as a bag full of wind, and, cons.—

To blow forth, to eject; to throw or drive forth; to expel.

*Belch* also appears to have been the name of some heavy windy liquor—swelling the body.

A. S. *Beal-can*, *-cetan*, *eructare*, *effundere*, to blow forth, to pour forth. G. Douglas, in the passage cited from Phaer and Addison, uses "*Bokkis forth*." P. Plouhman writes, "*Bolks*." Bp. Hall and Beau., "*Belking*." Phaer uses both *Belch*, and *Bolke*. *Erigit eructans*; it *belch* and *bolke*th out.

**BE-LEAGUE, v. -ER, v.** To *lay*, place or dispose; to lay wait for, (sc. to assault, to attack.) To beset or besiege. See **BELAY**.

D. *Be-laeghen*, *-legghen*; Sw. *-laggra*; Dan. *-lejrer*; A. S. *-lic-jan*.

**BE-LEAVE,\* v.** To stay, or cause to stay or remain; to let, permit or suffer to stay or stay behind; to quit, to forsake. See **LEAVE**.—\**Gower*.

A. S. *Leof-an*, *lyf-an*, *be-lyf-an*, (See **BELIEVE**.) Quoque (nefas) omnes nefanda in morte reliquit. "Quhom now, schame to say the harme, so wikklytly reddy to myschevus deith *beleft* have I."—G. Douglas. "Whom all (alas) I now have *left* unto their death and grave."—Phaer.

**BE-LEE, v.** I have been informed, (says Mr. Steevens,) that one vessel is said to be in the *lee* of another, when it is so placed that the wind is intercepted from it. Iago's meaning therefore is, that Cassio had got the wind of him, and *becalm'd* him from going on. *Lee* is a place secure from the injuries of wind and weather. A. S. *Hleow*.—*Lye*. And *Hleow* is the past p. of *Hliwan*, *Hleowan*, *tepere*, *fovere*. To *belee*, here then, is app. cons.—

To shelter (sc. from the wind; and thus, to have no wind to enable me to sail.)

**BE-LEPERED,\* pt.** Infected—as with leprosy.—\**Beau. & F. Ford. Milton*.

**BEL-GARDES, s.** Beautiful looks, amorous glances. Fr. *Belles regards*.

**BE-LIBEL, v.**—*Fuller*.

**BE-LIE, v.** To give the lie to; to contradict; to calumniate; to represent falsely; to falsify.

A. S. *Be-leccan*; Ger. *-liegen*; D. *-lieghen*; to lie or lye.

**BELIEVE, v. s.** To *believe*, is—to *live*—**-LIEF.** by or according to, to abide  
**-LIEV-ER.** by; to guide, conduct, regulate, govern or direct the  
**-ING.** life by; to take, accept,  
**-ABLENESS.\*** assume or adopt as rule of  
**-LIEFUL.†** life; and, cons.—  
**-LIEFULNESS.†**

To think, deem, or judge right; to be firmly persuaded of, to give credit to; to trust, or think trustworthy; to have or give faith or confidence; to confide, to think or deem faithful. See **BELEAVE**.

\**Goodwin.* †*Udal.*

D. *Be-looven*, *Ghe-looven*; Ger. *Lauben*, *Ge-lauben*; A. S. *Lyf-an*, *Ge-lyf-an*; Go. *Laub-jan*, *Ge-laub-jan*, *credere*, *fidem dare sive habere*; to credit, to give or have faith.

The etymologists do not attempt to account for this important word:—it is, undoubtedly, formed upon the D. *Le-ven*; Ger. *-ben*; A. S. *Lif-ian*, *Be-lif-ian*; Go. *Liban*, *vivere*, to live or be-live, to dwell. *Live* or *leve*, *be-* or *bi-live* or *leve*, are used indifferently by old writers, whether to denote *vivere* or *credere*, (See **LEVE**.) In R. Gloucester, to "*bi-leue* here," to "*bi-leue* without the town," to "*bi-leue* all the winter," is to *live* or continue to *live*, to dwell. In the same writer, "Right *by-leue* him taught," is—taught him to *live* rightly,—taught him a rule by which to *by-leue*, or to *live*; and "gave him Christendom," i. e. Christianity,—made known to him the *life* of Christ, how he *by-loved* or *loved*,—as told in the Gospels of Christ. In P. Plouhman, "to bring forth your *bi-leue*," is to bring forth that by which you may *live*. In Berners, "He *leuth* every man still in his own *by-leue*," is, his own *living* or dwelling-place; his dwelling, his domain. Dis- Mis- Un-

**BE-LIKE, av. -LY.** *Belike*, in our old writers, and in vulgar speech at the present day, is used to denote—

It is likely, it is probable, it is credible; it may *be*; probably; perhaps.

**BE-LIMED,\* pt.** Glued, fastened together, entangled, as with lime.—\**Hobbes*.

**BE-LIVE,\* BLIVE,† av.** Be there *life*, or *liveliness*: with activity, with spirit; quickly, instantly.—\**Spenser.* †*Chaucer*.

**BELL, v. s. BELFRY.** To *bell*,—"As loud as *belleth* wind in hell," (Chaucer,) i. e. *bel-loweth*.

To *bell* is also to form the shape of, to grow in or into the form or shape of, a *bell*.

To bear the *bell*, Mr. Nares explains, to win the prize at a race, where a bell was the usual prize; and he quotes examples from Saltonstall and Camden. Mr. Todd produces a quotation from Riche, which, he thinks, countenances the opinion, that the expression is deduced from the *sheep* bearing the *bell*; a *bell-weather*, (qv.):—"My prick-ear'd ewe, since thou dost bear the *bell*."

A. S. *Bell-an*, to bellow; Ger. & D. *-en*, to bellow, and to sound a *bell*. Spel. says, *Pelvis*, unde nostrum vernaculum *bel*.

**BELLE, s.** *Beldam*, Mr. Nares observes, **BELDAM.** is used in Spenser as *belle dame*, **-SIRE.** fair lady. It seems, then, to **-LIBONE.** have been used as *good dame*, *goody*, *grandam*; then app. to any old woman; to an old witch or hag.

**Bellibone**, i. e. bonny belle, bonny lass.  
See **BEAU** and **BONNY**.

Fr. *Belle*, from the L. *Bellus*, is app. to the female, as *beau* to the male.

**BELLICOUS**,\* *ad.* *Bellicall* is used by -**LIGERENT**. G. Douglas, and other Scottish -**LIQUE**.† writers.

*Belligerent*, (*bellum gerens*), carrying on, waging war.—\*Sir T. Smith. †*Feltham*.

L. *Bell-um*, -*icium*; It. -*ico*, warlike. Of *Bell-um*, Voss. says, *Ut a dñs* (Gr. *dis*) *venit bis*, sic a *duellum* est *bellum*. *Duellum* vero dictum a *duobus*, unde et proprie videtur esse *μονομαχία*. De-**Re**. See **DUEL**.

**BELLOW**, *v.* To *low*, to make a *lowed*, -**ER**. *low'd* or *loud* noise. See **BELL**.

-**ING**. A. S. *Hlew-an*, *blow-an*, to *low*, to *below*. -**LOW**. Out-**Re**.

**BELLY**, *v. s.* -**FULL**. To *belly* out, is to *bulge*, to swell out, to be or make tumid; to puff out, to inflate, to stretch, to distend.

*Belly* is frequent in composition, pref. to cheer, fare, timber, &c., among our elder writers.

Ge. *Belgs*; A. S. *Balg*, *balig*; Ger. & D. *Balg*; L. *Balga*. See *Balgis* in Jun. (Gloss. Go.) and *Balgs* in Voss.

**BE-LOCK**,\* *v.* To shut, to close; to shut up, to block up. See **BLOCK**.

\*Gower. *Shak*.

A. S. *Be-læcan*; D. *Be-luyeken*.

**BE-LONG**, *v.* -**ING**. To reach, to attain, to pertain, to appertain; to be in, or become within, the reach, the grasp; into the power, or possession; to be or become the property of.

*Be* and *long*, to lengthen, to stretch out, to extend, to reach, to attain to. A. S. *Longian*; Ger. *Langen*, *belangen*, *prolongare*, *pervenire*, *attingere*; D. *Langhen*.

**BE-LOVED**, i. e. Loved, emph. **Re-UN**

**BE-LOW**, *ad.* -**LOWT**. *Low*, or inferior, under, nether, beneath.

*Lowt* is *lowed*, *low'd*, *low't*. To *belowt*; to treat as a *lowt*.

**BEL-SWAGGER**,\* *s.* Perhaps, no more than a (*belle*, i. e.) fine, a brave, *swaggerer*, a braggart, a bully.—\**Beau*. & *F. Dryden*.

**BELT**, *v. s.* A girdle of leather studded with *buckles* was called a *belt*.

The *v.* To gird; to surround, to inclose.

A. S. Ger. & Sw. *Belt*; It. & Sp. *Balteo*; L. *Baltea*. "Balteum, quod cingulum e corio habebant *bulletum*, balteum dictum."—*Var.* Un-

**BE-LUTED**,\* *pt.* Covered with mud (*lutum*).—\**Sterne*.

**BEL-WEATHER**, *s.* *Belled weather*. A weather, or *wether*, with a *bell* to his neck. See **WETHER**.

**BE-MADDING**, *pt.*—*Shak*.

**BE-MANGLED**, *pt.*—*Beau*. *Psyche*. *North*.

**BE-MARTYR**, *v.*—*Fuller*.

**BE-MASKED**, *pt.*—*Shelton*.

**BE-MAUL**, *v.*—*Shelton*. *Sterne*.

**BE-MAZED**, *pt.*—*Cowper*.

**BE-MERCIED**,\* *pt.* A word formed for the occasion. "I was *bemercied* (if we may so speak), *misericordiâ donatus*, endowed with mercy, encompassed with mercy."

\**Goodwin*. *Of Justifying Faith*.

**BE-METE**, *v.*—*Shak*.

**BE-MINGLE**,\* *v.* To mingle, to mix.

\**Mir. for Mag*.

**BE-MIRE**,\* *v.* To cover with mire, mud, or dirt.—\**Speed*. *Swift*. *Burke*.

**BE-MIST**,\* *v.* To overcloud, to darken, to dim.—\**Feltham*.

**BE-MOAN**, *v.* -**ING**. To bewail, to lament, to deplore; to utter grief or lamentation.

**BE-MOCK**,\* *v.* To deride, to scoff at; to jeer or gibe, to ape or imitate, scoffingly, jestingly, in derision or contempt.—\**Shak*.

**BE-MOIL**, *v.*—*Shak*.

**BE-MONSTER**,\* *v.* *Monster*,—any thing enormous, prodigious, frightful.\*—*Shak*.

**BE-MOURN**, *v.*—*Wiclif*.

**BE-MUFFLED**, *pt.*—*Sterne*.

**BE-MUSE**, *v.* To *bemuse*, in wine, or beer; to indulge the *musings*, the thoughts or meditations, which wine or beer produces.

**BE-NAMED**,\* *pt.* Called, denominated.  
\**Sidney*.

**BENCH**, *v. s.* -**ER**. Also written *Benk*. Dan. *Bænk*. Wach. says, *Banc*, (see **BANK**)—

A hill, mound, heap, and any eminent or rising place. It is transferred, he adds, to—

All eminent or rising places for sitting or lying, (for any purpose.) Dis-

**BEND**, *v. s.* To move out of a right or -**ER**. straight line, to bow, to crook, to -**ING**. curve; to turn, (sc. out of a direct **BENT**, *s.* course, to a particular end,) to incline. And thus the *s.* is app. met. to—

The inclination, the disposition of the mind; the course, direction, determination of the thoughts, studies, pursuits, passions.

*Bent*, is app. by Chaucer and Dryden, to the bending, curvature, declination, declivity of land.

A. S. *Benden*; Fr. *Bender* or *Bander*. Dis-Over-**Un**.

**BE-NEATH**, *pr.* The same as *Below*, (*qv.*) It is the imperative *be* compounded with the *s.* *Neath*. (See *Tooke*.) *Nether* and *nethermost*, i. e. lower and lowermost, still continue in common use. See **NETHER**.

A. S. *Beneoth*, *Beneothen*; D. *Beneden*.

**BENE-DICT**, *s.* As now app. *Bene*-**-ION**. *diction* is—

**-IONARY**, *s.* A blessing, a wishing of all

good to; an utterance or expression of good wishes, grace or favour.

L. *Bene-dicere*, -dictum, to speak well of. Fr. *Béné-diction*; It. -dittione; Sp. -dicion.

**BENEFACTION**, *s.* A doing of a service, vice, a favour, a good office; a bestowing of a charitable donation. Also app. to the service, favour, good office done; the charitable donation bestowed.

L. *Bene-facere*, -factum; to do well, to do good, to do a service.

**BENEFICENCE**, *s.* Any benefit or service. "Which beneficiaries of benefice," Wiclif, partakers of benefice, (Bible, 1551.)  
-FICENT. service.  
-FICIENTLY. partneres of benefice,  
-FICE. Wiclif, partakers of benefice,  
-FICED. fita, (Bible, 1551.)  
-FICELESS. Benefice, in feudal times,  
-FICIAL, *s. ad.* was app. to the gratuitous  
-FICIAL-LY. donations of estates (in  
-NESS. beneficium, id est, usu-  
-FICI-ARY, *ad s.* fructum); to things given  
-ENCY. for the benefit of the church  
(in beneficium ecclesie). The applications of Benevolence, Beneficence, and Benefit, are not badly distinguished by Sir T. Elyot.

Beneficence is benevolence (i. e. good will, kind wishes) "in operation or endeavour." It is the doing of, or the endeavour to do, an act of goodness, of kindness; to do a favour, an advantage, a service. "And that vertue [benevolence] if it be in operation, or (as I mought saye) endeavour, is called than beneficence: and the dede (vulgarly named a good tourne) maye be called a benefytte."—Elyot.

Fr. *Bénéfice*-ce; It. -za; Sp. -cia; L. *Benefacere*, -faciens, -facientia, -facientia. Benefice, L. *Beneficium*; Fr. *Bénéfice*; It. & Sp. -cio. Un-

**BENEFIT**, *v. s.* To do well for, good to; to serve, to advantage; to do a service, or advantage; to do any thing useful, profitable. Un-

**BE-NEGROE**,\* *v.* To blacken.—\*Hewyt.

**BE-NEMPT**, *pt.* A word of Spenser's; also used by Thomson in imitation of Spenser. *Benamed.* Chaucer uses *Nempne*, (qv.)

**BE-NET**, *v.* To catch, inclose, cover, as with a net; to entangle, to ensnare.

**BENEVOLENCE**, *s.* Good will; a will or wish for good, for the good, or happiness of others; of our kin or kind: kind will, wish, or desire. See BENEFICENCE.

Also app. to—A contribution of sums of money—and orig. so named from the liberality of the contributors: after, a compulsory tax.—\*Puller.

Fr. *Bénévo-le*, -lence; It. -lo, -lenna; Sp. -lo, -lencia; L. *Benevolentia*, from *Bene* and *volo*, *volens*, *volentia*, to will.

**BE-NIGHT**, *v.* To go down (sc. in darkness, gloom,) to overtake, to overshadow, to shroud, to overwhelm, (sc. in darkness, in gloom, in ignorance.) Un-

**BENIGN**, *ad.* The application of the -ANT. word is to—

-ITY. Those qualities or dispositions which -LY. are productive of good, with a kind intent. To that which is—Gentle, courteous, gracious, kind, liberal, bountiful.

Voss. rejects both the etymologies of Festus; sc. *benignus* dicitur proprie, qui bonis, et dignis largitur; or *benignus* from *bene gignendo*. He prefers *benus*, addito *gnus*, but what *gnus* is he says not; and Martinus thinks *gnus*, unless productio vocis, may be *genus*: the Gr. *Εὐγενής*, though usually app. to the well-born, might have been app. to the well-natured; the kind. Fr. *Bénign-e*, -été; It. & Sp. -o, -ita, -idad. Un-

**BENISON**, *s.* Fr. *Bénison*, from the L. *Benedictio*, a benediction, (qv.)

**BE-NUM**, *v.* To nim or take away, to -M-ING. deprive of (sc. sensation, -EDNESS. thought, &c.)

It is not unusual to write *benumb*, though not authorized by the etymology.

**BE-PAINT**, *v.*—Shak.

**BE-PALE**,\* *v.* To make white, to whiten. See APPAL.—\*Carew.

**BE-PEARLED**,\* i. e. Empearled, (qv.) \*Carew.

**BE-PEPPER**, *v.*—Sterne.

**BE-PINCHT**, *pt.*—Chapman.

**BE-PLASTER**,\* i. e. Emplaster, (qv.) \*Goldsmith.

**BE-PLUME**,\* *v.* *Plume* is app. to feathers worn as an ornament, as a mark of honour, &c.—\*Sterne.

**BE-POWDER**,\* *v.* To cover, to sprinkle, with powder, with dust.—\*Search.

**BE-PRAISE**, *v.*—Goldsmith.

**BE-PROSE**,\* *v.* To write or speak, to reduce to, prose; as distinguished from verse.—\*Mallet.

**BE-PUDDLED**,\* *pt.* Muddled, clouded. \*Bp. Taylor.

**BE-PURPLED**, *pt.* Having or causing to have the colour, the bloom of purple.

**BE-QUALIFY**, *v.*—B. Jonson.

**BE-QUEATH**, *v.* To say, to announce, -QUEST, *v. s.* to declare, sc. the will or de-QUEATHER. termination;—the manner in which the bequeather wills or determines that his property should be disposed of. See QUOTH. A. S. *Be-cwæthan*.

**BE-RAIN**,\* *v.* To run, to flow down, to bedew, to bewet, to moisten.—\*Not uncommon in old poets;—Chaucer. *Lidgate*.

**BE-RATE**,\* *v.* We use To tax, and To rate, met., in a similar manner. To tax a man with a crime, is to lay it to his charge, to charge him with it, to accuse him of it. To rate a man for his offences,—to tax, to charge him with them, to repeat the charge, to reproach him with, scold him for them. \*Udal. Holland.



**BE-RATTLE,\* v.** *Rattle* is the dim. of *Rate*. See **BERATE**.

To scold vociferously; to make the noise or clamour of a scold.

\**Wilson. Shak.*

**BE-REAVE, v.** To take away, to de-  
-ER, s. privè of, to plunder, to despoil, to  
-REFT. rob, or be-rob, (qv.)

A. S. *Be-reat-ian*; D. *Be-roov-en*; Ger. *Be-  
raub-en*; Dan. *Be-roevr*. Un-

**BE-RHYME,\* v.** To write *rhymes* about,  
to praise, to flatter in *rhyme* or song.

\**Shak. Pope.*

**BE-ROBBED, pt.**—*Spenser.*

**BERRY, s. s.** App. to such small fruits  
as those of the laurel, myrtle, thorn,  
the goose-berry, currant-berry, &c.

A. S. *Beria, bergs*; Ger. *Ber*; Sw. *Bær*. From  
the A. S. *Bæran*, to bear, to bring forth. *Win-  
barian*, which occurs in Matt. vii. 16, is rendered  
by Som. vine-berries, grapes.

**BERYL, s.** L. *Beryllus*; Gr. *Βήρυλλος*,  
a precious stone; which, says Voss., we  
have received from the East.

**BE-SAINT,\* v.** Used contemptuously of  
the Catholic custom of conferring the title  
of "Saint."—\**Hammond.*

**BE-SCATTERED, pt.**—*Spenser.*

**BE-SCORN,\* v.** To treat with scorn,  
derision, contempt.—\**Chaucer.*

**BE-SCRATCH, s.**—*Chaucer. Spenser.*

**BE-SCRAWL, v.**—*Milton.*

**BE-SCREENED, pt.**—*Shak*

**BE-SCRIBBLE, v.**—*Milton.*

**BE-SCUMBER,\* v.** To do any dirty act;  
to dirty; to scatter dirt or filth.—\**B. Jonson.*

**BE-SCUTCHEON,\* v.** To deck or array  
with a *scutcheon*.—\**Churchill.*

**BE-SEE,\* v.** -SEEN. To see, to look at.  
The past p. *Beseye* or *Beseen*, seems to  
have been used as the L. *Spectatus*, ob-  
served, examined, chosen; decked or  
adorned for sight; to be looked at.

\**Wiclif. Gower. A. S. Be-seon.*

**BE-SEECH, v. s.** To seek (be-seek) or  
-ING. search after, to inquire, to re-  
-ER. quire, to ask, to sue, to petition  
-MENT.\* for, to beg, to solicit. Un-  
\**Goodwin.*

**BE-SEEM, v.** To look, to appear; sc.  
-ING. like itself, as it ought to appear, i. e.  
-LY. apt, fit, becoming, convenient, suit-  
able, proper, decent. Mis- Un-

**BE-SET, v.** To put, to place, to station,  
fix; to put in order, to arrange; to place  
or station in order, on all sides; to sur-  
round; and thus to stop, or block up, to  
blockade, to besiege.

A. S. *Be-settan*; D. *-setten*; Ger. *-setzen*; Sw.  
*Be-sett-a*; Dan. *-er*.

**BE-SEW,\* v.** To join together by the  
insertion of string, thread, &c.—\**Gower.*

**BE-SHADE,\* v.** To seclude; and hence,  
to screen, to shelter, to protect.—\**Gower.*

**BE-SHINE, v.**—*Chaucer. Berners.*

**BE-SHREW. v.** A. S. *Syrwan, syrewan*,  
*syrewian, be-syrewian*, to sorrow, to vex,  
to molest, to cause mischief to. *Besyrew*,  
the imperative of *Besyrewian*, Beshrew thee!  
i. e. Be thou *syrwe, syrewe*, i. e. sorrowed,  
vexed: Sorrow be with thee; or Mayest  
thou be sorrowed, vexed, molested, mis-  
chieved, aggrieved in some manner (see  
*Tooke*):—and hence, To imprecate sorrow,  
&c.; to curse.

**BE-SHROWDED, pt.** Clothed, covered  
with or as with a *shroud*.—*Massinger.*

**BE-SHUT, v.** To throw, to cast forth, to  
-SHET, v. shoot. To shut or shet the door,  
-SHIT, v. means to throw or cast the door  
to. "There he *beshet*," (*Chaucer*),—i. e.  
there he *shut up*; with the doors, &c. shut,  
or thrown, or cast to.

To shut in,—to include, or inclose: to  
shut out,—to exclude.

**BE-SIDE, -SIDES, pr. av.** By the *side*; dis-  
tinguished from *Behind* and *Before*; and  
thus, not directly opposite or contrary to,  
but declining, bending, deviating from, to  
the right hand or the left, from the straight-  
forward course.—Placed or added to the  
side; and thus, in addition to.—Put or  
placed to the side, out of the direct  
straightforward course; out of the right  
line. "Talketh like a man *besides* him-  
self," (*Holland*), sc. out of the right course  
of himself, of his mind; out of his mind.

**BE-SIEGE, v. s.\*** To sit down, sc. before  
-ER. a town, a fortress, or any thing  
-ING. we wish to take, or capture; to  
-MENT.† *beset*; to set, place, or station,  
(sc. an armed force) before, around; to sur-  
round with an armed force. In Bible, 1549,  
Prov. iii. 26, "The Lord shall *besiege* thee:"  
"be thy confidence," *Mod. Ver.*

\**Hackluyt. †Golding.*

**BE-SILVER, v.**—*G. Fletcher.*

**BE-SIT,\* v.** "Me ill *besits*,"—it sits ill  
upon me; does not become me; does not  
suit.—\**Spenser.*

**BE-SLAVE,\* v.** To *enslave* himself—to  
a bewitching beauty.—\**Bp. Hall.*

**BE-SLAVER, v.**—*The Returne from Per-  
nassus.*

**BE-SLIME, v.** To cover with slime; to  
daub, to dirty.—*B. Jonson.*

**BE-SLUBBER, v.**—*Shak.*

**BE-SLURRY,\* v.** To smear, to soil, to  
defile.—\**Drayton.*

**BE-SMEAR, v.**—*Common. Dan. Be-smorer.*



**BE-SMIRCH,\* v.** To *smirch*, (Steevens,) to soil, to obscure.—\**Shak.*

**BE-SMOOTH, v.**—*Chapman.*

**BE-SMUT, v.** Chaucer writes *Be-smotre*.  
Dan. *Be-smetter*.

**BE-SNOW,\* v.** To cover, sprinkle with snow, or any thing white as snow; to give the whiteness of snow.—\**Gower. Carew.*

**BE-SNUFFED,\* pt.** Covered with *snuff*.  
\**Young.*

**BESOM, s.** Any thing to cleanse or sweep clean.

"Geclænsod mid besomum."—Matt. xii. 44.  
Ger. & D. *Besem*. Perhaps (says Wach.) from Ger. *Buizen*, mundare, to cleanse, as Martinus conjectures.

**BE-SORE,\* ad.** Sorrowed, aggrieved, afflicted.—\**G. Fletcher.*

**BE-SORT,\* v. s.** To arrange, and dispose into distinct classes or kinds.

*Besort* seems to be used by *Shak.* as we now use *consort*, or *assort*.—\**Shak.*

**BE-SOT, v.** From *sodden*, *sod*, *sot*; one -TED-LY. who *soddens* himself, sc. with -NESS. drinking. Such a man we also call a *soaker*. *Thersites* calls *Ajax* "a *sodden-witted lord*."

**BE-SOUR,\* v.** To cause sourness, or acidity; to destroy the sweet taste or flavour.—\**Hammond.*

**BE-SPANGLE, v.** To cover, to array, with *spangles*, with any thing shining.

**BE-SPATTER, v.**—*Hopkins.*

**BE-SPATTLE,\* v.** -SPAWL.† To spit; to spattle; to spawl.

\**Bale.* †*Drayton. Milton. Bp. Hall.*

**BE-SPEAK,\* v.** To speak; to utter, or -ER. give utterance to words; to emit, to -ING. tell, to announce; to make known; to pronounce; to declare.

\**Chaucer. Fairefax. Tillotson. Un-*

To speak, sc. a wish, an order; as, to *bespeak* any thing of a tradesman. In this application, *Sk.* calls it a most elegant word, and without parallel in any language known to him.

**BE-SPECKLE,\* v.** To diversify with small spots.—\**Milton.*

**BE-SPENT, pt.**—*Chapman.*

**BE-SPET,\*** -SPATTEN.† -SPIT.‡

\**Chaucer.* †*Wiclif.* ‡*Udal.*

**BE-SPICE, v.** To scatter, to season, to flavour, with *spice*.

**BE-SPOT,\* v.** To cover, to sprinkle, to mark with *spots*, any thing small as, foul as, *spots*, or matter *spitten*. See *BESPET*.

\**Spenser.*

**BE-SPREAD, v.**—*Chaucer. Gower. Pope.*

**BE-SPRENT, pt.** Besprinkled, (qv.)

Written by R. Gloucester *Bi-sprenge*; by

*Wiclif. Bi-spreynde.* Now used only in imitation of antiquity.

**BE-SPRINKLE, v.** To scatter, to asperse.

**BE-SPURT,\* v.** To spurt or sprout; to shoot or cast forth.—\**Holland. Milton.*

**BEST, ad. av. -NESS.\*** Used as the superlative of *good*. Most good; having the greatest, the highest degree of goodness; that has nothing better; exceeding or excelling all.—\**Bp. Morton.*

Go. *Batista*; A. S. *Best-est, best*; the *best*, the choicest, the chiefest. From A. S. *Be-terian, -trian*, to excel, to surpass; and *Beterian*, from *Betan*, to beat, to make better, to correct, repair, amend. D. & Dan. *Beste*; Ger. *Best*; Sw. *Beste*.

**BE-STAIN, v.** See *DISTAIN*.—*Goldyng. Mir. for Mag.*

**BE-STEAD, v.** To be in *stead*; to be in place; to be placed, disposed, situated, circumstanced, well or ill. To put or stand in *stead*, good or bad; to support, to assist, to serve.

**BESTIALIZE, v.** To bring or reduce *BESTIAL, ad. s.* to the state or condition of a -LY. -ITY. *beast*, (qv.)

**BE-STICK,\* v.** To stick, pierce, or thrust through.—\**Milton.*

**BE-STILL, v.**—*Cunningham.*

**BE-STIR, v.** To stir, to move, (emph.)

**BE-STORM,\* v.** To toss or drive about; to agitate, to rage, to rave.

\**Davenant. Young.*

D. *Be-stormen*; Ger. *-stürmen*; Sw. *-storma*.

**BE-STOW, v.** To put, lay, or place; to -ING. confer, to give, to grant, to apply, -ER. to employ. *Om. -AGE.*

D. *Stouwen*; Sw. *Stufwa*; A. S. *Stow*, locus; "whence," says *Lye*, "to *stow*, or *bestow*; collocare, sive in loco ponere." To the same purport, Som. *Mis- Un- And see Stow.*

**BE-STRAUGHT,\* pt.** *Mins.* has *Be-stract*, from the L.; distracted in mind. See *DISTRAUGHT*.

\**Surrey. Warner. Holland.*

**BE-STREAKED, pt.**—*Beattie.*

**BE-STREW, v.** To stray, to scatter, to spread, to disperse.

**BE-STRIDE, v.** To spread abroad; to separate, to stretch asunder. Gen. app. to the legs.

**BE-STRUT,\* pt.** Swelled out, distended; sc. so as to stand apart.—\**Holland.*

**BE-STUD,\* v.** To cover with,—e.g. nails, or heads of nails, or similar ornament—similar in form;—to bespot.

\**Drayton. Holland.*

**BE-SWADDLED, pt.**—*Whitehead.*

**BE-SWIKE,\* v.** A. S. *Swican, beswican*, to betray, to deceive, to seduce, to offend.—*Som.*—\**Gower.*

B E T

B E T

**BESWYNKE,\* v.** A. S. *Swincan*, to labour, to travel, to take pains. Hence with Chaucer, *Swinker*, for a labourer.—*Sam.*—\*Gower.

**BET, v. s.** To support an opinion by risk, staking any thing upon it.  
-OR. Perhaps from the A. S. *Betan*, to better, to support.

**BE-TAG,\* v.** To tack or tag.—\*Churchill.

**BE-TAILED,\* pt.** Having the hair at the back of the head tied together and hanging down like the tail (of a dog, an ass.)  
\*Goldsmith.

**BE-TAKE, v.** To take to, commit to, -TAUGHT. deliver to, convert to; to take, -TOKE. resort, or recur to. See **BE-TECHE**.

Wiclif constantly renders the L. *Tradere*, *bitake*.  
"A. S. *Betacen*, to impart, to deliver to, to commit upon trust, to put in trust with."

**BE-TALK,\* v.** To tell, to count, to give an account.—\*Drayton.

**BE-TALLOW,\* v.** To cover with the mixture of fat, greasy substances, called *tallow*, (qv.)—\*Ford.

**BE-TEAR,\* v.** To fill with tears.  
\*Sidney.

**BE-TECHE,\* v.** -TAUGHT.\* *Be-take* and *Be-teche* are the same word, diff. app. (See **TAKE** and **TEACH**.) "*Beteche* the lore," i. e. delivereth, conveyeth, imparteth, the lore: "Wisdom, which was him *beteaught*," i. e. to him delivered, imparted. See **BE-TAKE**.—\*Gower.

**BE-TEEM,\* v.** To tame, to subject, to submit or cause to submit, to suffer.  
\*Golding. Shak. Milton.

Mr. Stevens produces in a note upon Hamlet, A. 1. s. 2, an usage of this word in Golding's Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, where, from the corresponding L. (sc. *dignetur*) he says it must necessarily signify, to vouchsafe, deign, permit or suffer. It is formed of the common prefix, *Be*, and the A. S. *Temian*, *temian*, to tame.

**BE-TEEM,\* v.** A. S. *Tym-an*, to teem, to pour forth; to produce, to bear or bring forth abundantly; to yield, to bestow.  
\*Spenser. Shak.

**BE-THINK, v.** To think is to have, or cause to have, sensations or ideas; to feel, to perceive, to observe, to consider, to reflect.

**BE-THRAL,\* v.** To enthrall, (qv.)  
\*Spenser.

**BE-THROW,\* v.** To throw, to cast, to cast down, to deject, to lay prostrate.  
\*Gower.

**BE-THUMP, v.**—Shak.

**BE-TIDE, v.** To come, to come to pass, to happen, to bechance, to fall to the lot of.—Spenser writes the past p. *Betight*.  
Un-

**BE-TIME, -TIMES, av.** By time; sc. good time, early time.

**BE-TOKEN, v.** -ING. To mark, to signify, to designate, to notify, to denote, to show, to declare; to *betake* or *beteach*, (qv.)

**BE-TORN, pt.**—Shak.

**BE-TOSSED, pt.**—Shak. Shelton.

**BE-TRAP,\* v.** To catch, to apprehend, to over-reach.

\*Chaucer. Gower. Ger. & D. *Betrappen*.

**BE-TRAP,\* v.** To trap, to deck, to clothe. See **ATTRAP**.—\*Stowe.

**BE-TRASHED,\* pt.** Sk. says, *deceptus*, *proditus*, *deceived*, *betrayed*; or, as R. Brunne writes, *betraist*, from the Ger. *Betriegen*, D. *Bedrieghen*. See **BETRAY**.  
\*Chaucer.

**BE-TRAY, v.** To draw; to attract, sc. -ER. into a snare; to beguile, to deceive, -ING. to delude.

-MENT. To deliver up, sc. any person or thing in our power upon trust; treacherously; to disclose, sc. any thing trusted to us; to disclose; to discover.

Ger. *Tryegen*, *betriegen*; D. *Driegen*, *bedriegen*; Sw. *Bedraga*, *decipere*, *fallere*. Wach. considers the Ger. *Trug*, *dolus*, to be the root. Spel. (see in Jun.) Fr. *Trahir*, L. *Tradere*. *Trug* is itself from Ger. *Trag-en*, to drag or draw; L. *Trah-ere*. And *To betray*, is hence, to draw, sc. into a snare; Fr. *Trahir*, to beguile. But our usage assumes the same origin to this v. as to the s. *Traitor*; i. e. the L. *Traditor*; It. *Traditore*, from *Trad-ere*. See **TRAITOR**, **TREASON**. Un-

**BE-TRIM, v.**—Shak.

**BE-TROTH, v.** -MENT. To affiancé, to pledge the *troth* or *truth*; to promise or vow to keep the *truth*, or to be true and faithful; to pledge or bind to the true and faithful performance of. Part. app. to—

The promise to enter into the marriage contract.

A. S. *Trowan*; D. *Trouwen*, *betrouwen*; Ger. *Trawen*, *betrawen*, to trow.

**BE-TRUST, v.** To believe firmly, to rely thoroughly upon, to confide in, to have no fears, no suspicions of.

In E. Hall (a *betruſted* marriage), *betruſted* appears to be used as we now use *betroth*; and no doubt they are from the same source: in other authors, as we now use *entrust*.—Golding. Gascoigne. Berners.

**BETTER, v. s. ad. av.** To ameliorate; to -ING. excel or surpass, or cause to ex-  
-NESS. ceed, excel, or surpass; to benefit, to correct, to repair, to amend, to improve.

The *ad.* is used as the irregular comparative of good. See **BEST**.

The *av.*—of well.

A. S. *Bet-erian*, -rian; D. -eren; Ger. *Beſſern*; Dan. *Bedrer*, to excel, to surpass; and *Beterian*, from *Betan*, to beat, to make better.

**BE-TUMBLED**, *pt.*—*Shak.*

**BE-TWEEN**, -*TWIXT*, *pr.* Separating, dividing, into *two*; shared by two—two persons, two parties. See **ATWEENE**.

*Between* (formerly written *tweene*, *a-tweene*, *by-tweene*,) is a dual *pr.* to which the Gr., L., It., Fr., &c. have no word correspondent. It is the A. S. imper. *Be*, and *Tweogen* or *Twain*. *Betweenist* is the imper. *Be*, and the Go. *Twas*, or *two*.—*Tooke*.

**BEVEL**, *s. v. ad.* That which forms or shapes angles, or by which angles are formed or made.

Ger. *Bugel*, dim. of *Bug*, from *Bugen*, to bow, flectere in angulum.

**BEVER**, *v.\* s.* -AGE. *Beverage* is app. to—any drink; usually a pleasant liquid mixture; formerly, to a drink given as a reward for labour; and even to the expected reward itself.—*\*Brewer*.

Fr. *Bewrage*, *breuage*; It. *Beveraggio*, from the *v. Bereve*; L. *Bibere*. The afternoon and evening computations (says Spel.) in academiarum jurisque collegiis, are called *Bewers*.

**BEVY**, *s.* *Bevy*, in the language of sportsmen, is now confined to quails.

A word of unknown etymology. Sk. says, It. *Beva*, perdicum ternio; perhaps because they are accustomed to drink together, from the It. *Bevere*, L. *Bibere*, to drink. In the gloss upon Spenser, (Shep. Calendar,) it is said, "A *bevis* of ladies, is spoken figuratively for a companie or a troupe; the term is taken of larks: for they say a *bevis* of larks, euen as a couey of partridges, or an eye of pheasants." Can it be from the *v. To vie*?

**BE-WAIL**, *v.* -ING. To utter the yell of distress; to utter loudly, sc. grief, sorrow.

To complain, to lament, to moan, to deplore. Un-

**BE-WAKE**, *v.*—*Gower*.

**BE-WARE**, *v.* To look at or after, to take heed, to be cautious, to be upon the guard, to guard against, to avoid, to shun; to take heed or care of; to use, to employ, carefully, thriftily.

To *ware*, or *beware* money, Ritson explains—to expend, to lay out.

**BE-WEEP**, *v.* A. S. *Wepan*, *bewepan*. To weep, to weep for, to bewail, to lament, to bemoan, to deplore.—*Som.* To shed tears.

**BE-WET**, *v.* To wet, water, or moisten.

**BE-WEVED**, *\* pt.* Clothed, involved, infolded, inwrapped; and, as it should seem from Fabyan, entangled, ensnared.

*\*Fabyan*.

The Go. *Bi-waibyan* (Luke xix. 43) is rendered by Jun. coartare: and he observes, that as our clothes constrain and confine us all around, *Bi-waibyan* began to be used for *Amiciri*, to throw round. A. S. *Wefan*, *weofan*; D. *Weeven*; Ger. *Weben*, to weave, (qv.)

**BE-WHAPED**. See **AWHAPE**.—*Gower*.

**BE-WHORE**, *\* v.* "Hoor.—I find this anciently written *hure*, and I find *hure* to be also used and written for the word *hyre*;

and because that such incontinent women do commonly let their bodies to hire, this name was therefore aptly applied unto them."—*Verstegan*, c. 10.

*\*Shak. Beau. & F.*

**BE-WIELD**, *\* v.* To manage, to sway; to bear or move with full command.

*\*Holinshed*.

**BE-WILDER**, *v.* To *wilder* or *be-wilder* is, to cause to be in the state of one, who finds himself in a *wild* or *wilderness*; at a loss which way to go; to puzzle, to perplex.

**BE-WINTER**, *v.* To cause, to produce, the effects of winter. "Tears that *bewinter* all my year."—*Cowley*.

**BE-WITCH**, *v.* To enchant; to use  
-ER. sorcery; to charm, to overpower  
-ERY. by charms, to fascinate; to over-  
-ING. power, to prevail, by allurement  
-INGLY. or enticement. *\*Milton*. Un-  
-MENT. -FULL.\*

**BE-WONDERED**, *\* pt.* Surprised into a state of stupefaction.—*\*Sidney. Fairefax*.

**BE-WRAP**, *v.* To inwrap, (qv.)

*\*Hall. Fairefax. Mir. for Mag.*

**BE-WRAY**, *\* or BERAY, v.* To dirty, to befoul; to bespatter with dirt.

*\*Hynde. Milton. Holland.*

Serenius thinks from Isl. *Hrð*, cadaver, a corpse. Sk. says, perhaps from the *v. Array*, vestire, i. e. concacare, confortiare. It is probably from the A. S. *Wrigan*, to cover, sc. with dirt, with filth.

**BE-WRAY**, *v.* To accuse; i. e. to inform  
-ER. or be an informer; a betrayer. Rit-  
-ING. son supplies an example of the use of the simple word *wray*.

A. S. *Wregan*; D. *Wroeghen*, accusare, prodere, deferre, to accuse, to discover, to *bewray*.—*Som.* *Wreg-an* may be *wrig-an*, to act covertly.

**BE-WREKE**, *\* v.* To awreke, (qv.)

*\*Mir. for Mag. Berners.*

**BE-WROUGHT**, *pt.*—*B. Jonson*.

**BE-WYMPLED**, *\* pt.* D. *Wimpelen*, to veil, to cover with a veil; to infold, to involve.—*Kilian. \*Gower*.

**BE-YETTE**, *\* s.* Sk. says, "No *bit*, no *whit*." The meaning is probably this,—the *beget*, the *get*, the gain, the possession, the advantage.—*\*Gower*.

**BE-YOND**, *pr.* "Beyond any place," means "be passed that place," or "be that place passed." Beyond expectation,—be expectation passed, surpassed, exceeded.

*Beyond* (in the A. S. *With-geondan*, *bigond*, *be geond*) means *be passed*. It is the imper. *Be*, compounded with the past p. *geond*, *geoned*, or *goned*, of the *v. gan*, *gangan*, or *gongan*, to go, to pass.—*Tooke*.

**BEZZLE**, *s. v.* -ER. To *bezzle*, seems gen. to be app. to—*guzzling* :—

To waste or squander in guzzling, or drinking; in riot or prodigality.

Sk. suggests, among other things, that it may be *Beastie*, to act the *beast*. Mr. Todd thinks it is the old Nor. Fr. *Besler*, *beselê*, *beselêez*, embezzled (Kellham, Nor. Diet.); and that this *Besler* is the parent of our modern word *Embezzle*, (qv.) But neither the Nor. Fr. nor the Eng. are yet accounted for.

**BIAS**, *v. & ad. av.* -DRAWING. To turn away, out of, a straight line: met.—

To turn away, from a right, fair, impartial judgment.

Fr. *Bi-sis* or *-lay*, *-aiser* or *-ayser*. To crook, stand aslope, to fetch a compass, go away, make about.—*Cot.* Men. from It. *Bisco*, and It. *Bisco* from *Bis-oculus*. The editor of Men. "that the old Gallic *Bihoy* resembles the Eng. *Bisway*." In Fr. *Bihoyser*, *Hoyser* is probably *Hauser*, to *hoist*, or *raise*, sc. out of an horizontal position; turn out of a straight or right angle. Un-

**BIB**, *s. a.* A *bib*, (Sk.) "is a cloth stretched over the breast of an infant, that -BING. it may imbibe the overflowing -ULOUS. liquid," perhaps, while the infant imbibes—or feeds.

A man who drinks much, frequently, is called a *bibber*, a tippler, a sot.

*Bibulous*,—drinking, soaking, absorbing. From L. *Bibere*, to drink. Em-

**RIBBLE-BABBLE**, *s.* Merely *Babble-babble*.

**BIBLE**, *s.* *Bible* is app. by pre-eminence -ICAL. to the Holy Scriptures. Chau- -IO-THREE. cer furnishes usages of the -THE-CAL. word as app. to any book. -CARY. *Bibliothecary*,—the store room -LATRY. or depository for books; now -MANIA. eom. called the library.

*Beslaos* sive *Bislaos*, is an Egyptian plant, of which a material for writing upon was made.

*Bibliothecary*:—Fr. *Biblio-thèque*; It. *-teca*: Sp. & L. *Bibliotheca*, from Gr. *Bislaos*, a book, and *deponê*, a depository.

**BI-CIPITAL**,\* *ad.* -TOUS.\* Two-headed.

\**Brown*.

L. *Biceps* (*bis-ceps*), *bis*, *binus*, two; and *caput*, Gr. *κεφαλή*, the head.

**BICKER**, *v.* To be always pecking at, -ING. attacking, skirmishing; squab- -MENT.\* bling, or quarrelling with; also, to move unsteadily, to quiver.—\**Spenser*.

Sk. mentions the Welsh, *Bicre*, conflictus; but he is strongly inclined to believe it of A. S. origin. He suggests the *v. Picken*, to fight with pikes. In the A. S. *Pycen*; D. *Picken* or *Bicken*, *pickeren*; Ger. *Bicken*, is to peck at; and *bicker* (*p* into *b*) may be—*cf. supra*.

**BI-CORNE**D, *ad.* -CORNOUS. Having two horns.

L. *Bis*, *binus*, two; and *cornu*, a horn.

**BID**, *v.* To require, to demand, to com- -D-ER. mand (sc. any thing to be done): -ING. to solicit, to invite, to request, to pray. See **BEAD**.

To require, or demand, sc. for a certain price; to offer, or propose to give.

Go. *Bi-ndan*; Ger. *-eten*; A. S. *Bid-dan*; D. *-den*; Sw. *Bedja*. For-Out-Over-Un-

**BIDE**, *v.* -ING. To tarry, to dwell, to continue, to wait, to expect; to stay under or support, to endure.

It. *Bad-are*; D. *Beiden*; Ger. *Beid-en*; Sw. *Bid-a*; A. S. *-an*, *abidan*; to stay or remain. A- Un-

**BI-DENTAL**, *ad.* -TATE. Having two teeth, two prongs.

L. *Bis*, *binus*, two; and *dens*, a tooth.

**BIDET**, *s.* A little nag or curtail.—*Cot.*

Fr. *Bidet*, of unknown etymology.

**BI-ENNIAL**, *ad.* Living, lasting or enduring, two years.

L. *Bis*, and *annus*, a year.

**BIER**, *s.* -BALKS. That which bears, sc. a corpse to burial.

That which bears—a sick person; a litter. A. S. *Bæran*, to bear.

**BI-FID**,\* *ad.* Cleft in two, (*bis*.)

\*Common in works on Natural History.

**BI-FOLD**, *ad.* Two-fold.

**BI-FORM**, *ad.* -ITY. Having two forms or shapes; double formed.

**BI-FRONTED**, *ad.* Having two fronts; double fronted.

**BI-FURCATED**, *ad.* -ION. Separated, divided, cleft asunder, like a fork. Bale writes *bifurked*.

**BIG**, *v. ad.* Large, enlarged, great, ample; -LY. magnified, of great size, magni- -NESS. tude or extent; extended, dis- tended; expanded; filled out in bulk, swoln, tumid.

*Big* is much used pref.—

Dr. Jamieson says, "that a *biggin* is a house properly of a larger size, as opposed to a cottage." He also produces, from Ritson, some instances of the use of *bygly*, signifying habitable, commodious; and others, where it may signify *big*, i. e. large. Ritson gives no explanation, but evidently considers them the same word diff. app.

Perhaps from the A. S. *Bycgan*, *byggan*; Sw. *Bygga*; Eng. To *big*, to build; *Ædificare*, *struere*, *ad-struere*, to build, to pile or heap up; and thus to increase the bulk or size, to enlarge, to form into a large mass, to magnify.

**BI-GAM**,\* *s.* A *bigame* is one twice mar- -Y. ried, whether the first spouse be living -IST. or not. A divorced woman who married again was also called a *bigame*.

\**Bp. Peacock*.

Gr. *Διγάμος*, *dis* or *bis*, twice, and *γαμ-ειν*, to unite in marriage; (A. S. *Gym-an*. See **GROOM**.)

**BIGGIN**, *s.* A kind of cap, Mr. Steevens says, at present worn only by children, but so called from the cap worn by the *Beguins*, an order of Nuns. "From the *biggen* to the nightcap;" Mr. Gifford interprets, "from infancy to age."—*B. Jonson*.

## BIL

**BIGOT**, *ad. s.* A hypocrite, or one that  
-ED. seemeth much more holy than he  
-IC. is: also a scrupulous, or supersti-  
-IC-AL. tious fellow.  
-ALLY. Speight says, "*Bigin*, (in Chau-  
-RY. cer) *bigot*, superstitious hypocrite." Upon which Thynne remarks, "whiche sence I knowe yt maye somewhat beare, because yt sauorethe of the dispositione of those *Begins* or *Beguines*, for that ys the true wrytinge."

The French at this day apply the word *bigot*, to one superstitiously religious, not certainly from the oath *bi-got*, as Men. thinks; but rather from the A. S. *Bigan*, colere; and hence also *Begine*, a religious woman, (Wach. in v. *Bei-Gott*.) Cot. says, *Bi-got*, an old Nor. word, (signifying as much as *de par Dieu*, or our—*for God's sake*) made good Fr. and signifying—as above. Un-

**BI-LANDER**,\* *s.* A boat or vessel, fit only to keep close to *land*.—\*Dryden.

D. *Be-lan-den*, to land; Fr. *Be-lan-dre*.

**BILBO**, *s.* A kind of sword or rapier, and  
**BILBOES**. also of stocks for the feet; so  
-SMITH. called, because made at *Bilboa*.

**BILE**, *s.* App. to—An ulcerous tumour. See **BOIL**.

A. S. *Bile*, ulcer; D. *Buyle*; Ger. *Buhel*; Sw. *Baid*. In P. Plouhman, *Bule*. Jun. says, "*Buyle* vel *puyte* est tuber, à *puyten*, protuberare, prominere." Wach. that *Bent* is a stroke, a blow; the mark made by a blow; a tumour; from the A. S. *Bian*, to give a blow, to strike; yet he doubts whether the signification can be transferred from a tumour (a *tuberculis*) to an ulcer (*ad ulcera*).

**BILE**, *s. -ious*. Used met. :—"The *bile* is of two sorts, the cystick, or that contained in the gall-bladder, which is a sort of repository for the gall; and the hepatick, or what flows immediately from the liver."—*Arbuthnot*. Om. **BILIARY**.

Fr. *Bile*; L. *Bills*, from Gr. *Χολη*.—*Voss*.

**BI-LITERAL**, *ad.* Consisting of, formed by, two letters, (*literæ*.)

**BILK**, *v.* To cheat, to defraud, to elude.

Mr. Gifford says, "*Bilk* seems to have become a cant word about this (B. Jonson's) time, for the use of it is ridiculed by others, as well as Jonson. It is thus explained in Cole's English Dictionary:—'*Bilk*, nothing; also to deceive.'" Lye, from the Go. *Bilatkan*, which properly signifies insultando illudere.

**BILL**, *v. s.* The *bill*, beak, or nib of a bird, the nose or snout of a beast or fish, the snout or beak of a ship.—*Som*.

To *bill*, (met.) to fondle, to play the part of fond lovers.

A. S. *Bile*. Perhaps from the A. S. *Pullian*, to pull. The *beak*, that which *pecketh*; the *bill*, that which *pulleth*. So in L. *Fellicare*, (from *vellere*, to pull,) is to pull, as a bird does.

**BILL**, *s.* A hooked tool or weapon; to cut,  
-ETS. mow, hew.

-MAN. Jun. thinks *billets* are pieces of wood cut with a *bill*.

A. S. *Bill*; D. *Byl*; Ger. *Beil*; which Sk. thinks is *securis rostrata*, a beaked axe, so called from its great resemblance to the *bill* of a bird.

**BILL**, *v. s. -ET, v. s.* A *bill* seems to be app. to a statement in writing of certain parti-

## BIR

cular things; as a *bill* of indictment, a *bill* of costs, a *bill* of exchange; the first, setting forth the particular offences charged; the second, the particular sums claimed; and the last, the particular sum to be paid, the time when, the place where, &c.

To *billet* a soldier or other person is, by note, *bill*, or particular in writing, to appoint his quarters or lodgings.

Spel. *Schedula*, *libellus*, *syngraphus*. A. S. *Bille*—unde Bar. Gr. *Βύλλος*; Gal. & Bel. *Billet*. The *v.* occurs in our old translators; *Conquirere milites*, in modern usage, to enlist, to enroll, to put or write upon the muster-roll, is rendered—to *bill*, by Sir Henry Savile.

**BILLIARD**. See **BALL**.

**BILLOW**, *v. s. -Y*. To swell or heave; usually app. to the swelling or heaving of the waves.

Sw. Go. *Bulga*, to bulge, to belly out, to swell. Em-

**BIN**, *s.* Any thing that incloses, that confines; as a corn-*bin*, a wine-*bin*.

Sk. and Tooke derive from A. S. *Pyndan*, to inclose, to pen, or pin; to *bin*, differing merely in the application, from to *pen* or *pin*. See **BIND**.

**BINAL**, *ad.* **BINARY**. Twofold, double.

L. *Bin*, *binus*, two. Com-

**BIND**, *v. s.* To tie, to fasten, to knit, to  
-ER. connect, to confine, to put into con-  
-ING. finement, under constraint or obligation; to constrain, to oblige. See **BOND** and **PIN**.

Go. & A. S. *Bind-an*; Dut. & Ger. *-en*; Sw. *-a*; Dan. *-er*. Dis- Un-

**BINE**, *s.* (sc. of the Hop.) The *bind*: quia instar vinculi aut fasciæ ambit.

**BIN-OCULAR**, *ad.* Having two eyes. When app. to a telescope,—allowing or requiring the use of both eyes.

**BI-NOMINOUS**,\* *ad. -NOMIAL*. Having two names, or two terms.—\*Fuller.

**BIO-GRAPHER**, *s.* A writer of the  
-GRAPH-Y. lives of individuals.

-ICAL. Gr. *Bios*, life, and *γραφειν*, to grave, to write.

**BI-PARTITE**, *ad. -PARTED*. Shared, separated, divided, into two parts.

**BI-PED**, *ad. s.* Having two feet. An animal with two feet, in Natural History, as distinguished from *quadruped*, an animal with four feet. Gr. *Δίπους*; L. *Bi-pes*.

**BI-PENNATED**, *ad.* Having two wings.

**BIRCH**, *s. -EN*. A. S. *Bire*, *birce*; D. *Berke*; Dan. *Birk*; Ger. *Birke*, which Wach. thinks is from the *v. Brechen*, splendere, to be bright;—the tree being so called from the brilliant whiteness of the bark. Pliny (xvi. 18,) speaks of the mirabilis candor of the *birch*. "It sheweth wonderful white," says Holland.

**BIRD**, *s. v.* So called from the encreased  
-ER. breadth of the animal when the  
-LIME. wings are expanded or spread abroad.



*Augurandi studium*, is rendered by Goldyng, *Bird spelling*. See SPELL and BURBOLTA.

*Bird-lime*,—lime, (made of the berries of mistletoe,) to hold or catch birds.

Anciently *Bridde*, from A. S. *Bræden*, to broaden, to spread abroad.

**BIRE.** See BORE, *s*.

**BIRTH, s.** That which beareth; any  
-DAY. manner of action which beareth;  
-NIGHT. also, that which beareth, carrieth,  
-PLACE. supporteth any thing: the place  
-RIGHT. where, the space allotted, to bear:  
-TIDE. as a ship's birth, a sailor's birth;  
sometimes written *berth*. That which any  
person or thing beareth; *sc.* into life or  
existence. Noble by birth, English by  
birth, i. e. by family, parentage, &c.

*Birth* is too established by usage, in  
composition with *day*, *night*, *right*, &c. to  
allow a separation.

The third person of the *v.* To bear; A. S.  
*Beorthe*; Ger. *Bart*, from the *v.* *Baren*.

**BIS-CUIT, s.** The article of food, so  
called, is not uncommonly more than twice  
baked. In Lodge written *bis-coct*.

Fr. *Bis-cuit*; It. *cotto*; Sp. *Bis-cocho*; L. *Bis*,  
*coctum*, twice baked.

**BI-SECT, v. -IONS.** To cut into two.

**BISHOP, v. s.** A Bishop is lit. — An  
-RICK. over-looker, an over-seer.

-DOM.\* Milk, in Yorkshire, is said to be  
-ING.† *bishoped*, when it is burnt. "For-

-HOOD.‡ merly, in days of superstition,  
-LY.§ whenever a *bishop* passed through  
a town or village, all the inhabitants ran  
out in order to receive his blessing; this  
frequently caused the milk on the fire to be  
left till burnt to the vessel, and gave origin  
to the above allusion." (Grose, Prov.  
Gloss.) Tindale seems to point to a more  
specious origin of this expression, in the  
rancour of the Reformers, which ascribed  
every ill that might betide them to the  
Popish Bishops. "If the porage be  
burned to, or the meate over roasted, we  
say, the *bishop* hath put his foote in the  
pottle, or the *bishop* hath played the cooke,  
because the *bishops* burn who they lust, and  
whosoever displeaseth them."—Tyndall.

To *bishop*,—to perform the church cere-  
mony of Confirmation.

\*Milton. †Sir T. More. ‡Udal. §Hardinge.

This word, upon the introduction of Christianity,  
found its way into all the European languages.  
A. S. *Bis-cop*; D. *-shop*; Ger. *-chef*; Sw. *-kop*;  
Fr. *Evesque*; It. *Vescovo*; Sp. *Obispo*; from the  
Gr. *Επισκοπος*, from *επι*, and *σκοπεω* to look  
into. Un-

**BIS-SEXTILE, ad.** So called because  
the sixth of the calends of March was re-  
peated; occurred twice.

**BISSON,\*** or **BEESEN, i. e.** Blind. A  
word still in use in some parts of the north  
of England. Steevens; *Bizend*, *beezen*, or  
*bison*, blind, (Grose.) In A. S. *Bisen*,  
*cæcus*, blind.—\*Udal. Shak.

**BI-SULCOUS, ad.** App. in Natural His-  
tory to—Cloven footed animals.

L. *Bis*, and *Sulcus*, Gr. *ὄλκος*, *tractus*, from  
*ἐλκεω*, to draw.

**BITCH, s.** App. to the female of the  
dog, and other animals; and also, oppro-  
briously, to a woman.

A. S. *Bicca*, *bicca*; Fr. *Biche*, is the female of the  
stag; Ger. *Batze*.—See Men. and Wack.

**BITE, v. s.** To pinch, to squeeze, to gripe,  
-ER. to crush; to pierce, to penetrate,  
-ING. to wound, to pain as a bite, or any  
-INGLY. thing which biteth; lit. and met.

**BIT, v. s.** A bit,—a small piece; so much  
-LESS. bit or bitten: as a bit of bread, a  
bit of a bridle.

To bit—to put the bit in the mouth,—to  
cause to bite, gripe, or hold fast.

A bite, (Swift and Spectator,) app. met.  
from the simpleness, silliness, eagerness,  
with which fish bite or catch the bait,—to  
that unsuspecting credulity which seizes  
and swallows whatever is placed before, or  
imposed upon it.

A. S. *Bitan*; D. *Byten*; Ger. *Beissen*; Sw. *Bitä*.  
Un-

**BITTER, ad. s.** Biting, piercing, pene-  
-FULL.\* trating, as any thing which bites;  
-LY. and thus, painful, hurtful, inflict-  
-NESS. ing pain or distress, of mind or  
body; calamity, wretchedness. App. part.  
to the taste.—Chaucer.

A. S. Ger. D. & Sw. *Biten*; A. S. *Bitarian*, from  
*Bitan*, to bite. Em-

**BITTERN, s.** BITTOUR. *Bos taurus*, or  
*Boatus taurinus*, from the noise it makes,  
when its head is immersed in the mire.  
"In the territory about Arelate, there is a  
bird called *Taurus*, because it loweth like  
a bull or cow, for otherwise a small bird it  
is."—Plin. x. 42.

D. *Butoor*; Fr. *Butor*; Sp. *Bit-or*; It. *-tore*.

**BITUME, s.** The common *s.* is *Bitumen*:  
-ED. May uses *Bitume*.  
-EN. "She (Semiramis) buylded Ba-  
-INATED. bilon and enclosed it with a wall  
-INOUS. of bricke enterlayed with sand  
and *bytumen*, which is a kynd of slimye  
mortar, yssuing out of the ground, in  
diuers places of that countrye."—Goldyng.

L. *Bitumen*; Gr. *Πετρον, πιδον, πιδον*, from *πιεω*,  
*premere*, *premendo affigere*, (Lennep,) to press, to  
fix by pressure.

**BI-VALVE, ad. s.** Having two folding  
-ED. sides or pieces. App. in Natural  
-ULAR. History. "*Bivalvular*, or *bivalve*  
husk, (or shell,) is one that opens or gapes  
the whole length, like a door that opens  
in two parts."—Miller.

L. *Bis*, twice, and *valva*, perhaps *volva*, so  
called, because they fold inwards.—Voss.

**BI-VIOUS, ad.** Having two paths or ways.

**BLAB, v. s.** To pour forth from the lips  
-BER, *v.* whatever occurs to us; to tell all  
-BING. that we know; to prate or talk  
thoughtlessly, carelessly, without reserve  
or discrimination.



Jun. refers to *babbling*; in D. *Labberen* (*be-labberen*); Ger. *Blapperen*; perhaps from *Labben*, (*be-labben*, *blabben*;) A. S. *Lap-ian*, to lap or lip, (differing indeed in the application.) And thus we approach Skinner's explanation: *Labbis quicquid occurrit effutire*,—as given above.

**BLACK**, *v. s. ad.* To *blacken*, met. is to  
-EN, *v.* darken, obscure, overcloud, so.  
-ING. the fairness of a character or reputation; to pollute, or soil, or  
-ISH. sully its purity, its integrity. Sw.  
-LY. *Be-lacka*, calumniari.  
-GUARD. *Black* is app. to that which has  
-MOOR. the dismalness, the gloominess, the forbiddingness of darkness; to that which is dark, dismal, gloomy, forbidding, fearful, dreadful.

*Blackguard*.—"In all great houses, but particularly in the royal residences, there were a number of mean and dirty dependents, whose office it was to attend the wood-yard, sculleries, &c.; of these the most forlorn wretches seem to have been selected to carry coals to the kitchens, halls, &c. To this smutty regiment, who attended the progresses, and rode in the carts with the pots and kettles, the people, in derision, gave the name of *blackguards*."  
—Gifford on *B. Jonson*.

D. & Ger. *Black*. Lye says, the A. S. *Blac*, *blac*, *black*, is niger, *bleak*; that *Blac-ian*, is pallescere, nigrescere, and also albescere, to be pale, to grow or to become *black*; and also to grow or become *white*. That *Blac-an*, is *pallidum colorem inducere*: and also nigrescere, denigrare, to *bleach*; to put on a *pale* colour, to grow or become *black*, to *blacken*; to *bleach*. And that *Blie-an*, *ablic-an*, is, de-albare, fulgere, coruscare; (*Blie*, candidatus,) to whiten or be white, to shine, to glitter. *Bleak* and *bleach*, are used by our elder writers in correspondence with *pale*; and they seem to be app. when, by some withering, *blighting* (*blight-ing*), agency (*e. g.* of weather), a chill and sterile *paleness* is produced; but we should not and do not hesitate to apply *bleak*, to a chill, and sterile *blackness*, effected by a similar withering and *blighting* agency; when verdure or fruitfulness are withered away, *blight-ed* (or *blight-ed*), where these genial appearances of nature are *lacking*; and hence it admits of conjecture that *Blac-an* and *Blie-an* owe their origin to Go. *Lacka*; Dan. *Lakker*, de-esse, deficere; Sw. *Lack*; Dan. *Lac*, defectus; D. *Leycken*; and Eng. *Lack*, to lessen, or cause to lessen, to decrease, to wane or be wanting, to fade, to decay; to wither or waste away: the root of the whole being the Go. *Lag-yan*, ponere, deponere; and cons. deficere, deficere. The common prefix *Be*, (See letter B,) would form *Beleyck-an*, *bleyck-an*, to *bleach*; *Bleyck*, *bleached* or *bleaked*, pale; and by a mere difference of vowel, *Blac*, *black*,—*bleaked* or *bleaked*, dark; the application of *black* and *bleach* being to appearances differing in colour, though effected by the same or similar causes. See BLANCH, BLANK, BLENCH, BLINK, which seem formed upon *Bleach*, white or pale, (by the insertion of *n*. or *qy*. *Blin*!) See also BLEACH.

**BLADDER**, *s. v.* That which is blown or blown, puffed or inflated; tumid.

A. S. *Bladr*; Ger. *Blatter*; D. *Blad-der*; Sw. *-ra*; from the A. S. *Blad*, flatus, past p. of A. S. *Blaw-an*, to blow.

**BLADE**, *s.* App. to—Leaves of grass, to  
-ING. broad cutting leaves; to a weapon,  
-ED. to a bone, of a similar shape. See  
-Y. **BLADE**, *infra*.

Dan. *Blad*. "*Blad*, folium, frons. *Blad*, (*Be-canus*) is so called from *Plat*, i. e. latus, planus," (Kilian.) Otherwise from A. S. *Blad*, past p. of the *v.* *Blaw-an*, to blow; to bud, to sprout.

**BLADE**, *v. s.* *Blade* is app. met. to—  
Any one who pretends to the sharpness, brightness of a sword *blade*.

Jun. thinks that Chaucer, when he wrote *platie* for *blade*, sc. of a sword, (*Squieres Tale*, v. 176,) intimated his opinion of the origin of the word. *Plat* (Tytrw.) is Fr. *Plat*, flat; and this Casem. deduces from Gr. *Πλατυς*, (*we-latw*, L. *Latus*,) enlarged, expanded. Sk. prefers A. S. *Blad*, folium, because it (the blade of a sword, lamina ensis) *late est instar folii*.

**BLAIN**, *s.* A distention, tumor, or inflation of the skin.

A. S. *Blegens*; D. *Bleyne*. Jun. and Sk. perhaps from the A. S. *Blawen*, to blow. The latter adds, a *blain* is—as above.

**BLAME**, *v. s.* To detract from—the fame,  
-ABLE. character, or reputation; to  
-ABLY. find fault with; to pass an un-  
-ABLENESS. favourable judgment upon; to  
-LESS. rebuke, to chide, to censure, to  
-LESS-LY. reprimand, to reprehend.  
-NESS. The phrase "*is to blame*," is a remnant of Old Eng. idiom.  
-ER. *Is to*, and *is to be*, are all we  
-ING. now have to supply the place of the L. future participles, in *rus* and *dns*. *Culpaturus* and *culpandus*, would by Chaucer have been translated without distinction, *is to blame*. *Spernendus est*, he renders, *it is to despise*.—Chaucer.

D. *Blamen*; Fr. *Blasmer*; It. *Blasimare*. Sk. and Jun. coincide with Men. that these words are, through the Bar. L. *Blasphemare*, from the Gr. *Βλασφημεν*, (see TO BLASPHEME;) but may not the D. *Blamen* be composed of *Be* and *lamen*, to tame, minuire, diminuere, mutilare? Mis- Un-

**BLANCH**, *v. -ER*. To *blanch*,—to brighten, to whiten, (*lucescere*, de-albare,) and thus, To give a fair appearance, a fair face, to any thing, (Chapman;) and also as, To *blench* or *blink*, (*qv*.)

To avoid, or cause to avoid, to evade, escape, or shun, to shrink or start away from, to startle.—Bacon. Wotton.

*Blancher*, i. e. *blancher*.—Sidney.

Fr. *Bianco*, *blanchir*; It. *Bianco*, *bianchire*; Sp. *Blanco*, *blanquear*; A. S. *Bliean*; Ger. *Blieken*, *blinken*, to shine, to glitter, to twinkle or *blink*; *lucere*, *coruscare*, *micare*; and by consequence, de-albare, to whiten; quia (album) præ reliquis coloribus copiosissimam lucem reflectit. —Sk. *Blanch*, *blench*, and *blink*, are probably the same word diff. written and app. See also BLEACH.

**BLAND**, *ad.* *Bland*,—Soothing, mild,  
-ISH, *v.* gentle, lulling, caressing, flat-  
-ISH-ING. tering.

-MENT. To *blandish*,—to soothe, to mol-  
-IMENT.\* lify, to lull, to caress, to flatter,  
-ISHER.† to fawn.

\*Sir T. More. Hall. †Sherwood. Cot.

Fr. *Bland-er*; It. *-ire*; L. *Blendus*, soothing. Of uncertain etymology.

**BLANK**, *v. s. ad.* -NESS. To *blank*, is—  
To whiten, to make pale, to appal, or cause to look pale; to strike with the paleness, to have the paleness, sc. of disappointment,

of astonishment, of dismay: and thus, to disappoint, astonish, dishearten, or dismay. "Peter was *blanks* and sore astonished."—*Udal*. "All this *blanked* not Pompey."—*North*. And more nearly to the usage of *blanc*,—

To avoid, evade, escape, shun, or shrink, or start from, to startle. *Blank verse*, i. e. in which rhyme is avoided.

A *blank*, sc. paper, is a *white* paper, with nothing distinguishable upon it, that destroys its entire whiteness: also, a *white* mark or spot at which to aim: and thus—

The aim, mark, or point aimed at, is so called.

*Sk.* derives the Eng. *Blank*, Fr. *Blanc*, It. *Bianco*, Sp. *Bianco*, through the Ger. *Blinden*, from A. S. *Blīcan*. It is no doubt the same word as *Blanch*, (qv.)

**BLANKET**, *v. s.* -ING. A white covering. (See **BLANK**.) It is app. met. by *Shak.* from the *v.* To *blank*, as we might now use *blankness*.

To *blanket*,—to cover with, to toss in, a *blanket*. Smollet coins *Blanketeer*.

Fr. *Blanchet*; It. *Bianchetto*, pannus albidus.—*Sk.*

**BLARE**, *v.* *Blare*, in the North, is to roar and cry.—*Gosse*. Linguam etiam ab irrisu excretem, is rendered by Holland, "scornfully lelling and *blaring* out his tongue."

D. *Blæren*; Ger. *Blarren*, mugire.

**BLASPHEME**, *v.* To attack, assail, -ER. insult, (the name, the attributes, -ING. the ordinances, the revelations, -Y. the will or government of God.) -OUE. \**E. Hall*.

-OUELY. Fr. *Blasphème*-er; It. -er; Gr. *Βλασφημῶ*. -ERESS. \**εφημεῖν*, παρὰ τὸ βάλλειν τὴν φημὴν: βάλλειν, i. e. *petere*, and φημὴν, *fama*. To attack or assail, the fame, character, or reputation. See **BLAME**.

**BLAST**, *v. s.* To strike as with a sudden -ER. gust or wind; as with an im- -ING. petuous and destructive wind: to -MENT. \*wither up, to desolate, to destroy, -Y.† to annihilate.

It is used by *E. Hall* and *Surrey* for—To blow or sound a *blast*, to sound aloud, to proclaim, to blaze abroad.—\**Shak.* †*Boyle*.

A. S. *Blæstan*; Ger. *Blæsten*, to blow; Dan. *Blæse*. Formed upon the past p. of *Blæsan*, to blaze, (qv.) Be- Un-

**BLATANT**, *ad.* "I know not," says *Sk.*, "whether or not from the L. *Balatus*, qd. *Balens* vel *Balatans*." See **BLATTER**.

**BLATTER**, *v.* -OON. \*To throw out, sc. idle words; to speak foolishly, to babble, to blab.—\**Howell*.

L. *Blaterrare*, from *Blattre*, which *Voss.* says you may derive from the Gr. *Βλατρον*, for *Βλητρον*, cast, throw forth; αὐτὸ τοῦ βάλλειν, to throw.

**BLAZE**, *v. s.* To rush, issue, send forth -ING. or emit, like a *blast*, i. e. sud- -ER. denly, widely, rapidly.

-ON, *s. v.* To *blaze* and To *blazon*, (Fr.

-ON-ER. *Blasonner*),—to spread or dis-

-SE. perse, to divulge, to publish, to

**BLASUR**. \*proclaim: also to display or set

forth conspicuously, ostentatiously. And also restricted to the heraldic *blazonry* of arms.—\**Berners*.

A. S. *Blæsan*, to blow; past p. *Blæsed*, *blæd*, *blast*; Ger. *Blæsen*; D. *Blæsen*; suscitare ignem flatu, (*Kilian*;) to raise a flame by blowing. More probably, to emit a flame, like a *blast*. Em-Out-

**BLE**, *term.* *Able*, *ible*; L. *bilis*, from the Go. *Abal*, strength, power, force. The L. *term.* in *bilis* (with few exceptions) was used passively; e. g. *Arable*, that may be erod or ploughed; *Audible*, that may be heard; and the contraction into *ile*, *Docile*, that may be taught: and was thus contra-distinguished from the *terms.* *ive* and *ic*, which were used actively; e. g. *Coercive*, that can or may coerce; *Didactic*, that can or may teach. In the decay of the L. language, *ads.* terminating in *bilis*, used with an *active* signification, were introduced in great numbers; thus, *Comfortable*, that can or may, that does *comfort*; *Conducible*, that can or may, that does *conduce*. *Sensible*, we use, to denote *full* of sense—which *can* feel—which *may* be felt; (he is a *sensible* man; very *sensible* of the cold;)—and of any *sensible* change of the weather. Many words of this description are considered by *Tooke* to have been received by us from Fr. words in *ble*, which were taken corruptly from It. words in *vole*:—as It. *Comfortevole*, Fr. *Comfortable*; It. *Capabile*, Fr. *Capable*.

The abuse seems too firmly established, and too widely spread, to admit of any but a very partial remedy. See **IC**, **IVE**.

This *term.*, though of L. origin, has not been confined to words from that language: and might perhaps be extended with advantage more freely to words of Eng. origin.

**BLEACH**, *s. ad.* To whiten, to make -ER. pale or white. "She is pale and -ERY. *bleche*."—*Gower*. See **BLACK** and **BLEAK**.

A. S. *Blīcan*, *ablican*, dealbare; Ger. *Bläichen*; D. *Bläycken*; Sw. *Bläka*; Dan. *Blæger*. Un-

**BLEAK**, *ad.* The same word as *Bleach*, -NESS. diff. app.;—as the earth, the her- -Y. bage, *bleached* or *bleaked*, *blighted* -LY. or *blackened*, by cold, piercing, withering winds; and then app. to that which is exposed to cold, piercing winds; to that which is chill, dreary, desolate. "The heretykes haue made it (the church) as it were pale & *bleaked* for very sorow & heuyness."—*Udal*.

Dan. *Blæg*; A. S. *Blæc*.

**BLEAR**, *v. ad.* To *blæar* the sight, (met.) -NESS. is to dim, impede, or obstruct -EDNESS. the sight, as if disordered with pustules or blains.

From D. *Blæer*, pustula; Sw. *Blära*.—*Sk. Jun. Min.* *Sk.* adds that *Blæer* is from the Ger. *Blæen*, tumescere, (A. S. *Blæw-an*, flare, inflate; qd. cutis inflatio.)

**BLEAT**, *v. s.* *Bleat* is the cry of the -ER. sheep. Holland, not seldom, writes -ING. *Blea*.

A. S. *Blæt-an*; D. -en; Ger. *Bleken*; It. *Bel-are*; Fr. -er; Sp. *Balar*; L. *Balare*.

**BLEB**, *s.* "A blister; also a bubble in the water. North."—Grose. In Mir. for Mag.—"Blubb'd."

Sk. from Ger. *Blaen*, tumescere, to swell.

**BLEE**,\* *s.* App. gen. to—The complexion, hue, colour.—\*In Chaucer and old ballads.

A. S. *Bleoh*, from *Blewan*, efflorescere, to blow, to bloom. In Ritson's Ancient Songs, p. 27, "Hire bleo blykyeth so bright."

**BLEED**, *v. -ing.* To pour forth, to emit, to draw forth, *blood*; (met.) to feel the pains or agonies of bleeding. See BLOOD.

A. S. *Blæd-an*. Sk. prefers the D. *Blosen*, rubescere; & colore, sc.; to grow red; to blush or bloom. Be- Un-

**BLEMISH**, *v. s.* To *blemish*, is to affix -LESS. some *blame*, some cause of *blame*; -ING. some stain, some spot, which sul- -MENT.\* lies, taints or tarnishes, the original soundness, fairness, or purity. And hence—

To taint, to tarnish, to sully; to deform, to disfigure.—\*Spenser.

**BLENCH**, *v. s.* To *blank* (qv.)—to avoid, -ER. or cause to avoid, to evade, to -ING. escape, to elude, to shun, to start or shrink from, to startle;—and, by Gower, to *blink*: "Without *blenching* of mine eie." See To BLANCH, and To BLINK. Un-

**BLEND**, *v.* To mix, to mingle; to confound, to give to each ingredient some quality or qualities of the other. See To LEND.

A. S. *Blendan*; Sw. *Blend-a*; Dan. -er, miscere; perhaps from *Be-lænan*, *blænan*, *blæn-ed*, *blænd*; and upon this *past p.* the *v. Blend-an*. Un-

**BLENT**,\* is the past tense and *past p.* *Blinned*, *blind*, *blint* or *blent*, from the A. S. *Blinnan*, to stop, sc. the sight, the vision, See BLIN.—\*Chaucer. Gower.

**BLENT**, the past tense of *Blench*, shrunked, started aside.—Tyrw.

**BLESS**, *v. s.* Cons.—To loosen, or dis- -ED. solve; to release, to relieve—sc. the tightness, stiffness; to alle- -EDLY. viate, to soothe or soften—the -EDNESS. harshness; to mitigate, to as- -ER. suage, to still, quiet or tranquil- -ING. lize—the violence or turbulence, -EDFUL.\* -FULNESS.† the pain or anguish; to pacify, to please, to gratify; to communicate or confer ease, pleasure, joy, gladness, happiness, prosperity; to bestow a wish, a prayer, for happiness, or well being.

*Bless you*,—May ease, pleasure, prosperity, happiness, be conferred upon you. *I bless you*,—I (as far as my wishes and prayers are effectual to do so) confer prosperity, happiness, upon you.—\*Udal. †Drant.

A. S. *Bliss-lan*, *blessian*, *blithsian*, lætari, lætifcare, to make blithe, (qv.) joyous or glad. A. S.

*Blithe*, *be-lithe*; *blissom*, *blithsome*; i. e. *Be-lissom*, *be-lithesome*. *Lithe*, *lithesome*, and *lissom*, are still used in the north, for quiet, still, gentle, pliant, flexible; from the A. S. *Lyssan*, to loosen or slacken. Un-

**BLIGHT**, *v. s.* To destroy, to wither up, to desolate. See BLACK, BLEAK.

Perhaps from the A. S. *Lithian*, *belithian*, descendere, deallire, (*leag-an*, deponere,) to alight, to descend, to fall upon, to strike upon;—to strike, to blast. Un-

**BLIN**, *v.* To stop or stay; to stop, impede,

**BLIND**, *v. s.* obstruct, prevent or hinder, -ING, *s. ad.* sc. the sight, the vision, the -LY. perception, the understand-

-NESS. ing. See To LIN.

-FOLD, *v. ad.* To *blind-fold*,—to fold any thing over the eyes, the sight, the vision, (lit. and met.) so as to *blin* or stop, prevent the sight, &c.

A. S. *Blind-an*, -tan; Ger. -en, or *blenden*; D. *Blind-en*; Dan. -er, cæcare, obsecare, from the A. S. *Blinnan*, cessare, to stop.—Jua. and after him Tooke. Be- Un-

**BLINK**, *v. s.* To *blink*, is to give to -ARD. the eye the twinkling motion or -ER. action of any thing glittering, e. g. -ING. a star; to twinkle, to wink; to look with the eye partially closed, to close the eye partially: and as this is frequently done to avoid any sudden action upon the eye, to *blench* (so Gower writes it) or *blink*, is cons.—

To avoid, or cause to avoid, to evade, to escape, to elude, to shun, shrink or start from. See To BLANCH, and To BLENCH.

A *blink*,—a quick opening and shutting of the eye; a quick short sight or view; a glimpse, or glance, a wink, a twinkle.

*Blinker*,—one who blinks; also that which screens, sc. to prevent *blinking*.

A. S. *Blit-can*; D. *Blicken*, *blincken*, coruscare, micare; Ger. *Blincken*, oculos vibrare; Sw. *Blitk-a*; Dan. -er, nictare.

**BLISS**, *v. s.* The *v.* is now written *Bless*:

-FULL. the *s. Bliss* is—blessedness. Gen.

-FULLY. app. to—

-FULNESS. Excessive pleasure, happiness,

-LESS. prosperity, good fortune, well-

-ED.\* being; to full and complete hap-

-ED-LY.\* piness.—\*Jewell. †Udal.

-NESS.†

**BLIST**, or **BLEST**, *v.* To strike, to throw out—suddenly, violently; to strike, to hurt; or beat about.

Dan. *Bless-er*; Fr. -er, to hurt; from *Be*, and *læsare*, formed upon *læsum*, *past p.* of L. *Læsere*. —Men. Perhaps from *Lascher*, to lash, with the common pref. *Be*. Or it may be—To *blast*.

**BLISTER**, *v. s.* A pustule or blain.

D. *Bluyster*; Sw. *Bläsa*, pustula. Perhaps *Blæst*, flatus, from *Blæstan*, to blow, to puff up. Be-

**BLITHE**, *ad.* Gentle, easy, pliant, flex-

-LY. ible, easy to move or to be moved.

-SOME. And therefore—

-NESS. Active, spritely, lively, joyous; having activity, liveliness, spriteliness,

cheerfulness, gaiety : joy or gladness. See BLESS and LITHE.

A. S. *Blithe*; D. *Blide*, alacer, hilaris. The A. S. *Blithe*, *be-lithe*, *be-lithesome*, *be-lissom*, is formed of the pref. *Be*, and *lithe*, thus—*Blithe*, *blithesome*, *blissom*.

BLIVE. See BELIVE.

BLOAT, *v. ad.* -EDNESS. Is very probably *Blowed*, *blowt*, *bloat*; i. e. blown, swelled, puffed out; meaning—

To blow out, swell, or puff out, be or become swollen or tumid.

Sk. from D. *Bloesen*, to blush.

BLOBBER-LIPPED, *ad.* Having *blebbed*, swelled lips. P. Plouhman writes *Baber-lipped*. See BLER.

BLOCK, *v. s.* A *block* of wood, or other -ADE, *v. s.* substance,—i. e. a piece suited, -ISE. fitted, to shut up, or close up, -ISE-LY. to include or exclude, to obstruct. -NESS.

-HEAD. A *block*, as well as *blockhead*, is -HEAD-ED. app. (met.) to any one who has -LY. the lumpishness, the heaviness, -ISM.\* the dulness of a *block*; whose

faculties seem *blocked* up; whose understanding is inaccessible.

To *blockade*, (Fr. *Bloquer*,)—To shut in, or block up, to besiege, beset, or compass on all sides.—Cot. See LOCK.

\*Christ. Smart.

Sw. D. & Ger. *Block*; Dan. *Blot*; Fr. *Bloc*.—*Block*, is *be-lock*, *block*; from the A. S. *Lycan*, *be-lycan*; D. *Be-luycken*, claudere, concludere, occludere, obscurare; to shut, to close, to shut up, to lock.—Som.

BLONKET,\* *ad.* The Gloss. says, "*Blonket* liveries are gray coats." They are *blank*, dismal liveries.—\*Spenser.

BLOOD, *v. s.* *Blood* is app. met. to— -Y, *v. ad.* Men of high spirit. (See BLADE.) -ILY. *Blood*, pref. to other words, has -INESS. given birth to some expressions -LESS. of very powerful import: e. g. *blood-guilty*, *blood-thirsty*.

Go. *Blodh*; A. S. Sw. & Dan. *Blod*; D. *Bloed*; Ger. *Blut*. *Blood*, or *blut* it was anciently written *Blod*, *blode*, is the past p. of the *v.* To bleed. Un-

BLOOM, *v. s.* To *bloom* is to *blow*, to put -ING. forth, to throw forth flowers; to have -Y. the hue, the complexion, the sweetness, the freshness, of flowers just blown, or thrown forth: and thus—

To flourish; to be in full vigour; in the full vigour of health, beauty, reputation. See BLOW.

Go. *Bloem*; A. S. *Bloem*, *bloemian*; D. *Bloeme*; Ger. *Blume*; Sw. *Blom-ma*; Dan. -*me*. Sk. thinks from *Bloem*, tumescere; Wach. from *Blasen*, flare, spicare; quia spirat (sc. flos) odorem. In P. Holland we find "the *Bloume-smithie*." Som. gives, "*Bloumen*, florere, gemmare, germinare; to bud, to blossom, to bear flowers, to bloome, flourish." Re-

BLORE,\* *s.* App. to—A roaring wind; gale. See BLARE.

\*Mir. for Mag. Chapman.

D. *Blorren*; Ger. *Blarren*, to roar, to bellow.

BLOSSOM, *v. s.* To *bloom* or *blassem*, is -ED. to put forth, to throw forth the flowers; -Y. to have the hue, the complexion, the sweetness, the freshness of flowers just thrown forth. See BLOOM. Em- Un-

BLOT, *v. s.* -TING. A *blot* upon any thing extends just so far as that thing is covered, and no farther. See LID.

To *blot* out any thing written, is to cover it, and so make it illegible; to obliterate, to efface or deface.

To *blot*, (met.) is to cover, sc. with disgrace; to fix some mark or stain of disgrace, of infamy.

Fr. *Blotter*.—*Be-blod*, *be-blot*, (Eng. *Blot*,) is the regular past tense and past p. of *Be-blidan*, to cover.—Tooke. Be-

BLOTCH, *v. s.* A pustule; a tumour; a corrupt tumour; a spot of corruption, or defilement.

"*Blatchy*, is in Glouc. black or dirty."—Grose. Sk. writes it *Bloach*, and suggests that it may be from the A. S. *Blodig*, bloody, qd. a bloody tumour; or from *Blasse*, a blaze, which it resembles in its fiery heat and redness. Harmer writes *Blatch*: it is (perhaps) a *bloatch*, from *Blot*.

BLOTE, *v.* To smoke (sc. herrings) till dry.

L. *Infumare*, to smoke. Mins. derives from D. *Bloed*. Sk. from *Bloesen*, rubescere, whence, he adds, our *blast-coloured*; which is perhaps equivalent to *blowne*.

BLOUGHTY, *ad.* Perhaps from *Bloated*: in Bp. Hall, "his *bloughty* volume," is—his swelled, his puffy volume. See BLUFF.

BLOW, *v.* To send forth or emit wind, air, -ER. breath; to puff or swell out with -ING. wind; to inflate.

To *blow*, always implies an excess, beyond the natural action of the lungs; beyond the breath or effect of that action.

A. S. *Blawan*, flare; Ger. *Bläsen*. Perhaps comp. of *Be* and *blowan*, fovere, tepere. For-Over- Un- Up-

BLOW, *v. s.* To *blow*, to bloom, blossom, BLOWTH, *s.* or bear flowers: to bud, to bur- BLOWERS. *geon*, to spring, to flourish.—Som. See BLOOM and BLOSSOM, and also BLADE.

A. S. *Blowan*; D. *Blowen*; Ger. *Bluen*, florere, frondere, efflorescere. Un-

BLOW, *s.* Like the word *blast*, is app. to that which strikes; as a sudden, impetuous, and injurious wind: a hit, a knock, a stroke. D. *Blousen*, to strike.

BLOWZE, *s.* -ED. Seems app. to—One who has been well *blown* upon, who has been exposed to *blowing* winds; who has a coarse, ruddy bloom; a highly coloured *blush*.

Not in Sk. or Jun. Ford and Burton write *Blowze*; Bp. Hall *Blowse*. D. *Blas-en*, to blush, (qv.) See BLORZ.

BLUB. See BLER.

BLUBBER, *v. s.* -ING. To swell out, to distend, to puff out, to inflate, sc. with weeping or tears.

A *blubber* is used by Chaucer as we now use a *bleb*.

*Blubber* of a whale, a mass of fat, encompassing the body.

*Bleb*, *blob*, *blub*, *blobber*, and *blubber*, have, no doubt, the same origin; and *Bleb*, Sk. says, is from the Ger. *Blasen*, to swell, to puff up. Be-

**BLUDGEON**, *s.* (Not in our older lexicographers.) A stick formed to inflict severe *blows*, (perhaps to fetch *blood*.)

**BLUE**, *ad.* The *blue*, formerly *blewe* sky, -LY. may be the *blew-en*, or blown -NESS. sky; the sky from which the -ISH. clouds are *blown*, dispersed, the -ISHNESS. open sky, (hemel *blauwen*.—*Kilian*.) Voss. derives *cœruleus* from *cœlum*.

The word *blue* is of northern origin, and in these cloudy regions may have been app. to that (colour) which was produced or exposed to view by the *blowing* away, clearing away, dispersing of the clouds. *Bleok*, in A. S. *Blee*, in Eng. was also app. to the complexion, to the *air* of the countenance. A *blue* nose, *blue* cheeks; i. e. having a colour produced by the keen, *blowing* wind. In the same manner other colours, brown, yellow, &c. take their name from *that* by which they are produced. See BLACK, BROWN, YELLOW, &c.

D. *Blaww*, (*Blawwen*, to blow;) Ger. *Blau*; Fr. *Bleu*; Sp. *Bloo*; Sw. *Blæ*; Dan. *Blæe*, *cœruleus*; A. S. *Bleo*, *bleok*, *bleow*, *bleowan*, *flare*, to blow. Sk. suggests *flavus*, (i. e. yellow,) others, the Gr. *Πελος*, *niger*, *subniger*.

**BLUFF**, *ad.* -NESS. A *bluff* point is a blunt, obtuse point: exposed to wind.

*Bluffness*,—a bluntness, coarseness, roughness of manner. The manner of one *blough* or bloated, with his own importance. See BLOUGHTY.

This word is not found in our older lexicographers: nor is it common in composition.

**BLUNDER**, *v. s.* To *blunder*, is to act -ER. like one, whose faculties cease, -INGLY. stop, halt, stumble: whose mind is *blunt*, dull, undistinguishing; who is apt to err, to mistake: also, to cause a blunder, error, or mistake; to mistake, to mislead. See BLUNT.

A. S. *Blinnan*, to blin, to stop, (to blind.) *Blon* is the regular past tense; by adding *ed*, we have *blon-ed*, *blon'd*, whence (by further addition of the term. *er*.) *blonder*, *blunder*.

**BLUNDERBUSS**, *s.* Said to be so called because it hits by *blunder*, not by skill in a direct aim:—*Blunder* is perhaps formed from *blon-ed*, (see *ante*.) and the name given from the *blunt* form of the weapon, compared with a musket. Used met. by Pope.

In D. it is *Donder-buss*, i. e. *thunder-buss*; Dan. *Musque-dunder*. For *Buss*, see ARQUEBUS.

**BLUNT**, *v. ad.* To deaden, to dull, to -ING. render obtuse; to have or cause -ISHNESS. to have no edge, point, sharpness; no polish, no keenness; -LY. -NESS. no politeness. Hence the *ad.*—

Unpolished, coarse, rude.

To *blunt* forth, (Sir T. More,) to utter bluntly, rudely.

*Blunt* is *blon-ed*, *blond*, *blont* or *blunt*: i. e. stopped in its decreasing progress towards a point or edge: the past p. of the A. S. *Blinnan*, cessare, to blin, to stop, (see Tooke,) comp. of *Be* and *finnan*, to stop, to lin, qv. Un-

**BLUR**, *v. s.* To spot, to smear, to blot; to mark with any spot, smear, or stain; to disfigure, to deface.

*Blare*, *blare*, (qqv.) and *blurr*, have probably the same origin. *Blurr* may perhaps derive its usage from the D. *Blære*, (see BLADDER,) a pustule, or blain, or spot. See BLURT.

**BLURT**, *v. s.* To throw out a *blur*,—to throw out rudely, hastily, inconsiderately; without consideration or reflection.

Formed upon the past p. of *Blurr*; *blurred*, *blurr'd*, *blurt*.

**BLUSH**, *v. s.* App. cons. to—The colours

-ER. of flowers *blossoming* or blooming.

-FUL. To redden, to be or cause to be

-ING. red, or rosy; blooming with red-

-Y. ness or rosiness; to shame or

-LESS. ashamed.

-LESSLY. At the first *blush*,—on the first

-ET.\* complexion or appearance; at the first look.—\*B. Jonson.

D. *Blossen*, *blase*, perhaps from *Blasen*, *flare*, *spirare*; and so connected with *blossom*, *bloom*, (qqv.) Out- Un-

**BLUSTER**, *v. s.* To be roaring, noisy,

-ER. *boisterous*, as a loud, hard blowing

-ING. wind;—to be *boisterous* or turbulent;

-OUS.\* to talk loudly, to threaten loudly; to boast noisily.—\*Udal. Holland.

A. S. *Blæstan*, to blow, to puff, to inflate.

**BOAR**, *s.* -ISH. *Boar* may be formed thus, —*Bayer*, *baer*, *bâr*, (pronounced *bawr*,) boar; and the animal so named from its noise. See To BAY, and also BRUTE.

A. S. *Bar*; Ger. *Eber*; D. *Beer*. *Beccanus-beer* a *baeren* (to bear) dici ait, quod plurimos fortus gignit. Wach. and Sk. agree that it may be from L. *Aper*. But see BEAR.

**BOARD**, *v. s.* To *board*, is to cover with

-ER. *boards*, as a floor, a roof, &c.; to go

-ING. or get on *board* a ship, and cons. to

force a way on *board*; also to be or cause

to be at the same *board* or table, and cons.

to take meals at the same *board*; to receive

at the *board*, to supply the *board* with provisions.

*Board*, the *s.* i. e. broad, sc. wood, or piece of wood, is the common word for *table* in our old writers. *Bordles*, i. e. *boardless*, is used by P. Ploughman; without a *board* or table.

*Boarding-house*,—a house where a *board* or table is kept.

*Board-wages*,—wages to supply the *board* or table.

*Board* is also app. to those who sit at the *board* or table: as the *Board* of Control, &c.

Sw. *Bord*; Dan. *Borde*; Go. *Baurds*; A. S. *Bræde*. "*Board*, by metathesis of the letter *r*, is from *Bread*." Jun.; and in this Tooke agrees. See BROAD. Dis- Over-

**BOARD**. See ABORD and BOURD.



**BOAST**, *v. s.* To *boast*, from the etymology, will mean—To puff out,  
 -ER. to swell, to raise or exalt, to en-  
 -FUL. large or magnify, to exaggerate,  
 -INGLY. to display ostentatiously.  
 -LESS. \**Shenstone*.

-IVE. Probably from Fr. *Besse*; which Cot. explains, swollen, risen, puffed up. Eng. *Boss*, (qv.) and D. *Besse*, umbo, tumulus; as the *boss* of a shield. And Sk. observes that *umbo* and *tumulus* are merely things, (quasi extumescences et inflatæ;) as it were swelling or tumid, and puffed out. Un-

**BOAT**, *s.* A vessel forced along the water  
 -MAN. by the beating of the oars.  
 -SWAIN. *Boatswain*,—A.S. *Bat-swain*; Ger. *Bat-swein*; from *bat* or *boat*, and *swain*, a servant; formerly app. to—The *rower* or *manager* of the oars.

A.S. *Bata*, *bat*; D. *Beet*; Ger. *Bot*; Sw. *Boat*; Dan. *Boat*; Fr. *Bateau*; It. *Batello*. Wach. says, from Ger. *Batten*, (to beat,) trudere, impellere, to thrust, to dash or drive along. *Bat* dicitur de Cymba, quia Cymba est alveus irasatilis, qui remis impellitur.

**BOATION**, *s.* The roar or bellow of an ox; any roaring or bellowing.

L. *Beare*, *beatum*: from *Bovis*, the ancient Latins formed *beare*; whence *beare*. *Beatus* est *Bea* res *Bea*. See TO BAY.

**BOB**, *v. s.* Seems to be the same word as -CHERRY. *Pop*, (qv.) and to be usually  
 -TAIL. app.—To some short, jerking  
 -WIG. action: as to *bob* in the face, to *bob* a curtesy; to play at *bob-cherry*; to *bob* for grig, when some part of the tackle *boobs* into the water;—

To something short, cropt, docked; as a *bob-tail*, a *bob-wig*, ear-*bobs*.

Whether To *bob*, to cheat, is so app. from some short, sharp, sudden act or trick, like those of a juggler, admits only of conjecture.

"That I *bob'd* from him; that I fool'd him out of. A *bob* formerly signified a mock, a jeer. Cole renders it in his Dictionary, 1679, by *sanna*, and *bob'd* by *titulus*. To *bob* for fish, is likewise a technical term among those who delight in angling." So far Mr. Steevens. The Etymologists afford no insight into the origin of this word.

**BOBANCE**, *s.* Fr. *Bobancer*, to boast. *Bobance* or *Bombance*,—boasting; which Men. forms from *Pompa*. Perhaps from *Bombasta*. See BOMBAST.

**BOBBIN**, *s.* Fr. "*Bobine*, a quill for a spinning wheel; also a skane of gold or silver thread."—Cot. Perhaps, *Bombine*.—See Men.

**BODE**, *v.* To *abode*, to *bode*, and to -ING. *forbode*, are used in the same manner; viz.

-MENT.† To see or discern, to show or exhibit, some external, superficial appearance, sign or token; from which we infer good or ill.—\**Holland*. †*Shak*.

Trask considers the primitive word to be A. S. *Boda*, the first outward extremity or border of anything. A. S. *Bodian*; Ger. *Bieten*, prædicare, suture, to make known, to manifest, to announce. "The *bode* came to the king," "the *bodeword* came

to them," (in R. Brunne,) is, the news came; it was made known.

**BODGE**, *v. s.* -ER. To *bodge* and to *botch*, (qv.) seem to be the same word diff. written and pronounced.

"I find," says Mr. Malone, "*bodgery*, used by Nash in his Apologie of Pierce Penniless, 1593, from *botchery*." And Mr. Steevens thinks that "we *bodg'd*," only means "we *boggled*, made bad or bungling work of our attempt to rally. A low unskilful taylor is often called a *botcher*."

**BODICE**, *s.* Something worn round the *body*.

**BODKIN**, *s.* Sk. suggests that it may be a *bodikin*, a diminutive of *body*; on account of its thinness, its slenderness.

**BODY**, *v. s.* *Body*,—the substance; the  
 -IED. substantial, solid mass, or con-  
 -ILESS. structure.

-ILY, *ad. av.* It is app. to the *body*—of a man

-Y-GUARD. or other animal, as distinguished from the members; of a tree, as distinguished from the branches; of an army, as distinguished from van-guard, rear-guard, &c;—to material things, as distinguished from immaterial;—to the main bulk, the greater proportion, the united or collected mass.

To *body*, or to *embody*, is to put into bodily, corporeal, material or substantial shape or form.

A word of very various applications. Sk. thinks that when used as it is in Lincolnshire for the lower part, inferiori corporis parte, it is connected with Ger. *Boden*, A. S. *Boten*, which, according to Wach., means *fundus*, (i. e. *bottom*,) et quicquid natura pedibus nostris calcandum subiecit; and he refers to *pedden*, *calcare*. More probably from *Bod*, past tense, and *past p.* of *Bid-an*, to bide; manere, restare. Dis- Em- Un-

**BOG**, *v. s.* App. to—Land, or ground,  
 -GY. that *bows*, or bends, yields, gives

-LAND. way to pressure:—marshy, miry,

-TROTTER. land.

A. S. *Bug-an*, to bow; D. *Boogen*, flectere, quia sc. prementi cedit; because it gives way to pressure.—See Sk.

**BOGGLE**, *v.* To stick or stay, as if sunk

-ER. in a *bog*; unable, afraid, unwilling

-ING. to proceed or advance; and thus—

-ISH.\* To hesitate.—\**Bp. Taylor*.

The diminutive of *Bog*; qd. to stick in the mud, labouring in vain to disembarass yourself.—Sk.

**BOIL**, *v. s.* To *boil*, is to throw, to cast up

-ING. or forth, sc. some portions of a solid

-ER. mass above or over the rest; and

thus to fluctuate; to effervesce; to agitate or cause to be agitated; to be heated (as water by fire, till it throws itself or is thrown over, sc. the vessel.)

Met. To be warm, animated, ardent, eager.

*Boiler* is app. to the person who, and the vessel in which any thing, boils.

Fr. *Boillir*; It. *Boillire*; Sp. *Boillir*; L. *Boillire*; perhaps from the Gr. *Ballaiein*, to throw, to throw forth, sc. from the surface. The *s.* when app. to an ebullition or ejection from the surface of the skin, is written *Bile* by Wiclif and Tindall;



in P. Plouhman, *Bules*. See *BILZ*. Em- Over-  
Re- Un-

**BOIST,\* s.** Fr. *Boiste*, a box. See *Box*.  
\*Chaucer.

**BOISTEROUS, ad.** Turbulent, tem-

-LY. pestuous, stormy, violent; any  
-NESS. thing coarse, rude, noisy.

**BOISTOUS,\*** \*Wiclif. \*†Chaucer. †Bale.

-OUS-LY.† Tuberville. †Udal.

-NESS.† D. *Büsen*; Ger. *Beisen*, mordre.

-EOUS.† *Beiswind* is a keen biting wind; as

-EOUS-LY.† the north wind. The D. *Büster* is

-NESS.† furious, raging, turbulent. And

may have been formed, and app. as above explained.

**BOLARY, ad.** Of or pertaining to the  
species of clayey earth, called *Bol-armoniac*.

L. *Bolus Armenia*, a kind of earth found in  
Armenia.—*Mis*.

**BOLD, v. ad.** To *bold* or *bolden*,—is to

-EN, v. confirm the courage, to give addi-

-HEDE. tional courage; or as we now say,

-LY. to encourage or *embolden*, (qv.)

-NESS. *Bold*, the *ad.* is also app. to the ex-  
treme of courage, to that which is daring,  
audacious, impudent: as well as to that  
which is—

Fearless, intrepid, dauntless, courageous.  
To that which is—

Well, firmly, *built*; strongly constructed,  
either in nature or art,—as a *bold* coast; or,  
in painting or statuary, a *bold* figure.

Sc. *Bald*; Fr. *Baud*; It. *Baldo*; D. *Boude*;  
A. S. *Bald*, *byld*, *gebyld*, *audax*. A. S. *Byldan*, to  
build, to confirm, to establish, to make firm and  
sure and fast, to consolidate, to strengthen. And  
thus (adds Tooke) a man of confirmed courage,  
i. e. a confirmed heart, is properly said to be a  
*built*, *built*, or *bold* man, who, in the A. S. is  
termed *byld*, *bylded*, *ge-byld*, *ge-bylded*, as well as  
*bald*. The A. S. *Bold* and *Bolt*, i. e. *built*,  
*built*, are both likewise used indifferently for what  
we now call a *building*, (i. e. *builden*), or *strong*  
edifice. In Sc. *Beild*, *ad.* is *bold*; and *Beild*, *s.* a  
*building*. See *BOLD*, *infra*. Em-

**BOLD,\* s.** From *Built*, *build-en*, or as we  
now say, *building*. See *BOLD*, above. \*R. Glo.

**BOLL, v. s. BOLNINGS.** To *boll*, is to round  
by circumvolution, by rotation; and then,  
gen. to round, to rise out in a round form  
or shape, to swell out.

The *bole* of a tree, of the throat,—the  
round trunk or stem.

Wiclif renders inflationes, *bolnings*: In-  
flati estis,—“Ghe ben *bolnun* with pride.”

Ger. *Bol*; from *Bolen*, *vertere*, *volvare*, *rotare*.  
—Wach. Dan. *Bulner*. See *BALL* and *BOWL*.

**BOLSTER, v. s. Bolster, s.**—a *ball* or roll

-ER. of *straw*. To *bolster* is—to put or

-ING. place a *bolster*, or any thing in  
shape or form of a *bolster*, sc. as a support;  
and thus, cons., to raise, to uphold, to sus-  
tain, or to support.

A. S. *Bolster*, *bolstre*; D. *Bolster*; Ger. *Polster*,  
from *Boll*. (See *BOLL*.) And *Ster*, or *Sire*, is  
perhaps A. S. *Sire*, *straw*.

**BOLT, v. s.** To *bolt*,—as to *bolt* the door,  
is to fasten the door, to strengthen it; to  
throw to—a *bolt*, i. e. as now app., to throw  
to—that by which a door or shutter is

fastened or strengthened; from the A. S.  
*Byldan*, to build, strengthen, or confirm.  
(See *Tooke*.) Also simply—To fasten; to  
make, to hold or keep, fast; to confine, to  
constrain.

In D. it is *Bout*, i. e. *Boud*, the past tense and  
past p. of *Bouwen*, to build. Un-

**BOLT, v. (Sc.)** To *bolt* the bran. To

**BOULTER.** force away, to drive out, to sift

**BULTEL.** or separate, sc. the fine from the  
coarse, the good from the bad. See *BOLT*,  
*infra*.

D. *Buydelen*; Ger. *Beutelen*; Fr. *Bluter*; and  
this latter, Ferrarius derives from L. *Aplauda*,  
(bran.) And *Aplauda*, according to Wach. à *pio-*  
*dendo*, (whence our Eng. To *explode*.)—See *Men*.  
and Wach. *Bultel* is in Low L. *Bulltellus*. Un-

**BOLT, v. s.** To force out or away, to throw  
or drive out, to eject, to expel; to rush or  
cause to rush out, to start out.

The *s.* is app. to an arrow from a bow; to  
a thunder-bolt, a bird-bolt. Upright as a  
*bolt*,—upright as a dart, straight as an arrow.

D. *Bolt*; Ger. *Bolz*; from the v. *Bolen*, to  
throw, which Wach. thinks is certainly from Gr.  
*βαλλειν*, to cast or throw. It admits of con-  
jecture, that to *bolt* bran, to *bolt* out, are usages  
of the same word, and denote—To throw, to  
throw out, to expel, to eject.

**BOLT-SPRITT, or BOWSPRITT, s.** A  
transverse beam on the mast of a ship.

Vox nautica, (says Sk.) from the D. *Bolt*,  
*vectis*, a bar: and *Spritt*, a sailyard.

**BOMB, v. s. Bomb,**—a loud humming

-ARD, v. s. noise or sound. *Bomb*, *bom-*

-ARD-IER. *bard*,—a gun or cannon, re-

-MENT. markable for its loud noise,

-ILATION.\* when discharged.

*Bombard*-phrase is used by B. Jonson for  
*ampullas*,—a phrase of more sound than  
sense,—sounding or noisy, as a *bomb* or  
*bombard*.

A *bombard* of sack or beer,—is a vessel,  
so called, perhaps, from some resemblance  
to the *murthuring piece* or gun.

A *bombard*-man, Mr. Gifford says, was  
one of the people who attended at the but-  
tery-hatch, and carried the huge cans of  
beer to the different offices.—\*Brown.

Fr. *Bombard-e*; It. & Sp. *-a*; Ger. *Bombe*, *bom-*  
*bert*; D. *Bommen*, *bombannen*; Sw. *Bomb*; Dan.  
*Bombe*; which Kilian thinks are words à *sono*  
*ficta*. Voss. thinks the same of Gr. *Βομβος*, and  
L. *Bombus*. *Bombarda*, (a new word, he remarks,  
for a new thing,) à *bombo*, et *ardere*, so named  
because it vomits or throws forth iron balls with a  
noise and blazing fire,—cum sonitu et flamma.  
Laurentius Valla, who wrote in 1420, about forty  
years after the invention of these *murthuring*  
pieces, as Cot. calls them, gives the same opinion.

**BOMBASIN, s.** The ancients (says Sk.)  
so called—Any soft or delicate wool  
adapted for weaving garments.

Fr. *Bomb-asis*; It. *-agino*; L. *Bombys*; Gr.  
*Βομβυξ*, a word, as Voss. thinks, of Eastern origin.

**BOMBAST, or BUMBAST, v. s. ad.** To

-IC. stuff out; to swell or cause to swell

-RY.\* out, largely, excessively; hence the

*s.* app. met. to tumid or inflated words, or  
language, exceeding the occasion,—of more  
sound than sense.—\*Swift.

Of the same origin as *Bombast*, (qv.) *Bombast*, Sk. says, is linen sewed together with flax between. Hackluyt and Holland call it *Cotton*. Hence *bombast* words or style,—inflated, et quasi stupidi refertus.

**BOND**, *s. ad.* -AGE. The past tense and past p. of the *v.* To *bind*, (qv.)

A *bond* is that which *binds*, fastens, or confines; or by which any thing is *bound*, fastened, or confined; which puts or keeps in confinement, under constraint, under obligation; that which constrains or obliges, which forces or compels.

A *bond* man, maid, &c. is a *bound* man, &c. *bound* to servitude or obedience; the words are usually written affixed.

**BONE**, *v. s.* "The *bones* are to support -LESS the body, and to bear great burdens, -Y. or to be employed in strong exercises, they being made hollow, for lightness and stiffness."—*Ray*.

*Bone-lace*, or *bone-worked lace*, is lace worked, made, or manufactured upon *bones*.

To make no *bones*, is to do—as willingly, as readily, as easily as a dog or other animal devours meat without *bones*; and thus—to invent no difficulties.

*Bone-set*, to set a dislocated or fractured *bone* into its place.

A. S. *Ben*; Ger. *Bein*; Sw. & D. *Been*; Sc. *Bene*. Martinus, Wach. Ihre, agree with other etymologists that the Northern *Ben* and the Gr. *Baner*, to go, to step forward, to proceed, ire, gradi, incedere, must have some affinity. "Crura," says Wach. "sunt naturalia gradiendi instrumenta." And Martinus, "*Bein*, os; quia ossum virtute est ro *saurev*."—Quere? A. S. *Beon*, extere, extare. Un-

**BONE-CHIEF**,\* *s.* Fr. *Bon*, good, and *chief*, the chief or head; opposed to *Mis-chief*.—\**Chaucer*. *W. Thorpe*.

**BONER**,\* *ad.* Fr. *Bonnaire*, "gentle, courteous, affable, mild, without malice, faithful, sincere."—*Cot*.

\**Jewel*, and old romances.

*Boner* is still preserved in *De-bonair*.

**BON-FIRE**, *s.* A *boon-fire*, a fire of joy or gladness; gen. a fire voluntarily kindled as a token.

Hickes in his Diction. Island. says that *Ban-fyr*, whence our *Bone-fire*, by change of a letter of the same organic utterance (namely *i* into *a*) is from *Bal-fyr*, rogus; Sax. *Bal*; Isl. *Baal*, incendium. The Glossarist to G. Douglas adopts this opinion, and it is transcribed into Lye's edition of Jun. without comment. But Jun. himself, in his Gloss. Goth. in *v. Balagan*, torquere, (with which he considers the A. S. *Bal* to be connected) intimates nothing of the kind. He indeed produces (in consistency with this connexion) instances of the usage of the A. S. *Bal-fyr* and *Baelhige* (i. e. *blaze*) in application to the fires lighted by Abraham, to burn his only son, and by Nabuchodonosor to burn the three young men.

There is no evidence that such a word as *Ban-fyr* ever existed. The etymology proposed by Sk. certainly accords better with our more common usage of the word, and is more simple in itself. "Ignis festus, qd. *bonus*, vel bene ominatus ignis, i. e. Fr. G. un *bon feu*."

**BON-GRACE**, *s.* A frontal or covering for the foreheads of infants, to defend them from injury when they fall; so called be-

cause they seem *graceful* or becoming to them. Baret considers it to have been a mere umbrella or *umbraculum*, "to keepe off the sunne."

Fr. *Bonne-grace*, *Cot*. says, is the uppermost flap of the downhanging tail of a Fr. hood; and hence, detorto sensu, according to Sk. our *Bon-grace*,—as above explained.

**BONIFY**, *v.* -FORM. To become, or cause to become, good; to do good, to benefit. Cudworth is sole authority.

Fr. *Bonifier*, from the L. *Bonus*, and *fo*.

**BONNET**, *v. s.* A clothing or covering of the head.

*Bonnet* is also app. to certain small sails attached to the larger sails.

Fr. *Bonnet*; Sp. *Bonete*; D. *Bonet*; Sw. *Bonad*. The Sw. *Bonad*, Ihre deduces from Sw. *Bo*, *boa*, to prepare, to provide. *Wæl bodd*, he observes, is well-clothed, i. e. well prepared or provided, sc. against the cold: and hence, *Bonad*, a clothing, a covering: Hufwud *bonad*, tegmen capitis. Un-

**BONNY**,\* *ad.* Good, in any respect; -ILY. having good features, good complexion, good form; well made; having good and manly dispositions. See *Boon*.

\**Common in our old ballads and romances*.

Fr. *Bon*, *bonne*, good. Not in our old lexicons.

**BOOBY**, *s.* -ISH. The Eng. *Booby* is probably no more than an emphatic repetition of *boy*,—sc. *boy*, *boy*; a *boy* indeed, a mere *boy*, having none but *boyish*, childish qualities and dispositions; a simpleton.

The penguin is called *booby*, from its stupidity when in danger of being killed.

Jun. thinks that *Booby* has the same origin as Sc. *Bowbard*; namely, Gr. *Bovbapas*, as heavy as an ox; or, as Hesychius interprets, a great, senseless fellow, (from *Bovr*, an ox; and *βapor*, heaviness.) Ruddiman derives *Bowbard* from L. *Bubo*, an owl.

**BOOK**, *v. s.* The *s.* app. to—A collection -ISH. of written or printed leaves or -ISH-LY. pages (of paper or other material).—A portion of such collection. -LESS. -MAN. To be well *booked*, in Gower, -WORM. is to be well read in *books*; -FUL.\* learned in *books*, *book-learned*.

*Bookman*,—a man who reads many *books*; learned in *books*.

A *book-worm*,—(met.) one who feeds on, delights in *books*.

To *book*, in modern usage, is to write into a *book*.—\**Pope*.

Ger. *Buch*; D. *Book*; Sw. *Book*; Dan. *Bog*; A. S. *Boc*, and also *Boc-ian*, to *book*. In A. S. *Boc*, is also a *beech* tree. Hence it has been presumed by Sk. amongst others, that our ancestors wrote upon the bark of the *beech* tree (*faginis corticibus*, Sk.) and that the name thus originated. Wach., supported by learned names, ascribes to it an origin similar to that of L. *Volumen*, (from *Volvere*, to roll,) viz. Ger. *Bug-en*; A. S. *Bug-an*, flectere, convolvere; to bow, to fold. Un-

**BOOM**, *s.* App. as *bumble* by Chaucer, and *bump* by Dryden, to the noise of the bittern. Also to the noise and roar of the waves. See To *BOMB*, and *BITTERN*.

**BOOM**, *s. v.* A long pole or beam: and To boom off,—to keep, to push off with a boom or pole. Used met. by North.

**BOON**, *ad.* Fr. *Bon, bonne*. A boon blade or companion, a *bon compaignon* (Fr.); *bonus*, i. e. *lepidus, factus et hilaris socius*.—Sk. A pleasant, witty, merry companion. See BONNY.

**BOON**, *s.* App. to—Some good or benefit, either asked or granted.

To *boon* or *beun*, (Ray,) to do service to another as a landlord; and *boon* days, (Brocket,) those days which tenants are obliged to employ for the benefit of their lord, gratis, are from the Fr. *Abonnir* or *Abonner*, to make good or do good unto; to make good one thing with another; to compound with.—See *Cot.*

A. S. *Bene*; Sw. *Bon*. In Luke i. 13, Gr. *Δεσπερ*, L. *Deprecatio*, are in A. S. version rendered *bene*. It appears, (Sk.) to be from L. *Bonum*.

**BOOR**, *s.* Gen.—A rustic, a clown; a -ISH. rude, uncivilized person.

-ISHLY. "Our Saxons did term them, like the Dutchmen, *boors*, that is, such as live by *tillth* or grasing, and by works of husbandry."—*Spel.*

A. S. *Buend*; D. *Boer*; Ger. *Bauer*. A. S. *Bure* is found in composition, as *Gebure*, a countryman, a tiller of the land, from the A. S. *Byan*; D. *Boer*, from *Bowwen*; Ger. *Bauer*, from *Bawen*, *habitare, colere, incolere, to bide, to dwell*.

**BOOT**, *v. s.* To superadd, to substitute, -LESS. to supply, to atone for, to com- -LESSLY. pensate with, to remedy with, to -Y. make amends with, to add something *more* in order to make up a deficiency in something else.—See *Tooke*. And more gen.—

To compensate, to reward, to bestow or confer some benefit or advantage upon, to serve or be of service to. To *boot* is the infinitive, and is equivalent to—in addition. What *boots* it?—what profit, what benefit is it? what avails it? *Boot* and *booty* are the same,—viz. acquisition, gain, profit, advantage: the latter app. to that which is *acquired* or *gained* from an enemy; as plunder, pillage. To play *booty*, is to play apparently to the gain or advantage of another.

*Bootless*,—profitless, useless.

A. S. *Betan* or *Bolan*; D. *Bosten*; Ger. *Batten*; Sw. *Boota*, emendare, juvare, prodesse, proficere.

**BOOT**, *s. v.* The *boot* of a coach is something *superadded* to the coach, to convey additional luggage, &c.

*Boots* for the legs, are an *additional* covering or protection for the legs.

Fr. *Boter*, to pull on *boots*, or put *boots* on.—*Cot.* Sk. prefers the A. S. *Abutan*, about; because *boots* go round or *about* the legs. It is more probably from A. S. *Bolan*, D. *Bosten*, to *boot*, (qv.) to superadd, to supply; to add something *more* in order to make up a deficiency in something less.

**BOOTH**, *s.* "Booth, an house made of bowes."—Tyndall.

D. *Boede*, an abode, from the *v. Beijden*; A. S. *Bidan*, to abide, manere, morare; or more immediately from the D. *Bowwen*, to build, to construct.—Sk. More probably because made of that which *boweth* or *bougheth*.

**BO-PEEP**, *s.* *Lusus puerilis* (says Sk.); the sport of children, or perhaps of parent and child, hiding and peeping.

**BORD**, *v.* To approach, to accost, or -ER, *v. s.* accost. "The Arabians that -ERER. *borded* on the black mor."—Bible, 1551. 2 Chron. xxi.

To be or come near upon, close to, close to the edge or confines of; also, To surround with an edge or *border*. See BOUND.

Fr. *Border*; D. *Boorden*.

**BORDELL**, *s.* A brothel-house.

-O. Ger. *Bor-dell*; D. *-deel*; Fr. *-deau*; It. *-dello*; Sp. *-del*. Men. thinks the Old Fr. *Bordeau* is compounded of *bord*, the border or edge, and *eau*, water; because such places were heretofore *au bord de l'eau*, on the edge of the water. Wach. says that *Bordell*, lupanar, is the dim. of the A. S. *Bord*, a house; and properly signifies domuncula, a small house. Domuncula, he considers to have been so called, because the places for luxurious indulgences among the ancients were *tents* or *booths* stationed on the banks of rivers. This fact, he observes, Men. has proved from Cicero, Orat. x. in Verrem, and Suetonius in Nerone.—May not *bord-ell*, app. not merely to places, but to persons, be derived from *Bawd*? (qv.)

**BORDRAGING**,\* *s.* Pillage.

\*Spenser, who also writes *Bodrags*.

Dan. *Bort-drager*; to drag, or drag along (*drager*), to carry, hale, hurry, or draw away (*borte*).

**BORE**, *s.* App. to the rapid and noisy influx of the tide into a river or strait.

*Bore* is, perhaps, *Bawer, bawr, bore*, from the loud noise which accompanies it. The D. *Baeren, beren*, is—sublate et ferociter clamare, more *ur-sorum*. Unde et fluctibus marinis apud nos nomen.—See *Kilian*. Wiclif (Matt. viii.) renders *irruit*, "went in a great *bire*;" and Apoc. xviii. impetu, "in a *bire*." And see BOREAL, and BAW.

**BORE**, *v. s.* -ER. To pierce or penetrate *bore* through, to make a hole or cavity through, to perforate; (met.) to tease by ceaseless repetition—like the unvaried, continued action of a *borer*.

A. S. *Bor-ian*; Ger. *-en*; D. *Booren*; Sw. *Böra*. Wach. and Sk. think the Gr. *Παρα, παραγενε*, whence the L. *Forare*, is the parent of this word.

**BORE, BOREN, BORNE, or BORN**. *Born* is, *Borne*—into life; brought forth, produced—into being, or existence.

The past tense and past p. of the *v.* To *bear*. In- Un-

**BOREAL**, *ad.* Northern.

L. *Borealis*, from *Boreas*, the name given to the north wind, αφο της βοης,—from its bellowing, roaring noise.—See *Foss*. And see BORN, *s.*

**BOROUGH**, *s.* A *Burg* or *Borough* meant formerly a fortified town, (see *Tooke*); and Verstegan says, "All places that in old time had among our ancestors the name of *Bour-roughs*, were places one way or other fenced

or fortified." (Restitution of Decayed Intelligence, c. 7.)

Gen.—A place of defence or security. See BURROW.

Ge. *Bairyan*; A. S. *Beorgan*, *birgan*, *byrgan*, to bar, to defend, to fortify. See BURON.

**BORREL**, *s. ad.* Mr. Tyrw. derives it from the Fr. *Bureau*, which (Cot. says) is a thick coarse cloth, of a brown russet, or dark mingled colour. It appears to have been also app. to those who wore such coarse garments: to laymen.

**BORROW**, *v. s.* A *Borrow* was formerly -ER. used for what we now call a security, -ING. any person or thing by which repayment is secured; and by which the lender is defended or guarded from the loss of his loan.—*Tooke*. My faith to *borwe*; St. John to *borwe*; Mr. Tyrw. interprets,—My faith for a pledge; St. John for a security. Dan. *Borgen*.

"*Berk*, in Old Saxon, signifieth a pledge or surety, and yet it is so used with us in some speeches, as Chaucer saith; St. John to *borrow*, that is, for assurance and warranty."—*Spenser. On Ireland*.

To *borrow*, in mercantile concerns, is to take or receive the money, or other property of another, upon a promise or *pledge*, or *security* given, to repay or return it.

To take or receive without such a pledge;—a gentle term for—to steal, to thief.

A. S. *Bærgan*; D. *Borgen*; Dan. *Borgen*; Ger. *Borgen*, to guard, to secure. See BOROUGH. Un-

**BORSHOLDER**, *s. i. e.* *Boroughs elder*; the elder, senior, man in the borough.

**BOSKE**, *s.* Also written *Buske*, *busky*, *Boscage* (qv.) A bush.

**BOSK-ET**. *Basket*, from It. *Boschetto*, a dim. -Y. of *Bosco*, is—a grove.

**BOSOM**, *v. s.* *Bosom* may be so called from its form or shape; *bowing*, bending, curving, arching. It is also app. to that within or beneath the *bosom*; as the heart,—the feelings or passions, the affections, the desires of the heart.

To *bosom*,—To store, to treasure up in the *bosom*, to seat or fix deeply; to store or conceal, to shelter.

A *bosom* friend,—a friend of our affections; a friend affectionately, especially, beloved. And so of other compounds.

A. S. *Bosme*; D. *Bossem*; Ger. *Bossem*. Jun. derives from *Bo-sen*, *Bosken*, to feed, to nourish. Sk. from the Fr. *Poser*, for *Reposer*, to rest, to lean upon; because infants *rest* and *repose* upon the *bosom*. Wach. says, that Ger. *Bosm* may arise from *fathm*, and this *fathm* from *fassen*, *fallen*, to seize, to embrace. In this uncertainty a new attempt to trace the word may be allowed.—In A. S. we have *Bug-an*, to bow; *Bugum*, *buhum*: hence perhaps the A. S. *Bosme*. In D. *Booghen*, to bow; *Boogsem*: hence perhaps the D. *Bossem*. In Ger. *Boggen*, to bow; *Bug-sam*: and hence perhaps the Ger. *Bossem*. In confirmation, it may be remarked, that the L. *Stans* and the Gr. *Kakron*, are the *bosom*, and also a bay or bow. Em- Un-

**BOSS**, *v. s.* A *Boss* is—Any thing rising -ED. or raised up, swollen, projecting, -Y. thrusting or pushing forth.

Mr. Gifford, in a note on B. Jonson's *Time Vindicated*, observes, that "*Boss* (the *Boss* of Billingsgate) is an head or reservoir of water. It frequently occurs in Stowe. 'The *bosses* of water at Belinsgate, by Powles Wharfe, and by St. Giles without Cripplegate, were made in the year 1423.' (Survey of London.)"

It. *Bozza*. "*Bosse*, Fr. from *Pusa*, which is formed from *Φυσα*, *φυσα*, *inflo*;—*Φυσα*, *pusa*, *busa*, *bussa*, *bosse*. From *Pusa*, the Latins formed *Pusula*, *pustula*, a pustule." Thus Men. Killan has *Bosse*, bokeler, umbo. Wach. explains *Bossein*, globis et conis ludere; but adds, that the proper meaning is, trudere, impellere, propulsare. Sk. varies little from Men.; and adds, that *Boss* is, res quasi extumescens, any thing rising up. Em-

**BOTANY**, *s.* Knowledge, science, of -IST. herbs, of plants; of vegetable -IC. nature.—*Brown*. -ICAL. Fr. *Botan-ique*; It. *-ica*; Sp. *-ico*; -OLOGER.\* Gr. *Botanē*, a herb, herbage; that which is fed upon; from *βοσκειν*, to feed.

**BOTCH**, *v. s.* As now used—To *botch* is, -ER. to amend or repair, in *patches*, in -Y. clumsy pieces; to *patch* together -EDLY. clumsily, unsuitably; with pieces of a different quality or colour. And thus the *s.* may be app. to discoloured, disfiguring spots, tumours or eruptions.

Jun. thinks, that the D. *Boetsen*, to bodge or *botche*, is the frequentative of *Boeten*, (see *BOOT*), to amend, to repair. *Botch*, the *s.* he and Sk. suppose to be from the Fr. *Bosse*; It. *Bozza*; but there appears to be no reason for assigning a different origin to these words.

**BOTH**, *ad. co.* Chaucer uses the expression, "*your bother love*," which Mr. Tyrw. observes might lead one to suspect that *bother* was the genitive of *both*, as *aller* of *alle*.

Go. *Ba*, *bai*; A. S. *Ba*, *batra*; Ger. & D. *Beyde*; Sw. *Bade*; Dan. *Baade*. R. Gloucester writes *Beye* as well as *Bothe*. The origin of this word is unknown. Ihre thinks it is compounded of two synonymous words, *ba*, two, and *twa*, two.—See *Ihre* in voce *Bade*.

**BOTHER**, *v. s.* To *pothor*, is to make a *pudder*, or rather a *puther*; qd. a *powder*; to raise a dust, as a horse running with speed.—Sk. Cons.—

To be or cause to be as one involved in dust, in a cloud,—who cannot see his way; to perplex, to puzzle, to confound.

A word common in vulgar speech, but rare in writing. Perhaps the same as *pothor*. Locke uses *pothor* (qv.) exactly as Swift uses *bother*. And it does not seem to matter which way the words are written.

**BOTT**, *s.* A grub that bites. "The *botts* that fret and gnaw in the bellies."—*Holland. Plinie*. From the A. S. *Bitan*, to bite.

**BOTTLE**, *s.* Fr. *Boteau*, a bundle, or bottle, as of hay.—Cot. It is still common in the northern parts of England to call a truss or bundle of hay, a *bottle*. Sk. suggests that it may be a corruption of *bundle*. Em-

*bore*

**BOTTLE**, *v. s.* *Bottle* is the name of—  
-ED. A vessel of various sizes, made  
-ING. of glass or other material, narrow-  
ing to a neck at the top, to receive the  
stopper.

Fr. *Bouteille*; It. *Bottiglia*; Sp. *Botija*; Low L. *Buticula*; Sw. *Buteljia*; Dan. *Buttel*. Voss. and Men. derive from the Low Gr. *Bottre*, which Sk. has no doubt is itself of northern origin. Lye and Serenius think that *Bottle* is a dim. of the A. S. *Bylla*, a butt or cask. See BUTT.

**BOTTOM**, *v. s. ad.* *Bottom*, *s.*—that upon  
-LESS. which we tread, stand, walk, or  
-RY. go; the lowest part; the part at  
the lowest depth. That upon which  
any thing stands, rests; upon which it is  
sustained or supported; the foundation;  
the groundwork: or, That which bides,  
dwells, remains settled; settles, subsides;  
and thus the lowest part, &c.

To venture in the same *bottom*, is (met.)  
o run the same risk as those who have  
ventured to embark themselves or property  
in the same ship's *bottom*; and *bottom* is  
app. to the whole ship.

To *bottom*, is to rest, place, or stand  
upon; to fix, found, or establish.

*Bottomry*,—a pledge of the keel or *bottom*  
of the ship, as security for repayment of  
money.

A. S. *Butm*; D. *Bodem*; Ger. *Boten*; Sw. *Botn*.  
Wach. refers to the Ger. *Pedden*; A. S. *Pethhian*,  
(whence our *path*;) to trample or tread upon,  
to bruise with the feet; or rather from the A. S., D.,  
& Ger. *vv. Bid-an, Beyd-en, Beiden*, to bide, to  
remain. Un-

**BOUGE**, *v.* To *bilge* or *bulge*, (qv.)  
*Utres* is by Holland rendered *Bouges*; i. e.  
something swelling or bellying out.

**BOUGE**, *s.* Mr. Gifford observes, that  
"Bouge of Court was an allowance of meat  
and drink for the tables of the inferior offi-  
cers, and others who were occasionally  
called to serve and entertain the Court."  
(B. Jonson's Works, vol. vii. p. 228, n. 1.)  
It appears to have meant merely free en-  
trance or access, ingress and egress.

Fr. "*Bouche*, a mouth; also, a passage, entry,  
entrance, or overturn into. *Avoir bouché à court*,  
to eat and drink scot-free; to have budge-a-court,  
to be in ordinary at court."—*Col.*

**BOUGH**, or **Bow**, *s.* So called, because  
it *bows* or *bends* from the stem or trunk.

A. S. *Bug-an*, to bow, (qv.)

**BOUGHT**, or **BOUT**, *s.* The *bought* of a  
serpent,—the flexures, bends, curves, folds,  
or involutions.

The *bought* of the knee or elbow (in the  
north called *beight*) is—the flexure or cur-  
vature of the knee or elbow. A winding  
*bout*,—an involution. Another *bout*,—  
another turn. The *bout* of a sling, is the  
*bent* leather upon which the stone or thing  
to be thrown is laid. See **BOUT**.

From the A. S. *Bug-an*, to bow; to bend, to  
turn.

**BOULINE**, or **BOLING**, *s.* "A tack or  
cord in a ship, with which mariners use to

draw the sail which way they list, that they  
may thereby gather the wind: Fr. *Bouline*,  
perhaps from *boule*, globus, from its round  
form."—*Mins.*

Vox nautica, from the Fr. *Boline*, *bouline*, ru-  
dens quidam in navt.—Sk. Dan. *Borline*.

**BOUN**, or **BOUND**, *pt.* *Boun*, *bons*, or *boom*,  
is—prepared, or provided, dressed, ready.  
And To be *bound* to any place,—

Prepared or provided, furnished or sup-  
plied (with freight or cargo, as a ship *bound*  
to Brazil). I am *bound* to go to such a  
place, to do such a thing,—prepared, ready,  
to go; on the start, on the way; ready to  
do it, on the point of doing it. In Spenser;  
"The way that does to heaven *bound*;" i. e.  
prepare, fit, lead, guide: and, gen. To be  
*bound* is—

To be on the way or voyage, on the road,  
in the course.

Ray: To *boun* or *unboun*, is to dress, and un-  
dress; perhaps from the D. *Bowwen*, to build, to  
manure. *Boom* days, are those days which the  
tenants are obliged to employ for the benefit of  
their lord, gratis.—*Boun*, (*boun-ed*), *bound*, are,  
in Sc., and also in northern parts of England, very  
common words: Whither are ye *bound*? I am  
*bound* for such a place, the Gloss. to G. Douglas  
interprets *ready*, adopting the etymology of Sk.,  
the A. S. *Abund-en*, expeditus, from the *v. Bind-an*,  
to bind; and, agreeing with him that it is a meta-  
phor from military service, in which the men,  
when prepared for march, have all their baggage  
*bound* up, (whence he adds the L. *Accingi ad iter*.)  
Dr. Jamieson thinks the true origin is the Sw.  
*Boa*, to prepare. Thre interprets *Rode-boen*, *ride*  
*paratus*, (i. e. *ready boun*), *ready* or *already* pre-  
pared; *Far-boen*, *färda-boen*, prepared for a  
journey, prepared to go. *Ready boun* is a common  
Scotch phrase. The Sw. *Boa* is the D. *Bowwen*  
(proposed by Ray); Ger. *Bauen*; A. S. *Bg-an*, to  
build:—cons. To construct, to contrive, to provide,  
to prepare; also to till, or, as Ray says, to manure,  
to dress the land. See **BOON**.

**BOUNCE**, *v. s.* Met. To boast; to crack.

-ER. Vox a sono ficta, says Sk. Perhaps from  
-ING. *Bounds*, *bounts*, *bounce*. See **BOUND**, Fr.  
*Bondir*, infra, to which *Bounce* is equi-  
valent, and Sc. To *bounat*, in Jamieson.

**BOUND**, *v. s.* -ING-STONE. Fr. "*Bondir*,  
to bound, to rebound, to leap, jump, jert,  
skip, rise (suddenly and swiftly) upward."—  
*Col.* Om. -ING.

To *bound* (Sk. says) is from the Fr. *Bondir*, to  
be struck back, to leap back, to be dashed back,  
from the L. *Undare*, *abundare*, *reundare*, be-  
cause a ball, when struck back, commet et remeat  
instar undarum. But *rebound* (to which he refers,  
and which he explains to signify—to be driven  
back as a ball,) he derives from the It. *Rimbombare*,  
to resound as an echo, from the Gr. *Bombos*, *Bom-*  
*bein*, to bomb, or hum. Re-

**BOUND**, *v. s.* To include or inclose,  
-ARY. within limits or confines; to  
-ER. -LESS. limit, to confine, to restrict or  
-LESSLY. restrain; to determine or ter-  
-LESSNESS. minate.

Low L. *Bonna*, or *borna*, or *bunda*, *bonnare*;  
Fr. *Bonne*, or *borne*, *borner*. *Abonner*, *abonner*, to  
fix the *bound* or *bound*; to include, or inclose  
within limits. To *bound*, which (with the mere  
difference of the interchangeable letters *b* and *p*)  
is to *pound*, from the A. S. *Pynd-an*, to inclose.  
Em- Out- Un-



**BOUNTY, s.** *Bounty* may be explained—  
**-E-OUR.** A disposition to do good; gen.—  
**-OUS-LY.** Goodness, kindness, beneficence,  
**-NESS.** benevolence, munificence, libe-  
**-I-FUL.** rality, generosity.  
**-FUL-LY.** Fr. *Bon-té*; It. *-tà*; Sp. *-dad*; L.  
**-NESS.** *Bonitas*, from *Bonus*. Lennep sup-  
**-HEAD.** poses a root, *Bee*, L. *Bec*, and thence  
*Beeus*, with a pret. per. *βεβόρα*, from  
which he forms *bouns*. The root *bee*, or *βίω*, he  
considers to be manifest in *βία*, *vis*, *βίος*, *vita*.  
*Be-viv* thus would be, to give strength, to give  
life; cons. health, wealth, &c. Over- Un-

**BOUQUET, s.** A nosegay or posy (a  
bust or bush) of flowers. Fr. *Bouquet*.

**BOURD,\* s. s. -ING.** To *bourde*, *bord*, or  
*board*, seems merely to be—To *aboard* or  
*aboard*, to accost, to approach; to accost  
in speech, to address, or direct the speech  
or discourse to; to attack in speech, spor-  
tively, jeeringly, jestingly; to jeer or jest,  
to banter.

\*Common in old writers, from Chaucer to  
Ford.

Fr. *Bourde*, scoffs, jeasts, gibes, cuts, quips.—  
Cot. D. *Boerde*; Mid. L. *Burda*. Dr. Jamieson  
thinks that the Fr. *Bourd-er* is merely an abbre-  
viation of *Be-bouder*, *beborder*, to joust together  
with lances,—and that this being a species of mock  
fighting very common in former times, the idea  
has been transferred to talking in jest or mockery.  
See Jamieson in v. *Bourd*.

**BOURDON,\* s.** Burden, or burthen,  
(qqv.)—\*Spenser.

**BOURGEON,\* or BURGEN, v. s.** Fr.  
*Bourgeonner*, to bud, to spring or sprout  
out, to put or shoot out.—Cot.  
\*Wiclif to Dryden.

*Bursum gvimhans*, is rendered by Wiclif, "*bur-*  
*lourage upwards*." Men. says the Fr. *Bourgeon*  
is from *Burrio*, and *Burrio* from *Burra*; Sk., that  
it is from *Bourre*, soft down, because buds are  
gen. soft and downy. Perhaps the A. S. *Ber-an*,  
*berig-an*, to bear or bring forth. Dis-

**BOURN, s.** Running (water), a spring or  
fountain; gen.—water. "Diuers *bournes*  
sodainly brake out."—Stow.

A. S. *Byrna*, burn; D. *Born*; Ger. *Born*, *brunn*;  
Sw. *Brunn*; Sc. *Burn*. A well, spring, fountain.  
Jun. and Wach. think it is from the Gr. *Borneiv*, to  
spring or flow forth; Ithre, from *Rinnan*, *be-rinnan*,  
*brinnan*, to flow. *Rinn-an* is also written *Yrn-an*,  
and *be-grn-an* gives immediately the A. S. *Byrn-a*.

**BOURN, s.** Fr. *Bonne* or *Borne*, a bound,  
limit, mecre, march; the end or furthest  
compass of a thing.—Cot.

For the etymology, see To BOUND or INCLOSE.

**BOUSE, v.** To *bouse*,—to drink largely,  
-y. sottishly; to swill.

**-ZEN, v.** To *bouseen*,—to drench, to souse.  
"He was *bouseened* again and again in the  
pond."—Carew.

The D. *Bugse* is, (according to Kilian,) a cup  
with two handles, which, on account of its size,  
is taken up and set down with both hands.  
*Bugsen*, to drink out of such a cup, to drink  
largely. Sk. suggests from the Gr. *Φυσειν*, to  
blow. It seems plainly formed from the Fr. *Boire*,  
to drink; *beu*, drunken.

**BOUT, s.** One *bout*, one turn; another  
turn, another trial. See BOUGHT.

**BOUTEFEU, s.** Fr. *Boute-feu*, a wilful  
or voluntary firer of houses; also a fire-  
brand of sedition, a kindler of strife and  
contention; one that loves to set, and see  
men together by the ears.—Cot.

Fr. *Bouter le feu*, *admovere*, *immittere ignem*.

**BOW, v. s.** To bend, to curve, to crook,  
**-ER.** to arch, to incline, to decline.  
**-YER.** *Bow*, the s. whether app. to the  
**-ING.** inclination of the body in rever-  
**-HAND.** ence; or to an engine of war; or  
**-MAN.** an instrument of music; or a par-  
ticular kind of knot; or the curved part of  
a saddle, or of a ship; or to the *arc-en-ciel*  
(rainbow); or to bended legs; or to the  
branches of trees;—always means one and  
the same thing; viz. *bended* or *curved*; and  
is the past tense and *past p.* of the A. S.  
*Bygan*, *flectere*, *incurvare*. See Tooke.

Wiclif renders the L. *Declinare*, *vitare*,  
(sc. to slip on one side, to escape,) by the  
Eng. To *bow*. It is also used (cons.) for—

To give way, to yield, to submit; to obey.

*Bower*,—he who, that which, *bows*, or  
bends, or curves.

*Bowyer*,—One who makes *bows*, (sc. to  
shoot.) See BOWEL, BUXOM.

A. S. *Byg-an*; D. *Ruygen*; Ger. *Beugen*; Sw.  
*Boga*; Dan. *Bukken*, *flectere*, *curvare*. Em- Out-  
Un-

**BOWEL, v. s. -LESS.** *Bowels* is used gen.  
for the innermost, the vital parts; the seat  
of feeling, compassion, or sympathy.

To *bowel*,—to take out the bowels, to evis-  
cerate, to excavate.

Fr. *Boy-an*, *-aus*; It. *Budello*, from L. *Botellus*.  
—Men. Jun. observes, that our word seems to  
be from *bow*, to bend, to wind, to twist: as the  
Gr. *Ενδινα*, *κατα το εγρος δι-εισθα*, on account of  
their folds or convolutions within us. (*Flexuo-*  
*sissimis orbibus*, *Plin.* xi. 37.) Dis- Em- Un-

**BOWER, v. s. -Y.** App. to—A habitation,  
a dwelling, an apartment in a dwelling;  
now usually app. to—a shaded place of re-  
tirement, formed of trees or the *bows* or  
branches of trees.

And Jun. thinks *bower* is so called be-  
cause formed of the *bows* or *boughs* of trees.

"A. S. *Bur*, *bure*, conclave, an inner chamber,  
a parlour, a bower."—Som. D. *Bure*, *tugurium*;  
Ger. *Bauer*, from *Bauen*, A. S. *Byan*, to inhabit,  
to indwell. Em-

**BOWL, v. s.** Any thing round or rolling;  
**-ER.** a round body to roll upon the  
**-ING.** ground; a round or circular  
**-ING-GREEN.** body—hollow—to contain  
liquids; a round or circular hollow.

Fr. *Boule*; It. *Balla*, *palla*; Sp. *Bolla*; D. &  
Ger. *Bol*, from the Ger. *Bol-en*, to roll. *Bowl*,  
*patera rotunda*, (A. S. *Bolla*; Ger. *Bulle*.) Wach.  
derives from the same v. *Bol-en*, *volvere*, *rotare*.  
Em-

**BOX, v. s. -EN.** A tree or wood, being so  
called from its firm solidity.

A. S. *Boxe*; Ger. *Buchs*; L. *Buxus*; Gr. *Πεφο*,  
from *πυκαζειν*, to thicken, to condense.

**BOX, v. s. -EN.** *Box* is technically distin-  
guished from chest, trunk, bin, &c.



Ger. *Buz*; D. *Boss, buss*; It. *Bosso*; Fr. *Bolle*; so called because made of the *buz-us* or *box-tree*. Chaucer and Mandeville adopt the Fr. *Boist*, (qv.) See *Box*, ante.

**BOX**, *v. s.* To knock, to strike, to beat, to  
-ER. hit; to fight with the fists.  
-ING. Fr. *Buquer*, to knock or rapp.—Cot. Ger. *Bocken* or *Pocken*.

**BOY**, *v. s.* App. first to—Male infants;  
-ERY. then to male children, beyond the  
-ISH. period of infancy. See *GIRL*.  
-ISM. Gr. *Παις*; L. *Pu-er*, *pupus*, *pu-pa*; Pers. *Boy*.  
-SHIP. *Buch*; Sw. *Bagge*; Ger. *Bub*; Dan. *Pog*; Eng. *Boy*. (See *A*, *AB*, and *BABE*.) The L. *Pupus*, and *pupa*, receive a sexual distinction from their terminations.

**BRABBLE**, *v. s.* To brabble, or brawl, is,  
-ER. to confound, to mingle, to disturb,  
-ING. turb, to trouble, to disorder, to  
-INGLY. squabble, to rail.—\**Holland*.  
-MENT.\* D. *Brabbelen*, (*be-rabbelen*, see *RABBLE*;) Fr. *Brouiller*, (to embroil.)

**BRACE**, *v. s.* To hold, bind, or tie together;  
-LET. ther; to tighten, to strengthen, to  
-ER. fasten, to confine, to restrain.

A brace of dogs, as Sk. remarks, is a couple of dogs, dogs braced or coupled together: and, from usage, restricted in number to two.

Brace, the *s.*, and bracelet, are app. part. to armour, or ornaments bracing or binding the arm; brace, to a certain part of the rigging of a ship; to certain timbers which are to brace or hold together.

L. *Brachium*; (A. S. *Bræcan*, to break; see *BRECH*;) It. *Braccio*; Fr. *Bras*, the arm; app. to that which embraceth, or holds, as the arms do. *Bracelet*,—Fr. *Bracelet*; It. *Braccialetto*. Em-Un-

**BRACH**, *s.* A kind of dog, —hunting by scent.

D. *Brack*; Fr. *Braque*; It. *Bracco*. Cot. says, that the Fr. *Braque* is a kind of short-tailed setting-dog, ordinarily spotted or party coloured. The Sc. *Rack*, (see Jamieson,) Eng. *Brack*, are app. to a hound, *canis venaticus*; to a dog that scents out, or traces out by the scent: perhaps *rack* and *brack* are *ræce*, *be-ræcc*, *bræcc*, from the A. S. *Ræcc*, from *Recan*, to reek, to send forth a fume or scent; Ger. *Riechen*, *be-riechen*, to scent out, to trace by the scent or odour. (*Odorem spirare et odorem percipere*.—*Wack*.) *Rack* also occurs in the old romance of *Lybeaus Disconus*.

**BRACHY-GRAPHY**, *s.* -ER. Writing in a short or small space: an abbreviate or epitome: also by "short marks," now called *short hand*.

From the Gr. *Brachys*, short, and *γραφειν*, to write.

**BRACK**,\* *s.* A breach, any thing broken.

\**Beau. & F. Chapman*.

A. S. *Bræcan*, to break.

**BRACK**, *s.* *Brackish*,—impregnated with,  
-ISH. tasting of, salt.

-ISHNESS. Dan. *Brak*; D. *Brack*, *salsus*, salt;  
-Y. a word still in use in Lincolnshire, says Sk. He would derive it from the D. *Bræcken*, vomere (prorumpere in vomitum, Killan,) because salt and salt water provoke vomition. (See *BREAK* and *PAREBREAK*.) G. Douglas renders, *Extaque salsos porriciam in fluctus*: "The entreillis eke fer in the fludis brack—I shall slyng."

**BRACKET**, *s.* A bracket or brace, in Printing, is a certain mark bracing or confining words or lines together.

**BRAG**, *v. s. ad.* To break or burst out, to  
-GER. bray out, sc. in noisy threats  
-GING. or boastings, in clamorous  
-INGLY. pretensions; and thus to proclaim ostentatiously, (brav-  
-LESS. ingly;) to vaunt, to boast, to  
-LY. exaggerate. Bale uses the  
-GART, *s. ad.* expression, "*Bragge boast-ynge*." See *BRAVE* and *BRAY*.  
-GADISM. \**E. Hall*.  
-GADOCIO.  
-GERY.\*

D. *Braggeren*; Fr. *Brague*. Jun. observes that *Brag*, in Sc. is fear, terror; and he quotes several instances from G. Douglas of the word so used. The Glossarist also remarks, that, "to boast and brag one, is, to threaten, or sharply reprove one." And hence was deduced, as Jun. believes, the Eng. application of the word—to those, who endeavour to strike terror into their opponent by the noisiness of their threats. The word itself he refers to the A. S. *Brægan*, terrere, to terrify. Sk. on the other hand, says,—perhaps from the L. *Fragor*; qui (sc.) *fragorem magnum edit*. G. Douglas writes, "with *brak* and *boist*," which, as the Glossarist seems to consider, can be merely the word *Brag*, diff. written: and this brings us to the A. S. *Brægan*, frangere, to break; *Brægan*, diripere, as the more probable etymology. *Brægan*, terrere, is *Brægan*, frangere, contundere, to break or bruise, diff. written and app. Our older Eng. writers, as well as modern speech, supply us with a word similar both in origin and usage: viz. to crack, a crack, (qv.) To brag, then, is—as above explained. Out-

**BRAGGET**, *s.* A compound drink made of honey and spices.—*Grose*; Whalley adds, ale. Holinshed calls it *Brackwort*.

Sc. *Bragwort*. The etymology is unknown.

**BRAID**, *v. s. ad.* To break, pull, drag, rend, or tear;—to start, leap, or spring; to rush, to burst forth, to make an irruption, or eruption, or sally, assault, onset, insurrection, revolt. "The devel hurlede him doun and to brayde him."—*Wiclif*. "Out of my swough I brayde."—*Chaucer*. "His swerde all naked out he braide."—*Gower*. "A rashe maliciouse fräticke braide."—*Sir T. More*.

A. S. *Brægan*, abreggan, ge-brægan, diripere, eximere, stringere, to tear, or drag out, or away. *Bray*, *brayed*, *braid*; A. S. *Abregdan*, a-bræd-ian; (see *ABRAID*, *BRAY*, and *BREAK*;) app. to any frequent or sudden and violent action or motion. The *ad.* used by Shak. seems to denote—sudden and violent. See Dr. Jamieson, in *v. Brade*, who assigns (unnecessarily) various etymologies for various applications of the same word. A. De-Em- Up-

**BRAID**, *v. s.* -ING. Also written *Bræde*, *Broid*. To knit, to plight, to wreath. See *BROID* and *EMBROIDER*.

A. S. *Bredan*; D. *Breyden*, nectere, plectere, contexere. *Bred-an* is comp. of *Be-red-an*; and *Redan*, is probably, *Wreth-ian*, to wreath; (to raddle.) De-Un-

**BRAIL**, *v. s.* The ropes used to truss up a sail to the yard or mast whereto it is attached, are, in a general sense, called *brails*.—*Falconer*.

Perhaps *Be-rail* or *Be-ripple*. See *RAIL*, *Rig*.

**BRAIN**, *v. s.* To *brain*, is to deprive of  
 -ISH. the brain, to knock out the  
 -LESS. brains.  
 -SICK. *Brainsick*,—sick in the head or  
 -SICK-LY. brain; weak, ailing, addle, in the  
 -NESS. head or understanding.  
 -WORM. *Brain-worm*,—one who has a  
 worm, a maggot, in his head.

A. S. *Brægen*; D. *Breyne*; Ger. *Bregne*, cere-  
 brum. Wach. Jun. and Sk. concur in referring  
 to the Gr. *Βρεγμα*, *sticiput*; quod est (Sk. adds)  
*cerebri sedes*. *Βρεγμα*, Eustathius says, (in *Il. s.*  
*v. 588*.) is so called αφο του βρεχειν, to wet, to  
 moisten; because in infants, that part is wet or  
 moist? *Brægen* may be formed of *Be-rægn*.  
 See RAIN. Un-

**BRAKE**, *v. s.* That which *breaketh*; (lit.  
 and met.) sc. the strength, the spirit, the  
 temper; that which, any thing (bridle,  
 frame, close or narrow place,) which re-  
 strains, holds, or keeps in, confines, curbs,  
 tames, subdues. (See the Com. on Shak.  
*Meas. for Meas. Act ii. sc. 1*; and Nare's  
*Gloss*.) Holland renders L. *Ballista*, a  
*brake*.

**BRAKE**, *s.* Any place covered with such  
 -Y. undergrowth as *bracken*, briars,  
**BRACKEN**. or brambles.

Dan. *Bregne*. *Brake* or *Bracken* is perhaps so  
 called, says Sk., quia fragilis est; easy to be  
 broken. A *brake*, Jun. refers to the same origin.

**BRAMBLE**, *s.* A plant.

-ED. Dan. *Brambar*; D. *Braem*; A. S. *Braemel*,  
 -L. *bræmel*. Sk. derives from A. S. *Braemel*,  
 angens, crucians; because it tears or lacerates  
 the hands with its thorns. *Braemel* probably is  
 from *Braeman*, fremere. See BRIMME.

**BRAN**, *s. -NY.* The *brown*, as contrasted  
 with the white, (sc. the white meal.)

Fr. *Bran*; It. *Brenna*. Som.; from A. S. *Brun*,  
 brown. Chaucer writes *Bren*.—See Jun. and Men.

**BRANCH**, *v. s.* *Branch*, the *s.* is (accord-  
 -ING. ing to the etymology) nearly  
 -ING. equivalent to *bough*; and To  
 -LESS. branch,—  
 -Y. To bend, to turn, to incline, to  
 -EDNESS.\* diverge: and further—

To *branch*, is to reach or stretch out, or  
 off; to extend, sc. as from the trunk, the  
 main stem or material; the main road,  
 course, or direction:—to spread or shoot  
 out.—\*Boyle.

D. *Brænke*; Ger. *Rank*; Fr. *Branche*; It.  
*Branca*. Kilian and Wach.—from *Rank-en*, *recken*,  
 to reach, to extend. Others, from L. *Ramus* or  
*Brachium*. More plainly from A. S. *Be-wrenc-an*,  
 or *Be-wring-an*; Dut. *Be-wringhen*, *wroncken*;  
 Ger. *Renk-en*, to wring, or wrench, or *ranck*; to  
 be-ranck, to *braunch* or *branch*, to twist, to turn,  
 to bend.

**BRAND**, *v. s. -NEW.* To *brand* is to burn,  
 sc. a spot or mark in token of infamy.

A *brand* is a burning stick or torch; a  
 spot or mark *burned*.

A sword is also so called, because in  
 motion it glitters like a burning torch, like  
 a fire-brand, (Sk.) But Hickes,—because  
 the ancients, in fabricating swords, endea-  
 voured to give them the appearance of  
 flaming fire.

*Brand-new*,—D. *Brandnieuw* (Sk. ob-  
 serves), is by an elegant metaphor deduced  
 è re fabrilis; new from the fire, from the  
 forge.

A *brand*,—torris ignitus. D. & Ger. *Brand*, from  
 the D. *Branden*; Ger. *Brennen*; A. S. *Brennan*,  
 urere, ardere, flagrare, to burn. Im- Un-

**BRANDISH**, *v. s. -ER.* To wave, (sc.  
 while held or grasped,) to move to and  
 fro in attitude of defence or attack; to  
 vibrate.

"From *Brand*, (see ante.) Anglicè,—to *brandish*  
 a sword, gladium strictum vibrando coruscare  
 facere," (Hickes, Gram. A. S. p. 192.) Jun. also  
 thinks that *brandish* was first app. to the motion  
 of a *brand*, and then gen. to denote—to wave, to  
 shake. Fr. *Brandir*, (It. *Brandire*, which Men.  
 derives from L. *Vibrare*.) to shine or glister with  
 a gentle shaking or soft moving.—Cot.

**BRANDLE**,\* *v.* To waver, to totter.  
 "Subjects cannot be too curious when the  
 state *brandles*."—\*Earl of Northampton.

Fr. *Branler*, *bransler*, *brandiller*. "To *brandle*,  
 wag, shake, swing, totter."—Cot. Men. says, from  
*Brandir*, to wave, to shake. (See BRANDISH.)  
 Bp. Taylor writes *Branle*.

**BRANDY**, *s.* A spirituous liquor.

D. *Brand-wijn*; Ger. *-wein*; Sw. *Braen-win*.  
*Brand*, i. e. *burned*; and *wine*, corrupted into *y*,  
 in Eng.

**BRANGLE**,\* *v.* To dispute, to squabble,  
 to quarrel.

*Brangill* and *Brangland* (i. e. *brangling*)  
 occur in G. Douglas, *Æneados*, b. ii. p. 59;  
 b. x. p. 334; app. to the motion of a tree  
 and of a spear. In b. x. p. 347, Mezentius  
 is said "to go *brangland* through the  
 field;" and here Dr. Jamieson interprets it  
 to denote—To menace; to make a threat-  
 ening appearance.—\*Bp. Hall. Swift.

To *Brangle* is interpreted by Lye,—to brandish,  
 to shake. The Glossarist to G. Douglas thinks it  
 is from Fr. *Branler* or *Bransler*, to move, to shake.  
 Dr. Jamieson coincides in this; and if they are  
 right, *Brangle* and *Brandle* are merely different  
 ways of writing the same word. (See BRANDLE  
 and BRANSEL.) But *Brangle* is also interpreted  
*jurgari*, altercari, to *wrangle*; which Sk. and Jun.  
 agree is *wrangle*, a diminutive of *wrong*, the *past*.  
*p.* of *wring*, to twist, to distort, to misrepresent.

*Be-wrangle*, *derangle*, *brangle*, presents a com-  
 mon course of corruption. See WRANGLE. Em-

**BRANSEL**,\* *s.* Fr. *Branler* or *Bransler*,  
 to brandle, (qv.) *Bransle* the *s.* Cot. says,  
 is "a brandling, &c. Also, a brawl or  
 dance, wherein many (men and women),  
 holding by the hands, sometimes, in a ring,  
 and otherwhiles at length, move alto-  
 gether." G. Douglas, in the Threttene  
 Booke of *Æneados* uses *brangill* for a  
 dance.—\*Spenser.

**BRASS**, *s.* The metal—may be so called  
 -Y. from its colour.

**BRASIER**. A. S. *Bræs*; whence perhaps (says  
 Jun.) Fr. *Bronze*; It. & Sp. *-o*; but Tooke is of  
 opinion that these are from the Old Eng. To *bren*  
 or *brin*, (A. S. *Bernan*, *brenn-an*.) i. e. to burn.  
 The A. S. *Bræs*, brass, may have a similar origin,  
 viz. A. S. *Brasilian*; Ger. *Brasen*, to burn. See  
 BRAZE.

**BRAS**,\* or **BRUST**,† *v.* A. S. *Burstan*, to burst, (qv.) to break out.

\*Chaucer. †Barnes.

**BRAT**, *s.* Any thing nourished, cherished, fostered.

Past p. of the A. S. *Bred-an*, fovere.

**BRATT**,\* *s.* That which warmeth, a warm cloak or covering.—\*Chaucer.

From the same source as the former **BRAT**. Lye says, "*Bred-an*, *weormian*," that is, to warm.

**BRAVE**, *v. s. ad.* It is evident that *brave*, -ING. *bravery*, (app. either to person or -LY. thing,) and *bravado*, were used to -NESS. express, loud, ostentatious *brag-* -ERY. *ging*; a bragging, boastful, osten- -ADO. tious display of finery, of dress, -O. of pride, of power, of courage, of daring. See the usages of *Braw* in Jamieson.

A *brave*, and *To brave*, are still so used; while *brave*, the *ad.*, and *bravery*, the *s.* are employed to express—simply—courage. See **BRAG**, and **To BREAK**.

A *brag*, and a *brave*, denote the same thing.

*To brave* is to set boastfully at defiance; to challenge, in a boastful, *bragging*, daring manner. In *Taming of the Shrew*,—to set off in finery.

Fr. *Brave*; It. & Sp. *Bravo*; Ger. *Brav*; D. *Brawe*; Sw. *Braf*; Dan. *Brav*, *braverer*. Jun. says, that it seems to be *απο του βραβειον*, the reward of victory. Wach. from L. *Probus*; Ihre prefers, *Brage*, heros; A. S. *Brego*. But Duchat observes, that *Brave*, in the application to finery, is the same thing as the ancient word *bragard*, (g into v.) Em- Out-

**BRAWL**, *v. s.* *Brawl* is contracted from -ER. *Brabble*, (qv.) And see **BROIL** and -ING. **WRAWL**. As now app. it is—

To squabble, to quarrel in a loud and noisy manner, to wrangle, to rail.

**BRAWL**, *s.* A dance. See **BRANSEL**.

**BRAWN**, *s.* *Brawn* is, by transposition of -ED. the letter *r*, *bar-en*, or *bawr-en*, i. e. -ER. *boaren*, and means *Boar-en*, boar's -Y. (subaud.) flesh.—Tooke.

-INESS. *Brawn*, *brawny*,—are also app. to that which has the strength and vigour of a boar.

**BRAY**, *v.* To pound or beat to pieces: to separate or dissever by violent action upon the mass:—"to beat small, *break* into little pieces."—Cot. See **BRAID**.

A. S. *Brag-an*; Fr. *Brayer*, *brayer*.

**BRAY**, *v. s.* To break out into a loud -ER. noise or clamour; to make an up- -ING. roar; to utter aloud, harshly, dissonantly. In old authors, the horse, the elephant, as well as the ass, are said to *bray*. See **BRAG**, **BRAY**, (*supra*), and **BRAID**. Fr. *Brayer* or *Braire*.

**BRAY**, *s.* Appears to be app.—To any thing which overhangs or overlooks, as a *bray* or *brow* of a hill; a part of a fortification raised so as to overlook.

The D. have *Browieren*, speculari.

As *Bay* and *Bow* are the same word diff. written and app., so seem *Bray* and *Brow*. A. S. *Bræwe*, *brwa*; D. *Brawne* or *Browe*, the edge, the brow.

**BRAZE**, *v.* To *braze*,—to work in brass, -EN, *ad.* to cover with brass.

-EN-FACED. *Brazen*, (met.) is hardened, impudent, shameless. A face of glaring effrontery, or impudence.

Ger. *Brasen*, urere, to burn; to give a burnt or brown colour. See **BRASS**.

**BREACH**, *s.* A rupture; a way, passage, or opening,—*broken* through any thing.

(Met.) An infraction or violation of an agreement, of a duty; a destruction, a separation, a dissension.

Past tense and past p. of Ge. *Brican*; A. S. *Brecan*, *bræcan*, to break.

**BREAD**, *s.* *Brayed* corn is the first state -EN. of the process towards the loaf; the -LESS. next is *dough*. See **DOUGH** and **LOAF**.

Sk. believes that it is from the A. S. *Bræd-an*, fovere, to nourish. Tooke,—that *Bread* is *brayed* grain or corn.

**BREADTH**, *s.* -LESS. The third person singular *Brædeth*, (A. S.) of the indicative of *Brædan*, dilatare; (in the North, to *brede*;) to broaden, to expand, to dilate. See **BROAD**.

**BREAK**, *v. s.* To separate or divide into -ER. parts; to sunder, to rive, or burst -ING. asunder; to crack or split asun- -FAST, *v. s.* der—into parts or pieces—any thing united into one mass.

To make or cause a rupture or breach; a disruption, or breaking apart; an eruption, or breaking out; an irruption, or breaking in.

To separate, (met.) to disjoin, to dispart, to force apart; to dissever, to interrupt, to intercept.

To *break* down,—to suppress, to subdue, to subject, to crush, to tame, to overpower; to bring or reduce to obedience, to poverty, to decay.

To *break* or infringe, to violate. Adultery, in our old writers, is called *spousebreach*.

To *break* one's mind, is to *break* (to *broche*) it open; to open it, to disclose it.

To *break* the fast, or to *break-fast*, is to separate the time of fasting, to interrupt the continuance of fasting, to discontinue fasting.

This word is of most universal application (met. or lit.) to any separation; part when made with suddenness, violence, injury. See **BRAG**, **BRAVE**, **BRAY**, **BRAID**, **BROACH**; also **BROKE**, *v.* and **BROKEN**.

Go. *Brican*; A. S. *Brecan*, *bræcan*, *breccan*, (*be-ræc-an*, see **RACK**;) D. *Bræken*; Ger. *Brechen*; Sw. *Bræcka*; Dan. *Brækter*, frangere, rumpere. Out- Par- or Per- Un-

**BREAST**, *v. s.* To *breast*, is to act with -PLATE. the *breast*; to bear the *breast* -LAP. against, to oppose the *breast*, to face, to front.

The *breast* is app. met. to that within or

beneath the *breast*; to the heart, the feelings, passions or affections, the disposition of the heart. A singer, also, with strong power to emit his breath, is said to be *well-breasted*,—to have a good *breast*.

Go. *Brusts*; A. S. *Breost*; D. *Borst*; Ger. *Brust*; Sw. *Borst*; Dan. *Bryst*; A. S. *Braslan*, *brest-an*, to burst: to be broken, quia in pectore costæ, ac si fractæ essent, coeunt. See *Wack.* and *BRECH.* Out- Un-

**BREATHE**, *v.* To breathe is to draw  
-ER. in or drive out from, the *breast*,  
-ING. sc. the air by the action of the  
**BREATH**, *s.* lungs; to inspire or inhale, to  
-FULL. expire or exhale. Also—  
-LESS. To send forth or emit, to eject,  
-LESSNESS. to utter, sc. an odour, a perfume, a vow, a prayer.

To breathe is also to take *breath*; to give *breath*; to put or keep the lungs in wholesome *breathing*; either by ceasing from too violent action, or by taking well regulated exercise.

A. S. *Bræthe*, *bræth*, odor, spiritus. *Orethian*, is spizare; and *Oreth*, spiritus. *Bræth*, is *He-oreth*, dropping the intermediate vowels. In- Out- Re- Un-

**BREDE.** See **BRAID.**

**BREECH**, *v. s.* The *breech* is the part  
-ER, *s.* where the body is broken into two.  
-ING. And the *breeches*, that which covers the part so broken.

To *breech*, is to put on the, to cover or clothe with, *breeches*; also to beat or whip the *breech*.

*Breech* is app. to the hinder part gen. and *breeching* to that which covers it.

A. S. *Bræc*, *bræce*; D. *Broecke*; Fr. *Brogue*; It. *Bruga*, *braca*; Sp. *Bragas*; L. *Bracca*, from *Brya*, ruptura.—*St.* The *s.* is the past p. of the *v. Breccan*, to break; and the *v.* is formed upon the *s.*—*Tecke.* Un-

**BREED**, *v. s.* To nourish or cherish, sc.  
-ER. children, the minds of children; to  
-ING. bring them up, to train, to educate.  
-BATE. And gen.—

To produce or bring forth; to cause to be or to exist.

A man of *breeding* is (elliptically) a man of good breeding; well bred, well trained, well educated; sc. in good society.

A *breed-bate*, a breeder of debate or strife.

A. S. *Bredan*, (*Be*, and *wrid-an*, *wrid-ian*, *sustinere*, *sustentare*?) D. *Broeden*; Ger. *Bruten*, to nourish, to cherish; sc. the foetus in the womb; and then, to bear young, to be pregnant. See *Brood.* Im- or In- Un- Up-

**BREESE**, or **BRIZE**, *s.* It is probably the same word as the succeeding, diff. app.

A. S. *Brices*, *brimes*; Ger. *Breme*, *bremse*; D. *Bremse*, *bremse*, an ox-fly. *Wack.* thinks from the Ger. *Bremen*, *pungere*, to pierce, to prick; A. S. *Bremen*.

**BREEZE**, *s.* App. to any thing—to a  
-Y. wind—that rises or breaks forth  
-LESS. suddenly.

Anciently written *Brize*, and perhaps immediately from Fr. *Briser*, to burst, break, or rush forth.

**BREME**,\* *ad.* **BREMNESS**.† Furious, violent, fierce, outrageous.

"The *bream* freezing air,"—the fiercely, sharply, freezing air. See *Drayton*, *Poly-Olbion*, s. 11.

\**Chaucer.* *Spenser.* †*Hynde's Vives.*

A. S. *Bremman*, *furere*, *fremere*. Written *Brem*, *brim* or *brume*. See **BRIM**.

**BREN**,\* or **BRINN**, *v.* To burn, (qv.)

-ING. A. S. *Bernan* or *brennan*.

-INGLY. \**Wiclif*, *Chaucer*, *Fabyan*, &c.

**BRENT**,\* *ad.* (Of a hill.) Dr. Jamieson interprets *brent* to be—high, straight, upright. It is perhaps *be-rent*, *brent*; i. e. rent or riven, torn or sheared. See **SCAR**.

\**Ascham*, who writes *Brant*.

Sw. *Bryn*, vertex montis. *Ihre* thinks *bryn* denotes that which stands above other things, or is preeminent beyond other things.

**BRETFUL**, *av.* Of *Bretful*, Mr. Tyrw. observes that the sense is much more clear than the etymology. The *breeds* of a hat, in Gloucestershire, are the *brims* of a hat. *Breeds* may be that which *brede*s, broads or broadens; and *bretful* may be full to the whole *breadth*, the whole extent or dimensions; brimful.

**BREVE**, *ad.*\* *s.*† A *breve*, *brief*, or *breviary*,

-LY.† is a short, concise, compendious

-IARY. writing; appointing or describing

-ET. (something to be done) in a *brief*

-IATE. style, in a few words; or con-

-ITY. taining shortly or *briefly*, in an

abridged or compendious form, the sub-

stance of something larger or more ex-

panded. See **BRIEF**, **ABBREVIATE**, and

**ABRIDGE**.—\**Chaucer.* †*E. Hall.*

**BREW**, *v. s.* To *Brew*, as now principally

-AGE. app. is—

-ER. To boil, seethe, ferment malt, and

-ERY. other ingredients, so as to produce

-ING. beer; of apples and pears, to pro-

-STER. duce cyder or perry.

(Met.) To excite or raise any boiling, heating passion, as anger, jealousy; to excite or raise a ferment, storm, or plot.

A. S. *Briwan*; D. *Brouwen*; Ger. *Brauen*, coquere; Dan. *Brygger*. *Broth* in England anciently, and in Scotland still, called *brewis*. Un-

**BRIBE**, *v. s.* *Bribe*, that which is taken

-ING. or received, extorted or extracted;

-ER. and cons. that which is given: and

-ERY. *briber* has, by usage, been trans-

ferred, from the taker or extortioner, to

the giver or payer; and the *v.* To *bribe*,

has undergone a similar change.

To *bribe*, is—To give, or pay,—a fee, a perquisite; to make a donation, (extorted, required, expected, or desired,) usually as hire, for an undue or corrupt return, for undue services or favours, for undue influence, partiality, or preference; or otherwise to obtain a right wrongfully withheld or denied, or an adjudication of such right.

Fabyan,—“The more part was stolen and *brybed*.” Berners,—“The *bribours* of the country often times slew them.” Bible, 1551, Matt. xxiii.—“Within they were full of *bribery* and exccesse.”

Nicol interprets a *bribe* to be *panis mendicatus*; and Cot. calls it “a peece, lump, or cantil of bread given to a beggar.” Fr. *Briber*, to beg his bread; also to ravine, devour, eat greedily; Sp. *Bribar*, to beg. Mr. Tyrw. says—To *briben*, is to beg, perhaps, to steal; and he cites from the Rolls of Parliament, the words “have stolen and *bribed* cygnets.” In P. Plouhman, (p. 405,) “*Bribours*, pilors, (i. e. pillers,) and pikeharness,” are classed together. In Lidgate (Tragedy, 162,) still more plainly—

“Who saveth a thefe when the rope is knet,  
With some false turn the *bribour* will him quite.”

Such seems indeed to have been the common usage. From the common corruption of *Be-r* by hasty pronunciation into *Br*, a very satisfactory etymology presents itself. (See B.) A *bribour* or *briber*, is a *be-reaver* or *be-river*, a *be-ribber* or *be-robber*; a *briber* or *robber*: and To *bribe* is to *rob*, or take away. Un-

**BRICK**, *v. s.* *Brick* is used prefixed to *layer*, *kiln*, &c.

D. *Bricks*; Fr. *Briquer*, to set or lay bricks; to work, build, or fortify with bricks.—Cot. Low L. *Brica*. Men. derives the word from L. *Imbricare*, i. e. *imbricibus tegere*. *Imbrices* are also called, *ab imbre*, quod accipiant arceantque imbres, because they receive and keep off the rain.—Foss. It is, perhaps, from *Bric*, fragmentum.

**BRICKLE**, *ad.* That may be broken; fragile, frail, brittle; (which last is the word now used, and which is also from the same source.)

D. *Brokel*, *breke-lick*, from *broken*, to break.

**BRIDE**, *v. s.* The *bride* is any one (sc. -AL, *s. ad.* woman) *nourished*, *cherished*. A -GROOM. woman newly placed under the -ALTY.\* protection of a husband, newly espoused or married; who has newly entered into the *nuptial* state.

*Bridegroom* is the person by whom the *nourished*, *cherished* one is taken care of, attended, served, protected. The (protecting) husband newly espoused to the bride.—\*B. Jonson.

A. S. *Bredan*, *fovere*, to nourish, to cherish.—Tooke. Som. observes that Chaucer writes it *Bræde*, (see BREED.) In A. S. *Bridgum*; Ger. *Brantigam*; D. *Bruede-gum*; Dan. *Breedgom*; Sw. *Brudgumme*: all without the *r*. See GROOM.

**BRIDGE**, *v. s.* *Be-ridge*, *bridge*, (*ber* contracted into *br*,) is—

That which *reaches*, stretches, or extends, (sc. from bank to bank, across a river, from side to side, point to point;) any thing built, raised, and stretched or extended across.

Thre considers the Sw. *Brygga* to be the dim. of *Bro*, pons; properly denoting aliquod stratum, i. e. any thing strewed, spread, stretched. Spel., that *brig* or *brug* is so called because it is usually constructed è tabulis; *brug* also signifying tabulatum. Sk. suggests, A. S. *Ober*, over, and *Rige*, the back: or *ig*, water. It is (probably) A. S. *Rige*, *aricg*, a *ridge*, or that which reaches; and the common prefix, *be*. In A. S. we find *Hricg*, *bricg*; in Sw. *Rygg*, *brygga*; in Ger. *Ruck*, *bruck*; in D. *Rugge*, *brugge*; in Dan. *Ryg*, *brygge*; in Eng. *Ridge*, *bridge*.

**BRIDLE**, *v. s.* *Bridle*, (*ber* into *br*,)—

-ER. That with which we *ride*, sc. to guide -ING. or manage the horse.

To *bridle*, (lit. Gow.—met. Chaucer,) to hold in, to restrain, to moderate. It is also—

To hold up the head;—as a horse when he feels the *bridle*; when pulled up by it.

A. S. *Brid-el*, -lian; D. *Breyd-el*, -elen; Fr. *Bridier*; It. *Briglia*; Sp. *Brida*, *frænare*. Sk., from the D. *Be-ryden*, *be-ridden*, (A. S. *Be-ridan*), to ride. Un-

**BRIEF**, *s. ad.* *Brief*, as a *v.*, is common

-LY. among Eng. lawyers as,—To *brief*

-NESS. the pleadings. See BREVE.

-LESS.\* \*Bentham.

**BRIER**, *s. -y.* App. to—The thorns or prickles; the plant itself.

A. S. *Brær*. Benson gives the A. S. *Abryran*, *pungere*, to prick. And Som. says, *Abryrd*, (i. e. *abryr'ed*, the *past p.*) contrite, broken, bruised, pricked (as it were with *briers*).

**BRIG**, *s.* Fr. *Brigand*,—a footman armed.

-AND. “In old time,” says Cot.

-ANDAGE. “when those kind of soldiers

-ANDER. marched, they held all to be

-ANTINE. good prize that they could

-ANDIZE,\* *v.* purloin from the people; and therefore this word now signifies also—

“A thief, purse-taker, highway robber.”

*Brigandine* and *brigander*,—armour worn by the *brigands*, consisting of many-jointed, scale-like plates, very pliant and easy for the body. Gower writes, *Brigantaille*.

*Brig*, *brigantin* or *brigandine*,—a vessel used by the *brigands* or pirates; a low, long, and swift vessel.

\*Holland renders *Latrocinia*, *Brigandize*. Amm. b. 17.

Fr. *Brig-and*, -andine, -antine; It. -ante, -antino; Sp. *Bregante*, *bergantin*. Sk. thinks that, as soldiers were formerly called *brigans*, the true etymology is *brigade*, (qv.) *Brigades*, it may be added, were parties detached, *broken* away from the main body, partly for foraging and plundering.

**BRIGADE**, *v. s.* -IER. The *brigade* supposes a great body of troops, from which it has been detached; *broken* away.

The *v.* is in use in common speech.

It. *Brigata*; Fr. “*Brigader*, to accompany or associate one another; to troop or keep company together.”—Cot. (See BRIGUE.) Duchat thinks it is derived from the Ger. *Bracken*, to break. See BRIGAND.

**BRIGHT**, *ad.* Evident, clear, manifest;

-EN, *v.* luminous, shining, splendid,

-LY. conspicuous, illustrious.

-NESS. *Bright* is much used pref.

-SOMENESS.\* \*E. Hall.

Go. *Bairhts*, *bairhtyan*; A. S. *Beorht*, *beorhtian*, manifestare, clarere, clarescere: to be or make clear. Em-

**BRIGUE**,\* *v.* To *brigue*,—To contest or

-ING.† contend, to canvass, to strive.

BRIGOSE.† \*Chaucer. †Swift. †Puller.

Fr. *Brigue*; It. *Briga*, an altercation; I believe, from A. S. *Brice*, a rupture—as we say, a *breach* of the peace, a *rupture* of friendship.—Sk.



**BRILLIANT**, *ad. s.* *Brilliant*,—a glittering, splendid, sparkling stone; the  
-LY. ing, splendid, sparkling stone; the  
-ANCY. *ad.* glittering, splendid, sparkling, shining, illustrious.

Dan. *Brillarer*; Fr. "*Bril*, a glitter, sparkle, twinkle. *Briller*, to glitter, twinkle, sparkle, as a star, or like a good diamond." Cot., who should have said—like a *beryl*, (qv.)

**BRIM**, *v. s. ad.* *Brim* (sc. *Be-rim*) is the  
-FULL extent of the capacity of any  
-FULNESS vessel,—of any thing. App.  
-LESS gen. to—The edge, brink, or  
-MER margin; the line at the utmost  
-FILLED.\* extent of continuity.

\**Crashaw*.

Dan. *Bremme*; A. S. *Byman*, *be-ryman*, dilatare, amplificare, extendere; to extend, to amplify. See *RIM*.

**BRIM**, *v. ad.* -MINE. To be hot, furious, violent, fierce, outrageous: vehement, rampant, prevalent.

A. S. *Bremman*, (*be-Bremman*), furere, fremere. See *BAEM*.

**BRIMSTONE**, *s. -y.* *Brynston*, as written by P. Plouhman. "Sulphur, qd. *Brenne-stone*, lapis ardens;" burning stone, a stone that burns.—Sk. See *SULPHUR*, which is also so called, quia igne accenditur.

**BRINDED**, *ad.* -LED. Is not in our older lexicographers: probably it is *brenned*, or *browned*; marked or streaked with brown; and *brindled* is the diminutive.

**BRINE**, *s.* App. to—A biting saltness;  
-ISH. to the sea.

-Y. D. *Bryn*; A. S. *Bryne*. Sk. thinks, from *Bryn*, the salt sea. Jun. says, perhaps so called, quasi pyrine, are non vapor; qui animia salsugo ea, instar ignis, adurat. It may be so called because it burns or *brens*; and A. S. *Brennan*, Old Eng. *Bren* or *Brin*, present an obvious etymology.

**BRING**, *s.* To remove, or cause the re-  
-MOVAL of, any thing from one place  
-ING. to another, either by bearing or carrying, leading or drawing.

It is equivalent to L. *Ferre*, *vehere*, *trahere*, *ducere*, as, to bring or bear, to bring or carry, to bring or draw, to bring or lead. With Eng. *prs.* subjoined it is equivalent also to the compounds of those Latin words, many of which, part. of the *v. ducere*, we have adopted in our own language. As—

To *abduce*, to bring or lead from.

To *adduce*, to bring or lead to.

To *conduce*, or *conduct*, to bring or lead with.

To *deduce*, to bring or lead down from.

To *educ*, and to *educate*, to bring or lead out.

To *induce*, to lead or bring into.

To *introduce*, to bring or lead within.

To *obduce*, to bring or lead over.

To *produce*, to bring or lead forth.

To *reduce*, to bring or lead back.

To *seduce*, to bring or lead away from.

To *traduce*, to bring or lead over or across.

*Circumduction*, a bringing or leading around; and

*Diduction*, a bringing or leading asunder, are also found.

And as in the L. the difference in the meaning depends upon the *pr.* pref., so in the Eng. it depends upon the *pr.* subjoined. The Eng. usage of the words borrowed from the L. is almost wholly metaphorical.

Go. *Briggan*; A. S. *Bringan*; D. *Brenghen*, Ger. *Bring-en*; Sw. -a; Dan. -er. *Ferre*, *afferre*. Inter- Out-

**BRINK**, *s.* The part where the continuity is broken, where it ends; the brim, the edge, the margin.

Sw. *Brink*. Lye suggests, and Ihre approves, from Go. *Brican*; A. S. *Brecan*, to break.

**BRISK**, *v. ad.* "*Brusque*, lively, quick.  
-LY. Vin *brusque*, wine of a quick, sharp,  
-NESS. or smart taste."—Cot.

Fr. *Brusque*; It. & Sp. *Brusco*. The Italians, says Men. call sharp wine, *vino brusco*; whence M. Ferrari believes *Brusco* to have been formed from *Labrusca*, a wild vine. See *BRUSK* and *FRISK*.

**BRISKET**, *s.* The breast, (qv.)

Fr. *Brickel*, *brechet*, from *Breche* (a brack or breach) from *Brechen*, to break.

**BRISTLE**, *v. s. -y.* The *s.*—the stiff hair of certain animals.

To *bristle*,—to rise up, stand up; stiff as a bristle.

A. S. *Bryst*, dim. *Bristl*; D. *Borstel*; Ger. *Burst-haar*. Sk. suggests, from the *v.* To *burst* or *burst*; because the bristle *bursts* through the skin.

**BRITTLE**, *ad.* -NESS. That may be (easily) broken; fragile, frail.

A. S. *Brytan*, *frangere*, *comminuere*. See *BRICKLE*.

**BROACH**, *v. s. -ER.* *Broches*, the *s.* is used in P. Plouhman, as we now use *matches*, a bit of wood broken or split off. As a consequent application,—

A *broach* is any thing which (being so broken or split off) will pierce through, stick through, penetrate. Thus a *broach* of eels, is a *stick* of eels; so many eels *broched*, spitted or *stuck* through. A spit, a pin, are also so called:—that part of certain ornaments, by which it is *stuck* on; and subsequently the whole ornament.

"Fr. *Brocher*, to spit: to *broche* a horse, is to spur him, to strike him with spurs, almost to stick him with spurring."—Cot.

To *broach* a vessel, is (*perforare*) to bore through, to *break* into, to pierce through.

To *broach* a doctrine, is to *break* it, to *break* it open, to disclose, to publish it.

A. S. *Breccan*, to break; D. *Breken*; It. *Broccare*. See Jun. and Tooke. A- Un-

**BROAD**, *ad.* Expanded, large, unlimited,  
-EN, *v.* unrestricted, unreserved, uncon-  
-LY. cealed; and hence, (extending the  
-NESS. met.) clear and open; gross and  
-SIDE. rude. See *WIDE*.

*Broad* is much used pref.

Go. *Braids*; A. S. *Bræd*, *brædan*; Ger. *Breit*, *breiten*; D. & Sw. *Breed*; Dan. *Breed*, *breder*, to broaden, to expand, to dilate. See *BREADTH*. A-



**BROCADE**, *s.* -ED. Satin striped or purfled with gold. See **BROACH**.

Sp. *Broc-ado*; It. -*ato*; Fr. -*art*. Men. calls it a stuff. Cot. "*brochés d'or, d'argent, ou le soyé*."

**BROCCOLI**, *s.* It. & Fr. A kind of cole or kale. For the etymology, see *Men*.

**BROCK**, *s.* -ISH. *Brockish*, as used by Bale, seems formed from it to denote;—beastly, brutal.

A. S. *Broc*, a badger. Sk. suggests, from *To break*; because this animal *breaks* and bruises with most severe biting; whence we say, *To bite like a badger*.

**BROGUE**, *s.* Dr. Jamieson says, a coarse and slight kind of shoe made of horse leather, much used by the Highlanders, and by those who go to shoot upon the hills; and he derives it from the Ir. Gael. *Brog*, a shoe. But whence *Brog*?

**BROGUE**, *s.* A word in vulgar use, but of unknown origin. App. to the Ir. accent in pronunciation.

**BROID**, *v.* To knit, to plight, to wreath, -ER. to interweave. See **BRAID**. Un-ER-Y. -ERS.

**BROIL**, *v. s.* To confound, to mingle, to -ER. disturb, to trouble, to disorder, to -ING. squabble, to quarrel, to wrangle, to rail.

Noise, agitation, and confusion, are included in all the applications of the word, however written.

To *broil*, sc. on a gridiron, Fr. *Brûler*; which Men. thinks is from the Gr. *βρῦζειν*, *spumam ejicere*, (formed apparently for the purpose of the etymology from *βρῦζειν*,—*βρῦζειν*, to shoot or spring forth,) through a supposed L. word also, *Brusare*, *brusulare*, *bruler*. Le Duchat writes, *Peruro*, *perussi*, *perustum*, *perustare*, *perustulare*, *bruler*. Sk. thinks that *brouiller* is from *bruil*; but there appears not any reason to consider *Broil*, *brawl*, as two words. See **BRAWL** or **BRABBLE**. Fr. *Brouiller*, *embrouiller*; It. *Imbrogliare*. Em-Un-

**BROKE**, *v.* A broker, one who *breaks* -AGE. goods bought by wholesale or in -ER. large packages, who deals by -ER-AGE. retail; a retailer of goods sent or -LY. consigned to him in gross, by -Y. wholesale or in large packages; who sells as agent in parts or portions; an agent; one who acts between seller and buyer, who is employed by both parties, who makes his gains by so doing.

To *broke*, and a *broker*, were used in contempt, as to *trade*, and a *trader* are now. He is a mere *trader*, i. e. he regards merely his own interest; an usurious dealer, a guileful dealer or a bargainer.

*Brokage*,—the interdealing of a *broker*.

Spel. calls *abrocamentum*, (i. e. *brokerage*), *vox forensis*, i. e. of the market; a mercantile word, signifying "the buying of goods by wholesale, in whole bags or packages, before they are delivered or conveyed to the mart or market; and afterwards the separating (*distractio*) of the same into portions or allotments." It is literally the *distructio*, or breaking into such portions. Jun. suggests that *broker* may be so denominated from *To break*, as from A. S. *Bryttan*,—in *exiguas partes*

dissecare,—*Brytta* was the name given to the person who distributed or divided into small parts.

The A. S. *Bric-can* or *Bruc-an*; *Bric-e*, the occupation or exercise of a thing; *Brucinge*, a function, the execution of some office or charge; D. *Brugcken*; Ger. *Brauchen*; Sw. *Bruka*, seem all to be consequential usages. See **TO BROOK**.

**BROKEN**, *pt.* A tradesman is said to -LY. have *broke*, when he is a bank-rupt, -NESS. or in the condition of a bank-rupt.

Chaucer, "He singeth *brokking* as a nightingale;" i. e. in *breaks* or bursts: throbbingly, says Tyrw. quavering.

The past tense and past p. of the *v.* *To break*. Tindall uses *broke* as a *s.* where the Mod. Ver. uses *breach*, (Lev. vi. 24.) Un-

**BRONCHIAL**, *ad.* Fr. *Bronchique*, (muscle,) one of the four muscles that open the larynx. Gr. *Bporyxos*, the throat.

**BRONZE**, *v. s.* Metal of a *burned*, brown, or *bronze* colour.

It *Bronz-o*; Fr. -*e*; Sp. *Bronce*, from the *v.* *To bren* or *brin*; A. S. *Brennan*, to burn.—*Hicks* and *Tooke*. Em-

**BROOD**, *v. s.* -Y. A *brood*,—that which, the number which, is *bred* (at once), which is nourished, cherished, fostered.

To *brood*,—to nourish, to cherish, to foster; to watch over, to protect, to continue in a state of care and watchfulness, as a mother over her young. See **BREEN**.

A. S. *Brædan*, fovere.

**BROOK**, *v.* To *brook* is, to be or cause to be, to render or become, submissive or subservient, (as a horse when *broken*, a *broken* spirit;) to yield or submit to, to bear or suffer; to subject, to tame; to subserve, (to preserve.) See **TO BROKE**.

"Broken hole my tresses,"—keep safe the tresses of my hair. "So mote I broken mine eyen;" i. e. use, enjoy them.

"No ship could *brook* the sea."—*Stowe*.

D. *Brugcken*; A. S. "*Brucan*, to enjoy, to use, to occupy; also, to *brook*, to digest."—*Som*. Mr. Tyrw. says, To enjoy, to use.

**BROOK**, *s.* -Y. "The struggling water *breaks* out in a *brook*."—*Beau. & F.*

A. S. *Broca*, from the *v.* *Bræcan*, frangere, to *break*; because the bubbling water *breaks* through the earth.—*T. H.* in *Sk.*

**BROOM**, *s.* -Y. App. to—The plant, and also the utensil made of its small branches.

A. S. *Brom*; D. *Brem*. Perhaps from the D. *Bremmen*, sonitum edere: because the seeds of this plant, when ripe, burst from the pods with a considerable noise.

**BROTH**, *s.* "The third person singular of the indicative of *Briwan*, coquere. That which one *briveth*. Hence the Old Eng. saying of a man who has killed himself with drinking, he has fairly drunk up his *broth*. The It. *Brodo*, is the past p. of the same *v.* That which is brewed, *brod*."—*Tooke*. See **BREW**.

**BROTHEL**, *s.* -RY. A place of resort for harlots, &c.

From *Bordell*, or *Burdell*; by transposition of the letter *r*. See **BORDILL**. Im-

BRU

**BROTHER, s.** *Brothers* or *brethren* are children *bred* from the same **BRETHREN.** **BROTHERHOOD.** parents; more laxly, from the same stock or parentage **-LESS.** orig. See **FRATERNAL.** **-LY, ad. av.**

Also app. to—Those who are united or conjoined as closely as *brothers*; who are distinguished by the same characteristic qualities.

Go. & A. S. *Brother*; D. *Broeder*; Ger. *Bruder*; Dan. & Sw. *Broder*, *frater*. "I believe," says Sk. "that all are derived from the v. *To breed*; simul *totus*, i. e. *educatus*,—of the same brood." Un-

**BROW, s.** Any thing which overhangs **-LESS.** or overlooks: as the *brow* of a **-BEAT, s.** hill; the *eye-brow*,—in Ger. *Augbrause*.

To *brow-beat*, is to beat down or overawe with frowning, threatening, overhanging *brows*.

*Browless*,—bare-faced.

A. S. *Browe*, *browe*; D. *Browe* or *browe*, the edge. Over-

**BROWN, ad.** *Brown* means *burned* (sub-**-ISH.** and colour.) It is that colour **-Y.** which things have that have been **-NESS.** *burned*. See **BRONZE.**

A. S. *Brun*; D. *Bruyn*; Ger. *Braun*. Dan. *Bruun*; Sw. & Fr. *Brun*; It. *Bruno*; all from the A. S. *Brennan*, to burn.—*Wack.* and *Ihre*. See **ABURN.** Em-

**BROWSE, v. s. -ING.** To crush, to fret, to chew, to eat, to feed upon.

Mine. and others,—from the Gr. *βρωσκω*, to feed. Fr. *Brouser*, and It. *Bruscare*, to feed on leaves and buds; from Fr. *Brouse*, a bush, (Sk.) qd. to nibble the bushes. It is, to *bruise*, Fr. *Briser*, from the A. S. *Brisan*, conterere, to *brise*, or *bruise*, sc. with the teeth; to browse the bark of trees or shrubs, the young shoots, the herbage.

**BRUIN, s.** A bear, so called, probably, from the Fr. *Bruire*, to roar.—*Dr. Grey.*

**BRUISE, v. s. -ER.** To rush or dash, beat or press together, so as to destroy the continuity of the parts. To *bray*, or pound; to *crush*. See **BROWSE.**

Fr. *Briser*; D. *Bruen*; A. S. *Brysan*, *be-rece-an*, collidere, conterere, to *brise*,—as it was anciently written. For- Un-

**BRUIT, s. s. -ER.** A *bruit*,—a noise, spread, conveyed, reported; a report, a rumour, a fame.

"*Bruterers*,—prophesiers or sooth-sayers."—*Tyndall.*

The Dan. *Brouer*, is to brag, to crack. Fr. *Bruit*, from *Bruire*, (see **BRUIN**.) to make a noise; which Men. derives from the L. *Rugire*, To roar, to bellow. Ray says, To *bruit*, (in Shropshire, to *brut*;) is to divulge, and spread abroad; and Tooke, that *Bruit* means (something) spread abroad, divulged, dispersed; from the A. S. *Brittan*, to distribute:—but this is merely a consequential usage of the A. S. *Brittan*, to break, to break to pieces, and hence to disperse. See **BAUTZ.**

**BRUMAL,\* ad.** Winterly. G. Douglas says, "Thay short dayes, that clerkes clepe *brumale*," (Virg. b. viii. Prol.)—*Brown.*

Fr. *Brum-al*; It. *-ale*; L. *Bruma*; so called, quod brevissimus tunc dies; and thus formed, *Brevissimus*, *brevimus*, *brevima*, *bruma*, *bruma*. See *Foss.* and *Var.* b. v.

BUB

**BRUNETT, s.** Fr. *Brunet*, brownish—somewhat brown; a nut-brown girl.—*Cot.*

**BRUNT, s.** *Brun-ed*, *brun'd*, *brunt*, i. e. *burnt*. To bear the first "*brunte* of the *feelde*," is to bear the *heat* of the field, the hot or *burnt* part of it. See *Sk.* and *Tooke.*

**BRUSH, v. s.** A *brush* is perhaps so called, **-ER.** because made of *bristles* or *bristles*.

**-Y.** See **BRISTLE.**

**-INESS.** To *brush*, is to rub with a *brush*, to **-WOOD.** sweep with one; to rub or sweep.

Fr. *Brosse*, *brosser*, a bush, and also a brush; Ger. *Burste*, vericulum setaceum; from *Borst*, *seta*, a *bristle*; D. *Borstel*, a *bristle*, and also a *brush*.

**BRUSK, i. e.** *Brisk*, lively, sharp, rough. See **BRISK.**

**BRUSTLE, v. -ING.** *Brastlian*, crepitare, is probably *Be-rastlian*, to rustle, to make a rustling noise. Hackluyt uses "the *brustling* and the *bustling* of a tyde" as equivalent expressions. See **BUSTLE.**

Sk. says, from A. S. *Brastlian*, crepitare, from *Brastian*, to burst, quia disrupta crepant; or, as T. H. ingeniously conjectures, qd. to *bristle*, to erect the *bristles*.

**BRUTE, s. ad.** App. to that which is

**-AL.** stupid, irrational, ignorant, gross-

**-AL-LY.** ly sensual; to that which is in-

**-ITY.** human, savage, ferocious.

**-IZE, v.** L. *Brutus*, of unsettled etymology.

**-LY.** Voss. says, it may be contracted from

*Προβατον*, *ovis*, or *απο της βαρυτητος*,

i. e. a gravitate. The root is appa-

**-NESS.** rently northern. The L. *Brutus*, as

**-IFY, v.** the Fr. *Brouter*, to *bruit* or *browse*,

**-ISH.** may have been originally app. to

**-ISH-LY.** *browsing*, or grazing animals; the

**-NESS.** *brute* earth, the earth *bruted*, *brutled*,

or grazed upon. (See **BAUTZ.**) Or rather it may

have been originally used to denote, when app. to

animals, *noisy* (Fr. *Bruit*); the *noisy*, *roaring*,

*bellowing* class of animals; dumb only, as to arti-

culate speech; loud, as to inarticulate utterance.

(See **BAUTZ**, **BAUTZ.**) When app. to other things,

(e. g. the earth,) used to denote some quality in

common with these animals: their want of under-

standing, their stupidity, sluggishness, dulness,

heaviness; and hence extended, both in ancient

and modern usage, (met.) to that which has the

distinguishing, characteristic, qualities of a *brute*.

Em-

**BRUTT,\* v. -ING.** To browse.—*\* Evelyn.*

Fr. *Brouter*, to browse, from the A. S. *Brytt-ian*,

to *bruit*. See **BAUTZ.**

**BUB,\* v. s. -BY.** Double *bub*,—strong, foaming, *bubbling* liquor.

*Bubby* seems to be merely the cry, *Bu bu*, (Ger. *Bubu*;) common to children when in need of their mother's milk. See **BADE**, and **BOY**.—*\* Sackville.*

D. *Bobbelen*, bullire, ebullire. Dr. Jamieson would rather derive it from the Sw. *By*, a gust, a squall. The Gloss. to G. Douglas calls it, a word formed from the sound. See **BUBBLE.**

**BUBBLE, v. s.** A *bubble* is app. (met.)

**-ER.** to that which will burst as easily as a

**-Y.** *bubble*, or small bladder of liquid; to

a puff, (met.) and thus to a cheat, a delu-

sion, a fraud. And hence, cons.—

To *bubble*, is to cheat, to delude, to defraud.

D. *Bobbelen*, bullire, ebullire, to rise in boils, blebs, or blobs. "The bairne has a *bubble* nose."—Grose.

**BUBUKLES**, *s.* This word is Shak.'s, or rather Fluellyn's; used in describing Bardolph's nose:—"His face is all *bubukles* and welkes and knobs."

**BUCCANEER**, *s.* Fr. "*Boucan*, a wooden gridiron, whereon cannibals broyle pieces of men and other flesh."—Cot. Men. considers the words *Boucan*, *Boucaner*, to be Carribbee Indian; and that hence *Boucanier* or *Buccanier*, app. to pirates or freebooters, living like wild Indian cannibals, is derived.

**BUCK**, *s. v.* The male of various animals, as, the deer, the rabbit, the goat.

A. S. *Bucca*; Fr. *Bouc*; It. *Becco*; Ger. D. & Sw. *Bock*, is an animal, striking (*butting*) with the horns, from Ger. *Bocken*, to strike.—Wach. Martinius also mentions the Ger. *Bocken*, Fr. *Buquer*, among other conjectures, (in voce *Hircus*.)

**BUCK**, *v. s.* -ET. A vessel for the purpose of washing,—like a hollow semi-globe, (hemi sphaerii.) *Bucket* is the dim.

To *buck*, is to use a *buck*, sc. for washing; and thus to wet, wash, or soak.

*Buck*, the *s.* is app. by Shak. both to things washed, and to the water in which they are washed.

D. *Buycken*; Ger. *Beuchen*; Fr. *Buer*; all, says Wach. (after Huet) from the L. *Buo*. Spel. guides us to the A. S. *Bugan*, Ger. *Bengen*, to arch, to bend. He explains, *Baucca* q. *Buca*; Sax. *Buc*;—as above.

**BUCK**, *s.* Perhaps *Bug*; a *bug* fellow is a common name in the North. (See *BUG*.) Or it may be a corrupt Eng. pronunciation of *beaux*. *Bucks* and *belles*, are *beaux* and *belles*.

**BUCKLE**, *v. s.* -ING. To *buckle*, is to fasten or close, as with a *buckle*; to keep close; to keep closely engaged in; to adhere to, as in close combat.

To be in *buckle*, (Spectator,) is to be close in stiff curl; met. (Churchill) stiff as such curls.

In Shak. (2 Pt. Hen. IV.) the *v. Buckle* is interpreted by the commentators, "to bend, to yield to pressure."

Ger. *Buckel*; D. *Boeckel*; Dan. *Bukler*; Fr. *Boucla*, from the Ger. *Bug-en*; A. S. *Bug-en*, flectere, to bend; "fibula enim *flexu* facillius est."—Sk. Un-

**BUCKLER**, *v. s.* To *buckler*, is to protect or cover with a *buckler*, (a kind of shield;) to guard, to defend.

Fr. *Bouclier*; It. *Broc-chiero*, -coliero; D. *Bokeler*. "All," says Sk. "I believe to be from the word *buckle*, fibula, because the shield (mediante fibula) is bound and fastened to the arm." Kilian derives *Bokeler*, *bocken-leer*, from *Bock*, Eng. *Buck*; and *leer*, a contraction of D. *Leder*, Eng. *Leather*, qd. corium sive pellis hirci, because shields are covered with the hides or skins of beasts, especially of *bucks*, (hædorum.) The L. *Scutum*, he observes, is *οὐρο του σκυραος*, i. e. à corio, sive pelle. And the Gr. *Πινος*, is app. equally to a hide or a shield.

**BUCKRAM**, *s. ad.* (Met.) Stiff, starched.

Fr. *Bourgrain*; It. *Bucherame*; D. *Bockerael*. Sk. thinks from Fr. *Bourre*, flocks of wool, hair, &c. and *grain*, wherewith cloth is died, as scarlet-grain.

**BUCOLIC**, *s. ad.* -AL. App. to Pastoral Poetry in general.

Fr. *Buc-olic*; It. -colico; Sp. -olico; L. *Bucolicus*; Gr. *Βουκολος*, a herdsman, from *βοι*, an ox, and *κολον*, food.

**BUD**, *v. s.* -DING. A *bud* is that which is thrust or pushed forth, sc. from the stem or branch.

To *bud*, (met.) is to throw or thrust forth—the first emotions, the first risings, the first appearances.

To *bud*, in Horticulture, is to insert into one tree the *bud* of another.

D. *Botter*, trudere, trudere gemmas, gemmare. Fr. "*Bouter*, to thrust, put, force, push forward."—Cot. Im-Out-

**BUDGE** *v.* -ER. To move, to stir, to trudge; to get out of the way.

Perhaps immediately from the Fr. "*Bouger*, to stir, flit, remove, part from."—Cot. *Bouger*, Sk. suggests, is from the It. *Folgere*, from the L. *Folgere*, to roll, or turn. Men. directs us to the Ger. *Wegen*, *be-wegen*, to move; A. S. *Wag-ian*, to wag.

**BUDGE**, *ad.* -NESS.\* Rigid, severe, harsh, austere.—\**Stanyhurst*.

*Budge*, Mr. Warton says, is fur; and Serenius, lambskin, pellis agnina; perhaps from *Bock*, which in Ger. is the name given to the ram, as well as to the goat, deer, &c. The word appears to have been app. to the dress or habit of those, from whom was expected, or who professed to preserve, great austerity of life; and thus to have acquired its application as above explained.

**BUDGET**, *s.* Cot. describes it to be—

"A little coffer or trunk of wood, covered with leather, wherewith the women of old time carried their jewels, attires, and trinkets, at their saddle bows, when they rode into the countrey: now the gentlemen call so both any such trunk, and the box or till of their cabinets, wherein they keep their money: also a little male, pouch, or budget."

Fr. *Bougette*; It. *Bolgia*; D. *Boeg-ett*, -et, -le. Voss. (de Vitlis, l. 1, c. 2,) thinks it is from the L. *Bulga*. It is more probably from the Ger. *Bug-en*, *bog-en*; A. S. *Bug-en*, flectere in concavum vel convexum; to bow, to bow out, to hollow out.

**BUFF**, *v. s.* To strike, to beat, to thump.

-ET, *v. s.* Sc. *Baff*, *bess*; Fr. *Buße*, *bufeter*; It. -ETING. *Bofetto*; Sp. *Bofetada*. Sk. and Jun. think from *Puff*, to blow; in Fr. *Bouffer*. In Ger. *Puffen* is flare, flare cum sono, pulsare, facere ut sonet; whence (Wach. continues) *puff* is the sound from a blow, whether of a stick or fist. In Sw. *Puff* is a blow. Men. and Le Duchat observe, that *Soufflete* and *Bufete* are equivalent. "*Soufflete*, often puffed or blown; also to cuff, box, or clap on the ear."—Cot. Re-

**BUFF**, *s. ad.* *Buff* is *Beef*, the animal,

-FALO. (qv.); it is also app. to a

-FLE. leather made of the skin of

-FLE-HEAD. the animal, and to the colour of that leather.

*Buffle-head*,—having the head of a *buffle* or *buffalo*; a large, thick, ill-formed head.—Sk.

## BUI

To stand *buff*, is perhaps to stand sturdy as a *buff* or an ox.

*Buff*, *buffa*, or *buffalo*. Fr. *Bufle*; It. & Sp. *Bufalo*; D. & Ger. *Buffel*; L. *Bubalus*; Gr. *Bov-balos*. The Fr. *Bufle* (*bœuf sauvage*) is perhaps immediately from the Fr. *Bœuf*. See BEEF.

**BUFFET**, *s.* Cot. calls it—A high standing cupboard.

Steevens supposed *Beef-eater* to be corrupted from *Buffetier*, an attendant at the *buffet*. The French had an officer, whom they called *Buquetier*, whose business it was "to gather money for the judge's collations."

Fr. *Buf-et*; It. *-fetto*. In Low L. *Buffetagiun* is a tax paid by tavern-keepers, pro vini bibitione. Fr. *Bouette* (Cot. says) was a small household wine; and *Bufet* may have been so called, because in it the wine or other beverage, the drinking-cups, &c. were kept;—afterwards used for other purposes.

**BUFFOON**, *v. s.* Fr. *Bouffoner* (Cot.) is -RAY. To *buffoonize* it, to play the fool, -ma. jester, *buffoon*; basely to get a -LY. living by jests or jeasting.

A *buffoon* (Jun. says) is a shrewd and crafty court fool, a fool of plesance, such as kings and great men love to entertain.

Fr. *Bouffon*; It. *Buf-fone*; Sp. *-fon*. Wach. thinks from the Fr. *Bouffon*; Ger. *Puffen*, to puff, to blow. Sahmasius, because they (*scurræ*) *puffed* out their cheeks in mime to receive *buffs* or blows that they might sound the louder. Ferrarius, because they received the *buffs* or blows of others, (and for the amusement of others,) upon their cheeks *puffed* out. Du Cange, because they amused the spectators by *buffing* or *cuffing* each other.—See Wach. in voce *Puffen*, and Men. in voce *Bouffon*.

**BUG**, *s.* App. to—Some ugly object or -BEAR. spectre to terrify children, or any -ABO. persons easily terrified or frightened.

An ugly, noisome insect or vermin.

In Sw. *Puck* is diabolus; Isl. *Puck*, daemon; Sa. *Puck*; Eng. *Pucks* or *Pug*. See PUCK.

**BUG**. *Big*, sometimes so written. "He is quite *bug*;" i.e. great, proud, swaggering,—is not an uncommon expression in the North.

**BUGLE**, or **BULL**, *s.* BUGLE-HORN. A crooked horn; also a kind of glass bead. See BULL.

A. S. *Bug-ten*, to bellow. Mr. Tyrw. says, a *Bugle-horn* is a drinking-vessel made of horn, and that (he has been told,) in some part of the North a *bull* is sometimes called a *Bugle*. The word is used in Bible, 1551, Deut. xiv. where our common Version has, "the fallow deer." Sk. thinks, that *Bugle-horn* is *Bucula cornu*. Lye, that *Bugle* is the *Bonacus*, and *Bugle-horn*, the horn of the *Bonacus*. Jun. that *Bugle-horn* may be derived from the Eng. *To bow*; A. S. *Bigan* or *Bugan*.

**BUILD**, *v.* A. S. *Byldan*, is to confirm, -ER. to establish, to make firm, and -ING. sure, and fast; to consolidate, to **BUILT**, *s.* strengthen; and is applicable to all other things, as well as to dwelling-places. Huts and hovels are merely things raised up. *Buildings* should be confirmed, established, strengthened structures.—(See

## BUL

*Tooke*.) The D. & Ger. are used more widely; viz. to form or fashion, to express or represent the form or image; the shape.

To *build* is used to denote—To establish, to construct upon a basis or foundation; to base, to found; to construct (any edifice.) Over- Out- Re- Un-

A. S. *Byldan*; D. *Beiden*; Ger. *Vilden*; Sw. *Bilja*.

**BULB**, *v. s.* -ous. A *bulb* is—Any thing round; part. app. to a round root.

Gr. *Βολβος*; L. *Bulbus*; Fr. *Bulbe*. Lennep doubts whether the Gr. *Βολβος* should be deduced (through *βολος*) from *βαλλειν*, *jacere*, (to throw forth,) or from *ολειν*, (with *β* prefixed,) whence, he remarks, *ολλυμι*, (*perdere*, *proprie volvendo*, *præcipitando*;) and also the L. *Volvere*. *Ολω*, he forms thus: *Ολλυω*, *ολλω*, *ολω*. The reason of the name, he is of opinion, must be sought, à *rotunditate*, whether acquired à *volvendo*, or à *pro-jiciendo*. See also *Martinus* and *Voss*.

**BULGE**, *v. s.* **BILGE**, *v.* *Bilge* is app. to—That which *bulges* or *bellies* out; to the whole expanse, or *bulk* of the ship's bottom. A ship is said to *bilge*, when, after striking upon a rock, &c. she opens her *bulge* or belly so as to admit the water. See BOWGE, and BULK.

"*Bilge*, now *Bulge*, the sides of a ship or any such like standing out, from Ger. *Bulge*, (*bulga*;) or from *Bauch*, (*venter*.)"—*Ruddiman*. "Naturally allied to the Sw.-Go. *Bulga*, to swell."—*Jamieson*.

**BULK**, *s.* That which bows, *bulges*, or -Y. bellies out; the greatest circum- -INESS. ference, expanse, magnitude, size, mass or body. See BULGE.

Chaucer writes it *Bouke*. "Dark *bulk*," in Surrey, is "*bigis derne*," in G. Douglas. D. *Beuck*, *venter*, *truncus corporis*; Ger. *Bauch*; A. S. *Buce*, from A. S. *Bug-an*, Ger. *Bug-en*, to bow; arcuare in concavum vel convexum, to arch or bow, either concavely or convexly. Over-

**BULL**, *s.* A *bull* is app. cons. to that which -ARY. expresses something in opposition -ISH. to what is intended, wished, or felt; -ETIN. and so app. from the contrast of -IST.\* humble profession with despotic commands of Papal *bulls*.

*Bulletin* is a dim. of *bull*.

"I affirm it to be a *bull*, taking away the essence of that which it calls itself."—*Milton*.—\**Harmar*.

Fr. Ger. & D. *Bulle*; Sp. *Bolla*; It. & Mid. L. *Bulla*; It has its name (says Wach.) from its seal, which was of a round shape, in many cognate languages called *Boll*, (in Eng. *Ball*;) from *Bol-en*, to roll, to turn. Meursius gives a Bar. Gr. word, *Βουλλα*, *sigillum*, a seal. For the various kinds of *bulls* or seals, see *Spel.* in v. *Bulla*, Du Cange, and Men.

**BULL**, *s. v.* *Bull*, used as a pref. denotes **BUL-CHIN.** great size or strength, (charac- -LOCK. teristics of the animal;) large, ugly. *Bull-beggar*, T. H. (in Sk.) thinks is *bold-beggar*

D. *Bolle*; Ger. *Boll*, from A. S. *Bellan*; Ger. *Bellen*, *mugire*, *boare*, to roar or bellow, as a bull, ox, or cow. See BUOLA.

**BULLET**, *s.* Something rounded; a small *boll* or *ball*. See BULL. Fr. *Boulet*.





## BUR

**Burden**, in music, Fr. *Bourdon*; It. *Bordone*; also a club or staff (*borne*).

A. S. *Byrden*, or *Byrthen*, from the A. S. *Byran*, to bear, to carry; Ger. *Burde*; Dan. *Byrde*; Sw. *Burda*. Dis- Over-

**BUREAU**, *s.* Fr. "A thick and a coarse cloath, of a brown russet, or dark mingled colour; also the table that's within a court of audit, or of audience (belike, because 'tis usually) covered with a carpet of that cloath; also the court itself."—*Cot.* Also the table that folds up, at the top of a chest of drawers.

**BURG**, *s.* A *burg* meant formerly a fortified town.

-AGE. Som. calls it a city, a *fort*, a

**BURGH**. *fortresse*, a tower, a castle; and

-HER. *Burg-bote*—

-HOLDER. A repairing, renewing, amending

-NOTE. ing of cities, castles, forts, and

-OMASTER. the like. See **BOROUGH**, and

**BURGRAVE**. **BORSHOLDER**.

Go. *Beirgan*; A. S. *Beorgan*, *borgan*, *byrgan*, to defend, to keep safe, to fortify, to strengthen; D. & Ger. *Burg*; Sw. & Dan. *Borg*; A. S. *Burg*, *burge*, *byrige*. Urbs, civitas, arx, castrum. Com-

**BURGENET**, *s.* A defence or protection, sc. for the head; a helmet.

Fr. *Bourguinette*, perhaps from the A. S. *Byrga*, to protect, to defend.

**BURGLAR**, *s.* Formed from *Burgi la-*

-T. *trocinium*; the robbing or plundering

-ER. of a house:—One who (breaks into)

-IOUS. robs or plunders a house.

**BURL**, *s.* -ER. To clear away or take off the *burrs*, the down or hairy coat, the shreds, knots, threads, &c.

In *Pitay*. (b. xxv.) *Mox desquamatur Cimolia*—is rendered by Holland, "they fall anone to *burling* it with *Cimolia*." Sk. thinks it is from Fr. *Bourre*. See **BUR**.

**BURLESQUE**, *v. s. ad.* *Cot.* says, "*Burlesque*,—jeasting, or in jest, not serious; also mocking, flouting." "*Burlesque* is of two kinds; the first represents mean persons in the accoutrements of heroes; the other describes great persons, acting and speaking like the basest among the people."—*Spectator*.

A word recently introduced into our country.—*St. Fr. Burles-que*; It. *-co*; from Fr. *Burl-er*; It. *-ere*; Low L. *Burdare*, to jest or jeer. See **BURAD**.

**BURLETTA**. From It. *Burlare*. A comic opera. See **BURLESQUE**.

**BURLY**, *s. ad.* -INESS. App. to—Any thing large, distended, unwieldy, clumsy, boisterous.

A *burly* man,—a large, lusty man, qd. a *beer-like* man; agricolæ similia.

**BURN**, *v. s.* To be, or cause to be, on -ER. fire, destroyed by fire; heated, -ING. kindled.

(*Met.*) To be inflamed, with passion or desire; i. e. to feel the passion of anger, love, hate, &c. to a heating or burning excess.

## BUR

Go. *Brinnan*; A. S. *Bernan*, *byrnan*; D. *Bernen*, *burnen*; Ger. *Brennen*; Sw. *Bränne*; Dan. *Brænd-er*. See **TO BURN**. In- Un-

**BURN**,\* *v.* To brighten or give bright-ISH, *v. s.* ness, to polish: to rub off the -ISHER. rust, to polish up for use: to be or become bright, splendid, conspicuous; to shine forth.—\**Chaucer. Gower.*

Fr. *Brunir*, to burnish, to furbish, to polish, and also to make brown.—*Cot.* It. *Brun-ire*; Sp. *-ir*; D. *Brayneren*, infuscare, polire metallis. The Fr. *Brunir*, Jun. says, is to make brown, (i. e. to give a *burned* colour. See **BROWN** and **BRONZE**.) Whence *To burn*, (as *Chaucer* and *Gower* write,) or to *burnish* metal, is to rub it till it has fuscum nitorem, till it is brown and bright. Sk. says, that *Brunir*, to polish (sc. armour) is, he believes, from the *v.* *To burn*, because arms carefully polished shine so intensely as to appear to burn.

**BURROW**, *v. s.* A defended or protected place, (for rabbits, &c.; to which *warren* is synonymous.)

To *burrow*,—to form *burrows* or places of protection or security, (sc. under ground.)

A. S. *Beorgan*, *byrgan*, to defend, to protect, to strengthen. See **BURGH**, **BAR**, **BURY**. to love

**BURSE**, *s.* A hide or skin; a pouch or

-AR. bag; also—

-ARY. A place for money or mercantile

-ARSHIP. transactions.

*Bursar*, i. e. *Purser*, (qv.)

D. *Beurs*; Ger. *Borse*; Dan. *Börse*; Fr. *Bourse*; It. *Borsa*; Sp. *Bolsa*; L. *Bursa*; from the Gr. *Bupōn*, *corium*, (Voss. de Vit. lib. ii. c. 2.) i. e. a hide or skin;—the material of which that now called a *purse* or *burse*, was made. Per synecdochen (*Wach.* observes) *materiæ pro forma*. See also *Men.* in *v. Bourse*. Holland renders *vesica*, a *burse* or skin. De- Dis-

**BURST**, *v. s.* or **BRUST**. Seems to be peculiarly app.—when the thing broken incloses or surrounds something else; as *To burst* a bladder; the bottle *burst*. It is also used without any such restriction.

To break open or apart, to rush, to gush forth. *Met.* *To burst* with envy; the passions *burst* forth.

The disease peculiarly called *Rupture*, Boyle denominates—"burstness or rupture," (*Works*, vol. vi. p. 376.

A. S. *Burstan*, *bærstan*, *beorstan*, rumpere; D. *Borsten*, *bersten*; Ger. *Bresten*, *bersten*; Sw. *Brist-a*; Dan. *-er*, to break open or asunder, rumpere, frangere.

**BURTHEN**. See **BURDEN**. Un-

**BURY**, *v.* To put into a place of protection, safety, or defence. Hence -Y-ER. also—to hide, to secrete, to conceal; to put or keep in secrecy, or concealment.

To *bury* the dead,—to place or deposit in a place of security; to inter; to place in a grave, in a sepulchre.

*Burial*,—a defended or fortified place.—Formerly app. to the place, now to the act, of burying.

D. *Berg-hen*; Ger. *-en*; A. S. *Byrgan*, sepelire. *Burial*, A. S. *Byrgel*, is the dim. of *Byrig* or *Burgh*, (qv.)—See **TOOKS**. Re-



**BUSH**, *s.* Formerly app. to—A whole -ED. wood, (*sylva*, *nemus*;) but now to a -MENT. low tree or shrub with thick, small -Y. bows or shoots:—to any thing similar, as a *bushy* wig.

*Bushment* was used anciently as *ambush* and *ambushment* are now. See **AMBUSH**, and also **BUSK**.

Fr. *Bois*; It. *Boo-co*; Sp. *-que*; Ger. *Busch*; D. *Bosch*; Dan. & Sw. *Buske*, a wood. From *Bookeiv*, to feed, because there cattle feed; as *nemus*, from *vepeiv*.—Wach. and Jun. Sk. prefers to derive it from L. *Arbuseula*. Am-Em-

**BUSHEL**, *s.* A measure of quantity, equal to eight gallons.

Fr. *Boisseau*; Mid. L. *Bussellus*. Menage derives (*nescio quam bene*, says Sk.) from *Bosse*, tuber. See **BOSS**.

**BUSK**. Now written *Bush*. See **BOSKE**.

**BUSK**, *v. s.* 1. To prepare, to make ready; 2. To tend, to direct one's course.

*Busk*, *s.* "Fr. *Busque* or *Buste*. The long, small (or sharp pointed), and hard quilted belly of a doublet." Also a piece of steel or other material, to keep the dress of the body firm to the shape.

Dr. Jamieson thinks from Ger. *Buizen*, *bussen*; D. *Boelsen*; Sw. *Puls-a*, ornare, decorare; and he observes that in Ger. *Buiz* frauw, is a well dressed woman; and that hence it means—as above.

**BUSKET**, *s.* A dim. of *Busk*. Little bushes.

**BUSKIN**, *s.* -ED. "The *buskin* was a kind of high shoe worn upon the stage by the actors of tragedy, in order to give them a more heroical elevation of stature."—*Melmoth*. Pliny.

D. *Brosken*, *brocken*; Fr. *Boline*, *brodequin*; It. *Borz-acchino*; Sp. *-egni*, *bolin*. Killian informs us that Le Duchat, in his notes on Rabelais, derives it from Gr. *Bypsa*, a hide or skin. (See **BURSE**.) Sk. and Men. may be referred to, but to little advantage. The Fr. *Boline*, Sp. *Bolin*, is a small boot; a summer boot, Cot. calls it.

**BUSKLE**.\* See **BUSTLE**.—\*Joy. Sir T. More.

**BUSS**, *v. s.* To kiss; to touch with the lips.

It. *Basciare*; Fr. *Baiser*; Sp. *Besar*; D. *Boesen*; L. *Baslars*, of unknown etymology. Written by Chaucer and others, *Bass*.

**BUSS**, *s.* Mid. L. *Bussa*; D. *Buise*, a larger sort of ship after the likeness of a *box*, (which *Busse* also signifies) with wide hull and broad prow.—*Spel*. The name is still common in the north.

**BUST**, *s.* -O. The whole bulk or body of a man, from his face to his middle.—Cot.

Fr. *Buste*.

**BUSTLE**, *v. s.* To be active, to make -ER. haste, to move or stir about in a -ING. hurry, tumult, or confusion.

The old word *To Buskle*, may be from *Busk*, in the second usage given by Dr. Jamieson, (see **BUSK**;) and *Bustle*, a different writing of it. Sk. thinks that *Bustle* or *Brustle* is from the A. S. *Brastlian*, crepitare, to rustle,—(*be-rustle*.)

**BUSY**, *v. ad.* To be or cause to be busy— -I-LESS. implies (by usage) to be or cause -LY. to be fully occupied or employed; -NESS. to be actively engaged; to be employed or engaged beyond due measure; to be too actively meddling.

D. *Bes-igh*; Fr. *-ogne*, *-ogner*; It. *Bisogn-a*, -ere; A. S. *Bysgian*, occupare, to occupy or employ.—Som. Em- Un-

**BUT**, *co. pr.* *But* denotes—*Be out*, without, put, or take out, except, unless.

*But* or *Bōt*, i. e. *be-out*, distinguished from *būt*, to boot, though the different manner of writing the two words is not preserved in old writers. "A. S. *Butan*, *buton* are used precisely as Sax. *But*, without. 'One of them shall not fall on the ground, (*butan* cowrun *inader*;) *without* your Father,' (Matt. x. 29.) 'Have ye not read how the priests in the temple profane the Sabbath, (and synt *butan* leahre,) and are *without* blame?' (Matt. xii. 5.) Even where rendered *besides*, it has properly the same meaning. 'They that had eaten were about five thousand men, (*butan* wifum and cildum,) *besides* women and children;' (Matt. xiv. 21,) i. e. women and children being excepted, left out, or not included in the numeration."—*Jamieson* in v. *Bot*.

*But*, says Mr. Tooke, is the imperative *Be-outan*, of the A. S. *Beon-utan*, to be out. The meaning of this *but*, and of *without*, is exactly the same. Tooke observes, that not any one word in any language will answer to our Eng. *But*; because a similar corruption in the same instance has not happened in any other language.

Mr. Steevens acknowledges the existence of the two words *but* and *bot*. *But*, he observes, is the A. S. *Butan*:—*butan* leas, absque falso, without a lie. In ancient writings, he adds, this *pr.* is com. distinguished from the adversative *co. But*; the latter being usually spelt *Bot*.

Mr. Tyrw. observes, that this *pr.* occurs frequently in G. Douglas, but that he had not himself noticed it in Chaucer. He had overlooked it. In Chaucer, "I nam *but* a compilatour;" "That I may have *nat*, *but* my meate,"—Mr. Tooke remarks, that we should now say, "I am *but* a compiler;" "That I may have *but* my," &c.; and this omission of the negation is, in his opinion, one of the most blameable and corrupt abbreviations of construction in our language.

**BUT**, *co.* *But* denotes—Add, superadd, subjoin: put, place, give, instead of, in lieu of.

*Būt*, (*boot*;) is the imperative *bot*, of the A. S. *Botan*, to boot, i. e. to superadd, to supply, to substitute, to atone for, to compensate with, to remedy with, to make amends with, to add something more in order to make up a deficiency in something else.—See *Tooke*. Dr. Jamieson denies that there is any such word as *Bot-an*. The *v.* he says, is *Bel-an*. But *Boetan*, or *Botan* exists with the usual pref. *ge*, *sc.* *Ge-boetan*. (See **TO BOOT**.) In Luke viii. 9 and 14, Wiclif uses *but*; the Mod. Ver., and. In the Ver. of the Psalms in the Book of Common Prayer, (Ps. cxv. 5, 6, 7,) *and* is the *co.* used; in the Bible Ver. *but*. *But* and *and* are here equivalent, and *but* denotes—as above.

**BUT**, *v.* -TING. To *but* is—to be on, to touch on, the *outward* extremity; to be or touch upon the confines or borders; to border upon. See **BUTT**, (as a ram.)

To *abut*, (*qv.*) Mr. Tooke thinks is from the "A. S. *Boda*, the first outward extremity of any thing." The *pr.* *Utan*, *out*, with the pref. *Be*, appears to lead more obviously to this "outward extremity."

**BUT**, or **BUTT**, *s. v.* (as a ram.) App. to—The action of the ram in thrusting or

## BUT

pushing forward; of the warlike engine, so called;—to any thing hard, knobby, or obtuse, like the head of a ram; thus, the *but-end*, a *butt* or block. Also to—

Any thing projected; brought or placed forward, sc. as a mark; an object to aim at. Met. A *butt* for wit.

*Butt's* length,—the distance or shot between the *butts*: from the *butt*.

*Butt*, Spel. says, is the end of a thing, and *Ab-but* is to thrust forth the end. (See *ABUT* and *BUT*, to *abut*.) Cot., that the Fr. "*Bout* is the end, head, point, tip, or top, the extreme or utmost part (in length) of any thing; *bouter*, to thrust, put, force, push forward," sc. the end or head.

**BUTCHER, v. s.** To *butcher*, as now app. -ING. is—

-LY. To slay or slaughter; to kill, to put  
-Y. to death, to murder.

Fr. *Boucher*, from the L. *Bucca*, whence also *Bouch-er* and *-erie*; *butchers*, those who prepare things which serve ad *buccam* alendam. Of this opinion are Casen. and others. See in Men. who himself seems to prefer *Bucca*, a morsel; but *Bucca* is itself from *Bucca*.

**BUTLER, s.** Gen.—One who has the  
-AGE. care or management of wines and  
-ESS. other liquors.

-SHIP. Fr. *Botellier*, a butler, a bottleman, a  
-Y. yeoman of the bottles, a bottlemaker;  
Sp. *Botiller*, a bottler, (of wines or other liquors.)

**BUTT, s.** A vessel of large capacity; varying as to the exact number of gallons.

A. S. *Butle*, *bylle*; D. *Bolle*, *butle*; Ger. *Bietle*; Fr. & It. *Botte*. In Bar. L. & Gr. *Bulla* and *Burra*, was *vinarium*.—Du Cange. Wach. derives from the Ger. *Beit-en*, *capere*, to take or hold. See *BOTTLE*.

**BUTTER, v. s.** A coagulated substance

-Y, ad. s. procured from the milk of kine.  
-CUP. To *butter*, is to cover, rub or  
-FLY. spread over—this substance.

*Butter-cup*,—a flower, so called, because of the colour of *butter*, and shape of a *cup*.—Sk.

*Butter-fly*; (A. S. *Butter-flæga*; Ger. *-flæge*; D. *-vlæge*.) Jun. thinks is so called from its *buttery* softness.

*Buttery*, Sk. thinks, may be the place where *butter* is kept: or gen. a repository or store-room, from the Fr. *Boutier*, to put. It seems to have been a store-room for *butter*, bread, and some few other articles, and to have been distinguished from pantry, larder, &c.

Fr. *Bourre*; It. *Butirro*, *burro*; L. *Butyrum*. Pliny (xxviii. 9.) says that *Butyrum* took its name & *butiris*; the Gr. *Bourrov*, being compounded of *Bour*, *bee*, and *ropor*, *aliquid coagulum*.

**BUTTOCK, s.** Sk. calls it,—A remarkable projection of the muscles, subserving to an extension of the thigh.

T. H. (in Sk.) derives from *Bout*, (see To *BUT*.) and A. S. *Hok*; in Eng. *Hough* or *Hock*.

**BUTTON, v. s.** App. to—The bud of a plant; that which is thrust forth, sc. from the stem or shoot; to any thing placed upon something else, and projecting or protruding from it—as a coat *button*, a door

## BY

*button*, by which the door or coat is fastened or closed.

Fr. *Bouton*; It. *Bottone*, from Fr. *Bouter*; It. *Buttare*, to drive forth, to thrust forth, to protrude. See To *BUTT*. Un-

**BUTTRESS, v. s.** A *buttress*, says Lye, is nothing else than that which is erected on the outside of any thing, for the purpose of supporting it. See To *BUTT*.

**BUXOM, ad.** Easily bended or bowed, obedient, compliant, yielding;—easily  
-LY. moved; pliant, flexible, agile, brisk, lively, jolly.

A. S. *Bog-som*, *boc-som*, *buh-som*; in Old Eng. *Bough-some*, i. e. easily bended or bowed to one's will; obedient. See *Bosom*. Un-

**BUY, v.** To *bigg* or *buy*, is gen. used  
-ER. where money or security for money  
-ING. is given in exchange for something else; and thus distinguished from bartering or exchanging goods for goods, wares for wares.

It is opposed also to the *v.* To *sell*; as to procure, acquire, or obtain by payment or purchase.

Wiclif uses the genuine Eng. compounds *agenbier* and *agenbying*, for redeemer and redemption.

Go. *Bugyan*; A. S. *Bycgan*. Over-

**BUZZ, v. s.** To make a humming con-  
-ER. fused noise; to utter a low, continued,  
-ING. uninterrupted noise in the same elevation of sound: a murmuring whisper.

Sk. thinks, a sono fictum. Jun. that it is from the Ger. *Biesen*, *busen*, *fremere*, *stridere*.

**BUZZARD, s. ad.** The name of—A common species of hawk.

Lye thinks it is from the *v.* To *buzz*; from the *buzzing* noise it utters.

**BY, pr.** *By* days and *by* nights,—i. e. *being*, biding, during days and nights.

*By* his first wife,—his first wife *being* (the bearer, the mother of her five sons.)

Death was *by* man,—man *being* the cause of death.

To slepe *by* the morwe or morning,—morning *being*, being come.

We said our sentences *by* rowe,—row *being* (sc.) the order of our sitting and saying.

*By* Mary of heaven,—Mary of heaven *being* (witness.)

*By* aught that I can see,—aught, any thing, that I can see, *being* (to cause me to think otherwise.)

I am well comforted *by* that ye are willing to go,—i. e. ye are willing to go—that *being* (the case) I am well comforted.

In the expression, to pass *by*,—*by* seems superfluous, except for the sake of emphasis. Mark vi. 48, the Com. Ver. reads,—“He would have passed *by* them:” Wiclif,—“He wolde passe hem:”—*By* denotes more emphatically the especial persons *being*, or who *bided*, and thus were passed.

This *pr.* supplies a few compounds, as

*by-past, by-gone, by-stander*; i. e. *past by, gone by, a stander by*.

In A. S. *Be*, written also *Bi, big*; Ar. Pers. & Go. *Bi*; Ger. *Bei*; Dan. *By*; prepositio late dominans (says Wach.): so much so, that according to him it is equivalent to almost every *pr.* in the L. language. Sk. is satisfied with *prope, juxta*. See A, *As*, and also *Bz*.

"*By* (in the A. S. written *Bi, be, big*) is the imperative *Byth*, of the A. S. *v. Be-on*, to be. And our ancestors wrote it indifferently either *be* or *by*. 'Damville *be* right ought to have the leading of the army; but *by* cause they be cousin-germans to the admirall thei be mistrusted,' (1568. See Lodge's Illustrations, vol. ii. p. 9.) This *pr.* is frequently, but not always, used with an abbreviation of construction; subauditur *instrument, cause, agent, &c.*; whence the meaning of the omitted word has been improperly attributed to *by*. *With* (when it is the imperative of *Wyrthan*) is used indifferently for *by* (when it is the imperative of *beon*), and with the same subauditur and imputed meaning. As 'he was slain *by* a sword; or he was slain *with* a sword.' *By* was used (and not improperly, nor with a different meaning) where we now employ other *prs.*, such as *for, in, during, through*."—See Tooke. *Be-on* and *by-an* differ little in their pronunciation, and as little in their usage. See *By, infra*.

**BY, pref.** In composition, denoting—peculiar, private.

A *bye-law* is the law which each *bye* or villa may have established for itself,—for its own peculiar and especial regulation, independent of the general laws of the state or whole community. And thus *by* is (gen.)—

Peculiar and especial; private, adapted or intended for private and partial ends or purposes; within our especial privity, knowledge, or possession; accessory or collateral, not in the direct and *main* way. See **BY THE BYE**, and **MAIN**.

Our language abounds with words, to which *Bye* is written *pref*.

Spel. in his *Icenia, or Topographical Description of Norfolk*, supposes a certain district to have been colonized by the Danes; and one reason which he assigns is, that within the small compass of it, there are thirteen villages whose names end in *By*, a Dan. word signifying villa, seu habitatio. Hence he adds our *By-law*, in Dan. *By-lage*, from *by*, villa, and *lage*, lex; in A. S. *Byan*, to inhabit, to dwell.

**BY AND BY, av.** No attempt has yet been made to account for this phrase.

In R. Brunne,—“The chartre was read ilk point *bi* and *bi*,” the expression seems to be elliptical;—each point *by* (sub. point) and *by* (sub. point) *by* point and *by* point; each point *by* itself. “William had taken

the homage of barons *bi* and *bi*,” of barons, *bi* baron, and *bi* baron; each baron *by* himself, distinctly, separately. So again, “He assayed tham *bi* and *bi*, and retreied them ilk one.” He, (P. Edward, son of Henry III. when planning his escape from Simon de Montford,) he assayed them (the horses) *by* one and *by* one; and tried each one again,—till they stood stone still, and were unable to pursue him, when he had mounted the last and fleetest of them. The same manner of explanation will justify Mr. Tyrwhitt's interpretation “separately, distinctly,” not only in the line “these were his words *by* and *by*,” (Chaucer, R. R. 4581,) but also in the two passages from the *Canterbury Tales*, to which he refers—

“Two yonge knightes liggig *by* and *by*.”

“His doughter had a bed all *by* hireselve, Right in the same chambre *by* and *by*.”

*By* and *by*, then may be, *by* one and *by* one; *being* one,—separately or successively after the other; distinctly, apart, both in space and time.

In — “Our houses shall *by* and *by* be thrown down upon our heads,” (Stow,)—we approach to our modern usage, for there it is clearly equivalent to the old word *anon*; in one (sub. instant, moment, minute,) that is immediately, instantly.

**BY THE BYE.** In this expression the latter *bye* seems to be the same *bye* as in *by-law*, &c. and of course to admit a similar explanation. In Lord Bacon,—“there is upon the *by* to be noted,” i. e. upon the way, in passing, indirectly; this being a collateral and not the direct or *main* object of pursuit. In B. Jonson,—“those who have saluted poetry on the *by*,”—on their way, in passing; poetry being the collateral and not the direct or *main* object of their pursuit.

*By the bye*, then, is—*by* the way, in passing, such being a collateral and not *main* object. Raleigh expressly opposes *bye* to *main*. See **MAIN**.

**BYE, v.** To buy or pay for, sc. dearly, cruelly, sorely. See **ABIE**.

**BYSS, s. -INE.** “The line called *bysse* [is] the fine lawne or tiffanie.”—*Holland. Plinie.*

Gr. *Bysos*; L. *Bysus*. Of eastern origin.

## C.

**C** and **G** are cognate letters. **C**, (says B. Jonson) is a letter which our forefathers might very well have spared in our tongue. It has no sound peculiarly its own. It has the hard sound, (or simple sound **K**,) when followed by *a, o, u*; or a consonant; as *cap, cat, cut, cry*: it has the soft, (or simple sound of **S**,) before *e, i, y*; as, *cess, cit, cynic, hence*: also before *h*, final; as *pinch*, and sometimes at the beginning, as *chaise*: it is sometimes silent (before *e, i*,) as *scent, science*; also *indict, victuals*. In (Gr.) *septic*, it is hard.

**C** has the sound of *sh*, before *e* or *i*, followed by another vowel (*e*, or *i*, being silent), as *conscience, ocean*. It has the compound power of *ts*; as in *rich, church, chance*.

When *ch* is the Gr. **X**, it is usually sounded hard, as *chaos*. In *arch*, before a vowel, or as a final syllable, it is hard; as *architect, monarch*: before a consonant, soft; as *arch-bishop*. In *choir*, the *cho* has the sound of *cu*, or *qu*.

It seems useless to affix *k* to the *terms*. *ac*, or *ic*, from the Gr. *ikos*, and the practice is not universal; it is wholly omitted throughout this Dictionary: from words of Eng. origin, as *stick, hillock*, it is never withheld.

Wach. seems to have established, that the letters **B**, and **M**, signs of organic sounds, the earliest that are heard from children, are literal roots; and **C**, (pronounced **K**,) and its cognate **G**, (pronounced **Ga**,) present the same power in the Go. *Auc-an, aug-ere, to eke, (ag-ere, ac-vere,)* and in *Hig-an, G-an, Gr. ik-eu, to go; ge-an, to give*. Hence also the prefix *ge*, and the suffix *ig*, both softened into the Eng. *y*; and also the Gr. *ix-er*. See **EKE, GE, IG, IC**. And hence a great variety of words, which will be found in their proper places, and are referred to this original.

**C**, as **G** also does, unites readily with a succeeding liquid, *l*, or *r*. See **GR**.

**CAB, s.** A Hebrew measure, about three pints.

**CABAL, s. v.** "A hidden science of divine mysteries," says Cot. "which the Rabbies affirm was revealed, and delivered together with the law unto Moses, and from him derived, by successive relation, unto posterity: (yet is it, in truth, no better than a vain rabble of their own traditions,) or, a crew of rogues."

It appears to be app.—To a crew of rogues, because they are persons united or associated for dark and mysterious purposes; with secret and concealed designs: plotters, complotters.

From the Heb. It. & Sp. *Cabal-a*; Fr. *-e*.

**CABALLINE, ad.** Of or pertaining to a horse. Beaumont,—"the *caballine* spring,"—alludes to the fable of Pegasus.

Gr. *Kαβαλλης*, a name app. to the meaner sort of horses. (See **CAVALCADE**.) L. *Caballus*; It. *Cavallino*; Fr. *Cabalin*.

**CABBAGE, s. v.** The name was probably given to particular kinds of *cole*, to distinguish them from others that do not cabbage or *head*.

"D. *Kabys koole*, brassica capitata; Ger. *Kabis kraut*; Gal. *Chous cabus*; It. *Cabuzzo*."—*Kilian*. Jun. suggests, Gr. *Κολον, cibus*; Sk. and Lye, L. *Caput*; and Tooke, Gr. *Καβη*, food. Sk. and Lye appear to be right. Fr. *Caboche*, the head, is also *Cabbage*; It. *Capuccio*.

**CABIN, s. v.** Gower writes *Caban*. A *cabin* is any small chamber or apartment, on shipboard or elsewhere; any small place of dwelling, as a cot or tent.

D. *Kaban*; Fr. *Caban-e*; Sp. *-na*; It. & Mid. L. *Capanna*, tugurium. All, says Sk., from L. *Cavanna*, cavea, a hole or cavern. Salmasius and Men. contend for Gr. *Καβανη*, a stable, *præsepe*; in the same application, Jun. observes, as in Horace, (Ep. xv. l. i. v. 28.)

"Scurra vagus, nec qui certum *præsepe* teneret."

But *præsepe* here seems app. to the *manger*; merely (*i. e.*) to be used satyricæ pro mensa.

**CABINET, s. v.\*** *Cabinet*, the dim. of *cabin*, and app. to—

A casket, for depositing jewels, coins, &c. as well as to a small cabin, closet, cot, room, or apartment.

The persons who meet in a *cabinet* or chamber for council, are called *The cabinet*.

\**Hewyt*. Fr. *Cabin-et*; It. *-etto*.

**CABLE, s. -ED, ad.** The large rope, to which the ship's anchor is affixed, is called the *cable*.

Fr. *Ca-ble*; D. *-del*; Gr. *Καμηλος* or *Καμλος*. Voss. observes, that if *Καμηλος*, a camel, is used pro rudente, (for a *cable*,) it is either because a *cable* recalls to mind (referat) that huge and distorted animal; or because *cables* were formerly wrought of camel's hair;—but there is nothing satisfactory to be found upon the etymology of this word. Un-

**CACHEXY, s.** An ill habit—of body.

Fr. *Ca-cherie*; It. *-cheria*; L. *Cachexia*; Gr. *Καχεξια*, (*κακος*, ill, and *εξίς* habit.)

**CKACKLE, s. v. -ING.** The noise of a hen after laying her egg. See **GAGGLE**.

D. *Kackelen*; Gr. *Κακκαζειν*.—*Hesychius*.

**CACODEMON, s. -IAL.\*** An evil or mischievous demon or spirit.—\**Skelton*.

Gr. *Κακος*, evil, and *δαίμων*, a demon.

**CACO-ETHES**, *s.* A bad habit or custom.

Fr. *Cacothie*; L. *Cacothies*; Gr. *Kakothēia*, (κακος, ill, and ἦθος, habit.)

**CACO-PHONY**, *s.* An ill, harsh, or unpleasant sound, (in speech, in the voice.)

Gr. *Kakophōnia*, (κακος, ill, and φωνή, voice, sound;) Sp. *Caco-phonía*; It. *-fonia*; Fr. *-phonie*.

**CADAVER**,\* *s.* -OUS, *ad.* A fallen body; a lifeless, inanimate carcass. See **LICH**.

\**Boyle*.

L. *Cadaver*, from *cadere*, to fall; quia absque animâ corpus sese fulcire nequit.—*Voss*. And so the Gr. *Πτῶμα*, from *πτῶναι*, to fall, (immediately from the unused *πτέειν*.)

**CADE**, *s.* A hollow, sc. vessel; a cask or barrel. L. *Cadus*; Gr. *Kados*.

**CADE LAMB**, *s.* A pet lamb.

Fr. *Cadel*.—*Sk*.

**CADENT**,\* *ad.* Fr. *Cadence*, a just falling, -ENCE, *s. v.* round going of words, a proportionable time, or even measure, in any action or sound.—*Cot*.

*Cadence* is app. by Milton to the going down, sinking or declining of the sun: by Hammond, to the manner in which Paul falls upon certain expressions,—into a certain train of thought.—\**Shak*.

L. *Cadere*, to fall; from *Katw*, that is, *deorsum* (*Voss*.); Fr. *Caden-ee*; It. *-ca*; Sp. *-cia*. De- Re- See **CASE**.

**CADET**, *s.* A younger brother among gentlemen.—*Cot*.

From *Capitulum*, that is, *petit chef*. Anciently written *Capdet*.—*Men*. and *Du Cange*. *Du Cange* (in voce *Cadetus*) observes, that les chefs de maison were called *Capmas*; that is, *capita domus*, heads of the house.

**CADGE**, *v.* -ER, *s.* To carry, to bear; to go about as carrier.

In Sc. *Cache*, *catch*, *cadge*, to toss, to drive, to shog. The more modern orthography is *cadge*. Yorkshire, *ld*. To carry. Hearne explains *catches*, *causith*, in R. Brunne, but it seems to signify *drives*. Hence Eng. *Cadger*, a huckster. The origin certainly is Teut. *Kals-en*, *kets-en*, *currare*, *currutare*, *discurrere*, to run, or cause to run about; Belg. *Een bal kaats-en*, to toss a ball.—*Jamieson* in voce *Cache*.

**CADOWE**, *s.* Holland calls the young of the crow by this name;—Jun. the *daw*, and thinks the word compounded of *ca* and *daw* or *dow*.

A. S. *Ceo*, cornix; D. *Ka*, *kae*, *kanwes*.

**CADUKE**, *ad.* -DUCITY. Fr. "*Caducue*, frail; *Caduke*, feeble, ruinous, ready to fall, unable to support itself.—*Caducité*, frailty, weakness, aged feebleness."—*Cot*.

Gibbon, and his castigator Whitaker, have preserved *caducity*.

L. *Caducus*, from *Cadere*, to fall.

**CÆSURE**, *s.* App. to—A section, or division—of a verse; of a word;—to the rest or pause upon the close of such section. *Om.* -URAED. *Brome*.

L. *Cæsura*, from *cæs-um*, *pass* p. of *cadere*, to cut. Circum- Con- De- Ex- In- Inter- Oc- Pre-; with *dei-cide*, *fratri-cide*, &c.

**CAGE**, *v. s.* A place shut in and fastened—in which birds are confined. Also a place in which malefactors are confined.

Fr. *Cage*; It. *Gabbia*; which the older etymologists, *Men*. Jun. and *Sk*., derive from the L. *Caves*; but all these, together with the ancient L. *Caverre*, (apud veteres—cohibere, retinere, compescere; *Martin*.) Tooke derives from the A. S. *Caggian*, *obserare*, to block up; and explains *cage*—as above. En- In- Un-

**CAJOLE**, *v. s.* -ERY. To cajole, as now used, implies an intention to delude, to overreach, to entrap by flattery, soothing, coaxing.

Fr. *Cacoller*, *cageoller*, to court a lady in jest; to prattle or jangle, (like a jay in a cage;) to babble or prate much to little purpose.—*Cot*; who also says that *Cageoleur* is one that (like a jay in a cage) jangles much, to no purpose. He evidently considers *cage* to be the root of *cageoler*, and in this he is supported by *Men*.

**CAITIFF**, or -IVE, *s. ad.* "*Chétiff*, caitive, -IVETY. wretched, miserable, unfortunate, -IFFNESS.\* nate, forlorn. Also knavish, curst, shrewd, naughty, bad, lewd."—*Cot*.

"He ledd caityffe, caytyf."—*Wiclif*.

\**Chaucer*. *Bp. Taylor*.

Fr. *Chétif*; It. & Sp. *Cativo*; D. *Kattuf*. *Chétif* anciently signified *Captif*.—*Men*. From the L. *Captivus*. Jun. observes that this word, in its first acceptation, denoted, *captive*, unhappy, wretched; and afterwards, bad, dishonest. *Cot*. fully details the various applications.

**CAKE**, *v. s.* To cake is to form into a solid mass; to clot together, to adhere closely in lumpish pieces.

A cake, (met.) in vulgar speech, is one who has the heaviness, the lumpishness of a cake.

Dan. *Kage*; D. *Koecke*; Ger. *Kuch*, (Jun.) from *Cochen*, coquere; and *Cochen*, (Wach.) from L. *Coquere*; itself of unsettled etymology. See in *Voss*.

**CALAMANCO**, *s.* A kind of stuff (orig. of camel's hair) formed of various materials; silk, wool, goat's hair, &c.

In the Mid. L. are found *Camelaucum*, *calamaucum*, *calamancum*; *capitis integumentum*, et pilei genus ex camelorum pills confectum; a covering for the head, or kind of cap formed of camel's hair.

**CALAMISTRATE**,\* *v.* -ION.\* To turn the hair round a reed, rod, or similar material, and thus, to curl it.—\**Barton*.

Fr. *Calamistrer*; to frizzle, curl, or crisp the hair.—*Cot*. *Vibratos callido ferro*, (*Æn*. xii. 100,) *vibratos* is explained by *Servius*, *crispatos calamistro*. And *calamister* is a something, either made of, or in shape resembling a reed, (*calamus*;) with which the hair was curled, and thence derived its name. See *Voss*., *Martinius*, and *Gessner*.

**CALAMITY**, *s.* -TOUS, *ad.* A calamity, primarily, is that which destroys the standing corn; then—any injury, hurt, mischief, damage, loss, misfortune.

"The word *calamitas* was first derived from *calamus*, when the corn could not get out of the stalke."—*Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.* § 669.

Fr. *Calam-ité*; It. *-ità*; L. *Calamitas*, *propiè calamorum imminutio*. *Donatus* (on *Terence*, *Eun.* i. 1. 34,) observes, *Propriè calamitalum rustici grandinem dicunt, quod comminuat calamus*, (hoc est *culmum* ac *segetem*;) because it destroys the *calamus* or stalk.

**CALASH**, *s.* A carriage similar to the present headed chaise.

Fr. *Calèche*. *Carrus*, *carri*, *carriscus*, *carisca*, *caresca*, *calesca*, *calèche*. Thus *Men*.



**CALCARIOUS**, *ad.* **CALCULOUS**. Stony, stony; resembling the lime stone.

L. *Calx, calcis*, lime; lapis coctus, from *καλῆς*, which denotes a stone or the fragments of stones, from which a cement or mortar is made.—*Voss.* And *Scheidius* observes, that from *Κλα-ειν*, *frangere*, *κατακτα*, is *καλαος*, which might give the contracted *καλῆς*, and thence *καλῆς*.

**CALCINE**, *v.* To reduce to a *calx*, to *-ATE*, *v.* burn to a stone, to dust, to powder. *-ATION*. See **CALCARIOUS**.

*-ABLE*. Fr. *Calcin-er*; It. *-are*; Sp. *-ar*. **UN-CALX**, *s.*

**CALCOGRAPHY**, or **CHALCOGRAPHY**, *s.* Graving or writing on brass.

From *Χαλαος*, brass, and *γραφειν*, to grave.

**CALCULE**, *v. s.* Gen.—To count, to *-ATE*, *v.* reckon, to compute.

*-AT-ION*. Tyndall, and other old writers, *-IVE*. use To *calc*, for To *calculate*.

*-OR*. Fr. *Calcul-er*; It. *-are*; Sp. *-ar*; L. *Calculus*, from *Calx, calcis*, a stone. (See **CALCARIOUS**.) *Calculi* were small stones used in counting, reckoning, and computing. In- Mis-

**CALDRON**, *s.* A vessel constructed to endure heat; and thus—to heat the contents.

Fr. *Chaudron*, from the L. *Caldarium*, from *Calidus*, the contraction of *Calidus*, hot. Men. remarks, that from the Gr. *θερμος*, heat, is derived *θερμαριον*, *caldarium*.

**CALE**. See **COLE**.

**CALEFY**, *v.* To heat, to be, become, or *-EFACTION*. cause to be, hot.

*-IDITY*. \*Brown. †Evelyn.

*-IDUCT*. † L. *Calefieri*, to be or become hot. *Calefe*, *Voss.* deduces from the Dor. *καλεος*, for *καλεος*, burning. Ex- In-calescent.

**CALENDER**, *s. v.* To roll upon or under a cylinder; and, *cons.*—to smoothen, to polish, to flatten the rough or rising surface.

Fr. *Calendrier*; Mid. L. *Celendra*. The origin of this word is *Καλινδρος*, a cylinder; because the chief power of the *celendra* is placed in a cylinder. —See *De Camps*. En-

**CALENDS**, *s.* *Calendar* is now app. to—*-ENDAR*, *s. s.* A book, in which are *-ENDOGRAPHER*. stated the days, weeks, and months, with the feasts or festivals of the church, which occur during the year.

It is also used, *gen.* as a guide,—to the particular time, place, or manner, of doing any thing; as a register.

To *calendar*, is used by Whitlock; *i. e.* to enter into, to record or register in, a *calendar*. Om. *-ARY*. Brown.

The first days of the month were denominated *Kalends*, because on those days, the nones of the month, whether they should be five or seven, (*kalends*), are called or proclaimed.—*Far.* Interest on money was usually paid on the *Calends*, and the book in which was kept an account of the sums due, was called *Calendarium*. En- Inter-calary.

**CALENTURE**, *s.* High, feverish, heat.

L. *Cal-ere*; Sp. *-entar*, to heat; *Calentura*, heat, a fever.

**CALF**, *s.* See **CALVE**.

**CALIBER**, *-VER*, *-BRE*, *s.* *Caliber*, *s.* *-BRE*, *v.* app. to—The piece or gun itself; to the bore or hole of any thing; to the concave diameter, the concave size or dimensions of it; to the size or dimensions of the convex body; the ball or bullet, &c. (Met.)—

To the quality, state, or degree; *i. e.* the size or dimensions—of moral character, worth, or estimation.

To *calibre* or *calibrate*,—Fr. *Calibrer*; to form the *calibre*, the equal concave or convex size or dimensions.

Fr. *Qualibre*, *Calibre*; Sp. *Calibre*. Sk. seems to approve the etymology of Mins., who derives *Caliber* from the L. *Æquilibrium*, *i. e.* he observes, "equal waight, a standing waight, or equal height; because the bore or hole of a peece must be even or equal, or else the peece will breake, and thereupon the boare and size of a peece or gunne is called Gall. & Hisp. *Calibre*." See **EQUILIBRATE**.

**CALICO**, *s.* So called, because first imported from *Calecut*.

**CALICULAR**, \**ad.* Formed like a cup, (or bowl).—\*Brown.

From L. *Calix*, a cup; from Gr. *Κυλιξ*; *παρα το κυλισθαι*, to turn, to roll.

**CALIGINOUS**, *ad.* *-GATION*. Thickly, densely, clouded or shaded; dark.

L. *Caligare*, to darken. The shade formed thickness of air, is called *Caligo*, because produced by the heat (*calore*) of the air.—*Isidorus*; but see *Voss.* and *Martinius*.

**CALIGRAPHY**, *s.* *-IC*. Fair, beautiful writing.

From *καλος*, beautiful, and *γραφειν*, to grave or write.

**CALK**, *v.* To *calk* is—To cover or close *-ER*, *s.* the seam, to secure the bottom (of *-ING*. a ship) from leaking, by rubbing it with a substance comp. of strong, glutinous, cohesive materials.

To *calk* a ship, *navem resarcire*, from the Fr. *Calage*.—Sk. "Calage, the caulking of a ship; also ockam or the towe, wherewith it is caulked."—*Cot.* Sk. doubts whether this *calage*, may not be à *calce*, or rather à *calando*, *i. e.* *inculcando*; cramming or stuffing in materials suited for excluding the water. Or more probably, he adds, from the A. S. *Cæle*, the *keel*, *qd. cælage* or *keelage*. Mins. says—à *calis*; not, certainly, from the similarity of the materials, but of the use. Pliny describes the different sorts of *calx* or lime, good or bad, for a glutinous cement.

**CALKING**, *s.* A sharpened part of a horse-shoe, to secure the tread.

Perhaps from the Old Fr. *Caucher*, to tread. L. *Calcere*.

**CALL**, *v. s.* To make a noise, to speak or *-ER*, *s.* utter noisily, loudly; clamorously to *-ING*. proclaim.

To pronounce, to mark, signify, or denote, by name; to name, to denominate.

Used with Eng. *prs.* it is equivalent to certain L. compounds.

To *call to*, or *upon*—to invoke, to appeal to.

To *call in*, or *together*,—to convoke, to summon.



To *call back*,—to revoke, to retract.  
To *call forth*, is, cons., to cause to come forth, to cause to appear, to bring forth, to produce.

That which *calls* upon, demands, or requires, our care and industry, is our *calling* or vocation; our trade or employment. "In the fyancells of Margaret, eldest daughter of King Henry VII. to James, king of Scotland, &c." preserved in Leland's Collectanea, *caller* is used as we now use *challenger*.

To *call* any one out, is still equivalent to,—to *challenge*.

D. *Kal-len*; Dan. *-der*; Gr. *Καλε-ειν*. Hickeys says, "à Cimbrico, at *Calla*, vocare; nostrum, To call." Perhaps from A. S. *Gyll-an*, to yell. Mis-Re- Un-

**CALLET**, v.\* s. A low, lewd woman.  
\* *Brathwaite*.

Mulier impudica. "Perhaps," says Sk. "from Fr. *Calotte*;" which Cot. explains to be, "a coife or half kerchief for a woman; also a little light cap or night cap, worn under a hat;"—perhaps, at some period, part. used by low, lewd and riotous characters: and thus app. to such persons.

**CALLIDITY**, s. Discernment, discrimination, skill.

L. *Callidus*; and this from *Callus*, from *Calx* or *Calcare*. *Callus* is properly that hardness of the foot which is caused by walking or treading. And *Callere*, (met.) is to be wise, or skilful, or crafty by much practice or experience. "*Callidos*, quorum, tamquam manus opere, sic animus usu concauit."—Cic. de Nat. Deorum, lib. 10. So far the L. etymologists. Tooke has no doubt that the A. S. *Scyllan*, to divide, to separate, to discern, to skill, is the true etymology.

**CALLOUS**, ad. *Callousness* is—That -NESS. hardness, which is contracted in -OSITY. *calce*, by walking or treading; afterwards extended to the hands or other parts of the body.—Voss. And then met. app.—To the hardness, numbness, insensibility of the mind. See **CALLIDITY**.

Fr. *Call-eux*; It. & Sp. *-oso*; L. *Callus*.

**CALLOW**, ad. Usually app. to—the smoothness and nakedness of unfeathered or unfledged birds. By Drayton—to the smoothness or softness of the down; and by Fletcher, met.—to a wing newly fledged.

A. S. "*Calo*, *calu*, calvus, glaber, depillis, bald. *Kilian*, *kael*, *kaelwe*, *kaluwe*."—Som.

**CALM**, ad. v. s. "*Calm*,—still, quiet, -ER, s. peaceable, fair; gentle, unmoved; -LY. without storm, without surges."—-NESS. Cot.

-Y, ad. Fr. *Calm-e*; It. & Sp. *-o*; D. *Kalm*. "When I was in the ship, and no wind blew; *calamus* vocant Kistri," Scal. quoted by Men.; who proposes *malacus*, *calamus*, by a transposition of letters, *calmus*, *calme*. Huet also derives the Fr. *Calm*, from *Μαλακος*, soft, gentle. Be- Un-

**CALORIFIC**, ad. Able to make hot; having the power to heat. See **CALEFY**.

L. *Calor*, heat.

**CALTROP**, or -THORP, s. *Chausse-trape* is explained by Cot. to be—

"A *caltrop*, or iron engine of war, made with four pricks or sharp points, whereof one, howsoever it is cast, ever stands upwards."

In the A. S. the *Carduus stellatus*, or star-thistle, is called *Coltrappe*. The same plant in Fr. is *Chausse-trape*, (*Chausse*, the hose,) with a manifest reason for the denomination, says Jun.

**CALVE**, v. *Calf* is app. to—The young -ISH. of kine, and some other animals; -ING. as the elephant, the stag; (met.) **CALF**, s. to—

An ignorant, stupid person.

In Luke xv. 27, A. S. "Thin fæder of sloh an fætt *celf*;" in Wiclif, "Thi fadir slough a fatt *calf*." D. *Kalf*; Ger. *Kalb*; Dan. *Kalv*; A. S. *Cealf*, *celf*, *calf*; *cealfan*, vitulum parere. Som. explain *Calfan*, foetare, vitulum edere. Killian,—D. *Kalven*, foetare, foetum edere, foetificare. Wach,—Ger. *Kalben*, foetare, foetificare; and remarks, that foetare, (to bear or bring forth,) is the primary and general signification; other usages are deduced from it. Milton uses the word in this general sense, for which he is ridiculed by Bentley, and justified by Pearce and Newton. See their notes. The *calf* of the leg, Sk. says, is *cruris vitulus*, i. e. *crus minus*, the smaller thigh.

**CALVER**, ad. Of unknown etymology. Mr. Gifford thinks *calvered* salmon differed little from what is now called *pickled* salmon, as the directions for preparing it are—"to boil it in vinegar with oil and spices."

**CALUMNY**, s. Cot. copiously sets forth -IATE, v. the present usage— -IATION. To *calumniate*,—to slander, de- -IATOR. tract from; to reproach un- -IATORY. justly, accuse falsely, charge -IOUS. maliciously, appeach wrong- -IOUS-LY. fully; to impeach the credit, -NESS. blemish the fame, endanger the fortune of another, by forged imputations.

It. *Calumn-iare*; Sp. *-iar*; Fr. *Calomnier*; L. *Calumniari*, which Voss. affirms is from *Calusum*, the (unused) supine of *Calvor*, i. e. frustrari aut decipere, to frustrate or deceive. Of *Calvor* the etymology is unsettled.

**CALYX**. See **CALICULAR**.

**CAMBRIC**, s. So called from *Cambray*, famous for this kind of very fine white linen.

Fr. *Toile de Cambray*; It. *Tela di Cambrai*, (Jun.); D. *Kammeruck*; Ger. *Kammerich*.

**CAMEL**, s. *Camlet* is "a word," says -ELOT, s. or Kilian, "common to the Fr., -LET, s. v. It, Sp., and other nations; so -ELIN. called because it is made of the hair of the camel and the goat interwoven." Also app. to any thing waved or undulated.

Fr. *Chameau*; It. *Camel-o*; Sp. *-lo*; Sw. *Kamel*; D. *Kemel*; Dan. *Kameel*; Gr. *Καμηλος*. *Camelus* suo nomine Syriaco in Latium venit.—Var. de Leg. l. 4. *Camelot*, or *Cameline*,—Fr. *Camelot*; It. *Giambello*; D. *Kamelot*; Sw. *Kamlot*, vestis undulata.

**CAMERADE**. See **COMRADE**.

**CAMERATION**,\* s. Forming or constructing an arch: arching. See **CONCAMERATE**.—\* *Evelyn*.

**CAMIS, or CAMUS, s.** App. by Spenser to a (fine) outward vest. In Sp. A white linen wide loose garment.—*Delpino*.

Fr. *Chemise*; It. *Camice, camicia*; Sp. *Camisa*; and in Bar. L. *Camisia*: formed (Wach.) from *Hemide, vestis, tunica*, from Ger. *Heimen*; D. *Heymen*; Sw. *Hemma*, to cover. See CAMISADO.

**CAMISADO, s.** Fr. *Camisade*, a sudden assaulting or surprisal of the enemy, (so termed because the soldiers that execute it most commonly wear shirts over their armour, or take their enemies in their shirts.—*Cot.* See CAMIS.

**CAMOUS, ad.** Fr. *Camuser*, to flatten, or -ED, ad. quash down the nose, to break the -LY. bridge of the nose, to make flat-nosed.—*Cot.* Dr. Jamieson explains *camow-nosed*, hooknosed.—*Tyrw.* *Camuse*, flat.

D. *Camus*; It. *Camuso*. Sk. says, from the L. *Camurus, incurvus*; and this from the Gr. *Καμπυλος*, bent; from *καμπη, καμπτειν*, to bend.

**CAMP, v. s.** According to the etymology -AIGN. of Wach., *Camp*, in its first step, -ER. from *Kam*, the hand, would be—

The fight, the battle itself; then, the *Campstede*, or place of fighting; then, (as *Cot.* expresses it,) an host or army lodged (sc. prepared and awaiting the fight); and now also, the mere lodgment itself.

*Campaign*,—the period of encampment or of lodgment in camp; of active operations, sc. without quitting the field.

*Camper*, in ancient Teutonic, is a combater.—*Verstegan*.

A. S. *Campion*, *præliari, bellare, belligerare, castrametari*; to fight, to make or wage war; to encamp.—*Som.* Ger. *Kampfen*; D. *Kampen*; Fr. *Camp-er*; It. *-eggiare*; Sp. *-ar*; Dan. *-ere*. As in the Gr. (says Wach.) *Μαχηματι*, *dimico*, is formed from *μαχη, manus*, and in L. *Pugnare*, from *pugnus*; so in the Ger. from *Kam*, the hand or fist, is well deduced *Kampfen*, *pugnandi et certandi significatu*, in the signification of fighting or contending.

Ray says, *To camp*, is to play at foot-ball. Sax. *Camp*, is striving, and *Campion*, to strive, to contend. This word for this exercise, he adds, extends over Essex, as well as Norfolk and Suffolk. And see Moore's Suffolk Words.

In A. S. is also found *Camp-stede*, *castra, locus prælii*, the place of encamping or fighting. Jun. says, manifestly, and Sk., perhaps, from the L. *Campus*. Voss. presents four different etymologies of *Campus*, three of which he rejects; and the fourth, which he adopts from J. Scal., is *απο της καμης*. I. e. *equorum flexu*, whence the gaols (metæ ipsæ) were called *καμπτηρες*. De-Dis-En-Un-

**CAMPAIGN.** See CHAMPAIN: also CAMP.

**CAMPHIRE, v. s.** Fr. *Camphre*; L. -PHOR-ATE, or *Camphora*, from the Heb.—-ATED. Voss., who calls it—

The gum of an Indian tree, like a nut.

**CAN, v.** To know, to feel, to see, to perceive; to understand; to know, sc. how to do any thing; to be able, to have the ability or power. "Chaucer can but lewedly on metres." "He neyther canneth anye skill thereof."—*Sir T. More*. "What knowest

thou yt we know not? What knowest thou but we can the same."—*Bible*, 1551. Job xv.

In Sc. To *ken* is still in common use. (See KEN.) In Eng. *Can* is now used merely as a grammatical auxiliary.

Go. *Kunnan*; A. S. *Can, cennan*; Sw.—G. *Kanna*; D. & Ger. *Kennen*; Dan. *Kan*. Ihre says,—To experience by the senses, to feel; sensibus experiri, sentire: it is spoken of all the senses, imprimis of the smell, as the Fr. *Sentir*. Wach.—first, *scire, nosse*, (to know, to understand,) sive intellectu, sive usu et experientia: second, *posse, valere*, to be able; a sense (or signification), he remarks, transferred from knowledge to power. See CUNNING.

**CAN.** Often used for *gan* or *began*, in old writers.

**CAN, or CANN, s.** CANAKIN. Pliny records of the Indian reeds or *canes*, that "they be of such a length, that between every joint they will yield sufficient to make boats able for to receive three men apiece for to row at their ease." Less reeds or *canes*, then, may have furnished—

Drinking vessels, or vessels for liquors; now made of different materials.

A. S. *Canna, canne*, crater, a *can*, (Lye); Fr. *Canne*; Mid. L. *Canna*; Ger. & D. *Kanne*; Dan. *Kande*. Wach. quotes from Stillerus:—*Kan*, any thing hollow with some degree of length; and observes, If this be true, *can*, i. e. *vas oblongum*, may be well derived from it. *Men*. derives the word from the Gr. *Kavva*, a cane or reed, and the Gr. from the Heb.; and remarks, that the word is common to the Eastern languages.

**CANAL, s.** Any thing hollowed out in similitude of a *cane*.

Fr. It. & Sp. *Canale*; L. *Canalis*. Virgil uses *canalis* for a trough. Properly (says Martinus), *cannarum cavitates*, the hollowness of *canes*.

**CANARY, s.** Wine, singing birds, and also a dance common in the Canary Isles, and thence introduced into this country.

**CANCEL, v.** To draw lines across, or -L-ATED, ad. over; to cross; to deface or -ER. efface, to erase, to obliterate, to blot out; and thus, to destroy or annul.

*Canceleer* appears to be app. by Drayton to the crossing, zigzag motion of a hawk, "when she turneth two or three times upon the wing, to recover herself before she seizeth her prey."—*Gent. Recreation*, quoted by Gifford.

Fr. *Cancel-er, -lare*; Sp. *-ar*; It. *Scancellare*. The L. *Cancellus*, Voss. derives from *Κηκλης*, which is itself from *κλειειν, claudere, obserare*, to enclose, sc. with rails or bars. See CHANCEL-LOR. Un-

**CANCER, s.** *Cancer* is — A tumour, -ATE, v. so called, because in its rise and -OUS. progress, it is said to have some supposed resemblance to the motion of the *cancer*; or in its appearance to the *cancer* itself; or, when touched, to the feel of the *cancer*. See CANKER.

A. S. *Can-cere*; Fr. *-cre*; It. *-cro*; Sp. *-cer*; D. *Kancker*.

**CANDENT, ad.** Heating, burning. See CANDLE. L. *Candere, candens*. Ac- In-

## CAN

**CANDID, ad.** App. (met.)—Having the  
 -ATE, *v. ad. s.* purity of white; — untar-  
 -LY. nished, unspotted, unsullied,  
 -NESS. sincere, innocent, upright;—  
**CANDOUR.** undesigning.

*Candour* is used by Brown lit. to denote  
 whiteness: "The candour of the pulp," sc.  
 of plants. Met. it is—

Purity, fairness, sincerity, in mind or  
 deed; purity of character; honour.

A *candidate* was so called, because, when  
 soliciting for office or honour, he wore a  
 garment "more white than ordinary,"  
 (*candida toga*.) The Romans wore a white  
 garment in common, (*alba toga*.) but, when  
 seeking or standing for offices, it was usual  
 "to wear it more white than ordinary, and  
 to refresh the bright hew of it." A law was  
 made forbidding this practice, "ne cui album  
 in vestimentum addere liceret."—*Holland.*  
*Livy*, p. 155.

Fr. *Candid-e*; It. -a; Sp. -o; L. *Candidus*.  
*Candidus* differs from *albus*, inasmuch as it in-  
 cludes brightness; whence snow recently fallen,  
 silver polished, are properly called *candida*. And  
*candidus* (Voss. thinks) is from *candere*, as *lucidus*  
 from *lucere*. (See **CANDLE**.) *Candid*, in this  
 primitive sense, is rare in English. Cowley so  
 uses it: "The pure and *candid* dwellings."

**CANDLE, s.** That which kindles, lights,  
 takes or holds light.

*Candle* is used—pref. to *light*, *stick*, &c.

Fr. *Chandelle*; It. & Sp. *Candela*; L. *Candela*,  
 from *candere*, to burn, (Voss. as *Suadela*, from  
*suadere*.) But *Candere* is of unsettled etymology.  
*Candle*, in A. S. *Candel*, is the ancient Dan. lan-  
 guage, *Kindil*. And Ihre, after noticing that  
 some derive from the L. and others from the  
 Welsh, declares himself for the Isl. & Sw.-Go.  
*Kinda*, which at this day among our country  
 people (he remarks) signifies, to *kindle*, (*accendere*  
*notat*.)

**CANDY, v. -ING.** To give certain appear-  
 ances resembling those of *sugar-candy*; to  
 form or congeal into (*white* or) glistening  
 substances,—into icicles.

In Beau.—To cover over, to overspread,  
 as with *sugar-candy*.

"Frosts which *candy* every green."—  
*Drayton*. "The frost *candies* the grass."—  
*Carew*. "Hoary frosts *candy'd* all the  
 plaines." — *W. Browne*. "This *candied*  
 bitterest tortures with delight."—*Beau*.

Fr. "Se *candir*, to *candy*, to grow *candid*, as  
 sugar after boiling."—*Col*. The Italians (says  
*Men*.) call *sugar-candy*, *Zucchiéro di Candia*; as  
 if made and imported from *Candia* or *Crete*. If  
 this be the origin, the usages by *Drayton*, *Carew*,  
 and *Browne* will be consequential. Dis-

**CANE, v. s. -Y.** To *cane*,—to make of, do  
 any thing with, to strike or beat with, a  
*cane*. See **CAN**, *s.* (the quot. from *Pliny*.)

Fr. *Canne*; It. Sp. & L. *Canna*, which *Men*.  
 derives from the Gr. *Kavva*.

**CANICULAR, ad.** **CANINE.** The *ca-  
 nicular* days are the *dog-days*.

*Canine*,—of or pertaining to a dog.

Fr. *Can-in*, -iculaire; It. -ino, -icolare; Sp. -ino,  
 -iculaire; L. *Canis*; Gr. *Kuvv*, *κυνος*; *κατα το  
 κυν*, to kiss, to lick.—See *Voss*.

## CAN

**CANISTER, s.** A basket,—so called,  
 because made orig. of split *canes* or reeds.  
 A box, (sc. for tea, coffee, &c.)

L. *Canistrum*.—See *Voss*.

**CANKER, s. v.** App.—To any thing that  
 -ED, *ad.* eats, gnaws, corrodes, con-  
 -EDLY. sumes, devours, or destroys.  
 -OUS, *ad.* To any thing that has the  
 -Y, *ad.* malignant, corrupt, infec-  
 -CARDNESS. tious, virulent, envenomed,  
 -fret properties of a *cancer*, (qv.)

Grose says, that in Gloucestershire a  
 poisonous fungus resembling a mushroom  
 is called *canker*; in some counties, the  
 caterpillar; in Devonshire, the dog-rose,  
 the *canker-rose*; and in the North, *canker'd*,  
*Sc. canker*, is cross, ill-conditioned.

*Canker* is *Cancer*, diff. written; and, so written,  
 much more variously app. "Malum immedi-  
 cabile, *cancer*," (*Ovid*. Met. il. 825.) is rendered  
*cancer* by Addison, and *canker* by Sandys.

**CANNIBAL, s. ad.** App. to—An eater  
 -LY. of human flesh.

-ISM. Cot., under the word *Chien* (dog), has—  
*Appétit du chien*, a most insatiate appetite; a  
 stomach which, though it lay in unto vomiting,  
 still would have more. Perhaps a canine appetite,  
 from L. *Canis*, a dog; though by some suspected  
 to be a corruption of *Caribal*, from *Caribes*, the  
 name of the people among whom *cannibalism* was  
 (Hackluyt) learned to be practised. This word is  
 not in our older lexicographers, though used by  
 so early a writer as Hackluyt.

**CANNON, s.** Cot. says — "The gun  
 -EER, *v. s.* termed a *cannon*; also the  
 -ADE, *v.* barrel of any gun; (more gen.)  
 -ING. any instrument, or thing, that  
 is long and hollow, as the barrel of a gun."

Fr. *Can-non*; It. -none, augmentative of *Canna*.  
 —*Men*. Sk.; *Magna canna*, i. e. a great tube or  
 pipe, from its similitude to a reed, or *cane*, or  
 tube. See **CANON**.

**CANOA, CANOE, s.** A small boat. See  
**CAN**, and part. the passage there cited from  
*Pliny*.

**CANON, s. ad.** A rule or law; any thing  
 -ESS, *s.* prescribed, laid down, as the  
 -RY. rule or law for regulation, di-  
 -SHIP, *s.* rection, government.  
 -IST, *s.* *Canon* is app. also to the person  
 -ISTER. who uses such *canon* or rule,  
 -ISTIC, *ad.* who lays it down, who conforms  
 -IZE. to it. Also—  
 -IZ-ATION, *s.* 1. To the rule and law of Ec-  
 -ER. clesiastical Polity.  
 -ING. 2. To the catalogue of sacred  
 -IC-AL, *ad.* books, by which all the doc-  
 -ALLY. trines of the Christian Church  
 -ALNESS. are to be regulated.  
 -ALS, *s.* 3. To the catalogue of saints  
 -ATE, *s.* and martyrs, whose memory  
 -ATION. was, by Ecclesiastical *canon* or  
*law*, preserved in the festivals of the Church.  
 And from this last usage—

To *canonize*, is to enroll among the saints  
 and martyrs of the Church.

*Canon bit*,—a smooth round bit.

Gr. *Kanon*; Fr. & Sp. *Ca-non*; It. *-none*. "The Gr. *Kanon*," Martinius says, "seems in the first place to be *virgula cannea*, a rod or cane; which is usually very straight; and its etymology, to be *Kan*, *canna*, a cane or reed." (See *CANNON*, *ante*.) And Voss. thinks the reason plain why *Canon* should have its name from *Canna*, and from its straightness be app. to *recti mensura*, a measure, a rule. Un-

**CANOPY**, *s. s.* A veil or covering to exclude guests from the face. App. to—A covering extended over a throne or chair of state; over the head;—to any shade or covering.

Fr. *Canapé*; Gr. *Kanapeion*, from *Kanapē*, a guest. (qui conicos oculos habet.)—Lennep.

**CANOROUS**, *ad.* Sounding, (sc. musically, tunefully,) musical, tuneful.

L. *Canorus*; Fr. *Canore*, from *Can-ere*, to sound, to sing.

**CANT**, *s. s.* *Cant* seems to have been app. -ER, *s.* to the—

-ICLE *Chant*, i. e. the whining tone or

-INGLY. modulation of voice adopted by

-ION. beggars, with intent to coax,

-O, *s.* wheedle, or cajole, by pretensions

**CANON**. of wretchedness; then to—

-ET. The language of any cajoler, or hypocritical pretender. See *Swift*, A Discourse on the Mechanical Operations of the Spirit, s. 2; also *Spec.* No. 147.

*Canticle*,—a little song, a sonnet; a portion of a poem. *Cantion*, *Canzon*; It. *Canzone*. See *CHANT*, *CHANSON*.

T. H. (in *Sk.*) derives *Cant*, à *cantando*, because vagrants seek their gains from the common people, *cantando*, by *chanting*. Lye is of the same opinion. See *CHANT*. Ac- De- En- or In- Ex- Pre- Re-

**CANT**, *s. s.* From *Cantare*—To proclaim (a public sale; to sell.)—*Swift*.

It. *Incantare*; Fr. *Encant*, or *Incant*, an outcry of goods.—*Cot.*

**CANTER**, *s. s.* -BURY. A pace of a horse.

The *v.* and *s.* *Canter*, though common in speech, have not been found, in any author, except in those on horsemanship. *Canterbury*, app. to a slow gallop, (from which *Canter* appears to have been corrupted,) occurs in an old book called *Cikar's Whimnies*, and is likewise used so lately as by Dennis, On the Prelim. to the Duneiad; both produced by Mr. Nares.—Berenger (a better horseman probably than etymologist,) is inclined to a doubt on the common reason given for the usage of this word; viz. that it is derived from the pilgrims riding at this pace to Canterbury; and he suggests L. *Cantherius*, a gelding, (see the word in *Canter*;) horses of that kind, from the calmness of their temper, performing this soft and easy pace (now called *canter*) with the greatest docility; and the appellation of the animal being transferred to the pace.—See *Berenger*, On Horsemanship, p. 71.

**CANTLE**, *s. s.* App. gen. to—The corner or edge, piece or portion,

**CANT**, *s. s.* fragment or division.

*Cantel*, in Hyrde's Vives, seems to signify, (met.) to edge in; *cantled*, in Hall, edged, bordered; in Dryden (Juvenal), divided, apportioned. See *CANTON*.

To *cant*, among mechanics, is to raise on the edge or corner.

*Cantillum* velut *Quantillum*; id quod supra mensuram additum est.—*Spei.* Fr. *Eschant-elle*, -illon; from Fr. *Cant-on*; It. *-one*, angulus; Gr. *Karθev*, the corner of the eye.

**CANTON**, *s. v.* *Cot.* says, "Se *Can-IZE*, *v.* *tonner*,—To *canton*, or *cantonize* -MENT. it; to sever themselves from the rest of their fellows, and from the body of the state; and fortify, quarter, or erect a new state apart." To *canton* is now more commonly,—

To quarter soldiers for a time in different parts or divisions;—To *canton* a town or district,—to proportion such parts or divisions; to part, to apportion, to allow.

Ger. *Kant*; Fr. & Sp. *Cant-on*; It. *-one*, (see *CANTLE*;) an angle or corner. The Swiss, says *Sk.*, so call their provinces or federate republic, qd. regionis anguli. Ihre thinks the etymology of Wach. more probable; viz. that *Canton*, (as app. to a district,) is used, pro pago ex centum villis composito; since we know, he adds, that Helvetia or Switzerland was divided into 100 villages. From Tacitus we also learn, (de Mor. Ger. c. 6,) that, in levying soldiers, 100 (*centeni*) were sent from every village, and (c. 12) that 100 companions from the commonalty were assigned to each chief. In- (En-)

**CANVASS**, *s.* A strong, coarse, kind of linen, or flaxen manufacture.

L. *Can-nabis*; Fr. *-evas*; It. *-evaccio*; Sp. *-evazo*; D. *Kan-efas*; Sw. *-fasse*; Dan. *Canfas*. All from the Gr. *Kanvaβis*, flax.—*Jun.*

**CANVASS**, *s. v.* To discuss, to examine, -ER, *s.* to explore, to scrutinize, to search -ING. or seek after; to solicit.

Fr. *Canvasser*, *Cot.* explains, "to *canvass*, or curiously to examine, search, or sift out, the depth of a matter." *Sk.* says, perhaps a met. from shaking or beating *kemp*. See *CANVASS*, *ante*.

**CAP**, *s. v.* *Cap* is a covering for the head.

**CAPE**. *Cape* is the head or top of a gar-  
**CAP-PER**. ment; also a head-land. *Cap-à-pié*, -A-PIE. from head to foot.

To *cap*, is to cover; to top, to over-top.

Also—

To touch the *cap*,—to move or remove it, (more properly to *uncap*,) to lift up, to raise it.

A. S. *Cappe*; D. & Ger. *Kappe*; Dan. *Cap*; Fr. *Cap-pe*, -pe; Sp. *-a* A cap, cape, or cope. (See *CON*, *COR*, *COIR*.) From L. *Caput* (*Sk.*); *Caput*, from Gr. *Κεφαλή*, (Voss.) which Lennep thinks is from the obsolete *κερεν*, whence *κερεν*, to cover, qv. (A. S. *Ge-hefan*. See *HEAD*.)

**CAPABLE**, *ad.* In our old writers

-BILITY. *Capable* is used to signify *Ca-*

-CI-OUS. *pacious*, i. e.—

-OUSNESS. Able to take, to hold, to receive,

-TATE, *v.* to contain, to comprise, to com-

-TY, *s.*prehend. Now more emph.—

-FY, *v.* Sufficiently able, able enough;

able, sc. to perform or execute; to receive into the mind, to comprehend, to understand.

To *capacitate* or *capacify*, is to enable or cause to be able; to enable to take, hold, receive, contain, comprise or comprehend.

in a song by Swift

Fr. *Capa-ble*, -*clit*; It. -*ce*, -*clit*; Sp. *Capáz*, *Capacidad*; L. *Capax*, from *Capere*, to take, to hold. A. S. *Cep-an*: *Cep*, i. e. *Ce-hap*; by change of the cognate letters, from Go. *Ga-hab-an*; A. S. *Ge-habb-an*, habere, cap-ere, tenere. See CAPTIOUS, CAPTIVE. Ac- Ante- Con- De- Ex- In- Inter- Ob- Per- Pre- Re- Sub- (Sus-) Un-

**CAPARISON**, *v. s.* App. to—The covering of a horse, or of a man; the trappings, decorations, with which he is covered.

*Caparassoner*,—to furnish with, provide with dress; or attire in, or put on, a *caparison*.—*Cot.*

Fr. *Caparaçon*; from *Cappa*. See CAP.

**CAPER**, *v. s.* To leap, jump, skip, or -ER. dance; to move nimbly, wan-  
-PREOL, *v.* tonly, frolicsomenly, *capricious*-  
-PRIOLE, *s. ly.* See CAPRICE.

Fr. *Capri-ole*; It. -*ola*; Sp. *Cabriola*, *capri saltus*, the goat's leap,—a leap in which the feet are moved or shaken in the air,—so called from its imitating or resembling the leap of a goat.—*Sk.* Out-

**CAPILLARY**, *ad. s.* -LAMENT. Hairy, resembling hair; having the fineness, smallness, delicacy of hair;—fine, small, delicate.

L. *Capillus*, q. *capitis pilus*.—*Voss.* after *Istodorus*.

**CAPITAL**, *s. ad.* Of or belonging or -ALIST. pertaining to, the head: the chief,  
-ALLY. the principal, the uttermost—in  
-ATION. size or situation, in rank, degree, in importance, in consequence: as a capital city, a capital crime. See CAPTAIN, CAPITULATE.

L. *Capitalis*, from *Caput*, the head. (See CAP.)  
D. *Kapital*: Fr. *Cavedal*; the capital or principal sum or stock. Fr. *Chapiteau*; It. *Capitello*; the capital, head or top of a pillar. De- Oc- Pre- Re-

**CAPITULATE**, *v.* To settle or arrange  
-ULAR, *s.* the heads, sc. of an agreement;  
-ULARLY. to propose, to enter into articles of agreement; to agree, to  
-ULARY. accede, to concede, to terms or  
-ULATION. conditions, (of submission, surrender.)  
-ILE, *s.*

Steevens interprets *capitulate*, in Hen. IV. —to make head: the common usage seems to express the speaker's intention.

*Capitular*, (person or thing,) of or belonging to the head, sc. of an ecclesiastical body. See CHAPTER.

The L. *Capitulum*, (Gr. *Κεφαλαιον*,) Wiclif renders *capitile*; Tyndall, *pyth*; Geneva and Mod. Ver., *Sum*. (Heb. viii.)

L. *Caput*, the head. (See CAP.) Fr. *Capit-uler*; It. -*olare*; Sp. -*ular*. Re-

**CAPON**, *s. -ISE, v.* A fowl; cut, because it fattens more easily.

Fr. *Chapon*; L. *Capo*; Sw. *Kapun*; D. *Kap-hoen*; Ger. *Kapp-han*; Dan. & A. S. *Capun*, *gal-lus castratus*. From the D. & Ger. *Kappen*, to chop or cut,—Wach.; and he remarks that Martial (he believes) is the first author who uses the word *capo*, and that Pliny apparently avoids it as barbarous. *Capus*, however, is mentioned by Var. De Re Rustica. See Gessner and Voss.

**CAPOUCH**, *s. -PUCHED, ad.* A monk's cowl or hood; also the hood of a cloak.

Fr. *Capuchon*, from *Caput*.

**CAPRICE**, *s.* Fr. *Caprice*, "A humour, -IOUS, *ad.* giddy thought, fantastical com-  
-IOUS-LY. ceit; a sudden will, desire, or  
-NESS. purpose to do a thing for which  
-CHIO. one hath no (apparent) reason."—*Cot.*

Fr. *Capr-ice*; It. -*iceto*; Sp. -*icho*; from the L. *Caper*, a goat; qd. the wantonness, the whimsicalness of a goat. *Sk.* had seen the word only in the Eng. Dict. It is in Sherwood, though *Capriciousness* is not. He explains *Caprichio*, (so he writes it,) a fantastical humour. See CAPER.

**CAPRI-CORN**, *s.* A constellation in the zodiac—so called.

L. *Capricornus*; (*capri cornu*, the goat's horn.)

**CAPRI-FICATION**, *s. -FICAL.* The wild fig, (*figus*,) Pliny says, never bringeth any fruit to maturity, but breedeth certain flies or gnats, which, having nothing to feed upon in the wild fig, fly unto the other kind, upon which they greedily nibble, and thereby let in the breath of the warm sun, and the air besides, which helps to ripen the fruit. Hence the device of bringing swarms of these gnats from the wild to the other sort of fig-tree." And this is called —*caprifigation*.

L. *Caprificus*, *caprifico*.—See Voss.

**CAPSTAN**, *s.* App. to—The cylindrical machine around which a rope or cable is wound—in raising anchors or other heavy bodies. Sp. *Cabe-strante*; Fr. -*stante*.

**CAPSULE**, *s.* A little case (in plants—  
-AR, *ad.* which contain the seed.)  
-ARY, *ad.* Capsulate pods are the little short  
-ATE, *ad.* seed-vessels of plants.  
-ATED, *ad.* Capsulated, —inclosed in any thing, as a walnut is in its green husk.

L. *Capsula*, dim. of *Capra*, à *capiendo*, (*Voss.*) i. e. from holding or containing. In *Suidas*, *Καψα*; *κιστη και θηκη*, i. e. *cista et arca*, which *Scheldius* thinks may have its name à *cavitate*, from the hollowness in which any thing may be held.

**CAPTAIN**, *s. ad.* As the head (*caput*)  
-LESS, *ad.* governs the other members,  
-RY. so —The captain governs sol-  
-SHIP. diers, citizens, and others.

Fr. *Capi-taine*; It. -*tano*; Sp. -*tan*; D. *Kapiten*; Mid. L. *Capitanus*. From the L. *Caput*, i. e. (says *Sk.*) *belli seu militie caput*. And *Kilian*, à *capite*.

**CAPTIOUS**, *ad.* Ready, prompt, quick,  
-LY. eager,—to take offence, to take  
-NESS. objection, to cavil, to quibble:  
-TION. and thus (according to the usage of the *s. Caption*, by Chillingworth)—To outwit, to deceive.

*Caption*,—a taking.

"Consider seriously, with what strange captions you have gone about to delude your king and your country."—*Chillingworth*.

L. *Capiti-osus*; Fr. -*ous*, from L. *Capere*, to take. The Sc. use *Catchy*. Re- Un-



**CAPTIVE**, *s. v.* To *captize*, appears to have been used, formerly, as **-ITY**. to *captivate*, (met.) now; *i. e.*—**-ANCE**.<sup>\*</sup> To take, *sc.* as a prisoner; to **-ATE**, *s. ad.*† reduce to bondage, to subject, **-ATION**. to subdue, to overpower, to **-ION**. enthrall, to enslave; and as **-OR**. now used with a subaudition, **-URE**, *s. v.* first, of gentle, attractive, persuasive means or qualities; and secondly, sometimes of delusive or deceitful means or appearances.

*Captation*, in Skelton, is used with the first subaudition. "With prope *captations* of benevolence," (Crowne of Lawrell.) And see **CAITIFF** and **CAPTAIN**.

The *s.* To *capture*, now of so common use in public despatches, and in our Courts of Law, appears to be quite of modern origin—To take, *sc.* as a prize, as a prisoner.—<sup>\*</sup>Spenser. †Shak.

*L. Captivus*, from *Capere*, *captum*, to take.

**CAPUCHIN**, *s.* Capouch, *qv.*

**CAR**, *s.* A vehicle that *turns*, or that moves by *turning* (*sc.*) on wheels.

*Ger. Karr*; *Sw. Karris*; *Fr. Char*. "Car, cart, chariot, and the *L. Carrus*, are the *pt.* of the *A. S. Cyran*, *cyran*, to turn, to turn about, to turn backwards and forwards. This word was first introduced into the Roman language by Cæsar, who learned it in his wars with the Germans. Voss. mistakingly supposes it derived from *Currus*."—See **TOOK**. And see **CART**.

**CARABINE**, or **CARBINE**, *s.* A destructive kind of gun.

*Fr. Carab-in*; *It. & Sp. -ina*; *Ger. Karbiner*. *Proprie est interfector*, a slayer, and is derived from *A. S. Cearfan*, *interficere*, to slay.—*Wach*. In *A. S. Cearfan*, *ceorfan*, *aceorfan*, to carve, to cut, to cut to pieces, to slay, to kill.

**CARACK**, *s.* Delphino calls it—A great heavy sort of ship, the Portuguese formerly sailed in to the East Indies: it was also used by the Genoese.

*Fr. Car-ragus*; *It. -acca*; *Sp. -aca*. Voss., à gravitate capitis, (à Kapa et Bapov.) Sk. perhaps, from the *L. Carrus*; *qd. carrus marinus*.

*Carack* and *Caravel* had probably one origin, and that origin the cargo with which they were loaded.

**CARAT**, *s.* A weight of four grains. App. to—an estimate of the fineness of gold:—met. of purity, of value.

*Fr. Carat*; *It. -to*. See **MEN**.

**CARAVAN**, *s. -sary*. A Pers. and Turkish word. The Turks pronounce it *Kervan*, and it signifies a number of persons assembled to journey together.

*Caravansera*, (*Kervan*, and *serai*, a house,) a house at which caravans sojourn.—*Men*.

**CARAVEL**, or **CARVEL**, *s.* Hackluyt appears to have deemed it, comparatively, a large vessel. Delphino calls it—

A light, round, old-fashioned ship, with a square poop, rigged like a galley, formerly used in Spain and Portugal.

*Fr. Caravelle*; *It. -vella*; *Sp. -bela*. *Men*. says, from *Carabus*, a crab. *Caraba*, *carava*, *caravella*, *caravel*. See **CARACK**.

**CARBONADO**, *v. s.* *Fr. Carbonade*,—"A rasher on the coals; also a slash over the face, which fetcheth the flesh with it."—*Cot*.

To *carbonado*, is,—To chop, cut, slice, or slash; as meat chopped or cut for cooking upon the coals.

*Fr. Carbon-ade*; *It. -ata*; from *L. Carbo*, *carbonis*, a coal.

**CARBUNCLE**, *s. -ED*, *ad.* *Carbunculus*, by Pliny, is app. to a disease that singes and burns the eillets of the burgeons or buds; he also speaks of "the hote earth, called *Carbunculus*, which used to burn the corne sowne thereupon."—*Holland*.

A *Carbuncle*, is a name given to a certain precious stone; and also to certain burning spots or tumours on the face; to both, from their shining or glittering like burning coals.

*Fr. Carb-uncle*; *It. -oncolo*; *Sp. -oncol*; *D. Karbuncel*; *L. Carbunculus*, dim. of *Carbo*, *carbonis*, a coal; quod sit ignitus ut carbo.

**CARCAN**, *s. -ET*. A kind of chain, *sc.* for the neck, or a necklace.

*Fr. Carcan*; *Mid. L. Carcanum*. *Men*. says from the *Gr. Karpinos*, a kind of chain.

**CARCASS**, *s. -CAS-LIKE*.<sup>\*</sup> App. to—A dead body; any thing decayed; in a ruinous state; the mere shell; the skeleton; as the *carcass* of a house.<sup>\*</sup>—*Udal*.

*Fr. Carquass*; *Mid. L. Carcasium*. Perhaps immediately from the *Fr. Carquois*; *It. Carcasso*, a quiver, ob similitudinem cum *pharetra*; *sc.* with an empty quiver.—See *Jun.*, *Men.*, *Du Cange*, and *Wach*.

**CARCERAL**,<sup>\*</sup> *ad.* Pertaining to imprisonment.—<sup>\*</sup>*Fox*, *Martyrs*.

*L. Carcer*, a prison; à *coercendo*, quod exire prohibet.—*Var.* *Carceres* (the barriers or starting post) are so called because horses are restrained (*coercensur*) from going beyond them, before the signal is given. *Go. Karker*; *A. S. Carcern*; *D. & Ger. Kerker*; *Wach*. says it may be derived from the *A. S. Cark*, *cura*, *care*, (of which prisons are full.) In-carcerate.

**CARD**, *v. s.* The shipman's *card* is his **-ER**. *chart*: "Mappes and *cardes*, are **-ING**. maps and *charts*."—See *Steevens* on *Hamlet*, Act v. sc. 1.

*Carding*,—playing games of hazard with *cards*.

*Fr. Carte*; *It. & Sp. Carta*; *L. Charla*, from *Xapn̄s*, and that from *xapaσσειν*, *insculpere*, to grave, to write. Dis-

**CARD**, *v. s. -ER*. To *card*, (*e. g.* in *Bacon* and *Beau. & F.*) is—To mix, to mingle: "An excellent drink, to be drunk alone, or *carded* with some other beer," (*Bacon*;)—also to clear or free from: "It is necessary that this book be *carded* and purged of certain base things," (*Shelton*;) as by the operation of *carding*.

*Dan. Karder*; *D. Kaerden*, obliquo lanam deducere ferro.—*Kilian*. *Fr. Card-er*; *It. -are*; *Sp. -ar*; *L. Carère*, from *Kespeiv*, *ekapov*, to shear.

*Shak.* says of *Rich. II.*, "The king *carded* his state;" and *Mr. Steevens* thinks the met. is taken from *mingling* coarse wool with fine, and *carding* them together, whereby the value of the latter is diminished. To *card*, he adds, is used by other writers, for *To mix*. In *Ritson's* opinion, the king



pening May. 26 or 1833

## CAR

means that his predecessor set his consequence to hazard, played it away, (as a man loses his fortune,) at cards. It seems to be used as equivalent to—To discard.

**CARDIAC**, *ad.* *Cardiacle* is any thing  
-ACAL, *ad.* which affects the heart;—either  
-ACLE, *s.* disease or cure. See CORDIAL.  
Fr. *Cardi-aque*; It. & Sp. -aco; Gr. *Kardia*, the heart.

**CARDINAL**, *s. ad.* "A cardinal is so  
-IZE. styled, because serviceable to the  
-SHIP. apostolic see, as an axle, or hinge, on  
which the whole government of the church  
turns; or as they have from the Pope's  
grant, the hinge and government of the  
Romish Church."—*Ayliffe*.

*Cardinal*, *ad.*—pre-eminent, chief, principal.

The cloke was so called, because similar to that usually worn by cardinals.

Fr. *Card-inal*; It. -inale; Sp. -enal; D. *Kardinael*; L. *Cardinalis*, from *Cardo*, a hinge, "that on which the door is turned and returned:" from the A. S. *Cyran*, to turn. Du Cange quotes, among others, the following verses:—

Porta suos postes sine *Cardine* claudere nescit,  
Nec bene præter eos Pastor ovile regit.

*Cardo* tenet portam, nec quid valet illa remoto  
*Cardine*, sic Papa nihil valet absque viris.

Though Spel. seems to agree that the word is derived from the L. *Cardo*, he differs as to the cause of the application. See his Gloss. Arch., Du Cange and Men.

**CARE**, *v. s.* To care, is gen. used, as explained by Som.; i. e.—  
-FUL, *ad.* To heed, to mind, to regard; to  
-FUL-LY. be heedful, or mindful, regard-  
-LESS. ful or anxious. Hence,—  
-LESS-LY. *Care-ful*, heedful, cautious. Also,  
-NESS. full of care, trouble or distress.

In Ritson,—“For ever she did the little boy care,” (The Frere and the Boy,)—

To distress, to trouble, to vex, to harass, to afflict with care.

And the *s.* is common in both applications of the *v.*; viz.—

Heedfulness, mindfulness, regard, attention;—solicitude, anxiety, trouble.

Go. *Kara*; A. S. *Caru*, *caran*. "Carian, to take care or heed, to regard, to mind, to attend."—Som. In A. S. are also found the compounds, *Carfull*, *carfullice*, *carfullness*, *carleas*. Jun. thinks that the word may have some affinity with the Gr. *Knp*, the heart, because men take especial care of those things, quæ maximè ipsi cordi sunt. See CURB. Over- Un-

**CAREEN**, *v.* To lay a vessel with her keel upwards, for the purpose of repairing, of calking her. See CALK.

Fr. *Car-ène*; It. -ena; Sp. -ena, -ena; L. *Carina*, (à currendo dicta,) the keel of a ship.

**CAREER**, *v. s.* Fr. *Carrière*, Cot. well explains,—

"An highway, a road or street; also, a career on horseback; and, (more gen.) any exercise, or place for exercise, on horseback; as a horse-race, or a place for horses to run in; and their course, running, or full speed therein."

To career,—to move at full speed, swiftly;—also, as if in display of skill or grace.

## CAR

Fr. *Carr-ère*; It. -era; Sp. -era; from *Carrere*.—Jun. From To carry.—Sk.

**CARENE**, *s.* -RENTANE. A carene, was a fast for forty days on bread and water. A carentane or quadragene,—a Lent, or forty days of Lent; any space of forty days.

Low L. *Carena*, *carentina*, q. *quarentina*; a quarantine, (qv.) See in Du Cange.

**CARESS**, *v. s.* To touch, to treat with gentleness or fondness, to fondle; to treat endearingly, soothingly, flatteringly.

Fr. *Car-esser*; It. -azzare; Sp. *Acariciar*. Not from *Kappaçew*, to soothe, nor from *Kapicewas*, but from the L. *Carus*; qd. *Caritia*, *carities*, i. e. *Caritas*, and thence *Cariliare*, *caresser*.—Sk. And Men. says, *de carisciare*, formed from *carus*. *Carus*, *carì*, *cariscus*, *cariscius*, *carisciare*.

**CARGO**, *s.* -GASON, *s.* The load carried, the goods or wares carried, or conveyed.

Fr. *Carg-aïson*; Sp. -açon; the freight or lading of a ship; Fr. *Carguer*, *charger*; It. *Caricare*, to lade or load. All (says Sk.) from the L. *Carrus*. (See CAR.) And Men. *Charger*, from *Carriare*, formed from *Carricus*, the dim. of *Carrus*. Sir Thomas North writes, *Cargued*. Super-

**CARICATURE**, *s. v.* -IST. These words are in common use. To charge, to overcharge; to load, to overload; and thus, to colour too highly, to exaggerate, to distort.

It. *Caricatura*, from *Caricare*, to charge, to load. See CARGO.

**CARK**, *s. v.* -ING. App. to—Anxious care anxiety, solicitude, trouble; (added or accumulated care.)

A. S. *Carc*, *caru*, *care*; *car-ian*, *car-le-an*, *car-can*, *be-carcan*, *accurare*, to *carke*, or care for, to take care of. *Cear-ig*, is full of care and fear; and also meaning, grieving, complaining, lamenting—See Som.

**CARLE**, *s. v.* A carle is a robust, strong  
-ISH, *ad.* man; a rustic, labouring man;  
-OT.\* uncivilized, unpolished, rude, brutal. See CHURL.

*Carle-hemp* is the hemp that bears the seed. See FIMBLE.—\*Drayton.

A. S. *Caerle*; Ger. *Karl*; D. *Kaerle*. *Carle*, *kari*, in the ancient language of Germany, signifies robust and strong.—Voss.

**CARMINATIVE**, *ad.* Arbuthnot calls *carminatives*—expellers of wind.

Fr. *Carminatif*; from L. *Carminare*, to cleanse from gross parts; or from *Carmen*, as if acting by charm or enchantment.

**CARNAGE**, *s.* *Carnal*, as app. gen., is—

**CARNAL**, *ad.* Of or pertaining to the flesh;

-AL-LY. to the lusts of the flesh;

-ITY, *s.* fleshly; opposed to spiritual.

-NESS. *Carnage*,—the slaughter of

-IZE, *v.* flesh; flesh slain or slaughtered.

-IST, *s.* *Carnal* is pref. to *mind*ed and

-ITE, *s.* *mind*edness,—opposed to spi-

-ROUS. ritual.

-OUS. *Carneous*,—fleshly, having qua-

-OSE. lities of, or resembling those

-OSITY. of, flesh.

-IFY, *v.* *Carnify*,—to cause to be or to

-IVOROUS. become flesh,—rests on the authority of Sir

Matthew Hale, who uses it more than once.

**Carnivorous**,—devouring flesh. See **CARNIVAL**, and **CARNATION**.

**L. Caro, carnis**, flesh, & *carando*, eo quod carat animal, because it is without life or breath.—See *Pass. Dis-Ex-In-Re-Un-*

**CARNATION**, *s.* -ED.\* Mr. Steevens says, *carnerdine* is the old term for *carnation*; and quotes from the old comedy, "The rosy coloured *Carnerdine*." Hopkins uses *carnation* as *incarnation*, "The temporal *carnation* of the Son of God."

Having the colour of flesh,—tinted, spotted, streaked with that colour (as the flower).—*Lovelace*.

**L. Caro, carnis**, flesh; **Fr. Incarnadine**; **It. Carnadino**. *Color carnis*, colour of flesh.—*Sk.*

**CARNIVAL**, *s.* The time or season in which it was lawful to eat flesh, was called in **Mid. L. Carnale**; in **Fr. Charnage**. This festive season, which is part. observed at Venice, continues from the Epiphany till the first day of Lent.

**Fr. Carn-soul**; **It. -vale**. Some **It.** writers (says **Du Cange**) think *Carnovale* so called, as if *carne* or *carra, vale*. **Du Cange**, (in *v. Carneleva-ma*.) himself thinks,—*dies istos, seu potius Dies Martis, qui Quadragesimam antecedit*,—that those days were, or rather the Tuesday preceding Lent was, called *carra-s-val*,—quod sonat, *Carra abcedit, seu tempus carnis comedendi*;—the days for eating flesh are passed.

**CAROCHE**, *s.* -ED, *ad.* A kind of car or chariot. See **CAR**.

**Fr. Car-esse**; **It. -ozzo**; **L. Carruca**, from *Carrus*.

**CAROL**, *v. s.* -ING. A kind of dance; also of song. "In the year 1521 Wynkyn de Worde printed a set of Christmas carols; these were festal chansons for enlivening the merriment of the Christmas celebrity; and not such religious songs as are current at this day with the common people under the same title, and which were substituted by those enemies of innocent and useful mirth, the Puritans."—*Warton*.

**Fr. Carol-le**; **It. -a**. **Men.** says, *Choreola*, a dim. of *Chora*. **Som.** produces the word *Kyr-riole*, and thinks it probable that such a word may have been corrupted from *Kypis elenaeon*, (Lord, have mercy,) so frequently repeated in morning prayers. And hence he conjectures our *Carol* to be a hymn, *sc.* usually sung on the Nativity. **Fr. Carolle** is the name of a kind of dance, and so it is used in **R. Gloucester**.

**CAROUSE**, *v. s.* To *carouse*, is—To -ER. drink freely, copiously, with much -AL.\* jollity.

*Carrousel*, (**Fr. Carrousel**, from **It. Carro-sella**, **Men.**), a pageant in which chariots (*carrosses*) were much employed, is ascribed to a different source; *viz.* *Carosse*, a chariot.—*Dryden*.

**Fr. Carrouser**; **Sp. Carraz**, from **Ger. Gar ausz**, Empty it entirely, (*prorsus deple vel exhausti*.) in a word. *all out*.—*Sk.* Lye thinks it may be from *Russe*, or *Russ*; and *Russ*, **Jun.** derives from **D. Rugschen**, strepere, perstrepere, sonore tumultuari, to make a roaring noise, an uproar. **Men.** is to the same purport as **Sk.**: **Ger. Garause**, which signifies *toute vuide*. See **CROUSE** and **ROUSE**. Mr. Gifford—without any authority—asserts, that *rouse* was "a large glass, ('not past a

pint,' as *Iago* says,) in which a health was given, the *drinking* of which by the rest of the company formed a *carouse*. There could be no *rouse* or *carouse* unless the glass was empty. A *rouse* or two, in the language of the present day, would be a bumper or two."—See *Gifford's Massinger*, vol. i. p. 259, note.

**CARP**, *v.* To pull or pluck out, to catch -ER. at, (*sc. met.*) small faults or er- -ING. rors; to find fault, to detect -INGLY. or expose faults, to cavil. In our old writers,—to hold up to ridicule, to jest, to scoff at.

And it appears also to have been used as **Dr. Jamieson** interprets it: 1. To speak, to talk, to relate verbally or in writing; 2. To sing. And he supposes the word to have been introduced from **L. Carpere**, to cull, by the monkish writers. For *carping*, the **So.** use *catchy*

**Fr. Charpir**; **It. Carpire**; **L. Carpere**, to shear, to crop, to carve, (perhaps from **A. S. Cearf-ian**, to carve,) to tear to pieces; and thus—as explained above. See **CARPENTER**. **Dis-Ex-carp**.

**CARP**, *s.* A fish.

**Dan. Karpe**; **Sw. Karp**; **D. Karper**; **Ger. Karpfe**; **Fr. Carpe**; **It. & Sp. Carpa**. Perhaps so called from his voracity, because he catches at (*carpit*), seizes eagerly.—*Sk.*

**CARPENTER**, *s.* -TRY, *s.* A wright, or worker in wood.

**Low L. Carpenterarius**; **Fr. Charpentier**; **It. Carp-entaro**; **Sp. -intero**. **Men.** thinks, from *Carpentum*; **Voss.**, quod ligna carpit, i. e. credit, because he cuts wood. **Jun.** observes, that **Hesychius**, *Karpew* exp. *πληττειν*, ferire, to strike. And **Tooke** remarks, that "the translation of the New Testament, which is ascribed to **Wicliffe**, (he alludes probably to his own MS.) proves to us that at that time, *smith* (*sc.* one who *smitheth*) and *carpenter* were synonymous."

**CARPET**, *s. v.* *Carpets* were formerly used as covers for tables. See **B. Jonson**, and **Mr. Gifford's Notes**. Now app. to—

A covering for the floor.

A *carpet knight*,—one that ever loves to be in women's chambers.—*Col.* Others say, that they were men learned in arts and sciences, on whom *knighthood* was bestowed.

**D. Karpet**; **It. Carpella**; "Fr. *Cairan*, a Turkie carpet; such a one as is brought from *Caire* in Egypt."—*Col.* **Sk.** suggests that **It. Carpella** may be from *Cairo*, and *tapets*, *qd. tapet Castricus* seu *Memphiticus*.

**CARRION**, *s. ad.* Now app. gen. to—

Putrefied flesh; formerly to the mere carcass, or dead body.

A *carrion* crow preys upon the carcass, or *carrion*.

**Fr. Carogne, charongne**; **It. Car-ogna**; **Sp. -onna**. All, says **Sk.**, from **L. Caro, carnis**, flesh.

**CARROT**, *s.* -Y, *ad.* An esculent vegetable.

**Fr. Carote**; **It. -s**; **Dut. Karote**. Of unknown etymology.

**CARRY**, *v.* To convey, *sc.* on a turning, -IAGE, *s.* a wheeled vehicle; gen. To con- -IER. vey, to bear, to remove from one -Y-ING. place to another by any means of conveyance or support; as distinguished from—to draw or drag; also simply, to support or sustain.

To bear, to deport, to conduct, to behave.

## CAR

To *carry in* or *to*, is, to import; to *carry out*, to export; to *carry over* or *across*, to transport.

To *carry*, is frequently used with an ellipsis; as to *carry* (sub. into effect) is—to effect, to accomplish.

To *carry* a suit (sub. to a successful issue) is—to gain, to win it.

To *carry* a fort, is—to gain, to conquer it.

*Carriage* of the body or person,—deportment, manner of appearance in motion or rest: conduct, behaviour, management.

Fr. *Charier*; Sp. *Acarrear*; Ger. *Karren*; A. S. *Cyran*, to turn. Men. derives the Fr. thus, *Carrus*, *carri*, *caricare*, *carriere*, *charier*. For the etymology of *Carrus*, see CAR. Mis- Over- Re-

**CART, s. v.** A turning or wheeled vehicle, -AGE. gen. employed for use in agriculture, or in matters of business, rather than of pleasure.

*Cart-wright*,—one by whom *carts* are wrought or made.

Dan. *Karre*; Sw. *Kærra*; D. *Kar*; Ger. *Karr*, *karrn*; L. *Carrus*, from the A. S. *Cyran*, to turn or return. Chaucer, (*Knight's Tale*), and G. Douglas, use *cart* and *carter*, as *chariot* and *charioteer*. qv.

**CARTEL, v. s.** "A little paper of defiance or challenge for a single combat."—Cot.

Any paper—expressing the terms or conditions upon which any thing is done.

To *chartel*, in B. Jonson, is, elliptically, To challenge.

Fr. *Cartel*, *charla*, *chartella*, *chartellum* (Men.); It. *Cartello*.

**CARTILAGE, s.** A gristle or tendril of -INEOUS, *ad.* the ear or nose, or such a -INOUS. skin as is between the toes of geese or ducks, &c.—Cot.

Simpliciter à carne fit carnilago, hinc cartilago.—Voss. Fr. *Cartilage*.

**CARTOON, s.** The thick paper whereon painters draw sometimes.—Cot. App. emph. to the *Cartoons* of Raphael.

Fr. *Carton*; It. *Cartone*; from L. *Charla*, paper.

**CARTRIDGE, s.** A charge made ready for any musket or ordinance.—*Florio*. A full charge (Cot.) for a pistol (musket, &c.) put up within a little *paper*, to be the readier for use.

Fr. *Cartoach*; It. *Scartoccio*; L. *Charta*, paper.

**CARUCATE, s.** A *carrucate* of land, **CARRUGAGE**, or (Spel.) is that portion which **CHARUGAGE**. is marked out for the labour of one *plough*, a *plough-land*. It is also called a *Carue*, (qv.)

L. *Caruca*; Fr. *Caruc*, (a plough,) from *Carrus*, Voss. thinks. See CAR.

**CARVE, v.** To cut, (whether meat, metal, -ER. or other substance;) to grave or -ING. engrave; to cut up in parts or portions, to distribute; to allot portions; also (met.) to cut, sc. for ourselves, to choose our own portion.

D. *Ker-ven*; Ger. *-ben*; A. S. *Ceorfan*, *secare*, *scindere*, *carpere*. For- Over- Under-

**CARVE.** Fr. *Carue*. See CARUCATE.

**CARUNCLE, s.** -ULATED. A small portion of flesh. L. *Caruncula*.

## CAS

**CASCADE, s.** A fall, sc. of water; a waterfall.

Fr. *Casca-de*; It. *-ta*; L. *Cadere*, *casum*, to fall.

**CASE, v. s.** That which takes, receives, -ING. holds, or contains, whether

-HARDEN, *v.* arrows, (as in Chaucer and G. Douglas, Virgil, b. i.) knives, books, watches, or any thing else. And thus, the skin.

To *caseharden*,—to harden the *case*, the outside, the skin, the surface.

To *case* is used, in Shak., for—To *uncase*, to strip off the *case*:—"We'll make you some sport with the fox, ere we *case* him," (*All's Well that Ends Well*, Act iii. sc. 6.)

Fr. *Caisse*; It. *Cassa*; Sp. *Caza*; D. *Kasse*, *kast*; (perhaps A. S. *Ceosan*, to cheese, to take;) L. *Capsa*; à *capiendo*, says Voss.; yet he prefers Gr. *Καμψα*, which in Jannep's opinion is pro *καψα*, from *καψω*, the future of *καπτειν*, *cavitate complecti*, *capere*, to take, to hold. See CAPSULE. Dis- En- Un-

**CASE, s.** The state or condition, in which

**CASUAL, ad.** any thing may *befal* or *happen* -LY. to be; the state or condition of

-TY. circumstances, actual or possible. (See CASUIST.) As it *fell* out, as it turned out, as it happened, as it came to pass,—are equivalent expressions.

*Casual*, i. e. accidental or incidental; fortuitous; unconnected with, independent of, plan, purpose, or design; not foreseen, premeditated or predetermined.

L. *Cadere*, *casum*, to fall; Fr. *Cas*; It. & Sp. *Caso*. Ac- In- Oc-cident; Coin-cide; De-cadence, -cay, -ciduous; Oc-casion.

**CASEMATE, s.** Cot. calls it, a loop, or loophole in a fortified wall. And Sk. is to the same purport.

Fr. *Cas-emate*; Sp. *-amata*; It. *-amatta*.—See Men.

**CASEMENT, s.** A case or frame for a window.

From It. *Casamenta*, a building, a small house, with a slight deviation from the meaning.—Sk. Jun. says, it is also used for the D. *Kassine*, *jugamentum fenestree vel ostii*; Fr. *Chassis de fenestre*; and Men. derives *chassis* from *capsa*. And thus we are brought round to the Eng. *Case*, itself from *Capsa*. See CASE.

**CASEOUS, ad.** Cheesy.

L. *Caseus*, a cheese.

**CASH, v. s.** -IER, *s.* *Cash* is now transferred by usage, from the *case* which holds the silver or gold, to the silver or gold itself.

Fr. *Casse*, Cot. says, is "a box, *case*, or chest; also a merchant's *cash* or counter." And Sherwood explains *cashier*, "Qui garde la *casse* de l'argent d'un marchand." Sir William Temple calls the Bank of Holland, "A general *cash*, where every man lodges his money."

Fr. *Casse*, *caisse*; It. *Cassa*. Hence Fr. *Caissier*, *quaisier*; It. *Cassiere*, with us *Cashier*; qd. *capsarius*, i. e. qui *capsam* custodit; all from the L. *Capsa*.—Sk. and Men. See CASE.

**CASH, or CASHIER, v.** To annul or anni-CASSATE,\* *ad. v.* *hilate*; to render useless or -ION. unserviceable; to dismiss or discharge from service; to disband.

\*Hammond.

From the L. *Cassus*; "from *Cassus* is *caritum*, whence (as Priscian teaches, lib. xi.) *casum*, in the same manner as from *defetiscor*, instead of *defetiscatus*, we have *defessus*."—Voss. From the L. *Cassus*, which signifies, vain, useless, good for nothing, says Casen. has been formed the Bar. L. *v. Cassa*, *casare*; and thence the Fr. *Casser*, "to *cas*, to *casare*, discharge, turn out of service." It was written To *cash*, (Goldyng;) To *cassee*, (Warner;) and now To *quash*, (qv.)

**CASK**, *s.* -ET, *s. v.* Certain vessels for wine and other liquors are called *casks*. But *caskets* are used for depositing letters, trinkets, jewels, &c.

*Casket* is the dim. of *cask*.

Fr. *Casque* or *casque*, Sp. *Casco*, Men. derives thus, *Cadus*, *cadecus*, *cacus*, *casque*. Sk. says, from the L. *Cadus*, (see *CADRE*;) or from the Fr. *Casse*; It. *Cassa*, *cupae*, qd. *Cassa*, *capia*, *cassica*, vel *Cepae* vini. See *CASE*. In- (En-)

**CASK**, *s.* **CASQUET**. A *case*, sc. for the head; an inclosure, cover or protection for the head.

Fr. *Cas-que*; Sp. -*co*; a helmet, or head-piece. Men. and Sk. from the L. *Cassis*; though the latter observes, that in Sp. *Casco*, (and also in Fr. *Casque*;) *testam* notare; and what is *cassis*, but *capitis testu*? See the preceding *CASK*.

**CASSOCK**, *s.* A *cassock*, tunica longior, is—

A long cloak or vestment; used by a soldier or clergyman.

Fr. *Jaque*, *casaque*; It. *Giacco*, *casacco*; Sp. *Jaca*, *casaca*; Ger. *Kasak*, *jacke*; D. *Kasacke*, *kajacke*, *jacke*; Eng. *Cassock* and *jack*. Jun. adapts from Voss., that the parent of all these words is the Gr. *Kasas*, whence the L. *Casa*, app. gen. to any thing which covers, (sive domus est, sive vestis—Wach.); and that *jack* is corrupted from *kajacke*. (See Voss. De Vitulis Ser. lili. 3, in v. *Casabula*.) Voss. is supported by other learned names—See Men. and Wach. Of *jack*, *jaque*, &c. Sk. says, quod si omnia à L. *Sagum*. Wach. prefers to deduce *jacke* from the Gr. *ἰαγν*, a covering.

**CAST**, *v. s.* To *cast*, is—To defeat, to -ER, *s.* beat, to vanquish, to overcome, to overpower. And -ING. further— -AWAY, *s. ad.* To decide the victory, to determine it, to declare or pronounce to be defeated or overcome; to condemn. And thus gen.—

To decide or determine; to condemn.

To *cast* an account,—from the old manner of calculating, (see To *CALCULATE*;) —is, to *tell* the sum, to reckon, to compute.

To *cast* (sc.) fused metal into a mould,—is to form or fashion the mould or model; to mould or model; to fix or settle the form, the features, the parts or proportions, and even the hue, or complexion.

To *cast* the mind, or thoughts,—is, to reflect, meditate, consider, contrive; to project.

With Eng. *prs.* subjoined, it is equivalent to certain compounds of the L. *Jacere*, to throw.

Thrown or *cast* from or away from; *abject*.

Thrown or *cast* down; *dejected*, met.

To *cast* or throw out; to *eject*, to *expel*, lit. and met.

To *cast* or throw in; to *inject*, lit. and met.

To *cast* or throw against; to *object*, lit. and met.

To *cast* forth or forward; to *project*, lit. and met.

To *cast* back; to *reject*, met.

To *cast* under; to *subject*, met.

It has many consequential usages, and is employed with various subauditions; some of the former are derived from *wrestling*, where the party *cast* or thrown, is the defeated, beaten, vanquished party.

Sw. *Kasta*; Dan. *Kaste*. Ihre thinks that we owe this word to the Normans, since he cannot discover that our ancestors, the Anglo-Saxons, ever used it. Fore- Mis- Over- Out- Re- Un- Up-

**CASTIGATE**, *v.* To chasten, to purify, -ION. to amend, to correct, to chastise.

-OR. Fr. *Chastier*; It. *Castigare*; Sp. -*ar*; D.

-ORY. *Kastiden*, Perottus thinks L. *Castigare*, to be comp. of *Castum agere*.

**CASTLE**, *s.* A *castle* (Cot.) is properly **CASTELLAN**. a house furnished with

**CASTLED**. towers, encompassed by

**CASTLE-BUILDER**. walls and ditches; and

-**BUILDING**. strengthened by a moat or donjon in the midst.

*Castle-building*, met.—Raising lofty structures, forming grand projects, with no foundation to rest them upon.

A.S. *Castel*; Fr. *Château*; It. *Cast-ello*; Sp. -*illo*. L. *Castellum*, parvum *castrum*. *Castrum* à *casâ* (a cot, a hut) deducitur, quod sit conjunctio quædam *casarum*.—Perottus. *En casâ* dictæ sunt olim in Romano exercitu, unde *castra*.—Scal. Fore- Un-

**CASTRA-METATION**, *s.* *Castra metari*; to measure out a camp.

**CASTRATE**, *v.* -ION, *s.* To cut out, to strike out, to exterminate, to expunge.

Var. thinks that *castrare* is manifestly from *castus*, quod *castrando* vis libidinis extinguitur.

**CASTREL**, *s.* See **KESTREL**.

**CASUAL**, *ad.* See **CASE**. Mis-

**CASUIST**, *v.\* s.* One learned, skilled in -ICAL. *cases*, sc. of conscience: dexterous, -RY. subtle in arguing upon them.

-ICALLY.†\*Milton. †Bp. Taylor.

Fr. *Casu-iste*; It. & Sp. -*ista*. See **CASE**.

**CAT**, *s.* *Cat*,—a double trivet, so called

-**T-TISH**, *ad.* because it always falls on its

-**LING**. feet, as the animal is said to do.

-**'S-PAW**. *Cat-call*,—an instrument, to

-**ERWAUL**, *v.* imitate the call or cry of the

-**CAL**, *s. v.\** animal.

*Cat's-paw*,—(common in vulgar speech, but not in writing,)—the tool, the instrument; derived probably from the fable, in which the Ape employs the *Cat* to pick the chestnuts from the hot coals with her paw, while he is quietly cracking them.

*Catipan*,—to turn *catipan*, Sk. interprets *deficere, transfugere, αποστρεφειν*, to fall off, to apostatize. "There is a cunning, which we in England call, the turning of the *cat in pan*; which is, when that which a man says to another, he lays it as if another had said it to him."—*Bacon*.

*Cat-stick*,—Mr. Gifford believes to be what is now called *buck-stick*, used by children in the game of *tip-cat*, or *kit-cat*. See *Catipan* and *Cat-stick* in *Nares*.

\* *Dryden*.

Fr. *Chat*; It. *Gatto*; Sp. *Gato*; Mid.Gr. *Kattis*; Mid. L. *Catus, catia, cattus*; A. S. *Cat*; D. & Dan. *Kat*; Ger. *Katze*; Sw. *Katt, katta*. *Catta*, fells, a *cat*, is as old as *Martial*, (lib. xiii. ep. 69.) *Wach*. observes that this word is derived by many learned men from the Ger. *Wachten*, (also written *Ge-wachten*.) to watch; whence the Fr. *Gueler*, to watch; and from *gueler*, he adds, *Du Cange* and *Sk.* have not hesitated to deduce *cat*. Others refer to L. *Catus*, acutum videns, sharp-sighted.

**CATA-BAPTIST, s.** An abuser or profaner of baptism.

Gr. *Kata*, against, and *βαπτίζ-ειν*, to baptize.

**CATA-CHRESTICAL, ad. -LY.** Fr.

*Catachrèse*, "the abuse, or necessary use of one word for lack of another more proper."

—*Cot.* Gr. *Kataχρησις*, L. *Catachresis*.

Fr. *Cata-chrèse*, *-chrestique*; Gr. *Kataχρασθαι*, (*kata* and *χρασθαι*.) to use against or contrary, sc. to its purpose; to abuse.

**CATA-CLYSM, s.** A deluge.

Gr. *Kataκλυσμος*, *diluvium*, (*kata*, and *κλυζειν*, *abluere, diluere*, to wash away.)

**CATA-COMBS, s.** Hollow places, against —(sc.) the sides of caverns, for depositing the bodies of the dead.

Fr. *Catacom-bes*; It. *-ba*; (*kata*, and *κυμβος*, a hollow.)

**CATA-COUSTIC, s.** See *Acoustic*.

**CATA-DUPE, s.** App. to certain falls of the Nile; and also to those who live near them.

Fr. *Catadupe*; (*kata*, and *δουπος*, *sonitus rei allicis*, the sound of any thing dashed.—*Lenep.*) Used by *Homer* to express the crash of falling trees.

**CATA-LEPSY, s.** Fr. *Catalepie*. See *EPILEPSY*.

**CATA-LOGUE, s. v.** A collection, sc. of names or descriptions, or both; an enumeration, a record of them.

Gr. *Kataloγος*; L. *Catalo-gus*; Fr. *-gus*; It. & Sp. *-go*, (*kata*, and *λεγειν*, to gather, to collect.)

**CATA-PHRACT, s.** "Men of armes (*cataphracti equites*), harnessed all over with good corselets, and bard about with guards of steele; about whom also there went thin plated hoopes, made fit and handsome for the bending of their bodies, and running all over their limmes; so that which way soever they had need to stirre and moove their joynts, the apparrell or habiliment would agree thereto, the joyning thereof was so meet, and served so well every way."—*Holland, Ammianus*.

It. *Cata-palla*; Sp. *-pales*; Gr. *Kataφρακτος*, *καταφρασσειν*, (from *kata*, and *φρασσειν*, to block up,) to protect, to fortify. Undique armis munitus.

**CATA-PLASM, s.** App. medically—To substances formed or moulded into one mass; a poultice or plaster.

Fr. *Cataplas-me*; It. & Sp. *-ma*; Gr. *Kataπλασμα*, (*kata*, and *πλασσειν*, to form or mould.)

**CATA-PULT, s.** An engine from which, orig., darts, (tela,) subsequently stones and other hard and heavy missiles, were thrown.

Fr. *Catapulte*; It. Sp. & L. *Catapulta*; Gr. *Kataπελτης*, (*kata*, and *παλλειν*, to shake, to brandish, to hurl.)

**CATA-RACT, s.** App. to—The dash of a waterfall; to the waterfall itself. Also app. to a disease of the eye, (q. *κατα-ραττων*, confounding the sight.)

Fr. *Catar-acte*; Sp. *-alas*; Gr. *Kataρακτης*, *præruptus*, ac *præceps in flumine locus*.—*Voss.* *Kataρασσειν*, (*kata*, and *ρασσειν*, *tundere, collidere*, to beat or dash.)

**CATARRH, s.** A defluxion. The *ads.*

-AL. are used by medical writers.

-OUS. Fr. *Catar-rhe*; It. & Sp. *-ro*; Gr. *Katarrheiv*, (*kata*, and *ρειν*, to flow.)

**CATA-STROPHE, s.** A turning about; a revolution; gen. app. to the final turn or change of events, the change which produces the final event.

Fr. & Sp. *Catastro-phe*; It. *-fe*; Gr. *Kataστροφή*, (*kata*, and *στροφειν*, to turn.)

**CATCH, v. s.** To catch seems, by usage, to -ER, s. comprise the force of—to stop and -POLL. to hold; it implies that the thing -WORD. caught is in motion, and is not merely stopped but held. To stop a ball is not to catch it; though stopped, it may not be held. To hold a ball is not to catch it; the motion of it is neither expressed nor implied.

To catch, (sub. in a trap or snare,) is to entrap, to ensnare.

To catch hold, is a familiar expression, and implies that the thing caught is to be held from moving.

To catch may sometimes be supplied by—to seize, to grasp; and is sometimes used as equivalent to—merely, to overtake. Also to have or use the sudden motion of one who catches, or tries to catch any thing; to snatch, to jerk.

In Sw. *Katsa* is—instrumentum piscatorium.—*Ihre.* Jun. says, akin to D. *Ketsen*, to chase. And he adds, *Katexein*, (to detain, to obtain, to occupy,) borrows its tenses from the unused theme *Kataσχειν*, whence the Eng. *Catch* has been contracted. The D. *Ketsen*, sectari, is the A.S. *Gyls-ian*, petere, appetere: and this is formed upon the v. *Gyls-en*, to get. We say, A catch, a get, a gain.

**CATE-CHISE, v.** To catechise, primarily,

-ISATION. is to sound against, (sc. the

-ISER, s. ears of those whom we wish

-ISING. to teach, i. e. to teach or in-

-ISM, s. struct orally, to give oral in-

-IST. struction.) It is then app.

-ISTICAL. thus—

-ISTICALLY. 1. To teach that, which re-

-ETIC, ad. quires to be repeated again

-ETICAL. and again, to those who require

-UMEN. to be taught again and again,

-UMENIST. to the very echo; to have their



instruction sounded and resounded into their ears.

2. To teach the first elements or rudiments of any art or science, and part of the Christian religion.

3. To catechise, *is, cona*. To question, (as children usually are, when taught the Catechism of their religion,) to examine.

*Catechumen*, *pt. pass.* Κατηχούμενος: one receiving oral instruction; instruction in the rudiments (of religion).

*Fr. Cathéchiser*; *It. -issare*; *Sp. -isar*; *Gr. Καταγινωσκω, conare, insonare*; from *κατα*, and *γιγνώσκω, gignōskō*, *sonus repercutus*, (from *αγειν, frangere*.)—*Lessop. Un-*

**CATEGORY**, *s.* In Logic,—substance, *-IC-AL* quality, quantity, relation, time, *-ALLY* place, action, passion, position, *-ALNESS* and habit, are called the *categories*; *qd.* a collection, a classification of all "the objects of human thought."

\* *Martell.*

*Gr. Κατηγορία*, from *κατα* and *αγειν*, (from *αγειν, decere*.) to bring together; to collect into one.

**CATENATION**, *s.* A conjunction or connexion; like that of the links of a chain. See **CHAIN**.

*L. Catena*; *Gr. Καθίμα, monile descendens, Καθίμα, (κατα and ιμα,)* demitto, *descendo*. Con-

**CATER**, *v. s.* To cater, *gen. is*—To buy **CATE**, *s.* or sell, to purchase or provide; *-KER* to furnish or supply, food, enter-

*-RESS* tainment, &c. *D. Kater*. *Sk.* remarks, that there are some who write *Acales* (see **ACHATES**); and if this, he adds, can be right, I should deduce the word from the *Fr. Achept, achet, or achapt*, *emtio*, from the *v. Achepter, acheter, emere*. *Achepter*, however, he derives from the *Mid. L. Adcaptare*. But in *A. S. Cespian, scepsian*, is "emere, vendere, mercatum facere, to buy and sell, to traffic, whence our *Chepsen*."—*Som.*

**CATER-COUSIN**. Quatre cousin.

**CATERPILLAR**, *s.* A grub, a plant.

*Jun.* writes *Cartepillar*, or *Cartlepillar*, perhaps from the *D. Kerten, kartelen*, circumtondere, quod herbas, et fruges, arrodendo circumtondeat, because it shears herbs and fruits, by eating and devouring. *T. H.* (in *Sk.*) thinks it is *chair pelense*, i. e. *capre pilosa*. *Mins.* and *Sk.*, *chatterpillars*, so called, ab hirsutis istius animalis, *felle simili*. Under the word *Cater, cales*; *Jun.* says, Hence it is manifest why *volvex*, vel *convolvulus*, is in *Eng.* called *caterpillar*, because it destroys the food of man and beast, as it springs from the earth.

**CATHARTICAL**, *ad. -TICS*. Purifying or purging, cleansing.

*Gr. Καθαίρειν*, from *κατα* and *αιρειν*, *tollere*; whence *Καθαίρειν* denotes—*pland tollere, nempe sanare*, and thus, To purge, to cleanse.

**CATHEDRAL**, *s. ad. -DRATED*. \* The seat; the seat of episcopal authority.

\* *Whitelock.*

*Cathedral church*,—*Fr. Eglise cathédrale*; *It. Chiesa cattedrale*; *Sp. Yglesia catedral*; *D. Kathedrael kathedr*, from the *Gr. Καθεδρα, (κατα, and εδρα, a seat, from εζειν, to sit.)* So called (says *Jun.*) ab episcopali cathedra; in the same sense in which the Saviour of the world employs it (*Matt. xxiii. 2*): "The Scribes and the Pharisees sit in Moses' seat," *ἐκ τῆς Μωϋσῆος καθέδρας*.

**CATHOLIC**, *s. ad. Catholic*,—all, the *-LY* whole, universal; less strictly, *-NESS* general, common. *Catholic laws* *-AL, ad.* (*Ray*) are general laws. *-ISM, s.* *Fr. Catholizer* (*Cot.* says) is To catholicize it, to play the catholic, to become a catholic.

"1st, The term *Catholic Church* denotes the whole number of those who shall finally attain unto salvation.—2dly, The Christian Church only, as distinguished from that of the Jews and patriarchs of old.—3dly, That part of the Universal Church of Christ, which in the present age is now living upon earth.—4thly, That part of the Universal Church of Christ, which in the present generation is visible upon earth, in an outward profession of the belief of the Gospels, and in a visible external communion of the word and sacraments.—The Church of Rome pretends herself to be—This Whole Catholic Church, exclusive of all other societies of Christians."—*Clarke.*

*Fr. Catholique*; *It. & Sp. Católico*; *D. Katholisch*; *Gr. Καθολικός, (κατα, and όλος, all,)* the whole, universal. *Mis-*

**CAT-OPTRICS**, *s.* Vision by reflection.

*Gr. Κατοπτρισμός, κυτοπτρον, a mirror, (κατα, and οπτεσθαι, to look at or against.)*

**CATTLE**, *s.* Now app. to—Kine, horses, and some other animals, appropriated to the use of man.

In *D. Chattels*, bona mobilia, and *cattle*, pecunia, are called by the same name, *Kateylen, kaleelen*. *Spel.* says, all goods movable or immovable: yet properly that kind of goods which consists in animals, a quorum capitibus, res ipsæ, were as some times called *capita*, at others, *capitalia*; by syncope, *capitalia* and *catalia*, whence our Law term *Catalla*, in *Eng. Chattels*. The early inhabitants of the earth, he adds, estimated their wealth from the number of their animals. *Sk.* derives from *capita*, *qd. capitalia*, because they belong by law ad caput, i. e. personam.

**CAVALCADE**, *s.* App. to—A number of persons proceeding together on horseback. See **CAVALIER**.

*Fr. Caval-cade*; *It. -cata*, from the *L. Caballus*; *Gr. Καβαλλης, a name app. to the meaner sort of horses, from the Dor. Καβαλλειν, for καταβαλλειν, to throw or cast down.*—*Voss.*

**CAVALIER**, *s. ad.* A horseman, one who *-ING, ad.* rides or is on horseback. Then *-ISH* app. *cons. to—* *-LY* One, who has the gallant spirit *-O* and manners of men having the **CAVALRY** rank of horseman.

*Cavalier, ad.*—Gallant, brave, high-spirited, haughty, disdainful.

*Cavalry, s.*—*Fr. Cavallerie*, horsemanship, also horsemen.—*Cot.* App. to—military companies of horsemen. See **CAVALCADE**.

*Fr. Chevalier, caval-ier*; *It. -iere*; *Sp. -iero*; immediately from the *Fr. Cheval*; *It. & Sp. Cavalla*; *L. Caballus*.

**CAUDAL**, *ad. -DATE*. Having a tail, or something terminating like, or otherwise resembling, a tail.

*L. Cauda, a tail.* Of unknown etymology.



**CAUDLE**, *v. s.* A warm drink—of eggs, wine, bread, sugar, and spices.

Fr. *Chadeau*, from *Chaud*, L. *Calidus*, warm.—*Sk.*

**CAVE**, *v. s.* Any thing hollow; a hollow place, for men, or other animals, to take shelter or refuge.

-ITY. place, for men, or other animals, to take shelter or refuge.

-ERN, *s.* animals, to take shelter or refuge.

-ERNED, *ad.* fuge.

-ERNOUS. To *cave*, —to hollow: "The moulder'd earth had *cav'd* the bank."—

*Spenser*. Also, to enter into, to dwell in, *caves*.—*Shak.*

Fr. *Cave*; It. *Cava*; Sp. *Cueva*, *cava*; L. *Carus*.

Var. and Festus think, à *chao* dictum. See

**CHAOS**. Con- Ex- En- In-

**CAVIL**, *v. s.* To *cavil* is — To guard

-L-ATION. against imaginary or trifling

-ER. risks or difficulties; to in-

-ING. vent trifling difficulties; to

-INGLY. raise captious objections, ob-

-OUS,\* *ad.* jections merely verbal; —to

-OUSLY.† carp, to wrangle.

-ATORY, *ad.*‡ \**Ayliffe*. †*Milton*. ‡*Prynne*.

Fr. *Cavil-ler*; It. *-lare*; Sp. *-ar*; L. *Cavillor*,

from *Cavere*. *Cavere* propriè est jurisconsultorum;

*Cavillari* est leguleiorum ac rabularum forensium.

—*Voss*. *Carere*, is to be wary, to be circumspect, to

provide against risks or contingencies. *Cavillari*,

to *cavil*, as above explained.

**CAUL**, *s.* *Caul* is app.—To that wherein the bowels are wrapped; and also to a part of the head-dress or cap, which incloses the head.

Sherwood writes, *Caul* or *Kell*,—wherein the

bowels are wrapped. Bullokar, *Kell*; "the *caule*

about the paunch of a hart or stagge." The Geneva

Bible (Hosea): "I will break the *calfe* of their

heart." Perhaps a misprint, as in ten other in-

stances it is *Kall* or *Kal*, and once *Call*. The

Septuagint, *Συγκλεισμος*, (from *συν*, and *κλειειν*, to

shut up, to close, to inclose.) The L. Vulg. *Interiora*.

Jun. says, perhaps the same with *Cowle*, (qv.) *Sk.*

from the A. S. *Cylla*, *uter*, a bag. In Ger. *Kel-en*

is *cavare*, to hollow, which, Wach. thinks, is from

the Gr. *Κοιλος*, hollow.

**CAULI-FLOWER**, or **COLE-FLOWER**, *s.*

A kind of *kale*, (qv.) bearing a large white

head, or, as Evelyn calls it, a *pome*.

**CAUPONIZE**,\* *v.* To procure victuals,

to provide and supply with articles of food,

drink, &c.;—to act as sutler or victualler.

\**Warburton*.

L. *Caupo*, a sutler, a victualler.

**CAUSE**, *v. s.* To *cause*, as used by Spenser,

-ABLE, *ad.* (F. Q. b. iii. c. 9,) is merely to

-AL, *ad.* give *causes* or reasons (in *ex-*

-ALITY. *cuse*), to *excuse* or make excuses.

-ALLY. *Cause* may be described to be—

-ATION. A general term, denoting the

-ATIVE. *case*, the state or condition, of

-ATOR. circumstances, of things, pre-

-LESS. ceding, preventing, premoving,

-LESSLY. pre-acting, to or towards, a

-LESSNESS. change of *case*, state, or con-

-ER. dition of circumstances; an

-FUL.\* acting, moving to, effecting,

producing; an agent effecting; the feeling

moving the agent; that which—the reason,

the will, which—moves, induces, prevails,

determines; the origin or source. The *cause* or *case* in Law, the plaintiff's *case* or *cause*, are terms used indiscriminately. The *cause* of a person or party, is the *case*, the state or condition of things, or circumstances, in which he is, or endeavours to be.

"According to Aristotle, a *cause*, or *το αιτιον*, is of four kinds: 1st, the material, which denotes the relation in which marble stands to the statue that is formed of it.—2d, The formal, which denotes the *cause* of every thing being precisely what it is, according to the Peripatetic doctrine, that every phenomena in nature is a consequence of the operation of the two principles, matter and form.—3d, The efficient, or that from which effects proceed;—and 4th, The final, which expresses the purpose or object intended to be accomplished by these effects."—*Scot. Elements of Intell. Philosophy*.

\**Sir P. Sidney*.

L. *Causa*. Perottus (see *Martin*, in *v. Causa*.) enumerates many proposed etymologies. 1. Some think it is so called, à *Chao*, detracta aspiratione, because *Chaos* was the first *cause* of all things. 2. Others, from the Gr. *Kavris*, which signifies heat or burning, because a *cause* is that which kindles and inflames us (accendit inflammaturque) to action. 3. Some, à *cavendo*, because it is that quæ *caves*, that any thing should be done, or not be done. 4. Some, à *casu*;—and this *Martin* himself prefers as the most simple, ut primo sit (*causa*, sc.) quod contigit, accidit. Occasus, (of obvious etymology,) he observes, is also used pro *causa* et origine. Isidorus says also, (see *Voss*.) *caussa* sit, quicquid cecidit, id est, accidit. *Voss* is in favour of *caiso*, seu *quaiso*, as the ancients wrote, for *quæso*. And *aristiv*, he remarks. (whence *aitia*, *causa*.) is nothing more than *quæso*, seu *petere*.—See *Martin*. and *Voss*; and for the various usages of *causa*, see *Gesner*. Ac- Con- Ex- Re- Un-

**CAUSEY**, *s.* -WAY. App. to—A way, a path, a road, prepared, hardened: formed of stones, or other consolidated substance.

D. *Kautsje*, *kautsje*. Via strata.—*Kilian*. Fr. *Chaussée*; It. *Calzata*; Sp. *Calçada*; Mid. L. *Calceata*. Via *calce* strata.—*Sk.* Spel. observes, Every way—*calcata* est, but not *calceata*: is trodden, but not paved. It is not, therefore, called à *calcando*, but à *calceando*, because it is fortified with stones or some other hard substance, quasi *calceo*, against the injuries of waggons and passengers. Som., à *calce*, because they are rendered firm with stones, which the Fr. call *Chaux*, lime.

**CAUSTIC**. See **CAUTERY**, *infra*. En-

**CAUTEL**, *s.* Warburton observes, that

-OUS, *ad.* *cautel* signifies only "a prudent

-OUS-LY. foresight, or caution; but passing

-NESS. through Fr. hands it lost its

-TY.\* innocence, and now signifies,

fraud, deceit." And Mr. Gifford, "Our

older writers seem to have included in this

word not only the sense of *wariness*, but

also something artful and insidious in-

grafted upon it."

*Cautelous*, used as *cautious*,—Provident,

circumspect, wary; and then extended to,—

cunning, crafty, subtle, insidious.—\**Bak.*

Fr. *Cautel-ler*, -le, -eux; It. & Sp. *Cautel-a*, -oso;

from L. *Cautus*. Un-

C E D

C E L

**CAUTERY, s.** *Cauterize, v.*—To sear, burn, or close up with fire, or fire hot instruments, irons, ointments, medicines, &c.—  
-IZE, *v.*  
-IZING  
**CAUSTIC, ad. s.** Col.

*Caustic*,—that which can or may burn; that has the power to burn.

Gr. *Kauterion*, from *Kaieiv*, to burn; L. *Cauterium*; Fr. *Cauter-izer*; It. *-izzare*; Sp. *-izar*. Gr. *Kauterion*, from *Kaieiv*, to burn; L. *Causticus*; Fr. *Causti-que*; It. & Sp. *-co*.

**CAUTION, v. s.** To caution another is,—  
-AL to tell him to be cautious, provident, circumspect, wary; to  
-ARY tell him to secure himself, or to  
-TIOUS take measures for his security  
-TIOUS-LY or safety. To apprise or warn  
-NESS him of his danger; and—simply  
**CAUTY, ad.\*** to give notice or warning; though with a subaudition of danger. See CAUTEL.

\**Mir. for Mag.*

L. *Caveo, cautum*; It. & Sp. *Cauto*. Var. says, a *cavo*, and the reason seems to be, that men, in early ages, were said *cavere* (to be cautious against) evils and dangers, heat and cold, &c. when they betook themselves in *cavos suos recessus*, et *his sese tuerentur*: into their hollow retreats, and secured or protected themselves there. Wickliff renders *tuum scriptum*, thy *caution*, i. e. thy written account, thy voucher in writing, as Fr. *Caution*, thy surety or warrant. In- Pre- Un-

**CAW, s. v.** Also written *Kaw*, (qv.) The cry of the different species of crow. Vox a sono ficta.

**CEASE, v. s.** To leave, to quit, to discontinue, to desist or forbear to do or from doing any thing; to leave or depart from; to end or put an end to; to stay, to stop or put a stop to.

Fr. *Cess-er*; Sp. *-ar*; It. & L. *Cessare*, from *Cedere*, or rather the supine, *Cessum*. *Cessare* is *cedere a labore*, to go away from labour. Un-

**CEASURE.** See CÆSURE.

**CECITY, s.** CECUTIENCY. Blindness.

Fr. *Cécité*; L. *Cæcitas*, blindness; (*Cæcus*, blind.) Of uncertain etymology. Martinus observes, *cæcus sane est ejus etymologia*.

**CEDAR, s.** The tree so called. Evelyn  
-LIKE *usque cedry*, as the *ad.*; but Milton,  
**CEDARN.** *cedarn*.

Fr. *Cédre*; It. & Sp. *Cedro*; D. *Ceder-boom*; A. S. *-beam*; L. *Cedrus*; Gr. *Kedros*. Perhaps from *ka-eiv*, *urere*, to burn.—*Foss.* and *Martinus*.

**CEDE, v.** To go away from, to quit or forsake, to yield or give up, to resign.

-IBILITY. *Cession*,—A going away from, quitting or forsaking, yielding, giving up, resigning. Yielding or giving way, sc. to pressure, to any external force.

Fr. & Sp. *Céder*; It. & L. *Cedere*, to go, to go away. *Cede* appears to be of very modern introduction. The comps. are numerous: Ac- Ante- Con- De- Ex- Inter- Pre- Pro- Re- Retro- Se- Sub- (Soc-) Sur- Of these Ex- Pro- and Suc- are written improperly, *ceed*.

**CEDULE, s.** *Schedule*, (qv.) A scrawl, handwriting, or private instrument in writing.—*Cot.*

Fr. *Céd-ule*; It. *-ola*; Sp. *-ula*.

**CEDUOUS, ad.** Fit for cutting or felling. L. *Cædus*, from *cæd-ere*, to cut, to cut down.

**CEIL, v. -ING.** *Ceiling* seems to have been app. gen. to any work in wood or timber, whether roof, sides, or floor: it is still app. to the planking of a ship. More com. to—  
The cover of the top of a room or apartment; beneath an upper flooring or outer roof.

In neither Sk. nor Jun. Barrett has "*Sieling*, planking or boarding—also *materiarum crustatio*." In the Bible, 1551, it is written *Syll*; in the Geneva, 1561, *Sile*; (once in the margin *Cieled*, and in the text, *Cieling*;) in Barker, 1583, *Siel*. Min. says, "to *siele*, v. to wainscot." Som., that A. S. *Syl*, is "*basis, limen*, the ground-post, a sill, sell, or ground-sill. Also, *columna*, a pillar. Heracles syla, Hercules' pillars." In Sw. *Syll*, according to Ihre, is—the foundation of any thing; whence he adds, in Ulphilas, *Sulan, gasulan*, fundare, to found, or lay the foundation. Jun. in his Gloss. Goth. suggests that *Syl* may be from Gr. *Ευλον*, *lignum*, or from *ύλη*, any wooden material fit for building. In Bible 1551, (2 Chron. iii. 5,) "he *syled* with fyre tree," is in the Septuagint, *εξυλωσε ξυλοις κεδρinois*. In Jer. xxii. 14, "the *sylnges* maketh he of cedere," is *εξυλωμενα εν κεδρω*. Dr. Jamieson suggests D. *Siele*, indusium, subiculum. The Old Eng., he says, is a canopy: "A *cyll* of a cloth of gold."—*Leland*. Though *Cot.* explains Fr. *Ciel*, to signify heaven, and also a canopy, and the inner roof of a room of state, &c. he discountenances the supposition that they are the same word, by observing that they have different plurals; the first having *ciens*, and the second *ciels*. North writes *Seeling*.

**CELATURE, s.** A carving or engraving. L. *Celare, celatum*, to cut, to carve, to grave, to engrave.

**CELEBRATE, v.** To call, to declare, to proclaim, to make known or renowned; to spread the praise, fame, or reputation. Also—  
-BRITY. To treat as worthy of honour,  
-BRIOUS.\* with public ceremony, with solemn rites.—\**Cranmer*. †*K. Hen*.  
-BRABLE.† *VIII.* †*Chaucer*.

Fr. *Célébr-er*; It. *-are*; Sp. *-ar*; L. *Celebrare, celebratum*; Gr. *κλει-ειν*, *dicere, prædicare*. Re-Un.

**CELERITY, s.** App. to the motion of any thing driven on, forced or struck on:—Speed, swiftness, velocity.

Fr. *Célérité*; L. *Celer*, from *κελλ-ειν*, *impellere*, to drive on, urge on, impel.

**CELESTIFY,\* v.** The *ad.* in application, -TIAL, *ad. s.* equivalent to the Eng.—  
-TIOUS.† Heavenly; having the qualities of the heavens; of the inhabitants of heaven.—\**Brown*. †*Boyle*.

Fr. *Célest-e, -tal*; It. & Sp. *-e, -tale*; L. *Cælum*, Gr. *Κοιλον*, i. e. *cavum*, hollow.—*Foss.*

**CELIBATE, s. -ACY.** *Celibate* was app. as *Celibacy* now is, to—

The state of being unmarried; or of—

One who has not—one who is without—the nuptial bed; who is single, solitary, without a wife, unmarried. In English Law, the male is called a bachelor; the female, a spinster.

Fr. *Célib-e, -ale*; It. & Sp. *-e, -alo*; from L. *Cælebs*. A *κειω*, vel *κοιτη*, et *λειπω*, est *κοιτης*;

quia ei *λειπει κοιτη γαμικη*, deest lectus nuptialis, because the nuptial bed is wanting to him.—*Voss.* And to the same purport is Scaliger, (ad Festum.)—See *Martinus*.

**CELL**, *s. v.* A place of concealment, of  
-AR, *s.* secrecy, of retirement, of se-  
-ARAGE, *s.* clusion, of store; a secret or  
-ARER, *s.* retired apartment, or habita-  
-ULAR, *ad.* tion or dwelling: a depository;  
a retreat.

Fr. *Cellule*; Sp. *Celula*; It. & L. *Cella*, a celendo. Festus,—*Cella*, quod ea *celentur*, quæ velimus esse occulta; because in it those things may be concealed, which we wish to be hidden; to be out of sight.

**CELSITUDE**,\* *s.* Fr. *Celsitude*, high-  
ness, excellency, (terms conferred on  
princes.)—*Cot.* \**Chaucer*, &c.  
L. *Celsus*, high, lofty.

**CEMENT**, *v. s.* An adhesive, sticking,  
fastening, binding compost, of sand, lime,  
or other materials.

Fr. *Cément* or *Ciment*, *cimentier*; It. *Cemento*; L. *Cementum*, so called because *cæsum*, i. e. cut, sc. from larger stones; and app. (see *Voss.*) to those small stones or pieces or fragments of stones, which were used for filling up, stowing, cramming, together with other materials.

**CEMETERY**, *s.* -ITERIAL. The place of  
burial.

Fr. *Cimetière*; It. -ero; Sp. *Cementario*; L. *Cementarium*. Κοιμητήριον, qd. dormitorium, a place to sleep in, (from κοιμαν, to sleep.) App. by Christians, to whom death is but a sleep, dormitio, (*Voss.*)—as above.

**CENATION**, *s.* -TORY, *ad.* "Cenatory  
convention,"—a meeting for supping or  
taking supper together, or in common.

L. *Cæna*, a supper; perhaps from Gr. Κοινη, common,—a common meal.

**CENO-BY**, *s.* A common life, or mode of  
-BITES. life; a life under common rules  
-BIT-IC. and rites.

-ICAL. Gr. Κοινοβιον, from Κοινος, common, and βιος, life.

**CENO-TAPH**, *s.* An empty tomb;—  
erected in honour of one to whom the rites  
of burial had been performed elsewhere; or  
of one, to whom no rites of burial had been  
performed at all.

Fr. *Cénotaphe*; Gr. Κενотаφιον, from κενος, empty, and ταφος, a tomb.

**CENSE**, *s.* Any thing *burned*; any per-  
-ER. fumed, aromatic, odoriferous thing,  
-ING. *burned*, sc. in divine honour.

Fr. *En-cens*, -censer; It. *Incenso*; Sp. *Encenso*. Jun. says, that *Thus* was, by the writers of the middle age, called *Incensum*; Sk. adds, quia (sc.) *incenditur*, hoc est, *adoletur*; because it was *burnt*. En- In- Re-

**CENSE**, *s.* *Cense* is used as equivalent  
-ION. to—  
-UAL, *ad.* Rate, tax, assessment.

From the L. *Censere*, of unknown etymology. (A. S. *Cennan*!) Festus; *censere* nunc significat putare, nunc suadere, nunc decernere. And then, *censio*, estimatio. And Var.; *ensor* ad cuius *censionem*, id est, arbitrium, *censetur* populus, i. e. a *ensor*; one at whose arbitrement, or adjudication, the people were rated, taxed, or assessed. See **CENSOR**.

**CENSOR**, *s.* The popular usage (of *cen-  
sorious*) is deduced from *that*  
part of the *ensor's* office, by  
which he "had authority to  
degrade any senator, who did  
not worthily behave him-  
self."—*North*. See **CENSE**.

**CENSURE**, *s. v.* A *censorious* man is one dis-  
posed to detect, and expose  
faults; to pass severe judg-  
ments; to degrade.

-ABLE. *Censure*,—*ensoris* officium,  
vel etiam opus; i. e. animadversio, repre-  
hensio.—*Gessner*. In our old writers, to  
*censure* is merely—

To think, to form an opinion, to judge,  
to adjudge; and the *s.*—An opinion, a  
judgment. Now, the *v.* is,—

To judge unfavourably, to condemn, to  
reprehend, to blame.

Fr. *Cens-ur*; It. -ore; Sp. -or. Re- Un-

**CENTAUR**, *s.* -Y. The *Centaur*, says  
*Voss.* were certain inhabitants of Thessaly,  
the first people who were carried by bulls;  
and because they were accustomed to *goad*  
the bulls, (κεντεν ταυρους,) they had their  
name thence. *Palæphatus* says that these  
Thessalians pursued on horseback certain  
wild bulls, and threw their spears or javelins  
at them; which gives the same etymology,  
though a different reason for it.

The herb is said to be so called, because  
*Chiron*, the *Centaur*, cured a wound in his  
foot with it.

**CENTENARY**, *s.* A hundred; a hun-  
-ENNIAL. dredth. See **CENTURION**.

-ILOQUY. Fr. *Centén-aire*; It. -ario; Sp. -or;  
L. *Centenarius*, from *Centum*, a hundred; Gr.  
ἑκατον, from ἑκας, *proci*; qd. *remotissimum*  
calculum in numerando, (the farthest or last stone  
in calculating,) et inde eximie *centum*—*Lessop*.  
*Centiloquy*, from *Centum*, and *loqui*, to speak, to  
discourse.

**CENTINEL**, *v. s.* -TRY. More properly  
written *Sentinel*, (qv.)

**CENTO**, *s.* Gr. Κεντρον, orig. a needle,  
and in a secondary sense, a garment of  
patchwork, (sewed together by *needles*;) hence  
the word is met. app. to a poem  
comp. of verses or parts of verses taken and  
put together from other authors.

**CENTRE**, *v. s.* That point from which

-AL. the circumference is everywhere  
-ALLY. equidistant.

-ALITY. *Centri-fugal*,—flying from the  
-ATION. centre.

-IC. *Centri-petal*,—seeking or tending  
-EITY.\* towards the centre.—*H. More*.

-IFUGAL. Fr. *Cent-re*; It. & Sp. -tro; Gr. Κεν-  
-IPETAL.τρον, a point, sc. in the middle of a  
sphere, globe, or circle. Con- Mis-

**CENTUPLE**, *v. ad.* -ICATE, *v.* To fold  
a hundred times; to repeat a hundred  
times.

L. *Centu-plex*, -plicatus, from *Centum*, (see  
**CENTENARY**.) a hundred, and *plicare*, to fold.

**CENTURION**, *s.* -URY. So called from the number of soldiers, (*centum*, a hundred,) over which he was appointed. North uses *Centener*, from the Fr.

A *century*, is a hundred—of years, of men, of any thing. See CENTENARY.

*Centuriator* and *centurist* were names given to historians, who arranged their narratives into periods of *centuries*, or a hundred years.

Fr. *Cent-ier*, -urie; It. -urione, -uria; Sp. -urios, -uria; L. *Centurio*.

**CEPHALIC**, *ad.* Fr. *Céphalique*, "good for the head; curing a diseased head; of or belonging to the head."—Cot.

From Gr. *Κεφαλή*, the head. A-

**CERE**, *s.* To *cere*, is to wax, to smear or -ATE cover with wax; to close or fasten -EONS up, as with wax.

-CLOTH. L. *Cera*, wax; Gr. *Κηρός*, of uncertain -MENT. etymology. See SINCERE.

*Cere-cloth*, also written *Sear-cloth*. In A. S. *Sear-cloth*, is "a sore cloth, a cloth to wind or bind up a sore," and *Ser-cloth*, is, "*Ceratum*, a *Sear-cloth*."—Som. Lye thinks the former is the original word. Sk. gives both, without deciding in favour of either. The D. call a *Sear-cloth*,—*Een wasche kleed*, a wax cloth. Jun. calls it *medicamentum*, consisting of oils, gums, and liquid mixed with wax. The Fr. *Cerot*, (Gr. *Κηρότερον*; L. *Ceratum*;) Cot. calls, "a *Sear-cloth* or plaister made of wax, gum, or other cleaving simples." By *cerements*, Heath understands—the waxed winding-sheet, in which the corpse was inclosed, and sewed up in order to preserve it.

**CEREALIOUS**, *ad.* Of or pertaining to corn.

L. *Cerealis*, from *Ceres*; which Voss. thinks is from the ancient *Cereus*, quod *creo* significabat: quasi frugum *creatrix*, the *creatress* of the fruits of the earth. Var. and others think—à *gerendo*; (*g* changed into *c*.)

**CEREBEL**, *s.* The hinder part of the head: of the brain.

L. *Cerebellum*, from the Gr. *Κεφα*, *caput*, the head; Fr. *Cérébelle*.

**CEREMONY**, *s.* Ceremony is now app. -IAL, *ad.* *s.* to—

-IAL-LY. A regular, orderly, fixed or settled form or manner of doing -NESS any thing—in religious and -IOUS any thing—in religious and -IOUSLY. sacred rites or observances; in social or civil intercourse. Also—to the religious, sacred, rite or observance itself.

"I never stood on *ceremonies*," in Shak.'s Julius Cæsar, is explained by Mr. Steevens—"I never paid a *ceremonious* or superstitious regard to prodigies or omens." "Decked with *ceremonies*,"—i. e. *ceremoniously*, (*sc.*) with Cæsar's trophies.

Fr. *Cérémonie*; It. & Sp. -ia; L. *Cerimonia*, ritus sanctus. Of the various etymologies, which Voss. repeats, he thinks that of Scal., though not free from doubt, the most probable. Scal. supposes the word to be so called from the ancient *Cerus*, that is, *sanctus*; unde in Saliari carmine, *cerus manus*, i. e. *sanctus bonusque*. See also in Martinius—*Cerus* and *Ceremonia*. In- Un-

**CERRIAL OAK**, *ad.* The unprofitable wild oak, termed the Holm Oak.—Cot.

L. *Cer-rus*; Fr. -re. Of unknown etymology. Martinius asks,—An à *duritie*, *κερας*, *cornu*?

**CERTAIN**, *ad.* *s.* Fixed firmly, steadily; -AINLY. within clear and precise limits; -AINTY. secure or securely settled or established; *ad.* -ES, *ad.* tablished; sure or assured; de- -ITUDE. terminated or decided; placed beyond all doubt or dispute, all question or denial. See CERTIFY, and CONCERN.

Fr. *Cert-ain*; It. -o; Sp. *Cierto*, from the L. *Cretus*, past p. of *Cernere*; Gr. *Κρίν-ειν*, to separate, to distinguish, to decide. *Certum* propriè idem sit, quod *decretum* ac proinde *firmum*.—Voss. As- In- Un-

**CERTIFY**, *v.* To be or cause to be surely -ICATE, *s.* *v.* or certainly known; to ascer- -ICATION. tain, to assure.

Fr. *Certifier*, formed from the L. *Certum*, (see CERTAIN,) and *fieri*, to cause to be.

**CERULE**, *ad.* Properly that colour of -EAN. which the sky (*cælum*) appears -EONS to be. See BLUE.

-IFIC, *ad.* L. *Ceruleus*, q. *Cæluleus*.—Voss.

**CERUSE**, *s.* -ED. A kind of paint or ointment, which females laid upon their faces to produce fairness. The name seems to denote that it had some similarity to wax.—Voss.

The preparation com. called *white lead*, also bears the name of *ceruse*.

Fr. *Cér-use*, -use; It. -usa; L. *Cerussa*.

**CESS**, *v.* *s.* -OR. See ASSESS.

Jun. thinks is akin to Bar. L. *Saisire*, to seize upon. It is probably no other than *Cess* or *Assess*; from the It. *Assessare*, to impose a tax, (*assesso*;) which never is imposed unless by an *assize* (*nisi ab assessu*) of men appointed for that purpose.

**CESSATION**, -SANT,\* *ad.* A leaving, quitting, or discontinuing; a desisting or forbearing to do, or from doing, any thing.

\*Montagu.

L. *Cess-are*, -atum, to cease, (qv.) In-

**CESSE**, *s.* Out of all *cesse*,—Cot. says, *sans cesse*, ex-cess-ively, immoderate, out of all *cesse* and cry.

**CESSION**, *s.* See CEDE. De- Dis- In-

**CEST**, *s.* A girdle or zone.

L. *Cestus*; Gr. *Κεστός*. *Cingulum acu pictum*, and so called à *κεντείν*, i. e. *pungere*, quia *acis compunctionibus* elaboratum; because worked by the prickings of a needle. L. *Cestus*, is most com. used.

**CETACEOUS**, *ad.* Of the kind or class of whale.

L. *Cete*, (of uncertain origin,) a whale.

**CHAFE**, *v.* *s.* To warm, or cause to be -ER. warm;—Sk. says, by rubbing or -ING. friction; and also, (translato longius sensu,) to *chafe*, is used for—To kindle with anger.—And so it is now used—

To warm, heat, or inflame; to kindle, *sc.* with rubbing, friction, or attrition; (to rub,) and (met.) to warm, to kindle, with vexation, with anger.

*Chaffer* is used by Baker (Chronicle) simply for—A vessel; a dish or bowl.

To *chafe* or warm, so perfumes,—to incense; to perfume.

Fr. *Chaffer*, from *Calfare*, formed by contraction from *Calfacere*.—Men. En- In-

**CHAFF, s.** The husk or cover of corn-  
-LESS. seed.

-Y. Met. *chaff*, or refuse,—that is to say, as things which are purged out and refused, when a thing is tried and made perfect.

A. S. *Ceaf*; D. *Kaf*; Ger. *Kaf*. Sk. and Lye think, from A. S. *Caf*, light, swift; because *chaff*, on account of its lightness, is moved swiftly in the air. Wach. prefers Ger. *Kaw*, hollow, empty, light;—est enim folliculus sine grano.

**CHAFER, v. s.** As now used—Those, -ING. who do not give the price asked, or -Y. who do not take that offered, but make repeated offers or repeated refusals, with a view to greater gains, are said to *chaffer*; so also to *cheapen*.

Lye (in Jun.) has no doubt,—from the Alam. *Chapfen*, emere. In Go. *Kaupon*; A. S. *Ceapan*, *cypan*; Ger. *Kauffen*, to traffic, to cheap, to buy or sell. In Luke xix. 13,—Go. *Kaupoth*; A. S. *Ceapiath*; Wiclif, *Chaffere* ye.

**CHAGRIN, v. s.** Not in our old dictionaries. Cot. explains it,—“To vex, disquiet, grieve, trouble, perplex, fill with care, heaviness, melancholy, anguish.”

Fr. *Chagriner*, the origin of which Men. confesses to be entirely unknown to him; he suggests, however, *Carchinus*, qui signifie un cancer, mauvaise humeur,—a cancer or ill humour.

**CHAIN, v. s. -LESS.\*** A connected series of rings or links. App. met.—To a connexion of ideas or arguments; to any connected succession or series.

To *chain*, is to fasten, bind, or confine with a *chain*; to reduce to the state or condition of those *chained*; and, hence, to enslave, to enthrall.—\*Byron.

*Chain* is written pref. to—*shot*, *pump*, &c.

Fr. *Chain*; Sp. *Cadena*; It. & L. *Catena*; Gr. *Καθημα*, *monile dependens*, from *καθίσταται*, *demittere*, *descendere*. Gesner explains *Catena*,—vinculum ex ferreis annulis, a ligature of iron rings. Martinus,—connexus annulorum, i. e. as above. En- or In- Inter- Un-

**CHAIR, s. v.** A *chair*, Fr. *Chaire*, is a species of seat. It is not a fixed, but a movable seat, *turned* about and returned at pleasure; and from that circumstance it has its denomination. It is a *chaer*-seat.

*Chair* is used in old writers as we now use *car*, or *chariot*, (qqv.)

To *chair*, is a common expression used at elections for members of parliament, when the triumphant candidate is *carried* about in a *chair*.

From A. S. *Cyran*, *acyran*, to turn, to turn about, to turn backwards and forwards. See CHAN.

**CHAISE, s.** App. to—A light carriage drawn by one horse or more.

Fr. *Chaise*, for *Chaire*, says Duchat, by the change of *s* into *r*, common in our language.

**CHALDRON, s.** A large measure, part of coals, containing 2000 pounds. I know not whether from Fr. *Chauderon*, *caldarium*, so many coals as are sufficient for heating (*calfaciendo*) a large cauldron!—Sk.

**CHALICE, s. -ED, ad.** A cup—used in religious rites.

Fr. *Cal-ice*; Sp. *-iz*; L. *Calix*; Gr. *Κυλίκ*, *παρα το κυλίσθαι*, from its roundness.

**CHALK, v. s.** To *chalk*, is to cover, or -Y. spread over with *chalk*; to mark -STONE. out a tract or course, as if with *chalk*.

L. *Calx*, *calcis*, from Gr. *Χαλιξ*, which denotes a stone or the fragments of stone, of which cement or mortar is made. Scheidius observes, that from *Κλαειν*, *frangere*, pr. p. *κεκλαα*, is *κλακος*, which might give the contracted *καλξ*, *καλξ*. See CALCAREOUS.

**CHALLENGE, v. s.** “To claim, *challenge*, demand, make title unto; -ER. also to *challenge*, accuse, appeach, complain, charge with, call in question for an offence, crime, or trespass.”—Cot.

D. *Kalangieren*; Fr. *Chalanger*, *calanger*. *Chalanger* or *Chalenger*, Men. thinks is derived from *Calumniar*, from L. *Calumniari*. Wiclif renders *calumniam* sustineret, he might be *chalengid*;—*calumniatur*, *challenge* falsli;—neque *calumniam* faciatis, nether make ye fals *challenge*. Mis-

**CHALYBEAN, ad.** *Chalybs*, a kind of very hard iron, received its name from the Chalybians, a nation of Pontus or Scythia.—Voss. And see Virg. Geo. i. 58.

Fr. *Chalibe*.

**CHAMBER, v. s.** Any arch, or vault; -ER. any hollow, or cave or cavity: -ING. a protected, or secluded, or -LAIN. retired room or apartment; -LAINSHIP. whether for lodgment or council, private deliberation or converse—as a *bed-chamber*, a *council-chamber*.

To *chamber*, is merely, to enclose, shut up. A *chamberer* is app. by Shak. to those whose pleasures are in *chambers*; who are lascivious, wanton, intriguing. And so also *chambering* in the Bible. *Chamber* is much used pref., as *chamber-maid*. See CHAMFER.

Fr. *Chambre*; It. & Sp. *Camera*; Ger. & D. *Kam-er*; Dan. *-mer*; L. *Camera*; Gr. *Καμαρα*, *fovea*, *tectum arcuatum*, *opus fornicatum*, aut similis structura. An *arched* covering, a *vault*, or similar structure. This, says Wach., is the first signification of the word, which afterwards was app. privately, to all (enclosed) parts or apartments of a house (*cellas*, *coenacula*, *dormitoria*,) and publicly, ad *conclavia rationum*, et *tribunalia principum*.

**CHAME-LEON, s.** Pliny calls it a kind of crocodile. The modern animal is a kind of lizard of a very harmless character.

Gr. *Χαμαιλεων*, from *χαμαι*, *humilis*; and *λεων*, *leo*; *humilis*, sive *pumilus* leo: a low or little lion—creeping on the ground. *Χαμαι*, (Voss. remarks,) in composition, diminishes.

**CHAMFER, v. s.** To form or cut furrows, grooves, channels, wrinkles; to furrow, to groove.

Fr. “*Chanfrain*,—a chanfering, or a channel, furrow, hollow gutter, or streak, in stone-work,” &c.—Cot. From Fr. *Chambré*, *cambré*, *curvatus*, *fornicatus*, *striatus*, *sulcatus*, curved, vaulted, furrowed.—Sk. And thus of the same origin as *chamber*, though so diff. app.

**CHAMLET, s. -ING.** A kind of stuff made of camel's hair; a stuff made to resemble it. *Chamleting*, is app. to the waving pattern or figures upon it. See CAMEL.



**CHAMM**, *s.* -ING.† *Chamm* is merely *champ*.—*T. More.* †*Tyndall.*

**CHAMOIZED**, *ad.* Made of the hair of the *Chamois*. A word coined by Shelton.

**CHAMP**, *s.* -ER. To *champ* seems to be distinguished from to *chaw*; the latter being app. to the grinding action of the *chaws* or jaws; the former to the compression of the teeth, unaccompanied by the grinding motion of the jaw.

I know not, says *Sk.* whether from the *Fr. Champagner*, *depassere*, vel *depassi*, (as *Cot.* explains it, to run, feed, graze or pasture in fields,) or from the *Gr. Καμπεῖν*, to devour greedily. *Λ*

**CHAMPAIN**, *s.* or **CHAMPAIGN**, *s. ad.* A plain field, large plain, wide and level piece of ground.—*Cot.*

*Champion* ground, says *Sk.* from *Fr. Champagne*; *It. Campagna*, *locus campestris*, seu *aperta planities*; an open plain. From *L. Campus*. See **CAMP**.

**CHAMPERTY**, *s.* -TOR. "*Champarty*, (*campi partitio*), is a bargain with a plaintiff or defendant *campum partire*, to divide the land or other matter sued for between them, if they prevail at law; whereupon the *champerter* is to carry on the party's suit at his own expense."—*Blackstone.*

*Fr. Cham-partier*, to divide a field into even or due parts.—*Cot.*

**CHAMPION**, *v. s.* "One that fights a *-NESS* public combat in his own or another man's quarrel."—*Cot.*

To *champion*, (*Shak.*)—to challenge.

*Fr. Champions*; *It. Campione*.

**CHANCE**, *v. s. ad.* To befall, to happen, *-ABLE* to occur, sc. without design. See *-ARLY*. **ESCHEAT**.

*-FUL*. G. Douglas renders, *Zephyris felicitibus*, "to the *chancy* windes."

*Chance* is used elliptically for *perchance*, or by *chance*.

*Chance*, ("high arbiter," as Milton calls him,) and his twin brother "Accident," are merely the participles of *Echeoir*, *cheoir*, and *cadere*. To say, "It befel me by *chance* or by *accident*," is absurdly saying, "It fell by falling."—See *Tooke*. *Mis-Be-*

**CHANCEL**, *s.* A part of a church, so called, because formerly separated from the rest of the church, (*a cancellis*), by bars or lattice-work.—*Sk.*

From the *Franco-Norm. Chancel*; *L. Cancelli*. See **CANCEL**, and **CHANCELLOR**.

**CHANCELLOR**, *s.* A name app. to *-CELLERY*. various officers, civil and ecclesiastical; e. g. Lord High *-CELLORSHIP*. Chancellor; Chancellor of the Exchequer, of a University, Diocese, &c.

*Sir Edward Coke* says, Our Lord Chancellor has his name from the highest point of his jurisdiction; viz. *a cancellando*; that is, from cancelling the king's letters patent, by drawing strokes through it like a lattice. But it is well known, as *Hobbs* observes, that *Cancellarius* was a great officer under the Roman empire, whereof this island was once a member; and that the office came into this kingdom, either with, or in imitation of, the

Roman government.—*Hobbs's* Dialogue on the Common Law of England. This officer appears at first to have been a mere clerk, appointed to receive petitions addressed to the emperor, and to breviate the matter of them; and because he sat, (for whatever purpose,) within a room partitioned off by certain bars or lattice-work, *cancelli*, he was called *Cancellarius*.—See *Spel.* and *Men.*, *Jun.* and *Sk.* *Chancery* seems to be an abbreviation of *Chancellery*.

**CHANCE-MEDLEY**, properly **CHAUD-MEDLEY**, *s.* *Chance-medley*,—a casual affray. *Chaud-medley*,—an affray in heat of blood or passion.—*Blackstone.*

*Fr. Chaudemelle*, *caude mellee*; *Mid. L. Calida melleia*. (See *Du Cange*.) *Chau* or *Caude*, from *Caldus* or *Calidus*, hot, and *mellee*, a squabble, a conflict, from *meler*, to mix.

**CHANDLER**, *s.* The word is not now *-LY*. limited to a maker and seller of *-Y*. *candles*, but is app. to dealers

**CHANDRY**, *s.* in various articles of household consumption. Also to dealers in corn, as a *corn-chandler*.

*Fr. Chandelier*, qd. *Candelarius*.—*Sk.* "*Chandelier*, a candlestick; also a *chandler*, a candle-maker."—*Cot.* "A *chaundler*,—a candlestick. *Sheffield*."—*Ray*.

**CHANGE**, *v. s.* To move from place to *-ER*. place; to cause to be otherwise *-ABLE*. or different from what it was; *-ABLENESS*. different in place, form, or *-ING*. colour,—in any mode or manner; to alter, to vary; to exchange, or give one thing for *-FUL*. another. *-LESS*. *-LING*.

*Changeling*, *s.* in *Spenser*,—one left in *change* for another. An idiot is also so named.

*Fr. Changer*; *It. Cangiare*; formed, says *Men.*, from *Cambiare*; and *Cambiare* from the *L. Cum-bire*, and this from the *Gr. Καμπτεῖν*, *flexere*, to bend. Counter- Ex- Inter- Over- Un-

**CHANNEL**, *v. s.* To hollow out; to cut out hollow tracts or courses,—in the earth, in rocks, &c. See **CANAL**, and **KENNEL**.

*Fr. & Sp. Can-al*; *It. -ale*; *L. Canalis*.

**CHANT**, *v. s.* *Chantry*,—the place in *-ER*. which they *chant*. In *Chaucer*,—*-ERSHIP*. an endowment for the payment of *-ICLEER*. a priest, to sing mass agreeably *-MENT*. to the appointment of the founder.—*Tyrw.*

*-RESS*. *Chant* is more part. app. to—

**CHANSON**. The musical modulation of voice in the recitation either of prose or verse, used in the cathedral service.

*Chanticleer*,—avis seu gallus clarum canens,—a bird that *chants* clearly.—*Sk.*

*Chauntement*,—as we now use *incantation*.—*R. Gloucester* and *Chaucer*. See **CANT**.

*Chanson*,—a song.

*Fr. Chanter*; *L. Cantare*, to sing. En- or In-

**CHAOS**, *s.* -OTIC. A huge, confused, or disorderly heap; a measureless, shapeless mass.

*Chaos*, properly, is a vast gap, *vastus hiatus*; but afterwards, *rudis indigestaque moles*, from the ancient *Χαεῖν*, to gape, to open.



## CHA

**CHAP, v. s. -LESS.** To *chap* is to open; and is app. part. when the cold breaks the continuity of the skin; causes *gaps*, openings, or separations in it.

*Chap, s.*—App. to those parts of the face, which, by their separation, open (sc.) the mouth. Also the *chops* or *chaps* of a river, of the British Channel, &c. where the mouth or entrance *opens* between the opposite banks or shores into the river or channel.

From A. S. *Yppan*, *ge-yppan*, to open, to *gape*. *Gap* and *chap* vary only by pronouncing *ch* in the one, and *g* in the other. Under-

**CHAPE, s.** Fr. *Chappe*, the *chape*, or -EAU. locket of a scabbard.—*Cot.*

-LESS. Fr. *Chapeau*,—a hat, hood, or bonnet, for the head. See **CAP**.

**CHAPEL, v. s.** A chest, a repository,  
-ELRY. sc. in which the reliques of the  
-LAIN. martyrs were preserved; then  
-LAIN-CY. any building, in which the *capellæ*  
-SHIP. *pellæ* (chests) of reliques were  
-RIES. laid; and again, any sacred place  
-LET, s. or place of prayer.

Those, *Spel.* adds, were first called *Capellani* or *Chaplains*, who had the care of these *capellæ* of reliques; then those, who had the care of the sacred place where these *capellæ* were placed or deposited; and at length, all who ministered in sacred offices; clerici, nempe, et sacerdotes.

Fr. *Chapelle*; It. *Cap-ella*; Sp. -*illa*: D. *Kap-elle*. *Spel.* appears to have traced this word most satisfactorily. He derives it à Ciceroneano *caped*, (see **CAPSULE**.) et Pliniano *capsellâ*; s. eliminato. *Capella*, pro *cistâ*, *scrinio* seu repositoryo.—*Gloss. Archæol.*; and see *Men.* and *De Cange*.

**CHAPLET, s.** A garland or wreath for the head. Fr. *Chaplet*, from L. *Caput*.

**CHAP-MAN, s.** Any one who traffics,  
-WOMAN. bargains, buys, or sells.  
-MAN-HOOD. *Chap* is sometimes in common speech used alone; and is also app. to—One who is peculiar in his dealings, in his conduct.

A. S. *Ceapman*; D. *Koopman*; Ger. *Kaufman*, from A. S. *Cyppan*, (to traffic, bargain, buy, or sell;) and *man*. See **CHEAP**.

**CHAPTER, v. s. -HOUSE.** App. to—The divisions of a book into *heads*, or principal subjects; to an assembly of *heads* or chiefs of the church.

The *v.* is used by Dryden as the Fr. *Chapitrer*, to school, to correct, to reprove; i. e. to act the part, to perform the part or office, of the *heads* or chiefs of the church.

Fr. *Chapitre*; It. *Capitolo*; Low L. *Capitulum*, from *Caput*, the head. See **CAPITULATE**.

**CHAR, ad. -COAL.** *Char-coal* is wood or other substance *turned* coal by fire.

In Chapman's *Odyssey*, b. iii., we find,—“Then Nestor broil'd them on the *cole-urn'd* wood.” See **CAR**, **AJAR**.

From A. S. *Cyran*, *acyran*, to turn, to turn about, turn backwards and forwards.—*Tooke*.

## CHA

**CHARACTER, v. s.** Anciently written  
-ISE, *v.* *Carecter*.

-ISM. “Fr. *Character*, a *character*, letter, figure, or form of writing; also a mark, token, sign, seal, impression, or print in a thing.”—*Cot.*

-IST. To *character* or *characterise*, is,—To engrave or inscribe. And thus—

-IST-IC, *ad. s.* **CHARACTURE,† s.** To engrave, inscribe, or describe, sc. the marks or notes which designate, distinguish, or represent, the qualities, whether good or bad, of any person or thing, whether virtues or vices, merits or demerits, effects or defects.

\* *Hall. Shak.* † *Drummond.*

Fr. *Charactère*; It. *Caratteri*; Sp. *Cha-* or *Ca-* *racter*; Gr. *Χαρακτηρ*, a mark engraved or inscribed; from *χαράσσειν*, to engrave or inscribe.

**CHARE, v. s.** A *char*, when used alone,  
-WOMAN. means some single, separate, act,  
-WORK. such as we likewise call a *turn* or *bout*.

A *char* or *chare-woman* is one who takes her *chare* or *turn* or *bout*, at any work; who goes out for a day's *chare* or *turn* at work; and not, surely, as *Tooke* asserts, so called because she *returns* home to her own place of abode, and *returns* again to her work, when required.

A first-*turn* boy, a second-*turn* boy, &c. is a common name for drivers at inns.

*Chare*, (a narrow lane or alley,—*Brocket*,) is a turning from a principal street.

From the A. S. *Cyran*, *acyran*, *vertere*, *revertere*, to turn, to turn about, to turn backwards and forwards.

**CHARGE, v. s.** To load; to place, put,  
-ABLE. or lay a load, or burthen; to  
-ABLENESS. impose a weight or burthen.  
-FUL. And met.—  
-LESS. To impose a weight or burthen,  
-EOUS. sc. of an accusation or crime, a  
-ER. -ABLY. censure, a debt, or expense, a command or order; an injunction; a commission, trust, or duty; a risk, a task;—to lay on, impose or fix a price; and hence, —to accuse, to censure, to command, to commission, to entrust.

To *charge* the enemy,—is to bear upon them, make an onset or attack upon them, with all *weight*, force, or vigour.

To *charge* the jury,—is to lay before them the whole *weight* of the evidence of the case.

*Charger*, a dish,—ab onere, says *Sk.*; because it can hold heavier or *weightier* loads or quantities. Also, a horse, on which his rider *charges* the enemy.

Fr. *Charger*; It. *Car-icare*; Sp. -*gar*; (*Men. Sk.* and *Jun.* agree,) from the Semi-Bar. L. *Caricare*, (from *Carrus*,) pro onerare, ac proprie *carrum* onerare.—See *Voss. De Vlt. Ser. lib. iv. c. 2.*—Hence also *cargo*, (qv.) Dis- En- or In- Mis- Over- Re- Sur- Un-

**CHARIOT**, *v. s.* -**ER**. A kind of car or carriage turning on wheels, (now used for comfort or pleasure, rather than other purposes.)

To *chariot*, is to carry, or ride in, to drive, a chariot. See **CHAIR**.

Fr. *Char-iot*, -*ette*; It. *Car-retta*; Sp. -*eta*; A. S. *Cyran*. See **CAR**.

**CHARITY**, *s.* *Carus* signifies—Precious, -**ABLE**. valuable, dear; and therefore -**ABLY**. valued, highly prized, much -**ABLENESS**. esteemed, much loved, —be- -**ATIVE**.<sup>1</sup> cause the *dearth*, scarcity, or -**OUS**.<sup>†</sup> want of that, so valued, is hurtful or painful; attended with anxiety or care. And *charity* is app. to—

The feeling caused by the perception of the wants or sufferings of others;—to a desire to relieve them,—to a love for our fellow-creatures, goodwill, benevolence; to acts for their relief, or beneficence.

<sup>1</sup>*Hammond*. <sup>†</sup>*Gower*.

Fr. *Charité*; It. *Cari-tà*; Sp. -*dad*; L. *Caritas*. *Carus*, (says Voss.) properly signifies, precious: and *Carus*, (Perottus,) à *carendo*. When there is a dearth of food—*carere* homines, and then it is said to be *carus*. And Scaliger is to the same effect. Of similar origin and application is the Eng. *Dear*, (qv.) In- Un-

**CHARK**, *v.* To *chark*, (*cyr-ig-an*), is to *char*, (qv.)

**CHARLATAN**, *s.* -**ICAL**. “Fr. *Charlatan*,—a mountebank, a cousening drug-seller, a prattling quacksalver, a tatter, babler, foolish prater, or commender of trifles.”—*Cot.*

Fr. *Charlatan*; It. *Charlatano*, *cerretano*, from *Charlare*, to talk much.—See *Men. Dict. Etymologique*, and *Le Origini della Lingua Italiana*.

**CHARM**, *v. s.* To *charm* is to act upon -**ER**. by *charms* or incantations. -**ERESS**. To delight, to please in a high -**ING**, *ad.* degree; to enchant, to enrapture, -**ISOLY**. to fascinate; to enslave or en- -**FUL**.<sup>1</sup> thrall the affections,—with delight, with any subduing, overpowering influence,—so as to stun or palsy the faculties of the mind, to deprive them of action, of discrimination, or discernment.

<sup>1</sup>*Cowley*.

From Fr. -*G. Charms*; It. *Ciarma*, *carmen*; Fr. -*G. Charmer*; It. *Ciarmare*, incantare; all from L. *Carmen*, i. e. *carmen magicum*.—*Sk.* Of L. *Carmen* the etymology is unknown. Be- Counter- De- Un-

**CHARNEL**, *ad. s.* “Fr. *Charnier*,—a place wherein dead bodies are laid, or their bones kept.”—*Cot.*

From L. *Carnis*, *carnis*, flesh. Un-

**CHART**, *s.* -**ER**, *v. s.* Maps, or geographical delineations or descriptions, are called *charts*. See **CARD** or **CARTS**.

A *charter* is that, on which any thing is written; more especially, by which any rights or privileges are affirmed or assured; by which any thing is given or granted, covenanted or agreed upon.

Fr. *Chartre*; L. *Charta*; Gr. *Xaptns*, from *xapaσceiv*, *sculptere*, *inscribere*.—*Eustathius* and *Martin*. And *xaptns*, that which is written upon.

**CHARY**, *ad.* Careful, cautious, wary, -**ILY**. circumspect. -**INESS**. From Eng. To *care*, qd. *accuratus*.—*Sk.* Un-

**CHASE**. See **ENCHASE**.

**CHASE**, *v. s.* To pursue, to follow, to -**ABLE**. hunt. *Chase*, the *s.*, is not only -**ER**. app. to—

The pursuit;—but to that which is pursued; and to the place in which it is preserved, and hunted or pursued.

Fr. *Chasser*; It. *Cacciare*; Sp. *Caçar*. Men., from L. *Captare*, to catch at. D. *Kelsen*, *sectari* A. S. *Gylsian*. Re-

**CHASM**, *s.* A gap or opening.

Gr. *Χασμα*, from *χαίν-ειν*, *hiscere*, to gape, to open.

**CHASTE**, *ad.* As now app.—Pure, un- -**LY**. corrupt, uncontaminated; not -**NESS**. spotted, blemished, tarnished, or -**EN**, *v.* stained,—by any action, passion, -**ENER**. or affection, that can pollute -**ENING**. either mind or body. App. to -**ITY**. style in composition— -**ISE**, *v.* Pure, free from false ornament, -**ISEMENT**. from bad taste, from licentious- -**ISER**. ness. -**ISING**. To *chasten*,—to purify, to free from impurity, to free from spot or blemish, to remove a fault, to correct.

To *chastise*,—to chasten, to purify, to amend, to correct, to castigate, sc. by punishment, and thus—to punish.

Fr. *Chaste*; It. & Sp. *Casto*; L. *Castus*. Voss., from *Καζεiv*, which signifies *κοσμεειν*, *ornare*, *decorare*; and thus, *castus* will be quasi *καστος*, i. e. *ornatus*, *decorus*, adorned, decorated. In- Un-

**CHAT**, *v. s.* *Chat*, is small talk, easy, -**TY**. -**TING**. careless prattle. -**TER**, *v. s.* *Chatty*, is too familiar to be -**TER-ER**. common in writing. -**ING**. *Chat*,—small potatoes are so named:—perhaps *chits*.

Fr. *Caqueter*, to tattle, babble, prattle, prate, use many words.—*Cot.* D. *Kouten*, *fabulari*, *nugari*, *sermocinari*, *serere sermones*, *miscere verba*. The D. *Cilleren*, *tremere*, Eng. *Chytter*, and Ger. *Zittern*, to *chatter*, are all, (*Sk.*) formed from the sound, which those who shiver make with their teeth. To *chatter*, as birds do, he considers also from the sound; probably from the resemblance of their noise to that made by the teeth. *Chat*, however, seems formed from the past p. *Chawed*, *chaw'd*, *chaut*, *chat*: we still use *jaw*, i. e. *chaw*, for *talk*, in vulgar language: Hold your *jaw*. *Chatter* is the dim. of *Chat*.

**CHATELAINE**, *s.* **CHATELET**, *s.* Fr. *Chastellanie*,—the tenure or honour of a castle. Fr. *Chastelet*, a little *castle*, fort, or hold.

**CHATELS**, *s.* All goods movable or immovable.—*Spel.*

Fr. *Cateld*; D. *Chattle*, *bona mobilia*, and *Cattle*, *pecus*, are called by the same name, *Katelen*, *kateulen*. See **CATTLE**.

*Chatty* - see *Keith*

**CHAW**, or **CHEW**, *v. s.* -ING. *Chaw*, the *s.* is now written *jaw*.

To *chaw*, or *chew*, is to compress, to crush, to grind with the *jaws*.

A. S. *Ceowan*, *ceowian*, mandere, mandicare; D. & Ger. *Kawwen*; Ke-*ew*, *scindere*.—Wack. (*Ce-hew-an*, to *hew*, *qv.*) Un-

**CHAWCERS**, *s.* In MS. version, preserved in the library of Bennet College, *calceamentorum*, (Mark i. 7,) is rendered—of his *chawcers*.

**CHAWME**, *s.* *Chawmes* appears to be merely *chasms*. (See CHASM.) "*Chawmes* and gaping gulfs."—Holland.

Sherwood gives *Chawne* the *v.* and *s.*, and *Chawned* the *v.* adjectived. Cot., in *v. Fender*, has "*full of choanes*." *Chawn* is perhaps from A. S. *Geonan*, *hiare*, *oscitare*, to *yawn*, to *gape*.

**CHEAP**, *v. s. ad.* To *cheap*, or *cheapen*, -EN, *v.* is—to buy or bargain (subaud. -ENER. well); to buy at a low price; at a -LY. lower price than first asked; to -NESS. lower the price or value, to bid or offer a lower price than asked, (to *chaffer*.)

*Cheaping*,—the place for buying and selling: the market or market place. "*Thei camen to the cheping of Appius*."—Wiclif.

"*Good-cheap* or *bad-cheap*,—i. e. well or ill-bargained, bought or sold; such were formerly the modes of expression. The modern fashion uses the word only for *good-cheap*; and therefore omits the epithet *good* as unnecessary."—Tooke.

A. S. *Cyppan*, to traffic, bargain, buy, or sell; D. *Koopen*; Ger. *Kaufen*. See CHAPMAN.

**CHEAT**, *v. s.* To *cheat* is to defraud; to -ER. effect or obtain by outwitting, -ABLENESS.\* deceiving, deluding, or imposing upon.—\*Hammond.

*Escheats* (*qv.*) were a great source of power and revenue to our early kings; and *escheatours*, from the nature of their office, were exposed to many strong temptations: various acts of Parliament were passed to protect the people from their frauds and extortions; grievous complaints, it appears, having been made to the king of them and "their evill behaviour;"—many of them were said to "be insufficient and of light conscience, and to set their office to farm unto oppressors of the people."—See *Rastall*, Collection of Statutes, (*Escheators*.) Mr. Steevens, in a note upon Hen. IV. (after quoting from *Mihil Mumchance*, and from Lord Coke's Charge at Norwich, 1607, certain passages to the purpose) observes, "Hence perhaps the derivation of the *v.* To *cheat*, which I do not recollect to have met with amongst our most ancient writers."—See note 4, on 2 Pt. Hen. IV. Act ii. sc. 4. (a tame *cheater*.)

**CHECK**, *v. s.* To *check* or *chequer* is,—

**CHEQUER**, *v. s.* To form into parts or divisions of different colours, -CHAMBER. like those of a *chess* board; -MEN. and thus lit. and met.—

To variegate, to diversify, to intermix.

The court of *Chequer*, or *Exchequer*, (*shaccharium*) is so called,—"from the *chequed* cloth resembling a *chess* board, which covers the table there; and on which, when certain of the king's accounts are

made up, the sums are marked and scored with counters."—*Blackstone*, b. iii. c. 4.

To *check* an account, may be deduced immediately from the King's Court of *Chequer* or *Exchequer*, "the primary and original business of which is to *call* the king's debtors to account." And thus—

To *check* an account, is to examine it, to compare it with vouchers or documents.

*Chess* seems to have been immemorially known in Hindústan by the name of *Chatur-anga*, that is, the four *angas* or members of an army, (sc. elephants, horses, chariots, and foot soldiers) *Chaturanga* was corrupted by the old Persians into *Chalrang*: the Arabs, who had neither the initial nor the final letter of that word, further altered it into *Shatranj*, which was adopted into the Mod. Pers., and at length into the dialects of India, and, by successive changes, has been transformed into *exedrez*, *shacchi*, *echecs*, *chess*, and, by a whimsical concurrence of circumstances, has given birth to the Eng. word *Check*, and even a name to the *Exchequer* of Great Britain. See Sir William Jones, on the Indian Game of Chess. Counter-

**CHECK**, *v. s.* To *check* the course, career, -FUL. or progress of any thing, is, -LESS. to stop, repress, moderate, re-MATE, *v. s.* strain it; as of a horse—by the bit; of our own passions—by self-command, self-government; of the passions of others—by reproof, by rebuke. And hence—To repress, to rebuke.

This application seems derived from that move at the game of *chess*, by which the King is put in *check*.

In Falconry, when the hawk *stops* his flight in pursuit of game to follow other prey, he is said to *check*. See To CHECK, *ante*. Un-

**CHEEK**, *s.* -ED. Is app. to the opposite sides of a cavity or aperture, as the *cheeks* are of the mouth. Thus a door-*cheek*; the *cheeks* of a grate or stove.

A. S. *Ceac*; D. *Kaelcke*; A. S. *Cosc-ban*, cheek-bone. Jun. suggests, from the Gr. *Kea $\zeta$ ew*, *findere*, *conterere*, *comminvere*; since we crush and tear to pieces our food with our *cheeks*. It is perhaps formed of *Chaw* or *chew*, and *ic*, (i. e. *cke*,) thus—*Chewic*, *chewke*, *cheek*.

**CHEER**, *s. v.* Sometimes *Chear*. The

-ER. Fr. *Chère*, Cot. explains,—"*the face, visage, countenance, favour, look, aspect*." *Cheer* is -FULLY. now app. to— -FULNESS. That which acts, has an effect -ILY. upon the face, the countenance; -ISHNESS. —which enlivens, gladdens, ex- -LESS. -LY, *ad. av.* bilarates, heartens;—which in- -LINESS. spires with mirth or gaiety, -Y, *ad.* with life, spirit, vivacity;—with courage, with fortitude: to—vivacity, gladness, mirth, spirit, courage; to the countenance which manifests the inward feelings; to the food, or entertainment which causes them. See CHERISH.

Fr. *Chère*; It. *Cera*; Sp. *Xera*. Sk. and Jun. think, from the Gr. *Xa $\rho$ ew*, *gaudere*. Men. and Du Cange say, from *Cara*, the visage, which they suppose to be derived from the Gr. *Kapa*, *caput*. Hispani et provinciales nostri, (observes the latter,) even now use *Caru*, pro vultu et facie. Dante,—

**Cere.** Is ancient Flemish also *Cærræ*, vultus; to which the Old Eng. *Cæere* seems perfectly similar.  
En- Un- Up-

**CHEESE, s.** "Cheese made of cow's milk, and the same pressed with the hand."—*Holland. Suetonius.* Also of the milk of other animals.

**Cheese-cake**,—a cake made of curds (as cheese is) and other ingredients.

A. S. *Cyos*; It. *Cascio*; Sp. *Queso*; L. *Caseus*. Of the L. *Caseus*, various etymologies have been proposed. Var.—*Caseus*, à *coacto lacte*, ut *coactus dictus*, (lib. iv.) And—*sic e lacte coacto, caseus nominatus*, (lib. v.) Jul. Scal.—à *case*, (De Caus. lib. i. c. 34.) The language of Columella, (manu pressus,) and Suetonius, and also of Virgil, (*pressi copia lactis*,) cited by Voss. confirm the etymology of Var.

**CHELE, s.** A. S. *Celan*, to keel or cool; to chill.

**CHERISH, v.** From *Cheer*, (qv.) in its consequential usage, — To hearten, to encourage, to foster, to nourish, to protect.  
-IBANCE,† Spenser writes *Cherry*.  
\*Spenser. †Chaucer.

**CHERRY, s. ad.** *Cherry*—the name of a fruit—is used pref. to denote the delicate rosiness of the fruit; as *cherry-lip*, *cherry-check*, &c.

Fr. *Céri-se*, the fruit; -*ier*, the tree. It. *Cirigia* and -*gio*; L. *Cera-sus*, -*sus*; Gr. *Κεραρος*. Of uncertain origin. Lennep says, Nescio an à *Κεραρυ*, *carpere*, to pluck.

**CHERSONESE, s.** Insular land; or land in form or state of an island; but united by a narrow neck to the main land. A peninsula.

Gr. *Χερσονήσος*, *χερσονήσος*, from *χερρος* or *χερρος*, land, and *νήσος*, an island.

**CHERUB, s.** A celestial spirit, which, in the Hierarchy, is the first after the Seraphims.—*Men.* App.  
-ICAL, ad. s. (hyperb.) to—An infant of exquisite beauty and innocence.

Fr. *Chérub-in*; It. -*ino*; Sp. -*in*, from the Heb.

**CHERUP, v. s. -ING.** A word formed from the sound.—*Jun. & Sk.* See **CHIRP**.

**CHESS, s.** See **CHECK**. In some of our old authors written *Cheste*.

**CHEST,\* s.** Mischief.—\*Chaucer. Gower.

Mr. Tyrw. interprets, *Debate*. In Cot. *Chestivité*, curstness, knavery, shrewdness, is from *Chestif*, or *Chéif*. I. e. *Caistif*, (qv.) and *chest* may have been adopted from *Chestif*. The editor of P. Plouhman renders *Cheste*, *chastening*: it is more probably this word, denoting gen.—as above.

**CHEST, s. v. -ING.** A coffin was so called: now usually app. to—

A larger bin or box; a collection of boxes (sc. drawers); that part of the body that incases or incloses the lungs, the heart, &c.

L. *Cista*; Gr. *Κίστη*, so called, says Lennep, à *κίστα*, from *κίειν*, *movere in ambitu*. Martin. thinks, *επα το κείσθαι*, because any thing may be laid in it. But it is also found in the A. S. *Cyst*; in Sw. *Kista*; Ger. *Kiste*; Dan. *Kiste*, of which the northern etymologists give no satisfactory account. Perhaps *Cis-an*, to cheese, to take; and cons. to hold or contain; *Cis-* or *cys-an*, *cys-ed*, *cysel*.

**CHEST-NUT, s. ad.** The fruit of the tree, formerly called *Chessen* (Cot.) or *Chestain*, (Berners.) Both fruit and tree are now written *Chest-nut*.

Fr. *Chastaigne*; It. *Cast-agna*; Sp. -*ana*; L. *Castanea*. It is, says Voss. from *Castana*, or *Castanea*, a city of Thessaly, where there is great abundance of them; but Pliny says, "the first chestnuts were knowne to grow about Sardis, and from thence were brought, and therefore the Greekes call them Sardinian nuts," (l. xv. c. 23.)

**CHEVALIER, s. -ROUS.** "Fr. *Chévalier*, signifies properly a horseman; one that rides, or is on horseback; but part. and most com. a knight or *cavalier*."—Cot. See **CAVALIER** and **CHIVALRY**.

**CHEVE, or CHIEVE, v.** To bring to an end, to accomplish, to finish; **CHEVIVANCE.** and cons. to acquire, to obtain; to procure, to gain. "Ill mote he *cheve*."—Chaucer.

To bring to an end or close; to finish, to end, to conclude—sc. an agreement, a bargain; to agree together, to combine, to accord.

*Chevisaunce* is used as equivalent to *achievement*; also to an agreement, a bargain, a purchase, a gain.

These words are common in our old writers, from Chaucer to Spenser.

Fr. *Chever*, *achever*, to bring to a head, or an end. See **CHIEF**. A-

**CHEVEREL, ad. s.** "Thy *chevrill* conscience," (Shak.)—i. e. stretching, pliant, like kid-leather.

Fr. *Chèvre*, capra; Fr. *Chevereux*; It. *Ciaverello*; L. *Capreolus*.

**CHEVRON, s. -ED, ad.** A transverse beam or rafter of a house is so called from some likeness to a kid or goat; which I (says Sk.) am stupid enough not to understand.

*Chevroned*,—transversed like beams or rafters.

Fr. *Chevron*, a kid, from *Chèvre*, capra.

**CHEW, v.** See **CHAW**.

**CHICANE, v. s.** To invent subterfuges, -ER. artful pretexts; to wrangle, or dispute sophistically, litigiously, with -ING. intent to evade or postpone a judgment or decision.

Fr. *Chicaner*. Men. without deciding, produces the Gr. *Σικανος*, a Sicilian, and *Δικανικος*, *litium sectator*, a contriver of litigation. The former, because the Sicilians were notorious for their treachery, and skill in deception. Wach. gives the same origin (sc. *Σικανος*) to the Fr. *Sicaneur*, or, as they now write it, *Chicaneur*; and to the Ger. *Schwicken*, *decipere*, *deducere*, *depravare*; A. S. *Swican*, to betray, to deceive, to seduce. The editor of Men. is inclined to consider the A. S. *Swican* as the true etymology. See **BZ-SWIK**.

**CHICHE, s.** App. to—Gaping greediness, **CHINCHE.** or covetousness, hungriness, voracity; and hence to—  
-ERY. Niggardliness, pinching sparingness, or parsimony.

A *chichiface*, — (Fr. *Chiche-face*,) now written and pronounced *chitty-face*, is—A

niggard, one having a niggardly, pinched, starved face; a pined, puny face.

Fr. *Chiche*, *chicherie*; which Duchat concludes to be from the L. *Siccus*, dry. It (*Chinche*, *chiche*) seems to be formed from the A. S. *Cinan*, to *chine* or *chink*, to open, to gape. See CHINK.

**CHICK**, *v. s.* -EN. App. to—The young of various birds, met. to a young person.

*Chuc*, says Jun. is the call of the cock to the hens, when he has found a grain of corn. Wach. also thinks the A. S. *Cicen*; D. *Kicken*; Ger. *Kucklein*; and Eng. *Chicken*, are from the same source, viz. the call of the cock. The interchange of *c* or *k* and *ch*, is continual in our old language.

**CHIDE**, *v. s.* To censure harshly, to re-  
-ER. buke, to reprove, to blame, to  
-ING. quarrel with, to rail, to brawl.  
-INGLY. \*Chaucer.  
-STER.\* A. S. *Cidan*, contendere, rixari, objur-  
-ERESS.\* gare, increpare, to contend, to strive,  
to chide, to brawle.—Som.

**CHIEF**, *ad. s. av.* Capital, principal :  
-DOM. having the upper part, the emi-  
-LESS. nent or conspicuous station, the  
-LY. overlooking, management, gui-  
-SHIP. dance, or conduct.  
-TAIN. Chief is still used in composi-  
-TAIN-RY. tion, in *Mischief*, and formerly  
-SHIP. in *Bonchief*, (qv.)  
-TY.\* \*Whitgift. †Hollinshed.  
-FERY.† Fr. *Chef*; It. *Capo*; L. *Caput*, the  
head. See CHEVE, and ACHIEVE.

**CHIERTEE**,\* *s.* Charity, love.  
\*Chaucer.

**CHIL-BLAIN**, *v. s.* *Blains*, (qv.) sup-  
posed to arise from *chill* or cold.

**CHILD**, *v. s.* *Child*,—any thing begotten,  
-AGE. born, or brought forth—esp. of  
-ING. woman born; any one having  
-HOOD. the qualities of a *child*, (e. g.)  
-ISH. its weakness, ignorance, inno-  
-ISH-LY. cence, docility;—offspring; de-  
-NESS. scendants gen. in near or remote  
-LESS. succession; (met.) offspring,  
-LY. produce.  
-NESS. *Childer-mass*,—in commemora-  
-ER-MASS. tion of the murder of the *chil-*  
-RENLESS.\* *dren*, (the Innocents.)

Mr. Steevens, in his note on the Shepherd's exclamation in *Winter's Tale*, "A boy, or *child*, I wonder,"—observes, that "in some of our inland counties, a *female infant*, in contradistinction to a *male* one, is still termed among the peasantry, a *child*." On the other hand, G. Douglas renders *Puer Ascanius*, "*Ascanus the chylde*:" Surrey,—"*the childe Iulus*." And the word is app. in our old writers of ballads or romances, to—any *youth*, or *boy*, whether knight or squire, or page. In R. Gloucester, Loty's son is called "*Child Waweyn*," who is made *knyght*. In Chaucer, (Flower and Leaf,) the attendants upon the knights, "with crownes of laurer grene," are distinguished by the name of *childe*: "And every *childe* ware of leaves grene, a fresh chapelet upon his haire bright." In Spen-

ser, Prince Arthur, a knight complete, is called "*the noble childe*," (*Faerie Queene*, b. vi. c. 8. § 15.)

Jun. remarks, that the *v.* To *child*, occurs *passim* in Wiclif's Eng. Ver. of the Bible, (i. e. O. T.) "*And Eve childed*," &c. It is used by Chaucer, Gower, Latimer, and Spenser.

*Child* is much used pref.—as *child-birth*, *child-bed*, &c.—\*Drant.

A. S. *Cild*; D. & Ger. *Kind*; from *past p.* *Cen-  
ned*, (natus, genitus, born, begotten,) of the A. S. *Cennan*; Ger. *Kennen*, parere, gignere, to bear, bring forth, to beget; Wach. observes, that *n*, in ore Saxonic, is easily changed into *i*; and concludes, that *child*, (*ch* for *k*), and *kind* have the same origin. Un-

**CHILIAD**, *s.* -IAST. The Millenarians were called *Chiliasts*.

Gr. *Χίλιας*, one thousand.

**CHILI-FICATION**.\* See CHYLE.  
\*Brown.

**CHILL**, *v. s. ad.* Met. it is—To dispirit,  
-NESS. to discourage, to dishearten; to  
-LY, *ad. av.* deject, to depress, to damp.  
-LINESS. A. S. *Celan*, algere, refrigerare, to cool, or cause to be cold. See COOL. Un-

**CHIMÆRA**, *s.* -ERICAL, *ad.* App. to—Any capricious fancy, any wild imagination.  
L. *Chimæra*; Gr. *Χίμαιρα*, from *χίμαρος*, a goat.

**CHIME**, *v. s.* -ING. App. gen.—To be, or cause to be, in the same tone or tune; in unison, in consonance; to attune, to harmonize, to correspond or agree, or coincide with.

T. H. happily and ingeniously, (ut solet, says Sk.) derives from the It. *Chiamare*; (L. *Clamare*, to call,) because that sound (sc. the *chime* of bells) calls or summons to church. Jun. suspects that the expression formerly was a *cimbal* or *cimble* of bells, (see CYMBAL,) whence *cime* or *chime* was formed.

**CHIMERE**, *s.* The Fr. *Chamarre* is said by Cot. to be "A loose and light gown (and less properly a cloak) that may be worn scarf-wise."

Fr. *Chamarre*, *cimarre*; It. *Zimarra*; Sp. *Chamar-ra*, or *-ro*; D. *Sam-are*; Sw. *-aria*. Dr. Jamieson suggests that this term had its origin from a superior kind of cloth, made of fine goat's wool, and called by the Latins, *Cymatilis*, from Gr. *Κύμα*, a wave, because it was waved. See CYMAR.

**CHIMNEY**, *s.* -LESS. The gullet, which discharges the smoke above the roof: a pipe, or conduit.

Fr. *Cheminée*; Sp. *-enea*; It. *Cammino*; L. *Caminus*; Gr. *Καμινος*, *απο του καειν*, to burn, or *απο του καυματος*, burning heat. *Caminus* anciently denoted a furnace, but is now used pro *gula*, quæ fumum extra tectum emittit:—as above.—Foss.

**CHIN**, *s.* -NED. App. to—The central part, or part below the mouth of the opening jaw, or jaw that descends to effect an opening or yawning of the mouth.

Go. *Kinnus*; A. S. *Cinne*; D. *Kinne*; Ger. *Kinn*, from the A. S. *Cinan*, (Ger. *Gienan*), hiare, dehiscere, to gape, to chine, *chink*, or rive.—Som. So



called, (Sk.) because when the *chia* is drawn down, the mouth is opened.

**CHINCHE**. See **CHICHE**.

**CHINE**, *s. s.* -BONE. The back-bone, ridge of the back.

Fr. *Echine*; It. *Schiena*; the *chine*. *Echiner*.—to chine, divide, or break the back of, (Cot.) probably from the A. S. *Ciman*, to chine, chink or rive. Spenser has the expression, "It *chyn'd* his back."

**CHINK**, *v. a.* -Y. To gape or chap, as the earth doth in dry weather; to chine, *chink*, or rive.—Som.

The *v.* is not of common occurrence.

A. S. *Clana*. See **CHINE**.

**CHINK**, *v. a.* App. to—That which the greedy or covetous are eager to get, and the niggardly to keep: to—coin, or money: and thence to—the sound of it in the bag, or when told: and further, to—any sound similar to that of metallic pieces in collision.

*Fianire*, vox à sono ficta.—Sk. It seems to be formed from *Chinck*, greediness, niggardliness, (see **CHICKE**.) and to be app. as above explained.

**CHINTZ**, *s.* A word of modern introduction into the Eng. language from the Hindostanee.

**CHIOPPINE**, *s.* Steevens calls it—A high shoe, or rather a clog, worn by the Italians. *Mina*.—A high cork shooe.

Sp. *Chopín*, which Delpino says is Ar.

**CHIP**, *v. a.* To cut or hew into small -PIED pieces.

-PY. D. & Ger. *Kappen*, *cādere*, *secare*, to chip or chop. See **TO CHOP**.

**CHIRK**, *v. a.* -ING. D. *Circken*, to chirp: "A. S. *Cearcian*, *crepitare*, *garrere*, to chatter; also, *stridere*, to crash, to gnash, to creak, to make a noise, to *charke*, or, (as in Chaucer's language,) to *chirke*."—Som.

\*Chaucer.

**CHIRM**, *s. s.*† *Chirk*, *chirm*, *chirp*, must have the same origin, and differ little in their application. Bp. Hall writes *Chire*.

\*Phar. †Bacon.

Jan. has *Chirre*, *gemere* instar turturum; and in the D. *Kerien*, *kerien*, *koerien*, *in*, *gemere* instar turturis sive columbar, to murmur like a dove. A. S. *Cearian*, *ceorien*, *queri*, to complain. Dr. Jamieson refers to D. *Kermen*, *lamentari*; and observes, that app. to birds, it denotes the mournful sound emitted by them, esp. when collected together before a storm: and also their *chirping*. In Hall, it seems to be app. to the low note of chewing with sensual gratification. In Bacon's Hen VII., "With the *churme*," is in the L. Ver. *can chere*.

**CHIRO-GRAPH**, *s.* -ER. A writing or graving with the hand. The words are confined almost entirely to legal usage.

From the Gr. *Χειρ*, the hand, and *γραφειν*, to write.

**CHIRO-LOGY**, *s.* Conversation by—di-MANCY. vination from inspection of—MAN-CER. the hands.

-TICAL. From the Gr. *Χειρ*, the hand; *λεγειν*, *legere*, to tell, to talk; and *μαντευσθαι*, to consult.

**CHIRO-NOMY**, *s.* -IC. The art of moving the hands, (in oratory, dancing, &c.)

L. *Chironomia*; Gr. *Χειρονομειν*, to regulate the hands; from *χειρ*, the hand, and *νομειν*, *regere*, to rule, to regulate.

**CHIRP**, *v. s.* -ING. Jun. and Sk. think, à sono ficta. Perhaps corrupted from *Chirk*, (qv. and *Chirm*.)

**CHIR-URGEON**, *s.* Now written *Sur-EONLY*. *geon*. One who works with the -ERY. hand, performs manual operations, -ICAL. sc. in the art of healing.

Fr. *Chirurgien*; It. *Cir-urgiano*; Sp. *-ujano*; Gr. *Χειρουργος*, (*Χειρ*, the hand, and *εργον*, work.)

**CHISEL**, *v. s.* A tool in Carpentry and Masonry.

Fr. *Cisaille*, *cizell*, *ciseau*; It. *Cisello*; Sp. *Sinzel*. Jun. says, from *Ξιζειν*, *scindere*, to sever, or cut off; Sk. from *Scindere*, *scissio*, qd. *scissellum*.

**CHIT**, *s.* -CHAT. See **CHAT**. Also app. to—A child.

*Chit-chat*,—childish chat or prattle; small talk.

T. H. (in Sk.) conjectures *Chit* to be so named q. *kitten*, a little cat; and the expression—a little puss,—app. to a lively, pert child, seems to be of similar import with—a little *chit*.

**CHITTERLING**, *s.* A gut, an intestine. Also a frill.

Sk. derives from Ger. *Kutteln*, *intestina*. Wach. interprets *Kutteln*, *extra secare*, to cut the intestines; and derives it from *Kutten*, *secare*, to cut.

**CHITTY-FACE**. See **CHICHE**.

**CHIVALRY**, *s.* *Chevalier*,—a horseman; -ROUS. cons.—a knight, (eques.)

-ROUSLY. *Chivalerie*,—knighthood; the rank or order of knights; the enterprizes, hazards, exploits, of knights; their valour, heroism, gallantry.

It. *Ca-valleria*; Sp. *-balleria*; Fr. *Chevalerie*, from *Cheval*, a horse. See **CAVALIER** and **CHÉVALIER**.

**CHIVER**, *v.* Now written *Shiver*, (qv.) \*Chaucer. Gower.

**CHOCK**, *v.* Fr. *Chocquer*, to give a Shock, (qv.)—\*Turberville. Fuller.

**CHOCLEARY**, *ad.* Wreathed.

\*Brown.

L. *Cochlea*; Gr. *Κοχλίας*, a cockle; from *κοκλειν*, i. e. *γυριζειν*, *gyrare*, to form gyres or circuits; because the shell of a cockle is tortilis et turbinata, is wreathed round.—See *Voss*.

**CHOCOLATE**, *s. ad.* So called because made of the cacao-nut.

Fr. *Choco-lat*; Sp. *-late*; It. *Ciocolato*.

**CHOICE**. See **CHOOSE**.

**CHOIR**, *s.* **CHORISTER**. App. not only to the singers, but also to the part of the church in which they are placed. See **QUIRE**.

Fr. *Cho-eur*; Sp. *-ro*; It. *Coro*; L. *Chorus*; Gr. *Χορος*, a multitude of singers and dancers, and therefore of rejoicers, from *χαίρειν*, to rejoice, (Martin.); A. S. *Cyrr-an*, *vertere*.

**CHOKE**, *v.* To suffocate, to strangle; to stop up the course or passage,—to obstruct,



or block up, so as to prevent the issue or progress, rise or growth.

Lye gives A. S. *Acrocæn*, suffocare; he and Som., *Aceocod*, suffocatus; but no authority. Sk. has no doubt that such a word formerly existed.

**CHOLER, s.** The bile or *choler* is supposed to have an effect upon the -IC. temper. My *choler* rose, is equivalent to—My *anger*, wrath, indignation rose. And hence *choler* is app. to—

Angriness of mind; anger, wrath.

Fr. *Cholère*; It. Sp. & L. *Colera*; Gr. *Χολη*, from the unused *χόειν*, fundere.

**CHOOSE, or CHUSE, v.** Anciently written, -ER. To *chese*. *Choice*, anciently

-ING. written *chose*.—To take, to take

-INGLY. out, to pick out; to take, pick,

**CHOICE, ad. s.** or cull out, one thing before

-LESS. another, in preference to an-

-LY. other; to select or elect; to

-NESS. prefer.

Fr. *Choisir*; Ger. & D. *Kies*; A. S. *Ceosan*, *cisan*, eligere, to take out, or elect. Fore- Mis- Re- Un-

**CHOP, v. s.** To *chop*, is—To cut by blows,

-PER. by striking,—not by pressure, nor

-HOUSE. by drawing backwards and forwards, as with a saw; to cut into *chips*, bits or pieces; to strike at with a *chopper*, or any thing cutting.

D. *Kappen*, conscindere, concidere minutim, to cut into small pieces; Fr. *Chopper*, which Jun. and others derive from *Κοπτ-ειν*, scindere, secare; Voss., from Mid. L. *Capulare*, to strike with a sword, to cut. *Capulare*, from *capulus*, the hilt or hold of a sword, à *capiendo*, quia ibi capitur, because by it the sword is held.

**CHOP, s. i. e.** Chap:—*Chaps* and *chap-*  
**CHOPS.** *fallen*. See **CHAP**.

**CHOP-FALLEN.**

**CHOP, v. s.\*** To *chop* in or out,—seems to be—to *strike* in or out suddenly,—with the quickness, suddenness of a blow or stroke; to take, to snatch.

Thus also, to *chop* logic,—“to answer a snappish *quid*, with a knappish *quo*,” as Holinshed expresses it.

**CHOP, v. -PING.** “To *chop* and change,” means “to bargain and change,” from A. S. *Ceapan*, to cheap, traffic, bargain, buy or sell.

A *chopping* wind or sea,—a *changing* wind or sea.

**CHOPPED, pt. -PY.** *Chapped*, *chappy*. See **CHAP**.

**CHOPPING, ad.** A *chubby*, lusty, plump, fat, sc. child; (perhaps *chappy* or *choppy*, having large chops or chaps.)

**CHORD, v. s.** A musical instrument, the strings of which were made of dried and twisted *gut* or *intestine*.

Gr. *Χορδή*, *intestinum*, and hence *Chorda*, i. e. fides, ex *intestino* contorto, et arefacto.—*Lennepe*. To the same purport is Voss., sc. because they (the *chords* or strings of a musical instrument) were usually made of the smaller *intestines* of animals. See **CORD**.

**CHORO-GRAPHER, s.** One who delineates or describes a region or -PHY. country; a particular region. -PHIC-AL. Gr. *Χώρα*, *spatium*, a region or country; and *γραφειν*, to grave, to delineate, to describe.

**CHORUS, s.** App. to—A number of -RAL. singers, singing in concert. An -RALLY. harmonious company.

*Choral*, s. is used by Fox as *chair* is commonly used. See **CHOIR**.

Gr. *Χορος*; L. *Chorus*.

**CHOUGH, s.** The name by which the common Jackdaw (*Corvus monedula*) is sometimes called in England. The Cornish *Chough* is the Red-legged Crow, (*Corvus graculus*.)

A. S. *Ceo*; Fr. *Chouca*, Sk. derives from the sound which the bird utters.

**CHOULE,\* s.** Usually written *Jowl*, (qv.)  
\*Brown.

**CHOUSE, v. s.** To deprive of by a trick, a cheat, a fraud.

Ihre and Serenius both refer to Sw. *Kissa*, which the first interprets fascinare, and the latter nugari. Sk. and Jun. conceive, that To *chouse* and To *cozen*, have the same origin. (See To **COZEN**.) They deduce To *cozen* from D. *Kosen* or *kozen*, which Kilian interprets, blandiri, adulari. T. H. (In Sk.) thinks the word is taken from Turkish *Chiaous*, a messenger of the Turkish emperor; and Mr. Gifford confirms this conjecture. A messenger, or *chiaous*, (written by Hackluyt *chass*.) from the Grand Signior, in 1609, committed a gross fraud upon the Turkish and Persian merchants resident in England, by cheating them out of 4000*l*. Hence, from the notoriety of the circumstance, to *chiaous*, *chause*, or *chouse*, was to do as this *chiaous* did,—sc. to cheat, to defraud. (See Gifford's B. Jonson, iv. 27.) Butler, a man of undoubted learning, perhaps coined “*caldes'd*,” as a matchword to *chous'd*. *Chouse*, the s., however, is app. not to him who *chouses*, but to him who is *choused*.

**CHRISM, s. ad.** Various written,—*Chrisome*, *cresome*, *chrism*. App. to—The sacred oil, which was formerly used in the administration of baptism; also to the cloth, with which the infant was, at or immediately after baptism, covered. A *chrisome* child is a child in its *chrisome* cloth.—See *Steevens's* Shak., Hen. V. Act. ii. sc. 3. n. 4.

Fr. *Chres-me*; It. *-ima*; from Gr. *Χρῖσμα*, an ointment, (*χρίειν*, to anoint.)

**CHRISTEN, v.** Fr. *Chrestienner*, (It. -ENDOM. *Battezzare*; Sp. *Baptizar*.) -ENING. to perform the rite or ceremony of baptizing.

-TIAN, s. ad. *Christendom*, is used by old

-TIAN-ISM. writers as we now use *Christianity*; and *Christianity*, as

-ITY. *Christendom* now is, was app.

-IZE, v. to the *christianized* portion

-LY, ad. av. of the globe.—\**Hammond*.

-NESS, s.\*

-OGRAPHY.†

**CHRIST-MAS, s.** †*Bp. Hall*. †*Cowper*.

-LESS.† It. *Cristian-o*, -*ila*; Sp. *Chris-*

-tian-o, -*idad*; Fr. *Chrest-ien*, -*iente*; L. *Chris-*

-tianus, from Gr. *Χριστος*, the anointed. See

**CHRISM**. Un-

**CHROMATIC**, *ad.* -AL. App. in painting, and also (met.) in music. "I am now come to the third part of painting, which is called the *chromatique* or colouring. *Operum colores* is the very word which Horace uses to signify words and elegant expressions."—*Dryden*.  
Gr. *Χρῶμα*, colour.

**CHRONIC**, *ad.* -AL. Temporary, or returning at a certain time.

Gr. *Χρονος*, time; Fr. *Chronique*.

**CHRONICLE**, *v. s.* "General or yearly -ER. relations of the chief matters, acted -IST. or happening in a country."—*Cot.*

To *chronicle*, is—to arrange, to narrate, to record, events, in the order of their succession, in the order of time.

Gr. *Χρονος*, time; It. & Sp. *Cronica*; Fr. *Chroniques*.

**CHRONO-GRAM**, *s.* *Chronology* and -MATICAL. *Chronography* are equivalent.

-MATIST. *Chronology*,—a discourse on the

-GRAPHY. knowledge or science of time;

-GRAPHY. on the period, order, succes-

-LOGY. sion, of events, in time.

-LOGGER. *Chronometer*,—an instrument

-LOG-IC. to measure time; the minutes

-ICAL. and hours of time.

-ICALLY. *Chronogram*, app. to—writings

-LOGIST. expressing the time: *e. g.* on

-METER. medals, the year in which they

were coined.

Fr. *Chrono-graphie*, -logie; Sp. -graphia, -logia; It. *Cronologia*. *Chronogram*, from *Χρονος*, time, and *γραμμα*, from *γραφειν*, to write. *Chronology*, from *Χρονος*, and *λογειν*, to discourse. *Chronometer*, from *Χρονος*, and *μετρεειν*, to measure. *Om.* -MATICALLY. *Wood*.

**CHRYSO-LITE**, *s.* "The golden colour in the topaze, gave it the name of *chrysolith*."—*Holland*. *Plinie*.

From Gr. *Χρῆσος*, golden, and *λίθος*, a stone.

**CHUBB**, *s.* A fish.

-BY. *Chubby*,—large, plump, fat.

-FACED. *Chubb*, the fish, Sk. thinks is so called from its head, (sc. the size of it,) in A. S. *Cop*, (hence, perhaps. *Chubby*; or otherwise, from *Chappy*) See *CHOPPING*.

**CHUCK**, *v. s.* **CHUCKLE**, *v.* *Chuck*, (Jun.) is the call of the cock to the hens, when he has found a grain of corn. See *CHICK*.

To *chuck*, (if not to *chock*, *qv.*) is also to strike under the chin, so as to produce a sound from the collision of the upper and lower jaw, similar to that of the cock: to strike, to toss, to cast, to throw.

To *chuck*, *v.*—to *chock*, to shock, to cast or throw, by a short motion, (a mere shake.)

Also to make a *chucking* or *chuckling* noise; in derision, mockery or triumph. And thus we also use—to *crow over*.

**CHUET**, *s.* Mr. Steevens, in his note upon the expression of Prince Henry, "Peace, *dawd*, peace," observes, that in an old Book of Cookery, printed in 1596, he found

a receipt to make *chewets*, which, from their ingredients, seem to have been fat greasy puddings; and to these, he adds, it is highly probable that the Prince alludes. The word is probably from the *v.* To *chew*.

**CHUFF**, *s.* -Y. A selfish, coarse, ill-humoured fellow.

*Chuffy*,—gross, coarse.

I know not, says Sk., whether from A. S. *Cyff*; Ger. *Kuffe*, a cask or barrel, by a metaphor sufficiently elegant; part. if, as I suspect, it was primarily spoken of a clown, large and burly, given both to gluttony and drunkenness. *Chough* seems to include within it the signification of *huff*, i. e. *heaved*, raised, swollen, sc. with anger, vexation; from A. S. *Heofan*, to raise: *heof*, with the usual prefix *ge*, would give *ge-heof*; and by the change of *g* into *c*, *ceof*, *cuff*, *cys*, the large vessel; and by softening the *c* into *ch*, would be formed *chuff*, the burly, swollen man; swollen either with gluttony and guzzling, or with ill tempers.

**CHUMP**, *s.* Any thing *champed*; a piece, a lump.

**CHURCH**, *v. s.* "A church is a religious -ING. assembly, or the large fair build- -LIKE. ing where they meet; and some- -DOM. times the same word means a -SHIP. synod of Bishops or Presbyters; and in some places it is the Pope and a General Council."—*Watts*. *Logic*.

The thanksgiving of women after childbirth is commonly called, the *churching* of women.

*Church* is much used pref.

Dan. *Kirke*; Sw. *Kyrka*; D. *Kercke*; Ger. *Kirch*; from Gr. *Κυριακή*, (sc. *οικία*,) *Dominica domus*, the house of the Lord. Dis- Un-

**CHURL**, *s.* A *churl* or *carl* is a robust, -ISH. strong man; a rustic, labouring -ISH-LY. man; uncivilized, unpolished, -NESS. rude, brutal, ill-humoured, selfish.

A. S. *Ceorle*; Ger. *Kerl*; D. *Kaerle*; perhaps compounded of *ce* (*ke*) and *er*,—*cer*; and the dim. *el* thus, *Ke-er-el*, *Kerl*. See *EARL*.

**CHURN**, *v. s.* -ING. A vessel in which, by constant *turning* of milk, butter is made.

D. *Karn*, *karner*; Dan. *Kiærne*; Sw. *Kerna*. From A. S. *Cyrran*, *cerran*; Ger. *Kehren*; D. *Keeren*; *vertere*, *revertere*, to move backwards and forwards. *Chyren*, *chyren*, *churn*, is the *past p.* of *Cyrran*; and so called (Sk.) because to separate the butter, the staff is sharply *turned* about.

**CHYLE**, *s.* *Cot.* calls it, the white juice -OUS. of digested meat: the matter -IFACT-ION. whereof our blood is made. -IVE. The word, he adds, originally -ORY. signifies, a juice concocted by heat unto a consistence, that holds both of moisture and dryness.

*Chilifaction*, and *Chilifactive*, are used by medical writers; and Arbuthnot calls the vessels which make *chyle*—*chylopoetick*.

It. *Chilo*; Sp. *Chylo*; Fr. *Chyle*, *chylose*; L. *Chylus*; Gr. *Χυλος*, from *χυειν*, to pour, because the moisture, which substances pour forth, whether it be by bruising, chopping or other means, is so called. From the same origin is *Chyme*, Gr. *Χυμος*, moisture or juice.

**CHYMIST, s.** *Chy-* or *Che-mistry*,—a -ISTRY. science; by which the nature -IC, *ad. s.* and properties of matter are -ICAL. investigated and ascertained. -ICALLY. \**Burton*.

-ISTICAL.\* *Fr. Chymi-que; Sp. -co; It. Chímico.* Perhaps from *Χυμα*, from *χευειν*, to pour; for he, says Voss. who pours or mixes metals, changes them and converts the baser to the purer. Al-

**CICATRICE, or CICATRIX, s.** A scar,— -IZE, *v.* (a mark.—*Shak.*)

-IZ-ATION. *Fr. & It. Cicatrice.* Scheidius thinks -ING. it may be from *Gr. Κικαειν*, the reduplicate form of *καειν*, whence *καειν*, *urere*. Martin., from *Cæco*, because the *cicatrix cæcet*, that is, closes the open wound.

**CICERONE, It. s.** A name given to a guide to works of art, gen. of curious research;—*qd.* As eloquent on these subjects as *Cicero* himself could have been.

**CICERONIANISM, s.** An imitation or servile following of the style or phraseology of *Cicero*.

**CICURATE,\* v.** -ION.† To tame, to train.—\**Brown.* †*Ray.*

*L. Cicur*, (of uncertain etymology,) tame.

**CIDER, s.** A liquor made of apples.

The *L. Sícera*, *Gr. Ζικερα*, is rendered by *Wiclif—sydyr*; the *A. S. Ver.—beor*; and the *Mod. Ver.—strong drink*.

*Fr. Cid-re; Sp. -ra; It. Si-cera; D. & Ger. -der; Sw. Cider.* Goldast (in *Wach.*) thinks from *Heb Sedar*, to inebriate. The *D. & Ger. Sieden*, bullire, ebullire, to boil, to bubble, seems to present another etymology; since from the bubbling, sparkling nature of the liquor, the application of the term (as above) is sufficiently accounted for.

**CIERGE, s.** *Fr. Cierge*, which *Cot.* calls, A big *wax* candle; *Tyrw.*, *wax-tapers*.

**CILIARY,\* ad.** App. to the hair of the eye-lid, or the eye-lash.—*Ray.*

*L. Cilium*, the lid of the eye. It is probable that *cilia* are so called because they continually move. (*Cillens,—cillere antiquis sit movere.—Voss.*) Super-

**CILICIOUS,\* ad.** Hairy.—\**Brown.*

In *Cilicia* a cloth was manufactured of goats' hair, called *cilicium*.

**CIMETER, s.** *Cot.* calls it "a *scymitar* or *smyster*; a kind of short and crooked sword, much in use among the *Turks*." Its crookedness consists in its being bent backwards.

*Fr. Cim-sterre; Sp. -atarra.* See *SCYMITAR*.

**CINCTURE, s.** Any thing that girds, or surrounds, or incloses; a girdle, an inclosure.

*L. Cingere, cinctum*, to gird. Pre- Pro- Sub- (Sue-) Un-

**CINDER, s.** The reliques or refuse of burned coal; of any thing burnt.

*Fr. Cen-dre; It. -ere*, from *L. Cinere*, the ab-lative of *Cinis*.—*Men.* Voss., and after him Scheidius think from *κοιν*, which not only is app. to dust, but also to ashes; and is so called, perhaps,—*à levitate qua movetur*, from *κινειν*, *κινειν*, *movere*. But *Sk.* prefers *A. S. Sinder*, which *Som.* interprets *Sinders*, dross, the scum of metal tried by the fire. And *Sinder*, *Sk.* adds, is perhaps derived from *A. S. Syndrian*, to sunder, to separate; because the dross is separated from the

metal, and is, as it were, ejus recrementum, seu potius secrementum. Hence *cinders*, reliquæ carbonis exusti,—parum deflexo sensu. *Feltham* uses *Cynder*, as a *v.* In-cinerate.

**CINEREOUS, ad.** -RITIOUS. Used in works of Natural History.

Of any ashy colour; of an ashy substance. See *CINDER*.

**CINNAMON, s.** A spice. Voss. thinks so called because it emits the odour of the *Amomum*.

*Gr. Κινναμωμον; L. Cinnamonum; Fr. -me; It. & Sp. -mo.*

**CINQUE-PACE, s.** -PORTS. *Cinque-pace* is the name of a dance, which *Sir John Davies* describes, and calls a *Galliard*: "a swift and wandering dance."

"The *Cinque-ports*, or five most important havens, viz. Dover, Sandwich, Romney, Hastings, Hyde."—*Blackstone*.

*Fr. Cinque; L. Quinque*, five.

**CIPHER, v. s.** To count, to reckon; to -ING. practise the rules of Arithmetic.

-HOOD.\* To practice calculation by figures. Also to write in fictitious characters; characters unknown to or concealed from others; and then—to characterise.

A *cipher*, (met.) is one of no value, no importance.—\**Goodwin*.

*Fr. Chifrer; It. Cif-era; Sp. -rar.* *Men.* says, from the *Heb.*

**CIRC, s.** -ENSIAN. A place in Rome, wherein the people sat to behold plays, games, and public exercises. Also app. gen. to any space of a circular form. See *CIRCLE*.

*L. Circus; Fr. Cirque.*

**CIRCLE, v. s.** To go round, to surround,

-ET. to inclose, to encompass; to

-ING. move round or about, so as to

-ER.\* return to the point from which

-CULE, *v.* motion commenced. And

-CUL-ATE, *v.* thus met.—

-ATION. To circulate, sc. a rumour, a

-ATORY. report,—is to carry it round or

-AR. about, to spread it around or

-ARY. about; to disperse, to scatter.

-ARLY. \**B. Jonson.* †*Barrow.* †*Brown.*

-ING. †*H. More.*

-ATORIOUS.† *Fr. Cercle, circular; It. Circ-olo,*

-ARITY.† -olare; *Sp. -ulo, -ular; L. Circu-*

-INE.† -lus; *Gr. Κυκλος; L. Circus; Gr.*

*Κιρκος.* Of uncertain origin. Per-

haps *A. S. Cyran*, to turn, is the root. En-

**CIRCUIT, v. s.\*** *Circuit* is app. esp. to

-ION. the portion of the kingdom round

-OUS. or about which the judges go, at

-OUSLY. certain periods, to perform cer-

-EER.† tain official functions.

-CUE, *v.*† *Circuiter* or -eer,—one who goes

the circuit; one who, that which, circuits or

moves in a circuit.

*Circuitous* is opposed to—direct, straight.

\**Philips.* †*Whitelock.* †*Fabyan.*

*Fr. & Sp. Circu-ir; It. -irs; L. Circumire, circumitus*, from *circum*, and *itus*, past p. of *ire*, to go around, to move round or about.

**CIRCUM-AGITATE,\* v.** To drive around with frequent and repeated motion; to shake, to whirl around.—*Bp. Taylor.*

*Circum*, and *agit-are*, -*atum*, to act frequently; from *agere*, to drive.

**CIRCUM-AMBIENT, ad.** Going around, surrounding, encircling, -*ULATE*, s. encompassing.

*Circum-ambulate*,—*Circum*, and *ambulate*, (qv.)

L. *Circum-ambire*, p. p. *Circum-ambiens*; from *Circum*, *ambi*, (Gr. *Ἀμφι*), both signifying around, and *ire*, to go.

**CIRCUM-CEPT,\* v.** To surround.

\**E. Hall.*

L. *Circum*, around, and *Cepsum*, past p. of *Capere*, to take, to catch.

**CIRCUM-CISE, v.** (Met.) To admit to -*EN*. the covenant or faith.

-*ION*. Fr. *Circon-cir*; It. -*cidere*; Sp. *Circuncidar*; L. *Circum-cidere*, (*cadere*), to cut around. Our old v. *Circumcidere* was formed immediately from the L. p. p.; its successor, *circumcise*, is formed from the past p. See *CESURA*. Un-

**CIRCUM-CURSATION, s.** A running around or about.

L. *Circum-cursare*, to run around, to run about.

**CIRCUM-DUCT,\* v.** -*ION*.† To lead round about, to lead or bring astray, to bring to nothing; and thus, in the civil law, to annul, to cancel.

\**Ayliffe.* †*B. Jonson.*

L. *Circum-ducere*, -*ductum*, to lead around.

**CIRCUM-FER,\* v.** To bear, lead, move -*ENCE*, s. around, surround, encircle, en-  
-*ENTIAL*. compass.

\**Bacon.* *Montague.*

Fr. *Circonferen-ce*; It. -*za*; Sp. *Circumferencia*; L. *Circum-ferre*, -*ferens*, to bear around; bearing. Com- De- Dif- In- Of- Pre- Pro- Re- Suf- Trans-fer.

**CIRCUM-FLEX, s.** A bending (line).

Fr. *Circonflex-as*; It. -*esso*; Sp. *Circumflexo*; L. *Circum-flectere*, -*flexum*, to bend around.

**CIRCUM-FLUENT, av.** -*OUS*. Flowing, floating, swimming around.

L. *Circum-fluere*, -*fluens*, to flow around.

**CIRCUM-FORANEAN,\* ad.** -*EOUS*. † Going around the forum or market-place—any public place; vagrant, wandering.

\**Holland.* †*Spectator.*

L. *Circumforaneus*; from *circum*, and *forum*; about the forum, or market place.

**CIRCUM-FUSE, v.** Poured around; -*ION*. spread or dispersed around.

-*ERE*. L. *Circum-fundere*, -*fusus*, to pour around; poured.

**CIRCUM-GESTATION, s.** A bearing or carrying around.

L. *Circum-gestare*, to bear about; *gestare*, formed from *gerere*, the past p. of *gerere*, to bear or carry.

**CIRCUM-GYRATE,\* v.** To move -*ION*.† round; to perform a rotatory or -*GYRE*.‡ circular motion.

\**More.* †*Holland.* *Cudworth.* ‡*Sir T. Herbert.*

Fr. *Circonspirer*; L. from *Circum* and *gyrus*; Gr. *gyros*, from *γυρ-ειν*, *incurvare*, to bend, or arch.

**CIRCUM-JACENT, ad.** Lying, situate around.

Fr. *Circonjacent*; L. *Circum-jacere*, -*jacens*, to lie round about.

**CIRCUM-JOVIAL,\* s.** The satellites or moons, which attend around the planet Jupiter.—*Derham.*

**CIRCUM-LOCUTION, s.** -*TORY*. A circuitous speech or expression.

*Circumlocution*, old G. Douglas calls—*aboutspeak*.

Fr. *Circonlocution*; It. -*zione*; Sp. *Circunlocucion*; L. *Circum-loqui*, -*locutus*, to speak around, circuitously; not straight forward, direct to the purpose.

**CIRCUM-MURE, v.** As used by Shak. it is equivalent to—to wall around, to surround by a wall. See *IMMURE*.

L. *Circum*, and *murus*, or *murus*, a wall.

**CIRCUM-NAVIGATE, v.** To go -*ABLE*. round in a floating vessel, in a -*ATION*. ship; to sail around; or, as -*ATOR*. Warner expresses it, to *circum-sail*, (qv.)

L. *Circum*, and *navigare*, i. e. *navem agere*. *Navis*, Gr. *Nave*, that which floats or swims, from *ναειν*, to float or swim.

**CIRCUM-PLEXION, s.** See *COMPLEX*.

L. *Circum-plecti*, -*plectum*, to fold around, to enfold or embrace.

**CIRCUM-POSITION, s.** A placing or putting round or about.

L. *Circum-ponere*, -*positum*, to put or place around or about.

**CIRCUM-ROTATION,\* s.** -*TORY*. A wheeling around.—*S. Johnson.* †*Shenstone.*

L. *Circum*, and *rota*, a wheel.

**CIRCUM-SAIL,\* v.** To sail around, to circumnavigate.—*Warner.*

L. *Circum*, and Eng. *Sail*.

**CIRCUM-SCRIBE, v.** To grave, or -*PT-ION*. write around, sc. certain lines, -*IVE*. limits, or bounds; and thus, to -*IVELY*. limit or bound, to confine.

Fr. *Circonscrire*; It. -*oscrivere*; Sp. -*unscribir*; L. *Circumscribere*, -*plum*, to grave around. In- Un- Om. -*SCRIPTLY*. *Milton.*

**CIRCUM-SPECT, ad.** To look around;

-*ION*. to search around; and thus to

-*LY*. examine, or observe, carefully,

-*NESS*. cautiously; to be watchful,

-*IVELY*.\* vigilant, attentive.

-*SPICUOUS*.† \**Fox.* †*Feltham.*

Fr. *Circonspedition*; It. -*ospetto*, -*ospezione*; Sp. -*unspecto*; L. *Circum-spicere*, -*spectus*, to look around. In- Un-

**CIRCUM-STANCE,\* v. s.** It is app.—

-*ANT, ad.* individually,—to any thing sur-

-*ANT-LY*.\* rounding, or in any manner

-*IAL, ad. s.* attending, accompanying, or

-*IALLY*. connected with the main fact;

-*IATE, v. ad.* collectively, in the plural, to

the whole state, situation or condition of

affairs, as formed, constituted, or com-

posed by various separate particulars; the

particulars. And—

To *circumstance*, and *circumstantiate*, are

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to cause to be, to put or place in such state, situation, or condition; to assure or confirm by *circumstances*.

*Circumstantial*, is app. by Milton to men attentive to *circumstances*, to minute particulars.—\**Chaloner*.

Fr. *Circ-oustance*; It. *-ostanza*; Sp. *-uustancia*; L. *Circum-stare*, *-stans*, to stand around. Un-

**CIRCUM-TERRANEOUS**, \**ad.* Being or dwelling *around* the earth, (terra.)

\**Hollywell*.

**CIRCUM-VALLATION**, *s.* App. gen. to—The fortifications thrown *around* any place.

It. *Circ-ouvallazione*; Sp. *-uualacion*; L. *Circum-vallare*, to surround with a *vallum*, i. e. with a fortification, composed ex *vallis*, of stakes.

**CIRCUM-VENT**, *v.* To come around, -ER. sc. either by fraud or force; now -ION. used in general with a subaudition -ING. of fraud; and thus—

To surround or encompass, to entangle, to embarrass,—with snares; to deceive, to delude, to cheat.

To come *around* any one, is still used in vulgar speech.

Fr. *Circ-ouvenir*; It. *-ouvenire*; L. *Circum-venire*, *-ventus*, to come around.

**CIRCUM-VERSION**, \**s.* A turning around, or about.—\**Holland*.

L. *Circum-vertere*

**CIRCUM-VEST**, \**v.* To clothe around. \**Wotton*. L. *Circum-vestire*.

**CIRCUM-VOLVE**, \**v.* -VOLUTION.† To roll around.—\**Herrick*. †*Bp. Hall*.

Fr. *Circonvolu-tion*; It. *-zione*; L. *Circum-volvere* -volutum.

**CIST**. See **CYST**.

**CISTERN**, *s.* Any thing hollow; sc. to receive and contain water or other liquid.

A *cistā* est *cisterna*, says Voss. Fr. *Cestern*. See **CHEST**.

**CIT**, *s.* -ESS.\* Used contemptuously for *citizen*, or the inhabitants of a city, esp. the City of London.—\**Dryden*.

**CITADEL**, *s.* A strong fort or castle, that serves both to defend and to curb a city.—*Cot*.

Fr. *Citadell-e*; It. *-a*, from *Citade*. Men. deduces it from *Civitas*. See **CITY**.

**CITE**, *v.* To call upon, or require to come -AL. forward or appear; to summon. -ATION. Also, to bring forward or pro- -ATORY. duce; to quote.

-ER. Fr. *Citer*; L. *Citare*, from *Ciere*, idem quod *movere*, interdum etiam quod *vocare*.—*Festus*. Perhaps from *Ki-eiv*, *ire*, to go. Ac- Con- Ex- Fore- In- Mis- Re- Sub- (Sus-)

**CITHERN**, *s.* In Eng. called also a guitar.

Sw. *Zielra*; Fr. *Cistre*, *guitare*; It. *Citara*, *ceira*, *ghitara*; Sp. *Guitarra*; L. *Cithara*; Gr. *Kithapa*.

**CITOLE**, *s.* "Sir J. Hawkins, in his very curious History of Music, supposes it to

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have been a sort of dulcimer, and that the name is a corruption of L. *Cistella*."—*Tyrw*.

Fr. *Citole*; Low L. *Citola*, a musical instrument.

**CITRINE**, *ad.* -ATION. Of the colour of the *citron*, or "a deep yellow colour."

**CITY**, *s.* "A city is a town incorporated, -IZEN, *s. ad.* which is or has been the see -IZENSHIP. of a bishop."—*Blackstone*.

-IED. Citizen, (It. *Cittadino*; Sp. -CISM.\* *Ciudadano*; Fr. *Citoyen*.)—An inhabitant of a city; one who dwells or inhabits in a city; one who possesses or enjoys certain privileges of a city; a free-

man of a city; one who follows, pursues, or practises the trades or businesses of a city;—as opposed to those who do not.

*City*, is very much used pref.

*Stanihurst* (Description of Ireland, c. 1,) affects to write *ciuitie*; and *Fuller*, *city-nesse*, as distinguished from *church*.

\**B. Jonson*.

Fr. *Cité*; It. *Cit-tà*, *-ade*; Sp. *Ciudad*; L. *Civitas*, from *civis*; perhaps, says Voss. from *Co-ivis*, and thus of the same origin as *Cætus*; *co-itus*, & *coeundo*, coming together; in unum *coeuntes* vivunt. Or from *Ki-eiv*, *ire*, *vadere*, because they come to the same society or assembly. *Martin*. prefers *ciere*, that is, *vocare*, the word being app. to those, who are called to the same place. Con-

**CIVET**, *s.* *Civet*—is an unctuous substance secreted in a bag near the tail of a quadruped, the *Viverra zibetha* of Linnæus, a native of the Brazils, the Coast of Guinea, and the East Indies.

Fr. *Civett*; animal odoriferant, from Ar. *Zobed*; scum, froth.—*Men*.

**CIVIC**, *ad.* -AL. Civic crowns,—crowns for peaceful services to the city or state; opposed to military.

L. *Civicus*, from *Civis*. See **CITY**.

**CIVIL**, *ad.* Of or belonging or pertaining -LY. to a city or state; to the policy -ITY. or government of a city or state; -IAN. having the habits, or manners, -ISE, *v.* or dispositions acquired by living -ISATION. together in the same city or state. -ISER. Urbane, polished, or polite; hu- -IST.\* mane, gentle, complying; po- litic; grave, serious. Opposed to those who live in a state of natural wildness and rudeness; also opposed to military; to ecclesiastical; and, in Law, to criminal. Civil war is war between *citizens* or subjects of the same city or state.

\**Warburton*.

L. *Civilis*, from *Civis*. See **CITY**. In- Un-

**CIZARED**, \**pt.* Cut or clipped. See **SCISSARS**.—\**Beau. & F.*

**CIZE**, \**v. s.* Now written *Size*, (qv.) \**Grew*.

**CLACK**, *v. s.* To make a noise like that -ER. of a clock; a continued, monotonous -ING. noise; incessant talk.

A *clack* dish,—a dish with a *clacking* lid or cover.



Fr. *Cligner* or *Cligner*; Ger. *Klatschen*; Dut. *Klatschen*, to *clack* or *click*. Jun. Sk. and Wach. think all are formed from the sound. And see **CLOCK**.

**CLAD**, pt. *Clothed*. See **TO CLOTHE**.  
A. S. *Claded*, *ge-claded*; Dan. *Klæd*. Un-

**CLAIM**, v. s. Fr. *Clamer*,—to call, cry,  
-ANT. speak aloud or out. Also, to *claim*,  
-ER. to make a *claim* to, or lay in a *claim* for; to challenge, demand, pretend a title unto.—*Cot.*

Our present usage, Sk. thinks, is, with a slightly varied signification, from the L. *Clamare*, i. e. to demand a right by calling loudly for it. *Clame*, in Spenser; *clamination*, in Browne; and *clamant*, in Thomson, are more lit. from the L. See **CLAME**.  
Ac- Con- De- Dis- Ex- Mis- Pro- Re- Un-

**CLAM**, or **CLEM**, v. **CLAMMY**. To stick, to fasten together; to make, keep, or hold fast or tight together; to constringe, or constrain, or constrict.

*Clammy*,—sticky, glutinous; of an adhesive dampness.

"My intrails were *clemm'd* with keeping a perpetual fast."—*Massinger*.

D. *Klam*, *clasp*, *tenax*; Ger. *Klemmen*, constringere, to hold tight; Dan. *Klammer*; A. S. *Clam*, a band; and the A. S. v. *Clamian*, linire, oblinire, to anoint, to smear over, to *clamme*. *Osfmære*, to harden or stiffen.—*Som.* *Clamm'd*, in Gloucestershire, (*Grose*) means *to be choked up*, as the mill is *clamm'd* up; and in the north, *starved*. Ray,—"*Clam'd* or *clam'd*, starved; because by famine, the guts and bowels are, as it were, *clammed* or stuck together. Sometimes it signifies thirsty; and we know in thirst the mouth is very often *clammy*." P. Ploughman applies it to the sensation of cold. The A. S. *Clam-ian* is formed from *Ge-liman*, *gliman*, by change of *g* into *c*, and of the vowel *i* into *e* or *æ*,—*clam-an*, *clamian*. See **TO LIME**.

**CLAMBER**, v. See **TO CLIMB**.

Sw. *Clamra*; *clamber* or *clammer*, from the v *to climb*; the preterperfect of which was written *clam* and *clamben*. See **TO CLIMB**.

**CLAME**, s. v. To call aloud, to call or  
-ANT. cry out, aloud; to raise a noisy,  
-ATION. continued or repeated call or  
-OUR, v. s. cry.  
-OROUS. It. *Chiamare*; Sp. *Clamar*, *Llamar*;  
-OROUSLY. Fr. *Clam-er*, *-eur*; from L. *Clamare*.  
-OURER. *Clamor*, in Shak.'s *Winter's Tale*, upon which the commentators are at variance, may have been formed from *clam*, to *clam*, choke up. In-

**CLAMP**, v. To harden or stiffen; to tighten, to strengthen.

D. *Klampe*; formed from *to clam*.

**CLAN**, s. -SHIP. App. to the young, the children, offspring, progeny, descendants.

In Erse, a tribe or family, (Lye.) In Go. *Klans*, parvulus; *Klanain*, parvuli, little children, (Luke x. 21); D. *Klajn*, *kleyn*; Ger. *Klein*, parvus, small;—these seem to be words of the same origin.

**CLANCULAR**,\* ad. Fr. *Clandestin*,—  
-CULARLY.\* close, privy, secret, hidden.  
-DESTINE.\* Not uncommon in older di-  
-DESTINELY. vines.

L. *Clancularius*, and *Clandestinus*, formed from L. *Clam*; itself of uncertain origin

**CLANG**, v. s. App. to—The noise of  
-OUR. cranes and some other birds, of  
-OUS.\* hounds, of armour, of an arrow  
**CLANK**, v. s. from a bow, of the trumpet, &c.  
\*Brown.

Ger. *Klingen*, tinnire; *Klang*, tinnitus; Dan. *Klang*, *klänge*; D. *Klincken*, *klängehen*; Fr. *Clangor*; L. *Clangor*, from the Gr. *Κλαγγειν*, à sono fictum.—*Voss.* *Clang*, by changing *g* into *k*, becomes *Clank*.

**CLAP**, v. s. Appears to have orig. denoted  
-PER, v. s. some such quick and repeated  
-DISH. motion, as the *leaping*, beating, or pulsation of the heart; and then, more gen. other quick motions or actions,—as to *clap* hands, to strike them quickly together; to applaud; to *clap* to a door, to shut it quickly; to *clap* up in prison, to shut up quickly, suddenly; to *clap* on, to put on, quickly; (met.) to *clap* up a marriage, to close or conclude it quickly, suddenly.

It is also app. to the sound which attends such quick and repeated motions or actions, as to *clap* at the door; knock, strike at it quickly.

*Clap-dish*,—"He *claps* his *dish* at a wrong man's door."—*Ray*.

Sw. *Klap-pa*; Dan. *-pe*; D. *-pen*; Ger. *Klopfen*, pulsare, percutere, ferire. *Som.* explains the A. S. *Clappan*, "palpitare, to leap as the hart doth, to move, to dance, to pant, to *clappe*." And it may have been formed by the common course of corruption, from the A. S. *Ge-hleap-an*, *gleapan*, and by change of *g* into *c*, and the omission of *e*, *clap-an*, or *clappan*. Be-

**CLAPPER**,\* s. *Cot.* says,—"*Clapier*, a clapper of conies; a heap of stones, whereinto they retire themselves; or, (as our *clapper*,) a court walled about, and full of nests of boards, or stones for tame conies." Barrett says it is also a dove-cot.—\**Chaucer*.

Mid. L. *Claperia*, *claperius*; Fr. *Clapier*. Of uncertain etymology.—See *Men.* and *De Cange*.

**CLAPPER-CLAW**, v. Compounded of *clapper*, app. (met.) to the tongue, and *claw*, to scratch or tear.

**CLARET**, s. A wine, (made of red and white grapes,) so called from its clearness. See **CLARRÉ**.

Fr. *Claret*; Sp. *Clarete*; It. *-retto*. "*Claret* est vin clair, rufum."—See *Men.*

**CLARIFY**, v. To make clear or bright,  
-IFYING. splendid, illustrious, famous.  
-IFICATION. It. *Chiarita*; L. *Claritas*; "Fr.  
-ITY. *Clarté*, clearness, light, bright-  
-ITUDE.\* ness, lustre, transparency."—*Cot.* *Clarity* (in Wiclif, *cleerte*,) appears to have been formerly a favourite word.

\**J. Beaumont*.

Sp. *Clarif-car*; Fr. *-er*; L. *Clarificare*; *clarum* reddere. L. *Clarus*, clear, bright, and *feri*, to make, or cause to be. The Gr. *Δοξασον σου το ονομα*, is in the Vulgate,—*Clarifica nomen tuum*; which is rendered by Wiclif—*Clariffe thi name*. The Mod. Ver. has—*glorify*. Un-

**CLARION**, s. -ET. A kind of small, straight-mouthed, and shrill-sounding trumpet.—*Cot.*

Fr. *Clairon*; It. *Chiarina*; Sp. *Clarion*; from the L. *Clarus*. Skelton writes *Clarionar*.

**CLARRÉ,\* s.** "Wine mixed with honey and spices, and afterwards strained till it is clear."—*Tyrw.* See CLARET.

\**Chaucer. Berners.*

**CLARY,\* v.** To *clary*, from the L. *Clarus*, is to make a *clear*, distinct, noise—qd. sounding his clarion. App. to the cry of the Crane.—\**Arthur Golding.*

**CLASH, v. s. -ING.** Met.—To strike oppositely, or against; to be contrary, contradictory, or opposite to; to contradict or oppose.

D. *Kletsen*; Ger. *Klatschen*; Gr. *Κλαζειν*. Like *clack*, vox à sono ficta.—*Sk.* But see LASH.

**CLASP, v. s.** To *clip*, to embrace; and -ER. thus—to hold fast, to fasten, to -ING. inclose.

By Chaucer written *Classe*; and Jun. thinks it probable that the word was orig. written *Clapses* or *Clipses*, from the A. S. *Clyppan* (or *Clypp-sian*.) En- In- Re- Un-

**CLASS, v. s.** *Classis*, gen., is—called; a -IC, ad. s. multitude called or convoked. -ICAL. App. in L.—First, to ships -ICALLY. and seamen called together:— -IFICATION. then to the people called together into divisions:—then to any division, distribution, or arrangement into ranks or orders.

*Classic* or *classical*,—pertaining to divisions into ranks or orders; arranged in orders; orderly: and as those of the first class, (Aulus Gel. 7. 13,) were by eminence called *classici*, hence the application of the word *classic*, (Aul. Gel. 19. 9.) to—

Authors of the first rank or order of merit; and emph. to those of Greece and Rome.

Fr. It. & Sp. *Classe*; L. *Classis*, à *calando*.—*Quint.* 1. 6. 23. And Voss. has no doubt that *Classis* is either à *calando*, or from Gr. *Κλησις*, from *καλεειν*, to call. Un-

**CLATTER, v. s.** "A kind of rude and -ER. confused sound or noise."—*Som.*

-ING. D. *Klateren*, strepere; A. S. *Clatræge*, and "*Cleadur*, *crepitaculum*, a drumme or rattle."—*Som.*

**CLAUDICATION, s.** A falling short, a deficiency, a halting, a lameness.

L. *Claudicare*, from *claudere*, to close, to end.

**CLAVICLES, s.** "It. *Clavi-cule*; Fr. -cules; the kannel bones, channel bones, neck bones, craw bones; extending (on each side one) from the bottom of the throat unto the top of the shoulder."—*Cot.*

**CLAUSE, s.** That which *closes* or *incloses*, that which comprises or contains; (met.) such a member, part or division of a sentence, paragraph, discourse or writing, as *incloses* or includes, comprises or contains, a full and complete sense or meaning.

It. *Clausula*; Fr. *Clause*, from *Clausus*, the past p. of *claudere*, to close, shut up or fasten. (C-laud-ere, A. S. Ge-*hlid*-an, operculo tegere;) Gr. *Κλειδοειν*, or *Κλει-ειν*.—See Voss. Con- Ex- In- Inter- Oc- Pre- Re- Se-clude.

**CLAW, v. s.** To *claw* or scratch, is to -ED, ad. scrape or tear with the *nails* -INGLY. or *talons*. As to *claw* is to -BACK, v. s. ad. scratch, and so to remove itching or irritation; it is cens.—

To remove uneasy feelings,—to ease, to lull, to soothe,—by mean services; and (met.) to flatter; and a *claw-back*, a flatterer.

Gower writes *Clees* as the pl. of the s.; and B. Jonson, *Cleis*.

A. S. *Clawan*; D. *Klawen*; Ger. *Klawen* or *Krawen*; Dan. *Kloe*; Sw. *Kla*, scabere, sculpere, unguibus radere. Be-

**CLAY, v. s.** To *clay* (not common in -EY. writing) is—

-ISH. To cover or smear over with *clay*, i. e. with earth of a sticky, clammy nature.

A. S. *Clag*; D. *Kleg*, from Ger. *Kleben*, hæerere, adhærere, (to cleave,) to stick or adhere.

**CLEAN, v. ad. av.** To *clean* or *cleanse*, is—

-ER. To free from dirt or filth; from

-ING. every mark, trace, or stain of

-LY, ad. av. dirt, filth, or pollution.

-LINESS. Any thing *cleanly* done, is so

-NESS. done as to show or leave no

**CLEANSE, v.** mark or trace; and thus a *clean*

-ER. trick, is a clever, dexterous

-ING. trick—a trick cleverly, dexter-

ously, skilfully, performed.

Ger. *Klein*; D. *Kleynsen*, *kleusen*; A. S. *Clænan*, purificare; (perhaps *Ce-hleon-an*, see LEAN, v.)

"*Clæna*, *purus*, *mundus*, *castus*, *pure*, *cleon*, chaste, *it.* *immunis*, *guiltless*. *Clænsian*, *purgare*, *mundare*, *purificare*, *lustrare*; to *purge*, to *cleanse*, to *purify* or *make clean*."—*Som.* Un-

**CLEAR, v. s. ad. av.** To proclaim, sc. as

-ANCE. victor, is the primary meaning.

-ER. And thus to *clear* is—

-ING. To make, or cause to be, known;

-LY. to confer renown, render famous,

-NESS. illustrious, or conspicuous; to

withdraw or free from obscurity, secrecy,

loneliness, darkness; to make or cause to

be plain, evident, perspicuous;—to free

from disgrace or infamy, from imputation

of crime,—and thus to vindicate or justify;

to show or prove to be fair, sincere, or

honest;—to remove or free from any thing

that overshadows or overclouds, that hinders

or stands in the way, obstructs or impedes,

embarrasses or encumbers, or endangers;

to free from loss, injury, or danger.

It. *Chiaro*; Sp. *Claro*; Fr. *Clair*; L. *Clarus*, q.

*calarus*, à *calando*, id est, *vocando*. Voss. and Scal.

agree that the word is borrowed ab *athletis*, who,

when victorious, were called or proclaimed (*calab-*

*bantur*) by the criers or heralds, et ita *clares-*

*bantur* (renowned.) Hence the expression of

Horace, *clarabit pugilem*. See To CLARY, and

To DECLARE. En- Un-

**CLEAVE, v.** To stick, or keep close or fast to; to adhere.

D. *Kle-ven*; Ger. -*iben*, -*ben*; A. S. *Clyfan*, *cleafan*, to stick to, to adhere.

**CLEAVE, v.** To split; to separate by

-ER. violence any united body; to se-

**CLEFT, s.** parate or sunder (in strong or swift action or motion.)

Chaucer writes *Cliffs*, or *Clifts*—*Clevis*. See *CLIFF*.

D. *Kloven*; Ger. *Kloben*; Sw. *Klyfva*; Dan. *Kløber*; A. S. *Cleofoan*, findere, secare, dissecare.

**CLEMENCY**, *s.* Fr. "*Clément*, gentle, -ENT *ad.* mild, gracious, benign, humane; -ENTLY. meek, merciful, easily pardoning, soon forgiving."—*Cot.*

Fr. *Clém-ent*; It. & Sp. -ente. Of unsettled etymology. L. *Clemens* est qui colit mentem.—*Domatius*. *Clemens* à claritate mentis.—*Perottus*. Martin. thinks, from *κλῆμα*, *κλίμα*, inclination, ut *clemens* sit, qui facile *κλίνεται*, one who is easily bent, moved, inclined, sc. to pity, to mercy. In—

**CLENCH**. See *CLINCH*.

**CLEPE**, *v.* -ING. To call, to call upon; to cry, to cry out.

\*Common in our old writers from Chaucer to Spenser, and preserved by imitators in Yeats.

A. S. *Cleoþian*, *clippian*, vocare, invocare, clamare. Be-Y-

**CLERGY**, *s.* *Clergy*,—a name appropriated to the chosen portion of the Christian people that had been set apart for the service of religion. *Om.* *CLERGY-MAN*.

*Clergion*, (Chaucer,)—a young clerk.

*Clergyable* is quite technical in its application.—See *Blackstone*, b. iv. c. 28.

\*Chaucer. †Warner.

L. *Cler-icus*; Fr. -gie; It. -o; Sp. -ista; from Gr. *κλῆρος*, a fragment, (from *κλαειν*, *frangere*),—a fragment of any thing, (sc.) cast into the urn or vessel; and hence, a lot. And the *Clergy* are so called, from the manner in which Matthias "became numbered with the eleven apostles." Καὶ ἐβλήθη κλῆρον αὐτῶν καὶ ἐγένετο ὁ κληρὸς ἐν Μαθθίᾳ. "And that ghauen lotte to hem, and the lotte felle on Mathi," (Acts i. 26.)—Μηδ' ὁρῶντες ἀντιπροσώπων τῶν κληρῶν. Neque ut dominantes in cleris. "Neither as having lordship in the clergy."—*Wiclif*, 1 Pet. v. 3. See *CLERIC*.

**CLERIC**, *ad.* *Cot.* explains "*Clergis*,—learning, skill, science, clerk-

**CLERK**, *s.* *ship*:" because the clergy were distinguished for their learning.

-SHIP. *Blackstone* observes, that "the judges were usually created out of the sacred order: and all the inferior offices were supplied by the lower clergy, which has occasioned their successors to be denominated clerks to this day."—*Com.* i. 17.

*Clerk* is app. gen. to—One employed in learning, in learned occupations, or in doing that, performing those offices, which require some learning or scholarship.

From L. *Clericus*. See *CLERGY*. Un—

**CLEVER**, *ad.* A clever man, is—one who makes an active, alert, adroit, ready, use of the means in his power; who handles his tools with skill, dexterity, and despatch. The word is not app. to the higher order of ability.

It conjectures, from Fr. *Leger*; L. *Leviter*. It may, by a common course of corruption, have been formed from A. S. *Ge-leaf-an*, *gleaf-cleaf-an*, vivere, animare. Lye has *Geleffest*, animatus, animated, lively; and from this meaning, the word may have been app.—as above.

**CLEW**, *v. a.* Also written *Clue*.

A. S. *Cleowe*, *clīwe*, "Sphæra, any thing that is round, a sphear. It. *Glomus*, a clew or bottom of thread, a ball, pellet, or other like round thing."—*Som.*

As the clue unwoven will serve for a guide, Beau. & F. have formed the *v.* To clue; to guide, to direct.

D. *Klooven*, in globi formam fila convolvere, to roll up, sc. thread into a globular form.—*Kilian*. Un—

**CLICK**, *v.* -ET. Appear to have been merely app. to—Any fastening, which was accompanied by a clicking, snapping noise. See *TO CLACK*.

*Click*, (Grose,) in Cumberland and Northumberland, is, to catch or snatch away. Lye thinks from the A. S. *Ge-læccan*, prehendere, to clutch, (whence to latch.)

**CLIENT**, *s.* "Fr. *Client*,—a client or -AL. suitor; a nobleman's retainer -SHIP. or follower, the scope of whose -ELARY,\* *ad.* attendance or duty is to be -ED,† *ad.* protected." It is now used -ELE,‡ *s.* as—

A correlative to counsellor, lawyer, or advocate; viz. as the suitor, who employs the counsellor, lawyer, or advocate.

\**Prynne*. †*Carew*. ‡*Bp. Hall*.

Fr. *Clî-ent*; It. & Sp. -ente; L. *Clîens*; from Gr. *κλῆειν*, celebrare, honorare, because a client is one who honours another as his patron.—*Martin*. (Qui eum colebat.)

**CLIFF**, *s.* or *CLIFT*. *Cliff* (also written *CLIFFY*. *Cleves* or *Cleaves*, or *Clives*,) is the *CLIFTED*. past p. of the *v.* To cleave, (qv.) *Cleaved*, *cleav'd*, *cleft*, or *clift*.

"In our ancient language the cut off or broken mountains on the sea sides, are more rightly and properly called *cliffs*, than by the name of rocks or hills; that appellation being more fitting unto the inland mountains—but the name of *clift* coming from our *v.* To cleave, is unto those more aptly given, for that they seem unto our view as *cleft* or cloven from the part that sometime belonged unto them."—*Verstegan*. *Restitut. of Decayed Intel.* c. 4.

D. *Klîf*; Ger. *Klîppe*, *klîft*; Sw. *Klîft*; Dan. *Klîft*.

**CLIMACTER**, *s. v.* *Cot.* says,—"*Clî-ic*, *ad. s.* *mactere*,—every seventh, or -ICAL. ninth, or the sixty-third years of a man's life, all very dangerous, but the last, most."

*Climacteric* years are called by Holland—*gradual* years.

It. & Sp. *Climaterico*; Gr. *Κλιμακτηρ*, from *κλίμαξ*, scale, gradation.

**CLIMAX**, *s.* A scale, a gradation, sc. of ascent.

"To make the members of sentences go on rising and growing in their importance above one another, is called a *climax*."—*Blair*.

Gr. *Κλίμαξ*, *scala*, *gradus*, from *κλίνειν*, to bend or incline. *Gradatio*, quæ dicitur *climax*.—*Quint.* ix. iii. 54. See *CLIMB*.

**CLIMB**, *v.* To mount or ascend; and  
-ER, *v. s.* part. to ascend by clinging or  
-ING. holding fast.

*Climber*, *v.* now written *Clamber*, (qv.)

A. S. *Climan*; D. *Klimmen*, *klimmen*; Ger. *Klimmer*, scandere. Wach. adds, perhaps from *Κλίμα*, *gradus*, vel hoc ab illo. Out- Over-

**CLIME**, *s.* App. to—Regions which differ  
-ATE, *v. s.* in temperature from others.  
-ATURE.\* The *v.* is used in Shak.—  
“Whilst you do *climate* here,” i. e. while  
you stay, remain, or dwell in this *climate*.

\*Shak.

Fr. *Cli-mat*; It. & Sp. -*ma*; Gr. *Κλίμα*; L. *Clima*, inclinatio seu declinatio cœli, from *κλίνειν* to incline, or bend.

**CLINCH**, *v. s.* or **CLENCH**, *v.* **CLINCHER**.  
To *clench* the hand, is to *bend* the fingers  
inward to the palm. And cons. to *clench*  
or *clinch* is—

To fasten or fix, to confirm, to strengthen,  
to corroborate. A nail is not *clenched*,  
unless it passes through, and is then bent,  
*turned* or twisted back.

*Clench*, the *s.* is app. to a species of a  
wit; which Dryden perhaps intends to de-  
scribe “as *wresting* and *torturing* a word  
into another meaning.”

In Ger. *Lenken* is flectere, vertere and (Lye)  
A. S. *Ge-hlenc-ed*, tortus; which, by a common  
process of corruption, would become *glenc-ed*,  
*clenc-ed*, *clenched*. Un-

**CLING**, *v.* The usual application now is—  
To *cling* or shrink up, as a loose vest,  
driven by the wind, round the limbs; to  
cleave or adhere, to hold fast round, to  
intwine, infold, or embrace.

Mr. Steevens has furnished a number of  
passages, for the use, he says, of the future  
lexicographer, all of which come within  
the explanation of Som., or the conse-  
quential — to intwine, infold, embrace.  
And see *Clung*, in Jamieson.

A. S. “*Cling-an*, marcere, to wither, to pine, to  
faint; to *cling* or shrink up.”—Som. P. Plouhman  
says, “When thou *clingest* for drought.” See in  
v. CLAM.

**CLINIC**, *ad. s.* -AL. One who lies down;  
one confined to his bed. App. in Eccle-  
siastical History to—

Those who receive baptism on their  
death-beds.

Gr. *Κλινεῖν*, to bend, to lay down. De- En- Re-

**CLINK**, *v. s.* **CLINCANT**. *Clink*, by Spen-  
ser, seems to be used as *clicket*, (qv.)  
*Clinquant*, in Shak. for the *gingling* noise  
of the ornaments; and by Feltham, in the  
same manner. See CLANG.

Ger. *Kling-en*; Dan. -*er*; D. *Klinghen*, *klinck-  
en*, tinnire.

**CLIP**, *v. s.* To embrace, surround, en-  
-P-ER. circle; to hold tight, to nip; and  
-ING. thus, to sever, to shear or cut off.

Dan. *Klip-per*; Sw. -*pa*; “A. S. *Clyppan*, am-  
plecti, complecti, to embrace, to *clipp*, to take  
and hug in his armes.”—Som. Be- In- (En-) Un-

**CLISH-CLASH**, *s.* Clash-clash. See  
CLASH.

**CLOAK**, *v. s.* To infold, to inwrap, and  
-EDLY. thus (lit. and met.) to cover, to  
-ING. conceal.

-LESS. Sk. supposes from the A. S. *Lack*,  
*chlamys*, a kind of garment. The A. S. *Ge-læc-  
can*, is comprehendere, to contain; and may give,  
by corruption, *ge-læcced*, *glæcced*, *clæcced*, *cloaked*,  
*cloak*. Dis-

**CLOCK**, *v. s.* -ING. “To *clock* or *cluck*  
like a hen; to sigh, to sob, to give a sound  
like to that of a vessel with a narrow mouth.”  
—Som. See CLACK and CLICK.

A *clock* is also a time-piece or chro-  
nometer, so called because it *clicketh*.

“A. S. *Cloccan*, glocire, glocitare, singultire,  
bombum sive sonitum edere.”

**CLOD**, *v. s.* A lump or mass *cleaved*, or  
-DY. separated from a larger mass, or  
-POLE, or material substance.

-T-POLE. To *clod*,—to form into lumps  
or masses—*cleaved* or separated from a  
larger mass: also, to break the *clods* or  
lumps, (with rakes or harrows, *Holland*.)

A *clod-pole*,—a *block-head*; a lumpish  
head.

D. *Klottenen*, coagulare; *klotte*, gleba, massa.  
It is perhaps from A. S. *Cloef-an*, to cleave;  
formed thus, past p.—*Cloven*, *cloved*, *clod'd*, *clod*,  
or *clot*. See CLOT.

**CLOG**, *v. s.* To *clog*, is to load, to bur-  
-G-ING. then; and is so used, without any  
-Y. subaud. by Ray, (to *clog* with a  
weight.) It is now gen. used with a subaud.  
of hinderance or obstruction; and thus,  
cons. To *clog* is—

To hinder, obstruct, impede, embarrass,  
or encumber.

Sk. thinks, perhaps from *Log*, truncus. It may  
be from the Go. *Lag-yan*; A. S. *Lecgan*, *ge-lecgan*,  
ponere, to lay. The past p. *lagged*, *ge-lagged*:  
*lag* (a broad) *ge-lag*, would give *log* and *gelog*, *glog*,  
*clog*; aliquid impositum, any thing imposed; as a  
*load*, (from the same A. S. *v.*) *log*, or *clog*. En- Un-

**CLOISTER**, *v. s.* App. to—A place in  
-AL. which those who devoted them-  
-ER. selves to a life of religious  
-ESS. observances *inclosed* or shut  
-ING. themselves up. Also (as Cot.  
CLAUSTRAL. expresses it) to a round walk  
or *inclosure* covered over head, and en-  
vironed with pillars.

Fr. *Cloître*; It. *Chiostro*; Sp. *Claustro*; L.  
*Clastrum*; quo aliquid *clauditur*. Bale writes  
*Claustral*. En- or In- Un-

**CLOSE**, *v. ad. s. av.* To bring as near as  
-ING. possible; to join together, to con-  
-LY. join, to unite; to bring so near  
-NESS. that no further approximation or  
-URE. progress can be made; to bring to  
an end; to end, to finish. To bring so near  
as to prevent ingress or egress; to confine,  
to keep confined or secret; to shut up, to  
block up.

A *close* is a piece of ground *inclosed* or  
surrounded by fence or hedge.

*Close* is much used pref.

L. *Clausus*, the past p. of *Claudere*, to be, or  
cause to be, so near as to touch; It. *Chiudere*;  
Fr. *Cloire*. The *v.* is formed from the *ad.* Dis-  
En- In- Inter- Fore- Re- Un- See CLAUSE.

**CLOSET**, *v. s.* -ULET. A small *close* or *enclosure*; a small place (private apartment) closed.

*Closet*, a dim. of *Close*, (qv.); and *Closet*, a dim. of *Closet*.

**CLOT**, *v. s.* To *clod* or *clot*,—to form into -T-ING. lumps or masses *cleaved*, (*cloved*, -ER. *v.* *clow'd*, *clod*, *clot*,) or separated -Y. from a larger mass, or inaterial substance. (See CLOD and CLOUT.) Gen.—

To form into lumps; to coagulate; to be or become thick or gross.

*Clot-pole*, (met.) See CLOD-POLE.

**CLOTHE**, or **CLOATH**, *v.* *Clothes* (used CLOTH, *s.* only in the plural) is app. to the -IER coverings or vestures, which are -ING. worn on the body.

*Clot*,—to the material of which certain *clothes* are usually made.

To *cloath* or *clothe*, (met.) is used, when some purpose or design is meant to be covered or concealed: to dress, to invest.

A. S. *Clæd*, *ge-clæd*, i. e. *clathed* or *clothed*,—the past p. has been preserved, though the *v.* is lost. Also, *Clath*, pannus; *Clatha*, vestimenta; Sw. & Dan. *Klæde*; Ger. *Kleid*; Dut. *Kleyde*, vestis; and also D. *Kleyden*; Dan. *Klæder*, vestire. See CLAD. Un-

**CLOUD**, *v. s.* To cover; to throw into -Y. shade, gloom, obscurity, or dark- -ILY. ness; to obscure, to darken. -INESS. *Cloud* is much used pref.

-LESS. Tooke thinks *Cloud* is formed thus, "Ge-clod, ge-hlod, gloud, cloud; Ge-hlod is the regular past tense and past p. of ge-hlidan, to hide, cover." "For the same reason," he adds, "the L. word *Nubes* was formed from *nubere*; which means to cover. 'Quia cœlum nubet, i. e. operit, says Var.'" He should have said Voss., though Var. is to the same purport. Be- Dis- En- Inter- Out- Over- Un- See LID.

**CLOVE**, *s.* Gen.—apart, split or severed. "The garlick head is covered and clad all over with certain very fine and thin pellicles or membranes, which may be parted and divided one from another; under which you will see it compact and joined (as it were) together of many *cloves* in manner of kernils."—Holland. *Plinie*.

*Cloves* of garlic; from *Cleofan*, to cleave.—Lye. See CLOVEN.

**CLOVE**, *s.* A kind of spice.

Fr. *Clou de Girofle*; It. *Chiudo di Girofano*; Sp. *Clavo de Especias*. So called from its manifest resemblance to a nail, (*Clavus*, qd. *Clavus Caryophylli*.) In D. it is called *Naeghel*; in Ger. *Negel*.

**CLOVEN**, *pt.* *Cloven*, is the past tense and past p. of *Cleave*, (qv.) It is used pref. to *foot*, *hoof*, &c. Un-

**CLOVER**, *s.* -ED. A plant.

*Clover* or *Clavar*. A. S. *Clæfre wyrt*, trifolium; Sw. *Clöfven*; D. *Klover*; Ger. *Klee*. "So called," says Ihre, "from the remarkable *cleff*, *cleft*, or *fiure* of the leaves." And (Wach.) "quasi folium trisulcum à *kloben*, findere." A. S. *Cleof-an*, to cleave; Ger. *Klob-en*; Sw. *Clöfva*.

**CLOUGH**, *s.* "A clough or clowgh, is a kinde of *breack* or *valley* downe a slope

from the side of a hill, where commonly shraggess and trees doe grow. It is the term. of Colclowgh or rather Colkclough, and some other surnames."—*Verstegan*.

The past p. of A. S. *Cleofan*, findere, to cleave; *clouve*, *clough*, cleaved or divided.

**CLOUT**, *v. s.* To *clout*, is to put on or -ED, *ad.* cover with *clouts*, pieces, or -ERLY. patches; to patch, to botch. Also—

To *clout*, or to give a *clout*,—to strike, to give a blow. The meaning perhaps is,—to strike or hit, as with a *clod* or *clot*, with any thing bumpish; or, according to the proverb cited in Beau. & F. to beat to *clouts*. We still have the same expression,—to beat to *pieces*.

*Clouted*, in Bible, 1551, (2 Sam. xxii.) is in our Common Ver. *wounded*.

*Clouterly*, perhaps, is—like any thing *clouted*, patched or botched, i. e. clumsy; or otherwise, it may be *clowterly*, i. e. clownishly. See CLOWN.

*Clout*, (the *s.*) past p. of *Cleofan*, findere, to cleave.—*Clowved*, *clow'd*, *clout*,—cleaved, or divided into small pieces.—See Tooke. "Clouted cream," he adds, "is so called for the same reason." See also CLOD and CLOT. Dis-

**CLOWN**, *v. s.* A *clown*, *lown*, or *lowt*,—a -ISH. low-lived, rude, ill-bred, churlish -ISHNESS. fellow. -AGE.\* To *clown*, is to act like a *clown*. -ERY.† \*B. Jonson. †Drayton.

Sk. thinks *Clown*, without doubt, contracted from *Colonus*. It is more probably of the same origin with *Lown* and *Lowt*. *Low* is the past p. of *lic-gan*, jacere, cubare; of which was formed the *v.* To *low*; or to make *low*; past p. *lowen*, *low'n*, *lown*; *low-ed*, *low'd*, *lowt*. *Ge-lic-gan*, gives regularly *ge-hlowen*, *gelown*, *glown*, *clown*.

**CLOY**, *v.* To *cloy*, (in Speed,) is evidently to choak or *clog* up,— -LESS. ("To *cloy* the harbour by sinking -MENT.\* ships laden with stones,")—To *cloy*, as app. to the appetite, is to choak or *clog* up the active powers of the palate: to pall, to satiate, to glut or surfeit them. All the other usages seem deduced, cons., from To *clog*, to glut or surfeit; as to *cloy* with tears,—to glut with, to steep in tears; to *cloy* with woes,—to glut or surfeit with woes.

"*Cloys* his beak," (Shak. Cymbeline,) Tyrw., Farmer, and Steevens, agree, means "Claws his beak."—\*Shak.

Jun. from *Clog*. Fr. *Encloyer*, to cloy, choak or *clog* up.—Cot. Sk. thinks, from L. *Claudere*, to close. Ac- Over-

**CLUB**, *v. s.* App. to—a piece of wood or -B-ED, *ad.* other substance, of sufficient -ISH. dimensions for the hand to grasp at one end, and thickening at the other.

*Clubbish*, (met.)—blockish, stubborn.

Ger. *Klob*; Sw. *Klubba*, which Wach. thinks is from Ger. *Kloppen*, ferire, pulsare; A. S. *Clappan*. Ihre, from *Klump*, massa.

**CLUB**, *v. s.* -BIST. To *club*, is to contribute a share or portion.



A *club*,—an assembly of persons, contributing each his share or portion.

The word is not very old, but very common in the time of the Spectator, Tatler, &c.

From A. S. *Cleofan*, *cleafan*, findere, to divide; because the expenses are *divided* into shares or portions.—*Sk.*

**CLUCK**, *v.* To *cluck*, is—to click, clock, or cluck. See **CLOCK**.

D. *Klokken*; Ger. *Gluchsen*; Dan. *Kluk-ker*; Sw. *-ka*; Fr. *Clucher*, *closser*.

**CLUM**, *s.* A note of silence.

A. S. *Clumian*, *mussitare*, *murmurare*, to mutter or murmur; *it.* *tegere*, *operire*, to cover, to hide, to *keep close* or *secret*. Hence Chaucer uses *clum*, *pro silentii nota*.—*Som.*

**CLUMP**, *s.* -ER, *v.* A *clump* is now app. to—

A number or quantity,—*e. g.* of trees placed or planted close together.

Ger. *Klump*; Sw. *Klump*; D. *Klump*, *massa*. Wach. thinks, from *Kleben*, *adherere*, or *Laben*, *coagulari*. From A. S. *Ge-lim-an*, to connect, to keep or hold together, (by pronunciation of *gel*, as *gl*,) we have *Glum-an*, past p. *Glum-ed*, (and by change of *g* into *c*,) *clum-ed* or *clumb-ed*, *clumpt*, *clump*.

**CLUMSY**, *ad.* Unhandy, awkward, heavy, -ILY. massive, unwieldy.

-INESS. Probably of the same origin as *clump*, and formed immediately from it. Grose says, *clumps*, *clumpet*, i. e. *clumsy*, idle, lazy, unhandy.

**CLUSTER**, *v. s.* To be, or cause to be close together; to keep close together; to assemble or collect close together.

A. S. *Cluster* or *Clyster*, *racemus*; D. *Klister*, which Jun. thinks is from D. & Ger. *Klissen*, *adherere*; to adhere or stick together; probably to close, to be or become close.

**CLUTCH**, *v. s.* To take, catch or seize, to grasp or gripe.

*Clutches*, i. e. *clutchers*, (*gelatchers*,) the past p. of *Ge-laccan*, *capere*, *arripere*, to take, catch, or seize hold of.—See *Tooke*. Upon this past p. the *v.* To *clutch*, is formed. Un-

**CLUTTER**, *v. s.* Sometimes *Clatter*, and sometimes *Clotter*, are so written. See **CLATTER** and **CLOT**.

**CLYSTER**, *s.* -IZE, *v.* “The like desire, namely of *clystres*, we learned first of a fowle in Egypt, which is called the Ibis (or the blacke storke.) This bird having a crooked and a hooked bill, useth it instead of a syringe or pipe, to squirt water into that part, whereby it is most kind and hol-some to void the dounge and excrements of meat, and so purgeth and cleanseth her body.”—*Holland. Plinie.*

Fr. *Clyster-e*, *-iser*; It. *-o*; Gr. *Κλυστήρ*, from *κλυζ-ειν*, to wash or cleanse by washing.

**CO**, *pref.* L. *Con*, i. e. *Cum*; Gr. *Συν*; denotes—junction, adjunction, union. We have many words from the L. with this prefix; and many of our own formation. The etymology of the word to which *Co* is *pref.* must be looked for under that word. Written Col- Com- Cor- before *l*, *m*, *r*.

**CO-ACERVATE**, *ad. v.* -ION. To bring together, to gather, to collect into one heap or mass.

Sp. *Coacerv-ar*; Fr. *-ation*, a heaping together.—*Cot.*

**COACH**, *v. s.* *Coach* and *Couch* are probably the same words; the former app. to a movable or wheeled carriage, adapted for a lying or recumbent position; the latter for a stationary repository.

The Fr. have *Coche* and *Carosse*; It. *Cocchio* and *Carozza*; Sp. *Cóche* and *Caroza*; D. *Koche*, *-is*, *-wagen*, and *Karosse*. T. H. derives *Coach* from Fr. *Car-osse*; It. *-occia*, and these from L. *Carucca*. (See **CAROCHE**.) Mins. and Men. from Hungaric, *Kotczy*; Wach. from the obsolete Ger. *Kullen*, *tegere*, qd. *vehiculum cameratum*. Lye observes that the ancient D. *Koetsen*, is *cubare*, to lie down. *Coach*, and *Caroche*, are distinguished by Stow, as carriages, differing either in form or size; and are, no doubt, different words. Un-

**CO-ACT**, *v.* To drive together, to compel, to constrain, to force.

-ION. *Coactive*, in Shak., is—*acting* together or in union: so also -IVELY. *Coactivity* in H. More, Pref. to Phil. Writings.

L. *Coactus*, past p. of *Cogere*, i. e. *Co-agere*. Un-

**CO-ADJUTANT**, *ad. s.* One who helps, -TOR. aids, or assists, another;—

-TORSHIP. which other is himself merely

-TRICE. a helper, aider, or assistant.

-TRESS. Gen.—a helpmate, an assistant.

-TING, *ad.* \* *Drayton*. † *Feltham*. ‡ *Brown*.

-TIVE. † Fr. *Coadjut-ar*; It. *-ore*; Sp. *-or*.

-VANCY. ‡

**CO-ADVENTURER**, \* *s.* He who (with one or more) tries, risks, hazards, braves, what may or is about to come or to happen. \* *Howell*.

**CO-ADUNATION**, \* or -ADUNITION, † *s.*

A compound, used emph. for the simple word *Union*.—\* † *Taylor*. † *Hale*.

Fr. *Coadunation*.

**CO-ÆVAL**, or -EVAL, *ad. s.* Of the same

-EVITY. \* duration in time, of the same

-EVOUS. † age; co-existent. See **ETERNAL**.

\* *Cudworth*. † *Evelyn*.

**CO-AFFOREST**, \* *s.* See **AFFOREST**.

\* *Howell*.

**CO-AGENT**, *s.* One who acts with, in union or conjunction or co-operation with, another (*agent*.) See **CO-ACT**.

**CO-AGMENT**, *s.* See **CO-AUGMENT**.

**CO-AGULATE**, *v.* “To curd or congeal

-ABLE. into a curd, to joyn together, to

-ATION. make to joyn.”—*Cot.*

-ATIVE. The player in Hamlet uses *co-*

-ATOR. *agulate* as an *ad.* (Act ii. sc. 2.)—

-ATORY. “And thus o’re-sized with *co-*

-UM. *agulate* gore.”

Fr. *Coagui-ar*; It. *-are*; Sp. *-ar*; L. *Co-agulatus*, past p. of *Co-agulare*, itself from *Co-agere*. See **CO-ACT**. Con- In- Re-

**COAL**, *s. s.* -Y. To coal, is to mark with coal: "Hee coled out these rymes vpon the wall"—Camden. Gen.—To become coal, do any thing with coal.—To call over the coals, met.—to bring to trial (by ordeal of fire).

Of unsettled etymology. A. S. *Col*; Ger. & D. *Koh*; Sw. *Kol*; Dan. *Kull*. Voss. derives from the Gr. *Kaleos* pro *καλός*, *ignis* epitheton. Wach. from *καλός*, *comburens*. Ihre seems to decide for the Sw. *Quilla*; Westro-Go. *Kylla*, *accendere ignem*, to kindle a fire.

**CO-ALESCE**, *v.* Fr. *Coalescer*,—to close, -ENCE join, or grow together again -ENT. (Cot.); to unite, to associate, -ALITION. to confederate. -ALITE, *v.* \**Bolingbroke*. Burke.

From *Co-ales*; and this from *com*, and the obsolete *ales* for *alo*; and—*ab alendo*, *alescere*, *id est*, *crecere*.—See *Voss*.

**CO-ALLY**, *v.* To bind or unite, to join or associate together.—\**Warburton*.

**CO-APPREHEND**, *v.* To take or seize, to catch or hold, *sc.* the meaning of any thing.—\**Brown*.

**CO-APTATION**, *s.* Adaptation. \**Boyle*.

**CO-ARCT**, *v.* To strain, press, or thrust -ATE, *v.* hard together; restrain or bring -ATION. *†* within a narrow compass.—Cot. -ISA. *†* \**Sir T. Elyot*. *†* *Fuller*. *†* *Ray*. *†* *Baker*.

Fr. *Co-arcter*; It. *-arctare*; L. *Co-arctare*. See *Arctus*, in *Voss*.

**COARSE**, *ad.* Anciently written *Course* -LY. or *Cours*.

-NESS. Used as equivalent to—Rough, rude, gross.

*Course* stitch may be running stitch; from the L. *Cursor*, Fr. *Course*. Jun. suggests—*cursorily*; *cursor*, obiter; ut proprie denotet pannum festinenter et minore cum cura elaboratum; cloth wrought hastily, in running stitch, and with little care.

**COAST**, *s. s.* -ER. The *s.* is app. to—The side, the edge, or margin, border, limit, or boundary; a district. B. Jonson uses *coasts* or *coasts* for the ribs of a ship. The *v.* To go near to, to the side of, to approach.

To go, or continue in motion by or upon the side of, the edge, or margin, the border, limit or boundary.

Fr. *Coste*; Sp. It. & L. *Costa*, a rib, a side. *Ac-Du*.

**COAT**, *v. s.* -ING. *Coat*, according to Wach. is,—that which covers the human, or any other body; as the coat of a horse, a coat of manure, a coat of plaster. See *COT*.

*Court-cards*, vulgarly so called, are properly *coat-cards*. Massinger, indeed, uses *coats*, with a subaud. of *cards*.

Fr. *Cat-le*; It. *-le*; Ger. *Kull*, from *Kullen*, tegula.—Wach. Scal. and Men. think *Coat* corrupted from L. *Crocola*, Gr. *κροκότος*, which Gauer says, was, *Vestis mullebris crocei coloris*.

**CO-AUGMENT**, *v.* -ATION. Also written *Coaugment*.

To enlarge, to increase, to make greater, to grow or become greater. Fr. *Coaugmenté*.

**COAX**, *v. s.* -ER. To coax, is to practise the arts of the *cogciones*, or *cogs-men*;—to persuade by fictitious appeals to humanity or kindness; by ascribing, to those to whom they address themselves, extreme humanity or kindness; by false pretences of need;—to persuade by arts of flattery.

"A *cokes* is taken by all our old writers for a simpleton, a noddy, an easy gull."—*Gifford*. B. Jonson. A *cokes* is one who has been *coaxed*, or who is easily *coaxed* or gulled, or deluded. *Coaxer*, though common in familiar speech, app. *e. g.* to children—is not so in writing.

*Coccio*, *cogcio*, *cotio*, Spel. says, were a kind of beggars, who, by their cries, tears, and similar impostures, extorted alms. It appears from some old statutes made against vagabonds, &c. "that shipmen pretending losses of their shippes, &c." were no uncommon class of beggars, practising (see *Lye* in *Jan.*) the arts ascribed by Spel. to the *cogciones*. These *cogciones* were no doubt the *cogmen*, who navigated a kind of small ship, called *cogs* (*cogones*), common upon the coast of Yorkshire. "*Cogge*, if I conjecture rightly," *Lye* subjoins, "has been changed by the moderns into *cokes*." See *Cog*.

**COB**, *s.* Any thing round; a round stone.

-WEB, *s. ad.* In A. S. the spider is called

-WEBBED. *Atter-coppa*, qd. poison-head. "*Cob*-coals, large pit-coals; *cob*-stones, large stones."—*Grose*.

*Cobby*, or *coppy*, Broukett says, is "stout, hearty, lively;" it is also *heady* or *head-strong*.

A *cob*,—a horse who has his *cobs*. And see *COP*.

"*Cob*, (Belg. *Kop*,) is head. Our old writers used the word as a distinctive mark of bulk; thus *cob-loaf* was the largest loaf of the batch, *cob-apple*, *cob-nut*, &c. were respectively the largest apples and nuts of the crop. But *cob* was more comm. app. to fishes, and of these chiefly to the red and white herring, whence it became a cant term for the whole fish."—*Gifford*. B. Jonson. "*Cob*-swan is simply a swan of the largest size."—*Id.* It is app. by *Udal* and *Fox* to those who were distinguished for the largeness of their possessions—of their wealth:—"The rich *cobs* of this world." "The great *cobs* were behind."

From the D. *Kop-webbe*, we have Eng. *Cob-web*. *Kop*, in D. being the name given to the spider; perhaps (says *Sk.*) from the A. S. *Coppe*, apex, fastigium, culmen, because they build and weave in culminibus ædium. More probably from their shape resembling the head.

**COBBLE**, *v. s.* Usually app. to—Coarse -ER. and clumsy work; to coarse mend- -ING. ing.

*Sk.* thinks, from the Ger. & D. *Koppelen*, copulare, nectere, to join or knit together. Hence, also, he adds, the Dan. *Kobler*, calceos resarcire, to mend shoes.

**COBBLE**, *s.* A round stone, from *Cob*. Mr. *Grose* says, "*Cobble*, a pebble; to *cobble* with stones, to throw stones at any thing. Northumb. Also, round coals. *Derb.*" Also, a kind of boat.

**COCHLEARY**, *ad.* -LEOUS. Spiral; in the form of a screw.

L. *Cochlea*, a snail, from *κοχλεις*, that is, *γυρίζειν*, *gyrare*, quia *cochleæ* testa est tortilis turbinataque.—*Voss*.

Coaxation  
H.M.C.

## C O C

**COCK**, *s. v.* The name is given to—The  
-ADE. males of various kinds of birds,  
-ADED. esp. to the male of the domestic  
-ING. fowl: in its met. application—to  
-AL. any person or thing having any  
-EREL. distinguishing quality of that  
-SURE. bird; any designed or accidental  
-ISH.\* resemblance to him; viz. his  
-ISHLY.\* daringness or quarrelsomeness;  
his self-sufficiency and rashness; his bold  
and erect attitude; his position or action  
of offence or defence, of challenge or de-  
fiance, of exultation or triumph. Thus the  
*cock* of the club, in the *Spectator*, by pre-  
eminence; *cock* being commonly used, as  
Sk. remarks, *pro victore*. The *cock* of the  
conduit, — because (says Sk.) it used to  
be constructed in formâ cristæ galli. So  
also the weather-*cock*; the *cock* of a hat,  
the *cock* of a gun; and further—*cock-ade*.  
*Talis* is rendered by Holland, “with *cockal*  
bones;” but why they are so called is not  
ascertained.—See *Sk.*, *Nares*, &c.

*Cock-shut* time is supposed by Whalley  
and Gifford to be twilight, from the method  
practised to catch woodcocks at the time of  
twilight, in a net called a *cock-shut*. Mins.  
(in ed. 1617) has *twi-light* or *cock-shut*  
time, but omits it, ed. 1627. Other com-  
mentators differ. See their notes on  
Rich. III.—\**Lord Cobham*.

A. S. *Kock*; D. *Kock*.—In Go. *Hana*; A. S. &  
Ger. *Han*; Dan. *Hane*, (whence Eng. *Hen*.) is  
app. to the *cock*. Some derive from the Gr.  
*Kokkuſein*, *cantare ut gallus*. But most probably,  
as Sk. and Lye think, so called à sono seu cantu,  
quem edit.

**COCK**, (*of Hay*.) *s.* T. H. (in Sk.) thinks  
-ED. is a *cop* of hay; by which name (he  
-ER. observes) it is still called in Kent.

**COCK**, *s.* *Cock-boat* is *Cog-boat*, (Jun.);  
-BOAT. and *Cock-swain*, a petty officer in  
-SWAIN. a *cog*. See *Cog*.  
Fr. *Coquet*; It. *Cocca*.

**COCKATRICE**, *s.* Fr. *Coquatrix*; D.  
*Kocketrius*; from *Kock*, (the bird,) and  
A. S. *Atter*, an adder; from the fabled  
generation of this serpent from the egg  
of a cock.

**COCKER**, *v.* -ING. To *cocker* may have  
been primarily app. to the indulgence of  
the appetite. And thus, gen. to *cocker* is—  
To pamper, to indulge, cherish, make  
much of; and to encourage, to inspirit.

The D. have, as Jun. has noticed, *Kokerillen*,  
celebrare hilaria; they have also *Kokelen*, nutrire,  
ceu fovere culina, formed from their *v.* *Koken*,  
*coquere*.

**COCKLE**, (*in Corn*.) *s.* A. S. *Coccel*, a  
plant, which Sk. thinks is from *Ceocan*, to  
choke, because it *chokes* the corn.

**COCKLE**, *v. s.* -ER. To be or cause to  
be in a winding or spiral form; in a  
wreathed, curled, ruffled, form; to curl, to  
ruffle, or rumple; to rise or raise un-  
steadily, irregularly,—with sudden jerks.

L. *Cochlea*. See *COCHLEARY*.

## C O E

**COCKNEY**, *s. ad.* A name given de-  
risively to a native of London.

A great deal to little purpose has been written  
about this word. Hall uses it as a *v.*—“To *cockney*  
up with dainties.” T. H., sagaciously as he is  
wont, (Sk. observes,) derives from Fr. *Accoquiner*.  
Cot. says, “*s’accoquiner*, to wax as lazie, become  
as idle, grow as slothful, as a beggar,” (*coquis*.)  
*Coquin* is perhaps of the same origin as *Cocionez*.  
See *Coax*.

**COCTION**. See *CONCOCTION*.

L. *Coquere*, *coctum*, to boil. Con- De- Ex- In-  
Re- Un-

**COD**, *v. s.* -GER. Sk. thinks the fish is so  
called, (ab aliquâ *peræ* seu *marsupii* simi-  
litudine,) from some resemblance to a bag  
or pouch.

The shell, the case—of the pea and other  
seeds, &c.

*Codger*, may be a bagger; one who la-  
bours to fill his bag or purse; or the same  
word as *Cadger*, (qv.)

A pillow or cushion is so called in the  
North of England.—*Brockett*.

A. S. *Codde*; D. *Kodde*; Ger. *Koden*; Sw.  
*Kudde*. Perhaps from Ger. *Kutten*, claudere.  
Som. says, “*Codde*—*pera*, *marsupium*, *mantica*, a  
bagge, a wallet, a pock, *it.* *testiculorum saccus*, et  
*testiculus ipse*.” (Matt. x. 10; Mark vi. 8, et *et.*,  
*Πιπα*, is in the A. S. Ver. of the Gospels, *Codd*;  
in Eng. *Scrip.*)

**CODDLE**, *v.* To warm, to entender by  
warmth, by nourishing or nursing; to keep  
warm or in a state of warmth.

Probably *Candle*. Fr. *Chadeau*, from *Chaud*, in  
L. *Calidus*, warm. The Old Fr. *Cadeler*, to cocker,  
pamper, fedle, cherish, make much of, (Cot.) is  
perhaps of the same origin. Sk. says, *Coddle*, qd.  
*coctulare*.

**CODE**, *s.* App. to—A collection of the  
-ICIL. various tables of the law, and to a  
-IX. digested body of law.

L. *Codex*, formed from *Caudex*, the trunk of a  
tree; and *Caudex*, from *cædere*, to cut, to hew, be-  
cause cut into many thick tables or tablets. Seneca,  
(de Brevitate Vitæ, c. xiii.)—*Plurimum tabularum*  
*contextus*, *caudex* apud antiquos vocabatur, unde  
*publicæ tabulæ codices* dicuntur.

**CODLING**, *s.* Sk. thinks that *codling*  
was a kind of early sour apple, which re-  
quired *codling* before it could be eaten.

In A. S. *Cod-appel* is said by Som. to be a  
quince or quince-pear. Gifford,—“that *codling*  
is a mere dim. of *cod*, and means an involucre  
or kele, and was used by our old writers for that  
early state of vegetation, when the fruit, after  
shaking off the blossom, began to assume a glo-  
bular or determinate form. *Codlings*, in Ford, were  
*hot peas*.”—Gifford. B. Jonson.

**CO-EFFICACY**, *s.* United or adjoined  
-FICIENT. ability to *effect*, ability or power  
-FICIENCY. or strength to do, or make; to  
bring to pass or to an end; to accomplish,  
achieve, complete, consummate.  
Sp. *Coeficiente*.

**CO-ELDER**, *s.* A fellow-elder.  
Co, and *elder*; A. S. *Æld*, *ældor*.

**CO-ELECTION**,\* *s.* An election, or  
choice, of one or more, in union or con-  
junction with others.

**CO-EMPTION, s.** "*Co-emption* is to say, comen achate or buying together."—*Chaucer*.

*Co*, and *emptio*, from *emere*, to buy or purchase.

**CO-ENGAGE, v. -ERS.** To bind or oblige, to lay under, to impose upon; sc. a bond or obligation: in junction with, unitedly or joinedly, or in common.

**CO-ENJOY, v.** To have, to possess, use with pleasure or delight; to take delight, feel pleasure, sc. joinedly or unitedly, or in common with others.

**CO-EQUAL, ad. s. v.** Having the same  
-ITY. measure of quantity or quality;  
-EQUATION. the same level or evenness.

**CO-ERCE, v.** To keep within bounds,  
-ION. under restraint; to restrain, to  
-IVE. compel.

-IVELY. *L. Coercere*, (*con*, and *arcere*), from the  
-ITIVE. *Gr. Apse-eiv*, which (*Lennep*) properly denotes vel aliis septo, et munimento esse vel mihi.

**CO-ESSENTIAL, ad. -ITY.** *Essential*,—contributing to, requisite or necessary to, the essence or being, unitedly or in common with other.

*Fr. Coessen-tiel*; *Sp. -cial*; from *L. Co*, and *essentia*.

**CO-ESTABLISHMENT,\* s.** Establishment, in common or in union with other establishment.—*\*Bp. Watson*.

**CO-ETANEAN, s. -EONS.** Of the same age or time. See *CO-EVAL*.

*It. & Sp. Coetaneo*; *L. Con*, and *etaneous*, of modern formation, from *L. Ætas*. *Pre*-

**CO-ETERNAL, ad.** Eternal, or having  
-ALLY. duration or time without either be-  
-ITY. ginning or end—in union or in common with other.

*Fr. Coetern-el*; *It. & Sp. -e*.

**CO-EVAL.** See *CO-EVAL*.

**CO-EXIST, v.** To stand out or exist to-  
-ENT. gether; to live together.

-ENCE. *L. Con*, and *existere*.—*Voss*. In-  
-ENCY.

**CO-EXTEND, v.** To stretch out, as far  
-MON. in time or space as something  
-SIVE. else. *Sp. Co-extendere*.

**COFFEE, s.** A plant; also its fruit; and a beverage from the fruit, prepared by heat.

*Fr. It. & Sp. Caffè. Cahouah*, according to *Geland*, is to *leathe*; this orig. is app. to wine, an excess of which produces *leathing*; afterwards, to other liquors. *Dr. Douglass* gives another etym. The original *Ar.*, he says, is *Cahouah*, pron. *Cahouh*, from *Cohent*, strength or vigour. It was formerly written *Coffa*, and *Camphe*.

**COFFER, s. v. -ER.** Now chiefly confined in its application to the chest or box, in which gold, jewels, or other precious things are preserved or kept.

*Fr. Coffre*; *Sp. Cofre*. *Coffer* and *Coffin*, though a diff. app. are the same word, diff. written. (See *COFFIN*.) "A great *coffer* of cypress, into whiche they did putt the bones of them that were dead."—*Nicoll*.

**COFFIN, s. v.** Formerly also app. to "the raised crust, or cavities of pies." See the annotations upon *B. Jonson*, ("*coffin'd* in crust,") and *Shak.* ("*a custard coffen*.") Now app. to—

A chest or box, constructed for the reception of the dead.

*Fr. Coffin*. In *Sc. Caip* is a *coffin*. *Knox* repeatedly uses a *cope* of lead for a leaden *coffin*, which, *Dr. Jamieson* remarks, seems to confirm *Sk.*'s etymon of the *Eng. Coffin*, from the *A. S. Cofa*, *cofa*, *caves*; but, he adds, it appears doubtful whether both *cope* and *caip* do not simply signify a covering, from *A. S. Coppe*, the top of any thing. (See *COIF*, *COPE*.) To this it may be added, that *Wiclif* renders the *L. Cophinos*, *coffyns*. In the *Mod. Ver.* it is *baskets*; *Gr. Kephros*. Un-

**CO-FOUNDER,\* s.** A fellow-founder.  
\**Camden*.

**COG,\* s.** A small boat, constructed to hold or contain (fish within it). See *COAX*.

\**Chaucer*.

*Sw. Kogg*; *D. Kogghe*; *Fr. Coquet*; *Low L. Cogo*. The *Ger. Kaucht* (*Wach.*) is a hollow vessel of whatever use or kind. In *Sc. Cog*, *coag*, *coig*, *cogue*. The *Eng. Keg*, (in which fish or liquors are shut in and confined,) is no doubt the same word, from the *A. S. Cæggian*, to shut in or confine, to keep or hold within it, to contain.

**COG, v.** The cog, or tooth of a wheel, is  
-G-ERY. that which fastens or secures it,  
-ING. sc. in its regular motion. To cog a wheel, is to fix such cogs; to cog a die, is to load it, so as to secure its fall; and hence, (or perhaps from the frauds of cogmen, see *COG*, *ante*, and *COAX*.) to cog is met.—

To defraud, to delude, to deceive, to falsify.

*Ihre* suspects *Kagg* (i. e. *Kegg*) and *Kogg* as above, and also *Kugg*, (i. e. the cog of a wheel,) to be from the same root.

**CO-GENIAL.** See *CONGENIAL*.

**CO-GENT, ad.** Having the force of things  
-LY. brought together or collected, of  
-GENCY. things united; having united strength; powerful, forcible, compulsive.

Met. in argument or reasoning,—convincing.

*L. Cogens*, from *Cogere*, (*co-agere*), to drive together, to compel, (qd. *co-agent*.)

**COGITATE, v.** *Fr. Cogiter*, — "to  
-ATION. think much, imagine, consider,  
-ATIVE.\* contemplate, cast in the mind,  
-ABLE.† study on, advise himself, devise  
-ABILITY.† with himself, intend, purpose, determine, mind."—*Cot*.

\**Bacon*. †*Cudworth*.

*Sp. Cogitar*; *It. & L. Cogitare*, a *cogendo dictum*. *Mens plura in unum cogit*, unde deligere possit: the mind brings or gathers many things, whence it may select.—*Var.* And *Voss.*—*Cogitatio*, nihil aliud est, quam curarum congregatio, sive rerum in animo nostro agitatio ac comparatio. In- Un-Ex-

**COGNATE, ad. -ION.** Born together, sc. of the same family, or kind; akin, allied, pertaining to; partaking of the same kind; sprung from the same source.

*Fr. Cognation*; *It. -zione*; *Sp. -cion*; *L. Natus*, past p. of *nasci*.

**COGNITION,\* s.** Fr. *Cognoissance*, —  
 -NIZ-ABLE. knowledge, acquaintance, familiarity with; skill, cunning,  
 -ANCE. familiarity with; skill, cunning,  
 -NITIVE.† experience in; a notice or  
 -NOSC-ENCE.‡ notion, an intelligence, understanding, apprehension of.—  
 -IBLE.§  
 -IBILITY.¶  
 -ITIVE.¶ *Cognizance*, in our older writers, is that by which any one may be known. "The protector gaue the bore for his *cognisaunce*."—*Sir T. More*. "On euery manne's cariage his owne *cognisaunce*."—*Berners*.

*Cognizable*,—that may be known; may be noticed, censured, judged of.

*Cognizor* and *Cognizee* are common legal appellations.

\**Sir T. More*. †*Hobbs*. ‡*H. More*. §*Bp. Taylor*. ¶*Cudworth*.

It. *Cog-nizione*, -*nosibile*; Sp. -*nicion*, -*nocible*; Fr. *Con-noître*, -*noissance*, -*noissable*; L. *Cognitus*, past p. of *Cognoscere*. Mis- Pre- Re-

**COGNOMINATION, s.** -AL. *Cognomen* is a name added to another name of a family or people, which is gen. bestowed upon some individual ab *eventu aliquo*, and by him transmitted to his posterity.—*Gesner*.

**CO-GOVERNOR, s.** A fellow-governor.

**CO-HABIT, v.** To have, hold, or keep,  
 -ANT, s. a dwelling or abiding place; to  
 -ATION. dwell or abide, together with.  
 -ER.

**CO-HEIR, s.** -ESS. One who *inherits* in conjunction with another or others; one who in such conjunction takes, or is entitled to take, property of a person deceased; one, in the words of Blackstone, upon whom the law casts the estate immediately on the death of the ancestor, (Com. ii. 201.)

**CO-HELPER, s.** A fellow-helper or assister.

**CO-HERE, v.** To hold or keep close or  
 -ENT. tight together, in close connexion or dependency, in close  
 -ENCE. succession; to stick together.  
 -ENCY. See ADHERE. In-

**CO-HIBITOR,\*s.** A restrainer.—\**E. Hall*.  
 Fr. *Cohi-ber*; Sp. -*bir*; L. *Cohibere*, to hold or keep together; to withhold to restrain.

**CO-HOBATE, v.** -TION. *Cohobation*, (Locke) is the pouring of the liquor distilled from any thing back upon the remaining matter, and distilling it again.  
 Fr. *Cohober*, perhaps formed from the Gr. *Xoiv*, to pour.

**CO-HORT, s.** A band, or united body of soldiers.

Fr. & Sp. *Co-horte*; It. -*orte*; L. *Co-hors*. Voss: and others say, from Gr. *Xopros*, *septum*, (enpire, to enclose or enfold.)

**COIF, v. s.** -FURE. A *coife*,—A cover for the head; for part of the head (the shaven part). See COFFIN.

See QUOIR. Fr. *Coife*; It. *Coffa*; Mid. L. *Cupha*; D. *Huv*; Ger. *Haube*. Voss. (de Vitlis,)

from Ger. *Heben*, (A. S. *Heaf-an*,) *heave*, tollere in altum, to *heave*, to raise on high. The common prefix *Ge* or *Co*, will give *Ge* or *Co-heaf-an*; by contraction *Cheaf-an*, (i.e. *Keaf*-, in Gr. *Κεφαλα*, L. *Cap-ut*.) Wach. gives, *Haube*, *crista*, which was subsequently applied *ad mitras*, and to other coverings of the head. Belge, he adds, dicunt *kuif* and *kuif* promiscue; for *k* and *h* are interchangeable in all dialects, (*kuif* is *ke-kuif*.) The Fr. *Coverir*, to *cover*, presents a very simple immediate etym. See COVER. Un-

**COIGN, or COIN, s.** Also written QUOIGN. An angle, a nook or corner,  
 Fr. *Coing*; L. *Cuneus*, a wedge. See COIN.

**COIL, v.** To gather together; to twine or roll into spires or circles, into rings.

The Fr. *Cueillir*; It. *Cogliere*, to gather; from the L. *Colligere*, is the common etymology. It may be connected with, to *coll*, to embrace.

**COIL, v. s.** To make any bubbling, bustling, confused, stir, or noise.

The Ger. *Kollern*, seu *kollern*, increpare, oburgare; and this from the s. *Keller*, qd. to seize any one by the collar, is the etym. usually accepted from Sk. Lye thinks the s. *Coil* may be from the preceding verb; and app. à *strepitu*, qui fit *glomerando*. The D. and Ger. *Quellen*, and *wellen*, (A. S. *Weallan*, *weallian*, and Eng. *Well*,) are *ebullire*, to spring out as a well or spring; and then *metuere*, *fervere*. Som. says, "*Weallan*, to be very angry, to be rough and troublous, to rage; *id.* to break or burst out, to seethe, to boil." The cons. usage (placed first by Som.) is obvious from the primitive, and very well accounts for *quoile*, (as Lye in Jun. writes the verb) *coyle* or *coil*, as applied in Eng.

**COIN, v. s.** An iron seal with which  
 -AGE. metal is stamped (*cauditur*); so called  
 -ER. from the shape;—and hence money  
 -ING. is called *coin* (q. *cune*, wedge.)—*Spel*.

To *coin*, (met.) is to forge, to invent.

Fr. *Coigner*; It. *Cuniar*; Sp. *Cunar*, *senlar*, to wedge, and also to *coin*. Men. and *Spel* from L. *Cuneus*. Re- Un-

**CO-INCIDE, v.** To fall upon the same  
 -ENT. point, the same line, the same  
 -ENCE. superficial space; to be equivalent  
 -ENCY. to, to agree with, to concur.  
 -ER. L. *Con*, and *in-cidere*, (*cadere*,) to fall into or upon,—with any thing else.

**CO-INHABITANT,\* s.** One who dwells or abides with one or more, with others.  
 \**H. More*.

**CO-INHERITANCE, -TOR.** One who inherits, is heir with, one or more, others.

**CO-INQUINATE, v.** To make common.  
 L. *Con*, and *inquinare*; Fr. *Coinquiner*, to *co-inquinare*, pollute, soyle, defile; also to defame.—*Coî*.

**CO-JOIN, v.** *Conjoin*, so written in Shak.

**COISTRELL, s.** A *kestrel* or *kastrel*, (qv.) so written in Shak.

**COIT, v. s.** -ING. The primitive meaning will be, (according to Dr. Jamieson,)—

To toss, to throw, to cast. And a *coit* or *quoit*,—any thing tossed, thrown, or cast. But more probably this is merely cons. usage.

The word *Coit* or *Quoit*, seems to be to *hit* or *cut*; the object of the thrower being



to cut into the ground as close to the pin as he can.

See QUORR. Dr. Jamieson thinks that *To coll*, is to butt, to jostle; and derives the word from the *lat. Kcolla*, *violenter jactare*.

**COITION**, *s.* -TURE. *Coition*, a going or moving to or towards—in unison.

*L. Co*, and *ire*, *illum*, to go together, to move in unison. *Coition* occurs several times in Warner's *Albion's England*.

**CO-JUROR**, *s.* A fellow juror, or swearer. A swearer in confirmation of the oath of another.—*Wotton*.

**COLANDER**, or **CULLENDER**, *s.* "Many men do let their fortunes run (as it were) through a *colander* or strainer, wherein the worst stick and remain in the way behind, whiles the better do pass and run out."—*Holland. Plutarch*.

*Fr. Couteir*; *It. Colatojo*; *Sp. Coladero*; from the *L. Colare*, to strain. *Fr. Colature*, a strainer; used in Eng. by Evelyn. *Trans-Per-colate*, *qv.*

**COLD**, *adj. s.* App. met. to the passions. -LY. See **TO COOL**.

-NESS. The past p. from *A. S. Kel-an*, to heat or cool, cooled, cold; *D. Keel-en*; *Ger. Ku-len*, frigescere, to stiffen. *D. Koud*; *Dan. Kold*; *Sw. Kall*. En-Over-

**COLE**, or **KALE**, (*qv.*)

**COLICK**, *s. adj.* A painful windiness in the stomach or entrails.

*L. Colic-us*; *Sp. & It. -a*; *Fr. Colique*; *Gr. Kolicos*, from *κολον*, alvus, itself from *κολον*, cœcum, hollow.

**COLL**, *v.* To embrace the neck.

-ING. *Fr. Cellerer*, *accoller*, to embrace, *coll*, or clip about the neck.—*Col. L. Collum*, *qd. collare*, i.e. *collum brachii ligare*, seu vincire.—*Sk.* It is also written *Accoll*, (*qv.*) See **COLLAR**.

**COL-LAPSE**, *v.* To fall together: gen. app. when things so fall through disease. And then (*met.*)—

To decay, to fall into ruin, to wither.

*L. Con*, and *lapsus*; past p. of *labi*, to fall.

**COLLAR**, *v. s.* -ED, *adj.* To collar, is to seize by the collar, sc. of the coat, &c. i.e. the part which is round, or which surrounds the neck; to roll up—into the shape of the neck.

*Sp. Collar*, *cuello*; *It. Col-lare*, -lo; *Fr. -lier*, *col*; from *L. Collum*; which *Ihre* considers akin to the *A. S. Ger. D. & Sw. Hals*; *Alem. Halsian*; *D. & Ger. Halsen*, amplexi, to embrace; *Fr. Cellerer*, to embrace about the neck. The prefix *Ce* is necessary to complete the etym. of *Ihre*. See **COLL**.

**COL-LATE**, *v.* To bring together, to

-ING. bring into a state for examination and comparison, and  
-IVE. thus, to compare; also to bring  
-OR. together or collect,—to confer.

Philosophy (says Cicero) consists *ex collatione rationum*, (*Tusc. iv. 38.*) and by our early writers, *collation* is applied to—

Discourses, comparing or examining one thing by another,—to a conference.

A collection of various articles for repeat or refreshment is also called a *collation*. Also when each individual confers or collates his share.

*L. Collatus*, called the past. p. of *Con-ferre*, *Fr. Colla-tionner*; *It. -zionare*, to collate (a book).

**COL-LATERAL**, *adj. s.* -LY. Not immediately dependent upon, or derived from, but so connected, or conjoined, as to give and confer additional force, strength, or security. Concurrent, connected, conjoined.

*Fr. Collateral*, not direct, on the side, (*Cot.*); *It. Collaterale*; *Sp. Colateral*.

**COL-LAUD**, *v.* To laud or praise in unison with others.

*Fr. Collauder*; *L. Collaudare*.

**COL-LEAGUE**, *s. v.* -SHIP. One chosen to act in unison with another; or, one acting under the same laws, the same rules or orders; in the same service, office, or employment with another.

*Fr. Col-ligue*; *It. -lega*; *Sp. Colega*; *L. Collega*, quod una lecti sint, id est, creati. Malim tamen a com et lex, quod iisdem legibus aliquid agant, (*Martin.*); because chosen or elected (*lecti*) together, or rather because they act under the same laws (*leges*).

**COL-LECT**, *v. s.* To gather, or put to-

-EDLY. gether; to bring, or bear into

-EDNESS. one place; one mass, or heap,

-IBLE. or sum.

-ION. To gather, or bring together,

-IVE. things dispersed; (*met.*) as to

-IVELY. collect the thoughts; resume

-OR. command over them; to collect

-ORY. one thought from or in conse-

-ORSHIP. quence of another; to infer one

from another; to confer, to compare.

"[They] are generally so exactly suited to them [the epistle and gospel] that some think they take their name from being collected out of those parts of Holy Writ. But the use of the word in the Bible and the Fathers, being applied to denote the gathering together of the people in religious assemblies, thence some ritualists say, The collects are prayers made among the people collected or gathered together. Others think they are named collects because of their comprehensive brevity, because the priest in them sums up the desires of the people in a little room. I may add in this variety my own conjecture, that these prayers have been named collects from their being used so near the time of making the collection before the Holy Communion."—*Comber*; A Companion to the Temple.

*Fr. Col-liger*, -lects, -lection; *It. -letta*, -lezione; *Sp. -egar*, -ecta, -eccion; *L. Collectum*, past p. of *col-ligere*; from *legere*, to gather. *Mis- Re- Un-*

**COLLEGE**, *s.* As *Colleague* (*qv.*) is

-IAN. app. indiv., so *College* is

-IATE, *ad. s.* collect., to—A number of persons acting or living under the same laws, the same rules or orders; app. more esp. to those who devote themselves to learning or religion.

*Collegian* is written by Bale—*Colligener*.

*It. Col-legio*; *Sp. -egio*; *Fr. -lége*.

**COLLET**, *s.* *Mins.* says, "The collet or bezil of a ring. It seems to have the name (*q.*) *Collar*; for as the collar doth

compass the neck, so doth the *collet* the stone in the ring."

Also the small collar or band worn by the inferior Romish Clergy.

Mid. L. *Colletus*, *collare*, (Du Cange.) Fr. *Collet*, "the throat or fore part of the neck: also the collar of a jerkin," &c. (Cot.) from L. *Collum*, the neck.

**COL-LIDE**, *v.* -LISION. To dash or strike against.

Fr. *Collision*; L. *Col-lidere*, (*ludere*.)

**COLLIER**, *s.* -Y. A worker or labourer among coals; a dealer in them; also, a vessel that conveys or carries them. See COAL.

**COLLIGATE**, *v.* -ION. To bind together.

L. *Colligare*. \**Byrthe of Mankind*.

**COLLINE**, *s.* A small hill; a mount.

\**Drummond Evelyn*.

L. *Collis*; Fr. *Colline*. A little hill.

**COL-LIQUATE**, *v.* To melt together;

-QUABLE. to melt or dissolve.

-QUAT-ION. Fr. *Colligation*, — a con-

-IVE. sumption of the radical

-QUEFACTION. humour, or substance of the body. Also a melting, resolving, or dissolving.—Cot.

L. *Col-liquare*, (*liquere*,) to melt.

**COL-LOCATE**, *v. ad.* -ION. To place together; to put, set, station together.

Fr. *Collo-quer*, -cation; It. -caxione; L. *Collocatus*, past p. of *Collocare*.

**COL-LOGUE**, *v.* As gen. app. to col-

-ING.\* *logue* is—To confer or converse,

-QUY. with deceitful or delusive designs.

-QUIAL. *Colloquy*,—a conference, conver-

-QUIST. sation, or discourse together.

-CUTOR. \**Burton*.

Fr. *Collo-que*; It. -quio; Sp. *Coloquio*; L. *Colloqui*, to speak together, to parley; *con*, and *loqui*, to speak, (is *loquitur*, qui suo loco quodque verbum sciens ponit.—*Var. lib. v.*)

**COLLOP**, *s.* App. to—any thing of similar form and shape to a *collop*, i. e. a piece (to be dressed on the coals).

The Fr. *Charbonnée* is à carbonado (qv.) or *collop*. *Charbonner*, is to *collow*, or make black with a coal.—Cot. As carbonado, from *charbonnée*, so *collop* (by corruption) from the obsolete *collow*, to *colly*, (qv.) or make black with a coal.

**COL-LUCTATION**, *s.* A struggle, a conflict.—\**H. More*.

L. *Colluctatus*, past p. of *Colluctari*, to struggle, to wrestle together.

**COLLUDE**, *v.* To play together, to game

-ER, *s.* together; to unite in the same

-ING. play, game, or trick; and thus, to

-SION. unite for purposes of fraud or

-SIVE. deception.

-SIVELY. Fr. *Collu-der*, -sion; It. -sione; L. *Colludere*.

**COL-LUSTRATION**, *s.* L. *Collustrare*, to enlighten together. See ILLUSTRATE.

**COL-LUTION**, *s.* A wash: or, as it is now called, a *lotion*.—\**Holland*.

L. *Col-luere*, to wash.

**COLLY**, *s. v.* To blacken, to darken, to obscure.

On Mids. N. D., Act. I. sc. 1, "Brief as the lightning in the *collied* night," Mr. Steevens re-

marks: "*Collied*, i. e. black, smutted with coal; a word still used in the Midland counties." So in B. Jonson's *Poetaster*, "Thou hast not *collied* thy face enough." See COLLOP.

**COLLYBIST**, *s.* A money changer; one who changes money of greater value into that of less.—*Parkhurst*. \**Bp. Hall*.

Gr. *Κολλυβος*, genus nummi, *κατα το κολλασθαι βουν*, quod æri illi quasi *agglutinatus* esset *bos*, id est, imago *bovis* incusa:—a species of small brazen coin, used for change, upon which the image of an ox was impressed.—*Hesychius*, see also *Martin*. And hence app. to the exchange of money.—*Voss*.

**COLOCYNTH**, *s.* A gourd.

Gr. *Κολυκυνθις*; Fr. *Colo-cynthe*, -quinthe.

**COLONEL**, *s.* -SHIP. Also anciently written *Coronel*, (qv.) The commanding officer of a regiment.

Fr. *Colon-el*; It. -ello; Sp. *Coronel*; D. *Kolonel*, *koronel*; Mid. L. *Coronellus*. So called, says *Mim.*, because he is *exercitus columna*, the pillar of the army. Jun. derives from *columnella*, a name given to certain domestic servants; because on them, *veluti in columellas*, the weight of domestic management was reposed.

**COLONNADE**, *s.* A range of columns.

It. *Colon-nata*, -na; Fr. *Colonne*; L. *Columna*. See COLUMN.

**COLONY**, *s.* The persons of which the

-ER, *s.* colony consisted removed from

-IAL. one country and settled in ano-

-ICAL. ther, for the purpose of culti-

-IZE, *v.* vating (*colendi*) the latter.

-IST. "Colonial services were those

-IZ-ATION. which were done by the Ceorls

-ING. and Socmen, (that is husband-

men) to their lords."—*Spel*.

Fr. *Colon-is*; It. & Sp. -ia; L. *Colonus*. So called à *colendo*.

**COLOSS**, *s.* A statue of great height and

-US. size.

-AL. Fr. *Coloss-e*; It. & Sp. -o; L. *Colossus*;

-EAN. Gr. *Κολοσσος*; ad verbum sonat *frængeoculum*, (says *Voss*.) *κατα το κολοσσειν*

-IC. *τα οσσα*; because, on account of its immense height, *oculorum aciem frustraretur*.—See *Martin*. and *Voss*.

**COLOUR**, *v. s.* The sensation of colour

-ABLE. is received by the eye only:

-ABLENESS. —produced by the refraction

-ABLY. and reflection of the rays of

-LOR-ATE, *ad.* light from bodies. In com-

-ATION. mon speech distinguished

-LOUR-ING. from figure: "but that which

-IST. we see when we see figure is

-LESS. nothing but the termination

-LESSNESS. of colour."—*Locke*.

-IFIC.\* To colour was used early in

-LY.† our language, (met.)—

-ISHING.† To give a fair or specious

appearance, sc. for purposes of deception,

of delusion; to remove unpleasing, offen-

sive appearances; to render pleasing and

agreeable, worthy of favour or approbation.

\**Newton*. †*Bale*. †*Brown*.

Fr. *Couleur*; It. *Colore*; D. *Koleur*; Sp. & L. *Color*. Of uncertain etym. *Voss*. suggests the Gr. *Χρῶνναι*, (*κolorai*, *colorare*,) by metathesis, and the change of *κ* into *l*. *Scheidius* thinks from *κolor*, (quod idem ac *κελεω*, vel *κελλω*, tundendo percussio,) and that *color* is—*perculsio*, species oculos percellens. Con-Dia- Un-

**COLT, v. s.** The young male of the horse  
-ISH. is called a *colt*; and it is cons.  
-ISHLY. app. to—

That which has the frolicksomeness, wantonness, wildness, or other distinguishing quality of that animal.

"From Decker's *Bellman's Night Walks*, &c. 1616, it appears (Mr. Steevens says) that the technical term for any inn-keeper or hackney-man who had been cheated of horses, was a *colt*." Hence To *colt*, is—to befool, to trick.

It seems to consider the A. S. and Eng. *Coll*, the Sw. *Kall*, and Eng. *Child*, A. S. *Cild*, i. e. any thing borne or begotten, to be the same word diff. written and app. See *CHILD*.

**COLUMBARY, s.** A place, a house, for doves or pigeons.

L. *Columbaria*, sc. domus.—The bird is said to be called *Columba*, from its swimming or floating motion, (Gr. *Κολυμβαν*, to swim.)

**COLUMBINE, s.** Fr. *Columbin*, — A plant, so called (Sk.) because the flowers appear to represent the form or figure (*columbarium*) of doves.

**COLUMN, s.** It is app. to any thing  
-AR. which stands as *columns* do,—firmly,  
-ARY. regularly, side by side, as the *co-*  
-ED. *lums* of a page, a *column* of troops,  
"Pillars which we likewise call *columnes*, for the word among artificers is almost naturalized."—*Wotton*.

Fr. *Co-lonne*; It. *-lonna*; Sp. *-lumna*; L. *Columnæ*. So called because they (*columns*) are supports (*culmina*) to the top or roof.—*Festus*. And *Culina*, so called because the ancients covered their buildings with straw or thatch, (*culma*.) Inter-

**COLURES, s.** Circles drawn through the poles, cutting the equinoctial into equal parts, the zodiac into unequal.

L. *Coluri*; Gr. *Κολουροι*, curtailed. So called, (Voss.) as if *κολοι την ουραν*, *candā mutili*; because part of them is invisible to us, and of such part they seem to be (*mutili*) deprived or destitute.

**COMART, s.** Is the reading of the quarto Shak. 1604. The folio has *com'ment*, which has been rejected by the editors, because it "makes a tautology;" though *comart* is confessedly a word not found elsewhere.

**CO-MATE, s.** A mate or fellow in union with others.

**COMATE,\* ad.** Hairy.—\**Fairfax*.  
L. *Coma*, the hair.

**COMB, v. s.** To *comb* (or *kemb*) is to  
-AR. draw a *comb* through the hair or  
-MA. wool, so as to separate, and dis-  
-LMA. entangle it.

A. S. *Comb*, pecten; D. *Kammen*, *kemmen*; Ger. *Kamm*, pectinare; D. & Dan. *Kam*; Ger. *Kamm*, pecten. Jun. thinks that *comb* (*crista avium*) is so called, *ἀκμῆς, flexus*, curvatura; and that *comb*, for the hair, is so used from its likeness *dentibus serratisque cristæ gallinacæ*. Wach., that the ancient Ger. *Kam*, manus, (whence *hau*, and then *hand*,) was the primitive word, and has descended to us,—app. to things, which have incisures (*incisuras*) similar to the hand, pectini, *cristæ*, &c. Un-

**COMB,\* s.** Fr. *Combe*; A. S. *Comb*,—a valley enclosed on either side with hills.—*Som.*—\**W. Browne*.

**COMBAT, v. s.** To fight, to battle; to  
-ANT, *s. ad.* be or cause to be in fight or  
-ER. battle; to engage in battle, to  
-ERIE.\* strive, to struggle with or a-  
-CY.† gainst, to contend or contest, to  
-TENSY.† conflict.—\**Hen. VIII.* †*Warner*.

Fr. *Com-bat*, *-battre*; It. *-battere*; from *con*, and *battere*, (Sk.) to fight, to strike; and *battere*, from A. S. *Batte*, fustis.—*Spel.* Of this, the A. S. *Beat-an*, to beat, supplies the root. See *BATTLE*. Inter-

**COMBER, or CUMBER, v. s.** To over-  
-ANCE. load, to oppress with a load or  
-MENT. burthen, with toil or trouble,  
-OUS. with vexation; to embarrass, to  
-SOME. harass.

-SOMELY. Sw. *Kymmer*; D. *Kom-meren*, *-beren*; Ger. *Kummern*; Fr. *Encombrer*; It. *Ingombrare*, qd. (Sk. thinks) *incumulare*, that is *cumulo rerum impedire*. Dis- En- Un-

**COMBINE, v.** To join, unite, connect,  
-ABLE. or fasten *two* (*binos*) together, as  
-ATE, *ad.* we now use the word To *couple*.  
-ATION. Now app. gen.—

To join, to connect, to counite, to co-alesce.

Fr. *Com-biner*; Sp. *-binar*; It. & L. *Combinare*, barbarum pro *jungere*, connectere. — *Voss. de Vitilis*, iv. 4. "Bina jumenta jungere."—See *Martin*. "*Combina*," Cot. says, "is a coupling, uniting, or joining of pairs." In- Re- Un-

**COM-BURGER, s.** -SHIP. A fellow burgher.

**COMBUSTIBLE, s. ad.** A *combustible*  
-IBILITY. is—any thing that may be burnt;  
-ION. gen. app. to things easily ignited  
-BUST.\* or set on fire; and which also spread their fire so as to communicate it rapidly to other materials.

*Combustion*,—the heat, noise, and confusion of a fire or conflagration; met.—the heat, noise, and confusion of violent passions.—\**Chaucer. Burton*.

Et *uro*, et *buero* dixere, says Voss. *Buro*, he derives from the Gr. *Πυρ*; and *uro*, from the Heb. See *FIAM*. In-

**COME, v. s.** *Come* is a complex term,  
-ER. expressing a particular *species* of  
-ING. *motion*. We see a thing in *motion*;  
-MING. the distance lessens, the thing approaches, and it *comes*: if the distance increases, the thing departs, and it *goes*. Such is the broad distinction between to *come*, and to *go*. C in the former, is the same literal root as G in the latter.

To *come* is usually interpreted in conjunction with *prs.*, and even with other words connected with it; but the signification of the expression is entirely consequential, and must be deduced from the context. He *came* to me; he *came* to the block:—in these instances *came* means lit. the same; the consequences to the moving body were different, and are by usage implied.

And (met.) The reckoning came to a pound, i. e. amounted. He came to his senses, i. e. he regained or recovered them. In these expressions, *amount*, and *regain*, are by usage denoted.

To *come off*,—to escape, to evade, to elude.

*Comelyng* in R. G. and Wiclif,—*comers*, sc. from foreign places; foreigners, strangers.

*Comming*;—"The malt is laid in a heap until it is ready to shoot at the root end; which the maltsters call *comming*."—*Holinshed*.

A. S. *Coman*; D. *Kom-en*; Ger. *-men*; Sw. *-ma*; Dan. *-mer*. Be- In- Inter- Over-

**COMEDY, s.** *Comic*,—having the qualities of *comedy*:—mirthful, *-IC, ad.* lively, facetious, witty, ridiculous, *-IC-AL, ad.* culous, droll. *-ALLY.* A *comical* poet, in Holland, (Plutarch,) is a *comic* poet, a writer of *comedies*. A *comical* actor,—an actor of *comedies*.

Fr. *Com-édie*; It. *-media*; Sp. *-adia*; L. *Com-edia*; Gr. *Κωμῆδία*; according to Festus, from *κωμη*, i. e. *vicius*, a village, and *ωδή*, *cantus*, a song,—a *village song*; because these plays (*ludi*) were usually performed in *villages* before they were introduced into cities.

**COMELY, ad. av.** Becoming, fitting, *-LI-LY*: decent, appropriate, suitable; gracefulness, handsome, of good appearance.

"Hee (Abp. Parker) noted wel the *comelynes* of apparel to be, when it was fashioned like the bodie."—*Strype*.

Jun. and Sk. agree, from *come* or *become*, in its cons. usage. Un-

**COMESSATION,\* s.** App. to—a convivial banquet, which, after supper, was prolonged far into the night.—*\*Bp. Hall*.

L. *Com-essatio*, *-essari*; from Gr. *Κομος*.—*Var.* And *κομος*, (Lennep,) quasi *convivius*, *conclo*, et in primis hominum *ebriorum*, noctu vagantium cum cantu; an assembly of men, drunk, and roving in the night with song. *Comessatio*, in Suetonius, (Vit. Domitiani, c. 21,) Holland renders "Reare banquets."

**COMESTIBLE,\* ad.** Fr. *Comestible*,—That may be eaten.—*\*Sir T. Elyot. Wotton.* L. *Com-edere*.

**COMET, s.** "These blazing starres the *-ARY.* Greekes call *cometas*, our *RO-OGRAHY.\** manes *crinitas*; dreadful to be scene, with *bloudie haire*, and all over rough and shagged in the top, like the bush of haire upon the head."—*Holland. Plinie.—\*Boyle.*

Gr. *Κομήτης*; It. Sp. & L. *Cometa*, *stella or-mita*; Fr. *Comète*; D. & Ger. *Komete*, from L. *Coma*, the hair.

**COMFIT, v. a. -URE.** Also written *Con-fits*, (qv.) and *Confection*.

Fr. *Con-fitures*; It. *-fetture*; Sp. *-fiturs*. All (says Sk.) from L. *Confectio*, from *con-ficere*, *con-fectum*, to make up together. Casen. observes, that the apothecary was called *Confectionarius*; and medicine, *Confectio*.

**COMFORT, v. s.** Also written *Confort*, *-ABLE.* (qv.) "To *comfort*, solace, *-ABLENESS.* recreate; to encourage or cheer *-ABLY.* up; also, to confirm, help, *-ER.* strengthen, reinforce."—*Cot.* *-LESS.* To *comfort* is— *-RESS.* To strengthen, to invigorate, *-ATIVE.\** (sc. the spirits;) to encou- *-MENT.†* rage, to inspirit, to animate, to enliven; to cheer, to console.

*Comfortable* is used very variously;—That may be *comforted* (As you Like it;) capable of *comfort*, or of being *comforted*; feeling, receiving, or taking *comfort*: also, That can or may *comfort*; able to *comfort*; giving or bestowing *comfort*; cheering or cheerful.—*\*Udal. †Hackluyt.*

Mid. L. *Con-fortare*; Fr. *-forter*. *Cot.*, in his interpretation, has put that last which should have been first; inasmuch as *fortis*, strong, anciently *fortis*, (from Gr. *Επαρος*, itself from *επαρειν*, *sepire*, Voss.) is the true etymology of the word. Dis- Mis- Re- Un-

**COMITIAL, ad.** Of or pertaining to the *comitia*, or assemblies of the people, courts, &c.

L. *Comitiatis*, ab antiquo *comire*, for *coire*, to come together, to assemble.

**COMMA, s. -TISM.** Incision, intersection, distinction, concision, conciseness.

Gr. *Κομμα*, *incisum*, from *κεκομμενος*, *pass p. of κομειν*, *incidere*, to cut into. From *Commaticus*, which St. Jerome applies to Hosea, "*Osee commaticus est*," Horsley appears to have adopted *commatism*.

**COMMAND, v. s.** To give (any thing) *-ABLE.* into the hands of another; to *-ATORY.* put or place under, to deliver, to *-EDNESS.* commit to, the care of another, *-ER.* sc. for some express purpose, *-ING.* with directions, with orders, for *-INGLY.* a particular expressed purpose. *-MENT.* And thus— *-RESS.* To have or keep under direction or government, power or authority, dominion or subjection; to order, to govern, to direct, to control.

Fr. *Com-mander*; It. *-andare*, *jubere*, *imperare*; from L. *Con*, and *mandare*, qd. in *man-dare*; so Gr. *Εγχειριζειν*, in *manus dare*, *tradere*, *committere*. Un-

**COM-MARK,\* s.** A mark or march (qv.); a bound or confine. *\*Shelton.*

*Commarchia*, confine, limes, the confine, the limit. Gallia, *frontière*, *comarque*.—*De Cange.*

**COM-MATERIAL,\* ad.** Of the same matter.—*\*Bacon.*

**COM-MEASURABLE,\* ad.** The common word now is *Commensurable*, (qv.) *\*Walton.*

**COM-MEMORATE, v.** To stay, or cause *-ABLE.* to stay, to keep or preserve, sc. *-ATION.* in the mind; to manifest, show *-AT-IVE.* or declare that we keep or pre- *-IVELY.* serve in the mind; by some *-ORY.* public act—to solemnize or celebrate any thing preserved in the mind. See *MEMORY*.

**COMMENCE, v. -MENT.** To make the first motion; to take the first step, to begin.

Fr. *Com-mencer*; Sp. *-enxar*; It. *-inciare*; traced thus by Men, *com initiare, cominiare, cominitare, cominciare*. Re-

**COM-MEND, s. v.** To give any thing into the hands (*manus*) of another; to deliver or commit to the care; and thus,—to entrust and to declare trustworthy; worthy of approbation, of high esteem, of favourable attention.

**-MENT.\*** *Commendator*,—the holder of a benefice, *commended* to his care, till a regular incumbent is provided.—\**B. Jonson*.

See **COMMAND**. Sp. *Comendar*; It. & L. *Comendare*. Dis- Re- Un-

**COM-MENSAL,\* s.** Sp. *Comensal*; "Fr. **-ALITY.†** *Commensal*,—a companion at **-ATION.†** table."—*Cot.* \**Chaucer.* †*Brown*.

**COM-MENSURATE, v. ad.** To be, or **-ATELY.** cause to be, of the same or **-ATION.** equal measure or dimensions, **-ABLE.** of the same or equal capacity; **-ABLENESS.** proportioned, or equivalent, **-ABILITY.** or adequate to.

It. *Commensur-are*; Sp. *-ar*; Fr. *-ation*. Con, and measure. In- Un-

**COM-MENT, v. s.** To find out, sc. the **-ARI.** meaning of any doctrine; to ex- **-ATOR.** plain it; to find out, examine **-ER.** and explain the meaning of an- **-ITIOUS.\*** other; to write notes, remarks, or observations upon any thing,—for the purpose of explaining.—\**Warburton*.

L. *Commiscisci*; dictum à *con* and *mente*; cum *signatur in mente quæ non sunt*.—*Var. lib. v.*

**COM-MERCE, v. s.\*** To divide or share, **-IAL.** sc. mutually, each—a part of his **-ALLY.** own for part of another's; to **-IATE, v.\*** exchange, to bargain and sell; to trade or traffic; to have intercourse for purposes of trade or traffic; to have or hold intercourse—generally. \**Cheyne*.

Fr. *Com-merce*; It. *-mercio*; Sp. *-erciar, -ercio*; L. *Commercium*. See **MERCHANT**. Un-

**COM-MIGRATION,\* s.** A changing of place, a moving or passing from one place to another, in union or in company with others.—\**Hakewill*.

**COM-MILITANT, s.** A fellow soldier.

**COM-MINATION, s. -ORY.** A denunciation of future ill; a threatening of punishment or vengeance. The *Comm-ination* in the Book of Common Prayer, is entitled, "A Commination or denouncing of God's anger and judgment against Sinners."

Fr. & Sp. *Commination*; L. *Misere, minatus*, to threaten.

**COM-MINGLE, v.** To mix, to blend, together.

**COM-MINUTE, v.** As now app.—To **-TION.** break, or destroy the conti- **-NUITY.** nuity; to separate into small **-PART,\* s.** parts; to crush or grind with the teeth or mandibles.—\**Sir T. Smith*.

Fr. *Comminuer*; L. *Comminuere, comminatum*, to lessen.

**COM-MISERATE, v.** To feel pain for, **-ABLE.** or on account of, the pain felt by **-AT-ION.** others; to sympathize or com- **-IVELY.** passionate.

**-OR.** L. *Con, and miser*.

**COM-MISSURE, s.** Fr. *Commissure*,—"a commissure or seam in a bone, (as in the skull;) also any near, closing, joyning, or couching of things together."—*Cot*.

Fr. *Commissure*; L. *Commissura, junctura, et compages eorum, quæ committuntur*.—*Gesner*.

**COM-MIT, v.** To cause to go, to put, **-T-EE.** place, or remove into the hands, **-EESHIP.** or under the care or custody, **-ER.** of another; to deliver, consign, **-IBLE.** or entrust to another. Also to **-MENT.** put or place in opposition; and **-MYSED.\*** simply, to do, as to commit a **-MISS-ARY.** crime.

**-ARYSHIP.** *Commissary*,—one to whom any **-ION, s. v.** thing is committed.

**-ION-ARY.** So also *Committee*,—one to whom, a number of persons to **-ATE, v.** whom, any person or thing is **-ER.** committed.

*Commission, v.*—to commit, deliver, consign, or entrust; to appoint or empower. \**Berners*.

It. *Com-mettere*; Sp. *-cler*; Fr. *-mettre*; L. *Committens*, (*Festus*,) is properly *inanimul mittere, aut conjungere*. Re-Sub- Un-

**COM-MIX, v.** To co-mingle; or to mingle **-ION.** or blend together. In- **-TION.** -TURE.

**COM-MODIOUS, ad.** Commensurate or **-LY.** proportioned to, fitting, suiting, **-NESS.** sc. a particular use or purpose; **-MODITY.** convenient, serviceable, useful, **-MODE, s.** beneficial.

*Commode*,—a kind of head-dress.—*Spec. 98*.

Fr. *Com-mode*; It. & Sp. *Comodo*; L. *Commodus*; (Gr. *Συμμετρος*,) whence (*Voss*,) the *av. Commodum*, as if *cum modum*, with measure, with moderation; and whatever is so is *commodious*, and useful. Ac- Dis-

**COMMODORE, s.** A commander.

Perhaps from the Sp. *Comendador*, of the same meaning.

**COM-MODULATION,\* s.** See **COM-MODIOUS**.—\**Hakewill*.

L. *Con, and modulatio*, from *modus*, measure.

**COM-MOLITION,\* s.** A grinding.

\**Brown*.

L. *Con, and mola*, a grinding stone.

**COMMON, s. v. ad.** Belonging or per- **-ABLE.** taining to one as well as another; **-AGE.** to many; to the public in ge- **-ALITY.** neral. **-ALTY.** Frequently met with, and **-ER.** therefore easily obtained; and **-ING.** thus of little or no value, no **-LY.** rank or distinction.

**-NESS.** To *common*, now written *com-* **-WEAL.** *mune*, is to be or cause to be **-WEALTH.** *common*; to make *common*, sc.



our thoughts, &c.; and thus to converse, to discourse, to confer, to combine together.

To *common*, to *commune*, or to *communicate*, —to take the sacrament in common with others.

*Commoning*, — communion, communication; also conversation.

*Commons*, the provision which each member in a society takes at the common meal.

Fr. *Com-mun*; It. *-une*; Sp. *-un*; L. *Communis*, a word (Voss.) which properly applies to those things which are not private, but which pertain ad multorum *munia* seu *munus*. Var. (lib. iv.) & Scaliger (De Causis, c. 31.) differ about the etym. of *munia*, and Voss. from both. Dis- Inter- Un- Remunerate.

**COM-MONITORY**,\* *ad.* L. *Commonere*, *monitum*; to call to mind, to call the attention to, to warn. See **COMMEMORATE**.

\**Fox*: Becket to the King.

**COM-MORANT**. -*cy.* Tarrying, staying, delaying. L. *Commo-rari*, -*rans*.

**COMMORIENT**,\* *ad.* Dying together.

\**Sir G. Buck*.

Fr. *Commourir*; L. *Commo-riri*, -*riens*.

**COM-MORSE**, *s.* App. met. by Daniel, as *remorse*, (qv.) from *remordere*.

L. *Commor-dere*, -*sum*, (con, and *mordere*, to bite.)

**COM-MOVE**, *v.* The *s.* *Commotion* continues in comm. use, and is -**MOTION**. -**MOTIONER**.\* app. met.—

To any disturbance, riot, or tumult; to agitation of mind.—\**Wood*.

L. *Com-movere*, to move together.

**COMMUNE**, *v.* To converse, to discourse,

-**ION**. -**ER**. to confer. Also to hold

-**ITY**. converse with ourselves; to

-**IALTY**.\* meditate.

-**IC-ATE**, *v. ad.* To *communicate* is,—to make common to others, to confer,

-**ANT**. to bestow, to impart, to

-**AT-ION**. share, or participate; to

-**OR**. publish, or reveal; to dis-

-**ORY**. close, or discover. Also to

-**IVE**. have a common opening, or

-**IVE-LY**. passage, intercourse, or con-

-**NESS**. nexion. See **COMMON**.

-**IC-ABLE**. A *Comyn*er in Wiclif, is in

-**ABLENESS**. Mod. Ver. a *partaker*. In

-**ABILITY**. Wiclif, (Philippians,) *comynyng*, in Mod.

Ver. *fellowship*; in Hebrews, it is in Mod.

Ver. *communicating*. In Wiclif, *comyn*, in

Mod. Ver., to be *partakers*.—\**H. More*.

It. *Comun-e*, -*icare*; Sp. *Comun*, *Comunicar*; Fr. *Communier*, to communicate. Formerly written *To common*, i.e. to make common, sc. our thoughts, &c.; to make a mutual disclosure of thoughts. Ex- In- Un- Immunity.

**COM-MUTE**, *v.* To give one thing and

-**ABLE**. receive another for it; to inter-

-**ATION**. change, to exchange, to pur-

-**ATIVE**. chase, redeem, or ransom.

-**ATIVELY**. "Commutative (justice) they

-**UAL**. place in the equality of value of

things contracted for."—*Hobbs*.

Fr. *Com-mutatif*; It. *-mutare*; Sp. *-utar*, -*utacion*; L. *Com-mutare*, verbum à motu, id est *mutare*, (Voss.) to move or remove, (sc. the possession.)

**COM-PACT**, *v. ad. s.* To put together,

-**EDLY**. to join, unite, knit, connect, fix

-**EDNESS**. or fasten together; to consolidate,

-**NESS**. to condense.

-**URE**.\* A *compact* (met.) is a confirmed union, league, treaty, or agreement.

\**Spenser*.

Fr. *Com-pacte*, -*pacture*; L. *Com-pingere*, -*pactum*. Voss. observes, that the Latins use the expression *pangere foedus*, to fix a league or covenant. Gr. Πηγ-ειν. In- Un- Re-

**COMPAGES**, *s.* To *compaginate*,—to

-**GINATE**, *v.* put or set together. See **COM-**

-**GINATION**. **PACT**.

Sp. & It. *Compaga*; L. *Comp-ago*, -*agialis*.

**COMPANY**, *v. s.* Fr. *Compagnon*,—an

-**ING**.\* associate, fellow-mate, col-

-**ABLE**.† league, partner or co-partner.

-**ABLENESS**.‡ *Compagnonner*,—to accom-

-**IABLE**.§ pany, associate, consort, be

-**IABLENESS**.|| familiar, join in fellowship,

-**ION**, *s.* walk together.—*Cot*.

-**ION-ABLE**. \**Wilson*. †*Chaucer*. ‡*Sidney*.

-**ABLENESS**. §*Bacon*. ||*Bp. Hall*.

-**SHIP**. Old Fr. *Com-pain*; Fr. *-pagnon*;

It. *-pagnia*, -*pagno*; Sp. *-pania*, -*panon*; Ger.

*-pan*; Sw. *Kom-pan*; D. *-paen*. Wach. says it

may (as H. Stephens thinks) signify *combona*,

from *benna*, a Gallic carriage, i.e. one who rides

in the same *benna*; or, if derived from A. S.

*Camp*, (see **CAMP**), a fellow-soldier; or, if (as Men-

thinks) the name be taken à *communis pons*, a

messmate. Ac- Dis- Un-

**COM-PARE**, *v. s.* To search into or

-**ABLE**. examine; to ascertain or deter-

-**ABLY**. mine, sc. the likeness or unlike-

-**ATIVE**. ness, similarity or dissimilarity,

-**ATIVELY**. equality or difference.

-**ER**. Chaucer and Wiclif use the *v.*

-**ING**. To *comparison*. Spenser uses the

-**ISON**, *v. s.* *v.* To *compare*, from the L. *Com-*

-**ATURE**.\* *parere*, to procure: "To fill his

bagges, and riches to *compare*."

\**Sir T. Smith*.

Fr. *Compar-er*; It. *-are*; Sp. *-er*; L. *Compar*, whence (says Voss.) perhaps *Comparare*. In-

**COM-PART**, *v. s.* To arrange, or ap-

-**ITION**. portion, the parts, apartments,

-**IMENT**. or divisions.

-**MENT**. *Compartition*,—"By *comparti-*

-**NER**. *tion*, the authors of this art do

-**NEERSHIP**. understand a graceful and use-

ful distribution of the whole ground-plot,

both for rooms of office, and of reception

or entertainment."—*Wotton*.

*Compartner*,—see **COPARTNER**.

Fr. *Compart-ir*; It. *-ere*; Sp. *-er*; L. *Com-partire*, to part, or divide into parts.

**COMPASS**, *v. s.* To *compass*, in Chaucer

-**ING**. and others, seems equivalent to—

-**MENT**. To contrive.—*Tyrw*.

-**ABLE**.\* To pass, move or go around, to

surround or encircle, to gird around, to

circumscribe, to circumvent;—to stretch,

reach or extend around, or inclose within;

and thus, to have in the power, to attain or

obtain.—\**Burke*.

\* Fr. *Compasser*; It. *-ors*; Sp. *-or*; D. *-en*. *Ambire, passibus circumire, circumcingere*; D. & Ger. *Passen*, to pass. In Mid. L. *Compassare*. En- or In- Out-

**COMPASSION**, *s.* To sympathize; **-ABLE**† to feel as others feel; to share **-ATE**, *s. ad.* or participate the (painful) **-ATELY**. feelings of others; to pity, or commiserate.—\**Bp. Hall. Young. †Barrow.*

Mid. L. *Com-patiri*; Fr. *-passionner*; It. *-passionare*; Sp. *-padicer*; L. *Patiri, passus*; Gr. *πάσχειν*, to feel. Equivalent to *compassion* is sympathy, *συμπάθεια*.

**COMPATIBLE**, *ad.* **-ILITY**. Agreeable, according, suitable, consistent.

Mid. L. *Compatiri*, which Voss. (de Vitlis) says is sometimes used for *convenire*. Fr. & Sp. *Com-pat-ible*; It. *-evole, -ibile*; (Cot. explains,) which can abide or agree together, or endure or bear with one another. Fr. *Compatir*, to suffer, endure, abide or bear with one another, to agree or accord together. Of the same origin as *Compassion*, (qv.) It is also written *Competible* in our old writers; perhaps from a supposed connexion with *competent*. See **COMPETE**. In-

**COMPATIENT**.\* See **COMPASSION**.

\**Sir G. Buck.*

**COMPATRIOT**, *s. ad.* A fellow-patriot.

Fr. *Compatriote*, one's countryman.—Cot. Mid. L. *Compatriars*, pro eodem solo natum esse. *Compatriota*, Barb. for *sumpatriota*.—Voss. De VII.

**COM-PEER**, *v. s.* An equal, a fellow, an associate or companion upon equal terms.

Fr. *Compère*, *s.*; L. *Compar*. See **COMPARE**.

**COM-PEL**, *s.* To move or cause to move

**-PELL-ABLE** together; to drive together; **-ER**. and then gen.—

**-PULS-ION**. To force, to oblige, to constrain, to overpower.

**-IVELY**. Fr. *Com-pulser*; Sp. *-peler*; L. *Compellere*, (con, and *pellere*); Gr. *Πελαίν*, *movers*, to move.

**-ORY**, *ad.* **-OR**, *ad.* **-OR**.

**-ONLY**.

**COM-PELLATION**, *s.* Seems to be used simply for *name*; language of address.

L. *Compellare* See **APPELLANT**.

**COM-PENABLE**,\* or **COMPINABLE**,† *ad.* Companionable; fit for *company*, (qv.)

\**Hynde's Vives. †Stow.*

**COM-PEND**, *s.* That which is collected

**-IOUS** or gathered into a compact or

**-IOUS-LY**. compressed form; the amount,

**-NESS**. sum, or summary; an abridge-

**-MENT**. ment, an epitome.

L. *Compendium*, quod cum *compenditur* una sit. —*Far. Hb. iv.* Con, and *pendere*, to weigh; because those things which are weighed together, *facillius expendantur*. Sp. & It. *Compend-io*; It. *-tare*; and Sp. *-tar*, to weigh together; and thus to collect or gather into a compact or compressed form; to collect the sum, value, or amount of.

**COMPENSATE**, *v.* To weigh one thing,

**-ATION**. with or against another, in oppo-

**-ATIVE**. site scales; to balance,—to put in,

**-ATORY**. to give, weight for weight; and

**-ABLE**. also value for value, measure for

**-MENT**,\* *s.* measure;—to give or return an equivalent.—\**Gower. Bacon.*

Fr. *Compens-er*; It. *-ars*; Sp. *-ar*; L. *Compens-are*, *-atum*, to weigh together with. Un-

**COM-PERE**,\* *v.* **-PARENCE**. “Fr. *Com-par-ence*, *-oir*, to appear, to present, to show himself.”—Cot. See **APPEAR**.

\**Stirling. Controversial Divines.*

L. *Comparere*.

**COM-PETE**, *v.* To seek after, or strive,

**-ENT**. or endeavour to attain, that

**-ENTLY**. which another is seeking after

**-ENCE**. or striving to attain, sc. in ri-

**-ENCY**. valry, in emulation: and, in

**-ITION**. Shak., simply in society with,

**-ITOR**. as an associate, as a confederate.

**-ITRIX**, or “Venir en *compétence* avec un

**-ITRESS**. autre,—to strive, or contend for, to

make equal claim to a thing with another; to

challenge, covet, or sue for a thing, as well

as another; also to paragon, or compare

himself, or to be laid in equal balance, with

another; to make or hold himself every

way as good as another.”—Cot. And

cons.—

*Competent*, is—convenient, meet, fit, or suitable, or adapted; sufficient, adequate, or proportioned to. See **IN-**

*Competible*,—see **COMPATIBLE**. To *com-pete*, is, now, not uncommon in speech.

Fr. *Compti-er*; Sp. *-er, -ir*; It. *-ere*; L. *Com-petere*, i. e. una *petere*, simul *petere*, and hence, *concurrere*, *convenire*, to run, to come, together. In-

**COM-PILE**, *v.* To collect or gather to-

**-MENT**. gether from different parts; to

**-ER**. construct, to put together a struc-

**-ATION**. ture or edifice; to heap or put

**-ATOR**. together, to arrange; to compose,

**-ATING**. to settle.

**-ING**. Fr. *Compil-er*; Sp. *-ar*; It. & L. *Com-pilare*; from Gr. *Πιλοῦν*, *densare*, constipare, co-gere in unum; to *stow thick or close*, to collect or gather into one. Re-

**COM-PINGE**, *v.* To put together, to join, unite, knit, or connect together.

L. *Com-pingere*. See **COMPACT**.

**COM-PLACENT**, *s.* Pleasing, gratify-

**-IAL**. ing, agreeable; having a desire

**-IALLY**.\* or disposition to please, to gratify.

**-CENCE**. See **COMPLAISANT**.

**-CENCY**. “*Complacency* is alone applicable to that species of good, which originates from some mental or moral excellence. . . . *Complacential* regards consist both in the approbation of the mind and feelings of the heart.”—Cogan. \**Baxter.*

It. *Com-placenza*; Sp. *-placencia*; L. *Com-placens*, p. p. from *Com-placere*, to please.

**COM-PLAIN**, *v.* As now used,—To

**-ABLE**. utter grief, sorrow, or discontent;

**-ANT**, *s.* to deplore, to bewail, to lament;

**-ER**. to express, declare, or proclaim

**-ING**. dissatisfaction or uneasiness; to

**-PLAINT**, *s.* allege cause of disapprobation or censure.

Fr. *Com-plaindre*; It. *-piagnere*; L. *Con*, and *plangere*, which (Voss.) properly is *verberare*, to beat: *plangere*, from *plagere*; and *plagere*, from the ancient Gr. *Πλαγείν*, to strike. *Plangere*, (Voss.) began to denote especially,—*præ dolore*

\* *Qm. COM-PELLATIVE. Shak. -PELLINGLY. Bp. Taylor.*

caput aut pectus *percutere*, i. e. *through*, or on account of, *grief*, to *strike* the head or breast. And as subseq. app.—loudly or clamorously to express, declare, or manifest grief. Un-

**COM-PLAISANT**, *ad.* *Complaisance*  
-ANTLY. and *Complaisant*, are but the Fr.  
-ANCE. manner of writing *Complacent* and *Complacence*. See them above.

*Complaisant*, (*Complaisant*, by Cowley,) is—desirous, wishing to please or gratify, to oblige, to conciliate (others).

"*Complaisance*,—that is to say, That every man strive to accommodate himself to the rest."—*Hobbs*.

Fr. *Complaisant*, -*ance*. Un-

**COM-PLANATE**, *v.* To make even or level, (*planus*.)

L. *Complan-are*, -*atum*.

**COMPLEMENT**, *s.* -AL. Now restricted to—The whole, full, and entire number or quantity: the filling up so as to make the entire number or quantity. See **COMPLIMENTS**.

Sp. *Complemento*; It. *Compiimento*; L. *Complementum*;—that which is added for the sake of finishing, or *filling*, (*Gesner*,) from *com*, and *plere*, to *fill*. Mins. and Lye consider *comple-* and *compli-*ment, (anciently written without discrimination,) to be the same word. Mins. calls *complements*,—"Ceremonies, accomplishments, making that perfect which was wanting." Lye,—*inania quædam verba, et quasi complementa orationis*. (See **COMPLETE**.) Sk. suggests that *compliment* is from *comply*, qd. *complyments*.

**COMPLETE**, *v. ad.* Not unfrequently

-LY. but improperly written *Com-*  
-NESS. *pleat*. To fill, fulfil or accom-

-ION. plish; to perfect, to perform

-IVE. fully, wholly, without omissions

-ORY, *ad. s.* or deficiencies.

-MENT.\* *Completory*, (*Burnet*,) — see **COMPLINE**.—\**Glanvill*.

Sp. *Com-pletar*; It. *-piere*, *-pire*; Fr. *-pléter*; L. *Com-plere*, -*pletum*, to fill up, to fulfil; *pleo*, from the obsolete Gr. *πλω*, whence *πληθω*, to fill. In- Un-

**COM-PLEX**, *ad. s.* Knit, or connected

-ED, *ad.* together, interwoven, involved,

-EDNESS. intricate.

-ITY. "Ideas made up of several simple

-LY. ones put together, I call *complex*;

-NESS. such as are beauty, gratitude,

-URE, *s.* a man, an army, the universe;

which though *complicated* of various simple ideas, or *complex* ideas made up of simple ones, yet are, when the mind pleases, considered each by itself as one entire thing, and signified by one name."—*Locke*.

"The only composition is in the terms; and consequently it is as improper to speak of a *complex* idea, as it would be to call a constellation a *complex* star: they are not ideas, but merely terms, which are general and abstract."—*Tooke*. See **COMPLEXION** and **COMPLICATE**.

Sp. *Com-plexo*; It. *-plesso*; Fr. *-plexer*; L. *Com-plecti*, simul et totum *plectere*; Gr. *πλεκ-ειν*, to knit, or intertwine. (And see **COMPLICE**.) *Complexus*, as opposed to *simplex*, was probably introduced by the writers on Logic in the mid-ages. In-

**COM-PLEXION**, *s.* The whole connexion

-AL. of the parts; the whole composition,  
-ALLY. the compass, or comprehension of  
-ARY. parts; the frame or texture; the  
-ED. temperament or disposition. Also app. merely to—

The general appearance, hue, or colour.

Watts uses *complexion* as equivalent to *complexity*:—"The complexion of the terms of propositions," (sc. that are complex.)

Fr. *Com-plexion*; It. *-plexione*; Sp. *-plexion*, *-plexion*; L. *Complexio*, from *Complecti*, *complexus*, quia *complexio complectitur totum statum corporis, et omnes facultates ejus*.—*Mins*. Dis-

**COMPLICATE**, *v. ad.* To complicate

-ED, *ad.* is,—To intertwine, to inter-

-LY. weave, to involve.

-NESS. *Complice*, more usually *Ac-*

-ION. complice,—one who is knitted,

-PLICE, *s.* joined, or united with another; who co-operates with, aids or assists another.

Sp. *Complic-ar*; Fr. *-ation*; L. *Complic-are*, -*atum*, Gr. *πλεκ-ειν*, to knit, to intertwine. *Complex*, *icis*, the *s.* seems to have been introduced into the L. apud posterioris ævi scriptores, and from it the Fr., It., Sp., and also our own language have adopted *complice*,—*socius sceleris*. Ac- Also Ex- Im-plicate.

**COMPLIMENT**, *v. s.* The kind compliance

-AL. with the will of another; an

-ALLY. act of such compliance, a verbal

-ALNESS. declaration of it;—a compliance

-ARY, *ad. s.* or acquiescence, or assent, beyond what may appear necessary; viz. with an intent to please or flatter any weakness, any prepossession or prejudice.

"*Complementalness*, as opposed to plainness, must signifie giving titles of civility, that really do not belong to those, to whom they are thus given."—*Hammond*.

Steevens and Tyrw. think that "*To comply*" in Shak.'s *Hamlet*, (Act ii. sc. 2, and Act v. sc. 2,) is used in the sense of "*To compliment*;" and Mr. Malone produces from an old poem, called "*A Fig for Fortune*," the *v.* *To recompense*, qd. to return a compliment; and thus they sanction the etym. of Sk. See **COMPLEMENT** and **COMPLY**.

**COMPLINE**, *s.* That ecclesiastical office which *completes* (*complet*) and closes the offices of the day.

Fr. *Complie*; Mid. L. *Com-plate*, -*pletum*, -*plenda*.

**COMPLISH**,\* *v.* -MENT.† Now To accomplish, (qv.) To fulfil; to perform, to execute, fully.—\**Wyat*. †*More*.

L. *Complere*, to fill, to fulfil.

**COM-PLOT**, *v. s.* To plot or plight together,

-MENT. sc. for any common purpose, for

-T-ER. the execution of some design; in

-ING. any conspiracy or confederacy: and thus—

To conspire, to confederate, to combine.

**COMPLY**, *v.* To comply, (as commonly

-ABLE. used,) is,—To bend, lean or in-

-ANCE. cline to, to yield or assent to; to

-ANT. give up, grant or concede, sc. to

-ANTLY. the wishes of another; to accom-

-ER. modate. See **COMPLIMENT**.

*It. says, either from the Fr. Com-plaire; It. -placere, qd. -placere, vel à complacere, i.e. alieno ingenio se accommodare. To ply, however, is a common Eng. word, and, according to Tooke and Jun., is no other than the A.S. Plegg-an, incumbere. As pleges on his boccum: sed libris incumbat. Let him ply his books; let him bend, lean, or incline his mind to them: apply to them. In- Un-*

**COM-PONE**, *v.* To put, place, or set together, *s. ad.* gether, *sc.* in order, form, or method; and thus, to arrange, settle, or adjust; also, to put together—in union or conjunction; and thus, to combine, or mix, or mingle.

*Sp. Com-poner; It. -porre; L. Com-ponere, to put, place, or set together. See COMPOSE, (the v. now in use.)*

**COM-PORT**, *v. s.* *Comport* is gen. used of the conduct or behaviour, the carriage of a person; thus, *se comporter*, to carry, bear, behave, maintain, or sustain, himself.—*Cot.*

To carry or bear with; to move or act in unison; to suit, to agree, to be consistent with.

*Fr. Comporter; L. Comportare, to bear, or bring together.*

**COM-POSE**, *v.* To put, place, or set together, *sc.* (1), in order, form, or method; and thus, to arrange, settle, or adjust; also (2), in union or unity, in concord, peace, quietude, or tranquillity; and thus, to quiet, calm, or tranquillize; also (3), in union or conjunction; and thus, to combine, mix, or mingle.—*\*H. More.*

*-ITAL,\* s. Fr. Composer; Sp. -acion. From L. Compositum, past p. of com-ponere. Com-ponere, -ponere, vary but little in application. De-Dis- In- Pre- Re-*

**COM-POSSIBLE**, *\* ad.* Consisting of united possibilities; of parts, each of which can or may be.—*\*Chillingworth. In-*

**COM-POST**, *v. s. ad. -URE.†* To put, place, or set together; to combine or mix.

*Compost, s. is, gen.—A mixture: also app. part. to a mixture of substances for manuring land; for building, or casing buildings.*

*\*Phaer. Bacon. †Selden.*

*Composed, compos'd, compost, past p. of the v. Compose.*

**COM-POTATION**, *s. -TOR.* A drinking together. *Gr. Συμποσιον; L. Compotatio.*

**COM-POUND**, *v. ad. s.* The *v.*—To put, place, or set together, *sc.* in order, form, or method; and thus, to arrange, settle, or adjust; also, to put together, in union or conjunction; and thus, to combine, mix, or mingle. And gen.—

To come to an arrangement, settlement, or adjustment.

*The past p. of Compose;—Composed or compounded, compos'd; upon which the s. and v. are formed. L. Com-ponere, to put, place, or set together. See COMPOSE. In- Un-*

**COM-PREHEND**, *v.* To take within, to

*-ER.* hold within, to contain, to embrace, to inclose, to grasp.  
*-S-IBLE.* Met.—To take *within* the mind;  
*-ION.* to conceive; to grasp or embrace  
*-IVE.* *within* the powers of the under-  
*-IVELY.* standing; and thus, to under-  
*-IVENESS.* stand.—*\*Bull.*

*Fr. Com-prendre; It. -prendere; Sp. -prehender; L. Com-prehendere,—simul capere. See HAND, and PRIZE. In- Un-*

**COM-PRESBYTERIAL**, *\* ad.* Pertaining to *presbyters* in common.—*\*Milton.*

*Com, and presbyterial, (qv.) from Gr. Πρεσβυς, senex, an elder.*

**COM-PRESS**, *v. s.\** To press two or more

*-IBLE.* bodies together, seems always to  
*-IBILITY.* imply that the bodies are in con-  
*-ION.* tact before the act of pressing  
*-IVE.* commences. To compress is, as  
*-URE.* the—

*Fr. Comprimer,—to press, to squeeze, to thrust, close or strain together.—Cot.*

*\*Wiseman.*

*Sp. Com-primir, -pression; It. -primere; Fr. -primer; L. Com-primere, -pressum, to press together. In- Un-*

**COM-PRIEST**, *\* s.* A fellow-priest.

*\*Milton.*

**COM-PRIZE**, *v. -AL, s.* To take within, to hold within; to contain, to inclose, to embrace, to grasp.

*Fr. Comprins, compris, past p. of comprendre, to comprehend. See HAND, and PRIZE.*

**COM-PROBATE**, *v. ad. -ION.* To prove conjointly; to form a joint proof. The *s.* seems also to have been app. by old controversial divines and lawyers, in whose works chiefly these words occur, in the same manner as *approbation*.

*It. Compro-bazione; Sp. -bar, -bacion; L. Compro-bare, -batum, to prove together.*

**COM-PRODUCTION**, *\* s.* A joint production.—*\*Brown.*

**COM-PROMISE**, *v. s.* *Cot.* explains *-MISSION.\** the *Fr. s. Compromis*,—"a mutual promise of adversaries to refer their differences unto arbitrement." To compromise is also—

To arrange, adjust, or settle, without the intervention of arbiters; usually attended with mutual concessions.

*\*Wolsey (in Strype). †State Trials. Hen. VIII. Elyot.*

*Fr. Compro-mettre; It. -mettere; Sp. -meter; L. Com-pro-mittere, -missum.*

**COM-PROVINCIAL**, *\* ad.* Of the same province.—*\*Spenser.*

**COMPT**, *v. s. or COUNT, s.* To reckon,

*-ER.* to number, to calculate, to tell.  
*-ABLE.* Countour, in Chaucer, is counting-  
*-LESS.* house; also arithmetician.

*Counter,—the coin; also, that upon which the coin is counted.*

*Comptable,—that may be compted. Also*

*accountable* (actively),—that can, or may, or will *account*, or render an *account*; submit, or concede.

Fr. *Compter*; It. *Contare*; L. *Com-putare*. Ac-Dis-Mis-Over-Re-Un-

**COMPTROL.** See **CONTROL**.

**COM-PUNCT**, *v.*\* *ad.*† *Compunction*, -ION. (met.) is app. to — The stings, -IOUS. stitches, or pricks of conscience; -IVE. to the pangs attending guilt, or the recollection of guilt; remorse, contrition, penitential sorrow.

\*For. †Wiclif. Stowe.

Fr. *Com-punction*; It. *-pugnere*, *-punctione*; Sp. *-pungir*, *-puncion*; L. *Com-pungere*, *punctum*, to prick. *Laterum compunctiones*, in Pliny, (xvi. 19,) is rendered by Holland, "The stitches of the side."

**COM-PUPIL**, *s.* A fellow-pupil.

L. *Con*, *pupillus* à *pupus*, hoc est, *puer*.—Voss.

**COM-PURGATION**, *s.* -TOR. "Fr. *Com-purgateur*,—one who by oath justifies the (innocency) report or oath of another."—Cot.

L. *Com-purgare*, -atum, to cleanse; It. *Compurgatore*; Sp. *-gar*, *-gador*.

**COM-PUTE**, *v. s.* To number, to reckon, -ER. to calculate. See **COMPT**.

-IST. Fr. *Comput-iste*; Sp. *-ar*; It. & L. *Com-putare*. Mis-

-ATION.

**COMRADE**, *s.* "A *camerade*, or chamber-fellow; a company that belongs to, or is ever lodged in, one chamber, tent, or cabin."—Cot.

Gen. a *camerade* or *comrade* is—A companion or associate, a fellow, sc. servant, soldier, &c.

Sp. *Camer-ada*; It. *-ata*; Fr. *-ade*. From *Camera*, a chamber; Gr. *Καμαρα*, *tectum arcuatum*.

**COM-ROGUE**, *s.* A fellow-rogue.

**CON**, *pref.* See **Co**.

**CON**, *v.* To feel or cause to feel; to see -N-ER. or perceive, or cause to see or -ING. perceive; to know or make known; -INGLY. to acknowledge; to learn, or teach. To *ken* is still in common use in the North. See **CAN** and **CUNDY**.

I *conn* you thanks, Sk. says, is altogether in the Gr. idiom, as *χαριν οίδα*; *χαριν γινώσκω*. To *con thank*, Mr. Tyrw. says, is to be pleased, to be obliged; it is—to feel thanks or thankful.

*Conning*, (now written *Cunning*,) is knowledge, science. See **CUNNING**.

Go. *Cunnan*; A. S. *Cunnan*, *cunnan*; D. & Ger. *Kennen*, *kennen*, *kunnen*; Sw. *Kanna*, *sensibus experiri*, *sensire*, to experience by the senses, to feel. Gr. *Γιν-ωσκειν*.

**CON-CAMERATE**,\* *v.* -ION.† To hollow out, to arch, to make, form, or shape, into a concave or convex form. See **CHAMBER**, and **COMRADE**.—\*Grew. †Digby.

L. *Con-camer-are*, -atum, (*camera*; Gr. *Καμαρα*, *fornix*, *tectum arcuatum*.)

**CON-CATENATE**, *v.* -ION. To link or chain; to tie as with links or chains together. See **CHAIN**.

Fr. *Con-cathener*, *-cathention*; It. *-catenare*; L. *Catena*; Gr. *Καθημα*, *monile dependens*.

**CON-CAVE**, *ad. s.* Hollow; the inner -ITY. surface of a bowl is called *concave*, -OUS. the outer *convex*. -OUSLY. Fr. *Concav-e*; It. & Sp. *-o*; L. *Concavus*, (*con*, and *cavus*.)

**CON-CAUSE**, *s.* A cause acting in unison with another cause.

**CON-CEAL**, *v.* To hide, keep secret, -ABLE. cover, cloak, dissemble.—Cot. -EDLY. L. *Con*, and *celare*, from the Chaldaic.— -ER. Voss. & Martin. Fr. *Céler*. In- -ING. -MENT.

**CON-CEDE**, *v.* To go away from; to -CESS-ION. quit or forsake; to yield, give -IVE. up, or resign; to grant, admit, -IVELY. or allow. -ORY. Fr. & Sp. *Conced-er*; It. *-ere*; L. *Con-cedere*, *-cessum*, to go away.

**CON-CEIVE**, *v.* To conceive, or, as formerly used, to conceit, is— -ER. To take or hold within, (met.) -ING. the mind or understanding; -ABLE. to apprehend or comprehend, -ABLY. or embrace within the mind; -CEIT, *v. s.* -CEIT-EDLY. to understand, to imagine, to -EDNESS. fancy, to think. -ING. A *conceited* person is a man -FUL.\* filled with his own conceits or -IVE.† thoughts; big with them, puffed -LESS.‡ up with them; full or big with -CEPT-ION. conceits or thoughts of him- -IBLE. self. -IBILITY. *Conceit*, *s.* is now usually app. -IVE. to mere fancies or phantasies. -UALIST. *Conception*,—a taking or hold- -IOUS.§ ing within—met. within the mind or understanding; the apprehension or comprehension; understanding, thought, sentiment, fancy. "This imagery and representation of the qualities of the things without, is that we call our *conception*, imagination, ideas, notice or knowledge of them; and the faculty or power by which we are capable of such knowledge, is that I here call cognitive power or *conceptive*, the power of knowing or *conceiving*."—Hobbs.

*Conceptualist*,—"An intermediate sect, between Realists and Nominalists, called the *Conceptualists*; whose distinguishing tenet is said to have been, that the mind has a power of forming general *conceptions*."—Stewart.

\*Spenser. †North. ‡W. Browne. §Stirling. It. *Con-cipere*, *-cello*, *-cepimento*; Sp. *-cebir*, *-celo*, *-cepicion*; Fr. *-cessors*, *-cept*, *-ception*; L. *Con-cipere*, *-ceptum*, *-ceptio*. *Concipere* is simul *capere*, vel *intra se capere*.—Gesner. In- Mis-Pre-Super-Un-

**CON-CENT**, *v. s.* -FUL.\* To sing together in union, in harmony, in concord.

\*Fotherby.



**It. & Sp. Concanilo; L. Concanus; Con-cinere,** *concanum*, should *canere*, to sing together. *Can-ere*, perhaps from *καίνειν*, *hiare*, *hiantem* ore vocem edere, to gape or open, to utter or speak, with open mouth.—*Lennep*.

**CON-CENTRE, v.** To *concentre*, is to  
-ATE, *v.* move, or cause to move, towards  
-ATION. the same centre; to meet, or  
-IC, *ad. s.* cause to meet, join or unite, in  
-IC-AL the same centre.  
-ALLY. *Fr. Con-center, -centrique; It. -centr-are, -ico; Sp. -er, -ico.*

**CON-CERN, v. s.** *Fr. Concerner, —to*  
-EDLY. touch, import, appertain, or  
-EDNESS belong to.—*Cot.*  
-ING, *ad. pr.* *Concern* is used *emph.*—to  
-MENT. have respect or regard, deeply,  
-ANCK.\* anxiously; to appertain  
or affect anxiously, with strong or warm  
feeling.—*\*Hammond.*

*Sp. Concern-ir; Fr. -er; It. & Mid. L. Concern-ere, ad aliquid attinere, spectare. — Du Cange. Concernunt ista me barbarum est, pro ad me pertinent. — Facc. De Vit. See CERTAIN. De Dis-Ex-Se-cern. Un-concerned.*

**CON-CERT, or CONSORT, v. s.** A *con-*  
-SORT-ABLE *sort*,—that which is united to  
-ER. share the same lot with an-  
-ION. other,—as a *consort* in mar-  
-SHIP. riage; a ship's *consort*,—a  
comrade, an associate, a companion.

A *consort*, or *concert*, in Music,—in which a number of persons or instruments, or both, are united in the same performance; unison, harmony.

To *consort*, or, as more com. written, to *concert*, is—To join or unite for the same purpose; to form or unite in the same design or counsel, the same plan, plot, or contrivance; to plan, to contrive; to join or unite in the same company; and simply, to associate with, to accompany.

*It. Concert-are; Sp. -ar; Fr. -er, to consort or agree together. Concert de musique, a consort of music.—Cot.* This manner of writing the word, (*st. Concert*), has been adopted in Eng. from the *Fr.*, though their etymologists can give no account of its origin. Some think from *concentus*; some from *concertare*, because the different persons contend against each other; and some from *conservium*, because wrought and composed of various sounds. *Concert* is probably the correct writing, formed from the *L. Censura*. See SORT. Dis-Pre-

**CON-CERTATION,\* s.** A striving or struggling together; contest or contention with.

*\*Fax. Goodwin. L. Con-cert-are, -atum.*

**CONCH, s.** A shell.

*Fr. Conche; It. Conca; Sp. & L. Concha; a shell; Gr. Κορυνη, which Lennep thinks is formed from Επρεβαι, adherere, from its adhering to rocks; and Scheidius from Κοειν, the obsolete Gr. primitive of the L. Cavare, to hollow; and observes that the cavities or hollows in which the eyes lie, were called κορυλαι.*

**CON-CILIAR.** Of, pertaining or be-  
-Y, *ad.* longing to, a council. See CON-  
-LY. CILIATE.

**CON-CILIATE, v.** To unite, or conjoin;  
-ING. to win or gain, *sc.* to some  
-ION. common purpose or design.  
-ORY. To win or gain, *sc.* the affec-  
-ABLE, *ad. s.* tions, the favour, good-will.

*"Fr. Concilier,—to atone, to reconcile, accord or make friends together; to join or knit in love one with another."—Cot.*

*Conciliabiles, (Fox and Bacon,) is immediately from the "Fr. Conciliabule, a conventicle; a small or private assembly."—Cot.*

*Fr. Con-cilier; Sp. -ciliar; It. & L. Conciliare, Martinus says, seems properly convocare in concilium, and then uniri. And Voss., from concilium is conciliare; which is,—amicum reddere animisque conjungere. See COUNCIL and RE-concile. Re-*

**CON-CINNATE, v.\* ad.† -NITY.†** To place fitly together, suitably, becomingly, decently, neatly; to make neat or clear; to clear or purify.—*\*Holland. †E. Hall. †Glanvill. Raleigh. Howell.*

*L. Concinnare, (à concinendo,) est aptè componere.—Festus. Var. observes, Concinné loqui dictum à concinno, ubi inter se convenient partes et inter se respondent aliud ali. And Jos. Scal. Concinné loqui dictum à concinere; and Jul Scal. à canendo.—See Martin. Voss. does not coincide; he thinks that concinere is from concinans; but whence concinans? he adds, Non aequè paret. In-*

**CON-CISE, ad.** Cut into parts or por-  
-LY. tions; severed, separated, curtailed,  
-NESS. lessened, or diminished; shortened,  
-ION. abbreviated, or abridged; short or brief.

*Concision,—A cutting; a severance, a separation.*

*Fr. Con-cis; It. & Sp. -ciso; L. Con-cidere, -cium. See CENSURA.*

**CON-CITATION, s.** A moving or causing to move; a raising or causing to rise.

*Fr. Concita-tion; It. -zione; Sp. -cion; L. Con-cit-are, -atum.*

**CON-CITIZEN,\* s.** *Fr. Concitojen, a* fellow-citizen.—*\*Stirling.*

**CON-CLAMATION, s.\*** A calling or shouting out together.

*\*Brown. May. L. Con-clam-are, -atum.*

**CON-CLAVE, s.** App. to—The room in which the cardinals assembled; the assembly itself.

*L. Con, and clavis, a key; It. Sp. and Fr. Con-clave; seldom used, says Cot. except to express that secret or private room, wherein the Cardinals (qui unam habent classem communem, Mins.) assemble about the election of a Pope.*

**CON-CLUDE, v.** To bring close together;

-ER. to bring to the same point  
-INGLY. or end; to end, to finish, to  
-ENT.\* determine,  
-ENCY.† To bring close together in the  
-SIBLE. same place; to comprise, or  
-SION. comprehend.  
-SIONAL.† Met.—To determine, to de-  
-SIVE. cide; to form a fixed, or settled  
-SIVELY. judgment.

*-SIVENESS. \*Bacon. \*†Hale. †Hooper.*

*Fr. Con-clure; Sp. -cluir; It. & L. Concludere, to bring close together. See CLOSE. In- Mis- Un-*

**CON-COAGULATE**, *a.* -ION. To curd, or congeal into a curd; to join together, to make to join.

The words are common in Boyle.

**CON-COCT**, *v.* To boil, or seethe together; -ER. and thus, to dissolve, or reduce into a -ION. state of nourishment, or growth. Met. -IVE. to digest, to mature; to ripen.

Cot says, "Fr. *Concoction*, — a boiling, or seething of meat in the stomach." In- Un-

**CON-COLOUR**, *\*ad.* It. *Concolore*. Having one, or being of one and the same colour.

*\*Brown.*

**CON-COMITATE**, *v.* To go with, to

-ANT, *ad. s.* accompany, attend upon, to be

-ANTLY. associated or connected with.

-ANCE. *\*Dr. Taylor, (in Fox.)*

-ANCY. L. *Con*, and *comitans*, p. p. of *Com-*

-ATION. *\*Comitare*, from *Com-ire*, to go with.

*Comitans*, one who goes with, or accompanies another, or others; the reduplication *con*, is merely emphatical.

**CON-CORD**, *v. s.* To be of one and the

-ABLE. same heart, or mind; to have

-ANT, *ad. s.* the same will or inclination,

-ANCE. the same wish or desire; to

-ANCY. be in union, harmony, agree-

-ANTLY. ment; to be unanimous, to

-ATE. agree, to harmonize.

-LY. "A *Concordance* is a Diction-

ary or Index to the Bible, wherein all the words used through the inspired writers are arranged alphabetically, and the various places where they occur are referred to, to assist us in finding out passages, and comparing the several significations of the same word."—*Cruden.*

Fr. *Concorder*; L. *Concors*; Gr. Συγχορδος. See **ACCORD**.

**CON-CORPORATE**, *v.* -ION. To unite into one body; to embody.

**CON-COURSE**, *s.* A running or flocking together; a meeting, an assembly, a conjunction, a concurrence.

Fr. *Con-cours*; It. & Sp. -*curso*; L. *Con-currere*, -*cursum*, to run together. See **CONCUR**.

**CON-CREATE**, *\*v.* To breed, compose, make, or *creates* together.—Cot. Fr. *Con-cr  er*. *\*Bp. Taylor. Glaswill.*

**CON-CREDIT**, *\*v.* To deliver, commit, or consign to the trust; to entrust.

*\*Barrow. L. Concredere.*

**CON-CRETE**, *v. ad. s.* To grow together,

-LY. to grow or unite together, to

-ION, *s.* coalesce, to cohere, to coagulate,

-IVE. to congeal.

-IVELY. "Our simple ideas have all ab-

-SCENCE. stract, as well as *concrete* names;

-MENT. *\*the one whereof is (to speak the language of grammarians) a substantive, the other an adjective; as whiteness, white, sweetness, sweet."*—*Locke. \*Hale.*

Fr. *Con-cret*; Sp. & It. -*creto*; L. *Concretus*, past p. of *Concre-scere*. See **CRESCENT**.

**CON-CREW**, *\*v.* L. *Concre-scere*, to grow together. See **CONCRETE**.—*\*Spenser.*

**CON-CUBINE**, *s.* "And covenants of

-ACY. cohabitation are either for so-

-ATE, *s.* ciety of bed or for society of

-AGE. all things; if for society of

-ARY, *ad. s.* bed only, then the woman is called a *concubine*."—*Hobbs.*

Fr. *Concubine*; It. Sp. & L. *Concubina*. *Con-cubere*, -*cubium*, to lie together.

**CON-CULCATE**, *\*v.* To tread or trample upon.—*\*Wiclif. Mountagu.*

Fr. *Concul-quer*; Sp. -*car*, It. -*care*; L. *Con-cul-care*, -*catum*, *calcibus* premere; to press with the heels. In-culcate.

**CON-CUPISCENCE**, *s.* -SCIBLE. An ardent wish or desire for; a lust after.

For *Concupiscible*, in Measure for Measure, the modern editors, as Mr. Steevens observes, unauthoritatively substitute *Concupiscent*.

Fr. *Concupis-cesce*; It. -*ednsa*; Sp. -*conita*; L. *Concupiscere*, (*con* and *cupere*.) *Cupere est magis quam velle.*—*Foss.* And *Concupiscere* is more still.

**CON-CUR**, *v.* To run together or in

-R-ENT, *ad. s.* unison, by agreement, with

-ENTLY. one will, to one goal or end;

-ENCE. to conjoin or combine, to

-ENCY. meet together, to unite, to

-SION. *\*agree or assent to.*—*\*Bentley.*

Fr. *Con-courir*; It. -*correre*; Sp. -*currir*; L. *Con-currere*, to run together. See **CONCOURSE**. In-

**CON-CUSS**. To shake or agitate, to cause

-ION. to quake or tremble.

-ATION. L. *Con-cussere*, -*cussum*, (*con* and *quassere*,) to shake together. Dis- Ex- Per- Sue-cusa.

**CON-DEMN**, *v.* To condemn,—is to deem,

-ABLE. think, or judge, sc. any one to be

-ATION. guilty, to be criminal; to give

-ATORY. judgment or sentence, or *doom*, of

-EDLY. guilt; to adjudge or declare the

-ER. penalty or punishment; to can-

-ING. sure, blame, reprehend, reprove.

See **DAMN**.

Fr. *Con-demner*; It. -*dannare*; Sp. -*denar*; L. *Con-demnare*, (*dannare*.)

**CON-DENSE**, *v. ad.* To thicken, to

-ATE, *v. ad.* compress or compact into a

-ATION. close mass; into a smaller

-ABLE. space.

Fr. *Condens-er*; Sp. -*ar*; It. & L. *Con-densare*. Re-

**CON-DESCEND**, *v.* To come down, or

-ENCY. descend from any station or

-ING. rank, eminence, or superiority;

-INGLY. to come down or descend to a

-SION. level, to an equality with an-

-SIVE. other; to submit or yield; to

-SCENT, *\*s.* assent or agree; to comply, to

-SCENCE.† acquiesce. In Sc. it is equi-

valent to the vulgar Eng. expression,—to to light upon, to pitch upon.

*\*Bp. Hall. H. More. †Puller.*

Fr. *Condescendre*; It. & Bar. L. *Con-descendere*, to come down together. See **DU CANGE**.

**CON-DIGN**, *ad.* Deserved, (as equiva-

-LY. lent) whether punishment or reward;

-ITY. worthy, meritorious; merited, earned.

Fr. *Con-digne*; It. -*degno*; Sp. -*digno*; L. *Con-dignus*.

**CONDIMENT, s.** To condite is—To mix  
-DITE, *s. ad.* so as to savour or sweeten;  
-DIT-ING. to preserve in a savoury or  
-MENT.\* sweet state; to season.

\*Hacket.

It. *Con-dire*, -*dimento*; L. *Con-dire*; com-  
pounded of *con*, and the ancient *duo*, for *do*. It  
properly, therefore, is *res plures in unum dare*;  
and so to mix them as to make them savoury.—  
Foss. Un-

**CON-DISCIPLE, s.** Fr. A school-fellow  
or fellow-disciple.—*Cot.* L. *Con-discipulus*.

**CON-DISE,\* s.** *Conduit*, (*qv.*)—\*Chaucer.

**CON-DITE.** See CONDIMENT.

**CON-DITION, v. s.** The state in which  
-AL, *ad. s.* things are put or placed to-  
-ALLY. gether; the qualities or attri-  
-ARY. butes, or properties, of persons  
-ATE, *s. ad.* or things, whether good or bad,  
-ALITY.\* general or particular, accidental  
or inherent, physical or moral; the whole  
or partial circumstances under which any  
thing is done or required to be done; is  
agreed or covenanted, bargained or stipu-  
lated to be done.

Conditional,—under the power or force  
of conditions, or of things or circumstances  
to be done or required to be done; of terms  
stipulated or agreed upon; governed, regu-  
lated, limited, qualified, by such circum-  
stances or terms.—\*Decay of Piety.

Fr. *Con-dition*; It. -*ditione*; Sp. -*dicion*; L.  
*Conditio*, from *condere*, *conditum*. *Conditio*, pro-  
priè est actio *condendi*. Deinde est passio, quæ  
quid conditur.—*Martin*. *Conditio*, forè sumitur  
pro qualitate quæ quid condit, id est *seri*.—*Foss*.  
In- Ca-

**CON-DOLE, v.** To lament or bewail, to  
-ENT, *ad.* sorrow or bemoan, or grieve, in  
-ENCE. sympathy with the grief or pain  
-ING. of another; to profess sympathy.  
-MENT.\* \*Milton.

Fr. *Con-douloir*; Sp. -*doler*; It. -*dolere*; L.  
*Con-dolere*, (*con*, L. *e. una cum*, et *dolere*, to  
grieve.)—*Mins*.

**CON-DONATION, s.** Forgiveness,  
pardon.

L. *Con-don-are*, -*atum*, which signifies, says  
Gessner, the same as *donare*, with some augmen-  
tation; sometimes also remittere, non exigere,  
quod debetur; and thus, the *s.*—as above.

**CON-DUCE, v.** To lead, draw, or bring  
-MENT. together; to guide or direct, *sc.*  
-ENT. to the same end or purpose; to  
-IBLE. tend, subserve, or contribute.  
-IBleness. Conduce is used by our old  
-ING. writers as we now use *Con-*  
-IVE. *duct*; i. e.—  
-IVENESS. To lead, draw, or bring together;  
-IBILITY.\* to accompany as leader or guide;  
-DUCT, *v. s.* and thus, to guide, direct, or  
-DUCT-ING. manage; to regulate, to be-  
-ION. have.  
-OR. Conductitious, —brought toge-  
-RESS. ther, *sc.* by hire; and thus, hired.  
-TIOUS.† Conduit is sometimes written  
-DUCT, *s.* Conduct,—that by or through  
which any thing is conducted; part. to con-

ducts for water, wine, &c. Feltham writes  
*Conduit* as a *v.*

"Ther was sent the cardinall of Bourbon,  
&c. to conduce me to my ladies presence."  
—*Wolsey to Hen. VIII.* an. 1527. "We  
by our authoritie and power conduced him  
safely in the reall possession of his estate."  
—*E. Hall*. \*Wilkins. †Ayliffe.

Fr. *Con-duire*; It. -*durre*; Sp. -*duir*; L. *Con-*  
*ducere*, to lead together. Mis- Re- Un- Under-

**CONE, s.** A solid body, having a circular  
-IC. base, and gradually decreasing to  
-ICAL. a point or end.  
-ICALLY. Fr. *Cone*; It. & Sp. *Cono*; L. *Conus*;  
-OID. Gr. *Konos*.

**CON-FABULATE, v.** To talk or prattle  
-ION.\* together.—\*Burton. †Weaver.  
-ORY.†

**CON-FAMILIAR,\* ad.** Allied, related,  
connected.—\*Glanvill.

**CON-FARREATION, s.** "*Confarreatio*,  
was when a man and woman were joined  
in marriage by the Pontifex Maximus, or  
Flamen Dialis, in presence of at least ten  
witnesses, by a set form of words, and by  
tasting a cake made of salt, water, and  
flour, called *Far*, or *Panis Farreus*, vel  
*Farreum Hibum*, which was offered with a  
sheep in sacrifice to the gods."—*Adam*.  
*Roman Antiquities*. L. *Confarreatio*.

**CON-FATED,\* pt.** Declared, published,  
determined or decreed, at the same time, or  
in connexion, with something else.  
\*Search.

**CON-FECT, v. s.** To make up together,  
-ION. to mix or mingle, to com-  
-IONARY, *ad. s.* pose or put together.  
-IONER, *s.* Mins. says, "A *confection*  
-ORY, *ad.* or mingling of divers things  
-IONED.\* together; a making and  
-URE,† *s.* *conditing* of conserves and  
sweetmeats." See CONFIT.

\*Sir T. Elyot. †Chaucer.

Fr. & Sp. *Con-fectio*; It. -*fexione*; L. *Con-*  
*scere*, -*fectum*, to make up together.

**CON-FEDER,\* v.** To make a league,  
-ATE, *v. ad. s.* treaty, or alliance together;  
-ATING. to engage, to combine, unite,  
-ATION. associate, or agree together,  
-ATOR. —as fellows, comrades, or  
-ACY. colleagues.  
-ATIE.† \*Joy. Holland. †Nicoll.

Fr. *Confédér-er*; It. -*are*; Sp. -*dr*; L. *Con*, and  
*fœdus*, a league. See FEDERAL.

**CON-FER, v.** To bear or bring together,  
-ENCE. *sc.* to bring into a state for exa-  
-R-ER. mination, for comparison; and  
-ING. thus,—to compare, (to collate.)  
"To confer the debt and the payment."—  
*Burton*. "To confer written copies with  
printed books."—*North*.

To bring together—for a communion of  
thought; and thus,—to talk or discourse  
together, to converse.

To bring together—for a common benefit; and thus,—to give or bestow; to contribute, to conduce.

Fr. *Conferre*; L. *Conferre*, to bring together. Un-

**CON-FESS**, *v. s.* To declare or reveal,  
-EDLY. to disclose or discover, to show  
-ION. or manifest; to acknowledge,  
-IONAL. to admit, to shrieve.  
-IONIST. \**Decay of Piety.*

-OR. Fr. *Confess-er*; Sp. -*ar*; It. -*are*;  
-FITENT, \**s.* L. *Con-fiteri*, -*fessus*; *con*, and *fat-eri*, from *φατος*, i. e. *fatius*, from *φα-ειν*, *animi cogitata in lucem proferre*, to bring into light (the thoughts of the mind.)—*Lennepe*. See *PROFESS*. Un-

**CON-FIDE**, *v.* To have or place faith or  
-ENCE. trust in; to credit or give  
-ENT, *ad. s.* credit; to trust or believe, to  
-ENTIAL. be secure or assured, to rely or  
-ENTIALLY. depend upon; to be firmly,  
-ENTLY. boldly, secure.  
-ER. *Confident*,—one who confides  
-ANT, *s.* or is confiding; also, to whom we confide.

*Confidant*,—gen. one in especial confidence.

Fr. *Conf-er*; It. -*darsi*; Sp. -*arse*; L. *Con-fidere*, (*fidere*, to have faith.) In-Mis-

**CON-FIGURE**, *v.* To put or place into  
-ATE. form or shape.  
-ATION. Fr. *Configura-tion*; Sp. -*cion*; L. *Con*, and *figura*. *Fictor ut dicit Augo, figuram imponit.*—*Var. lib. v.*

**CON-FINE**, *v. s.* To inclose or inscribe,  
-EDNESS. to keep within certain bounds or  
-MENT. limits; to limit, to restrain, to  
-ER. keep close, to shut up, to fasten  
-ABLE. in; to end, terminate or deter-  
-LESS.\* mine; to bound or border upon.

*Confines*,—bounds or borders; and—

*Confiner*,—a borderer.

"His kingdom *confineth* with the Red Sea."—*Hackluyt*. "Terme, which signifieth bounds, is the god of *confines* or borders."—*North*. \**Shak*.

Fr. *Conf-er*; It. -*are*; Sp. -*ar*; L. *Con*, and *finis*. Un-

**CON-FIRM**, *v.* To strengthen, to give  
-ABLE. strength or support to, to fix  
-ATION. steadily, to secure, to assure, to  
-ATOR. establish, (to affirm.)  
-ATORY. \**Chapman*.  
-EDNESS. Fr. *Confirm-er*; Sp. -*ar*; It. *Confermare*;  
-ER. L. *Confirmare*, to strengthen. Re- Un-  
-INGLY. -ANCE.\*

**CON-FISK**, \**v.* To forfeit, to seize as  
-CATE, *v. ad.* forfeited, unto the prince's or  
-CAT-ION. common treasury.—*Cot*.  
-OR. \**Berners*.  
-ORY. Fr. *Confis-quer*; Sp. -*car*; It. & L. *Confiscare*.

**CON-FIT**, *s. -URE*. A confecting, preserving, steeping, soaking, sawcing, seasoning; also, a confection, condiment, preserve.—*Cot*.

Fr. *Confiture*. See *COMFITS*, and *CONFECT*.

**CON-FIX**, *v. -URE*. To fix or fasten to.  
L. *Con-figere*, *fixum*, (*con*, and *figere*.)

**CON-FLAGRANT**, *ad. -GRATION*. The  
*s.*—A general flame; a burning in flames.  
Fr. *Conflagra-tion*; It. -*zione*; Sp. -*cion*; L. *Conflagrans*, p. p. of *Conflagrare*.

**CON-FLATE**, *ad. -ION*. The *s.*—A blowing together, or at the same time.  
L. *Con-flare*, -*flatum*, to blow together.

**CON-FLICT**, *v. s.* To dash together, to  
-ATION.\* strive or struggle against or  
-IVE.† with, to combat, to encounter;  
to contend or contest. See *AFFLICT*, and  
*PROFLIGATE*.—\**H. More*. †*Massinger*.  
L. *Con-figere*, -*lictum*, to dash together.

**CON-FLOW**, *v.* To flow together, to  
-FLUENT, *ad. s.* unite or join in one stream,  
-FLUENCE, *s.* current, or channel; to go,  
-FLUX. move, pass along in the  
-FLUX-ION.\* same stream or concourse;  
-IBILITY.† to flock together.  
\**B. Jonson*. †*Boyle*.

Fr. *Confluen-ce*; It. -*za*; Sp. -*cia*; L. *Con-fluere*, -*fluvus*, to flow together. Holland alone has supplied various examples of the *v.* To *conflow*.

**CON-FORM**, *v. ad.* Fr. *Conformer*,—to  
-ABLE. conform, fit with, fashion as, make  
-ABLY. apt for, like to, proportionable un-  
-ATION. to; also, (simply) to make, frame,  
-ER. fashion, or proportion.—*Cot*.  
-IST. And the Eng. *v.*—  
-ITY. To be or cause to be of the same

form as another, to be uniform; to comply with, yield, or assent to, *sc.* a set form of words or actions;—gen. to comply, to consent, or assent, to yield, to agree or act agreeably to.

Fr. *Conform-er*; Sp. -*ar*; It. & L. *Conformare*. Dis- In- Un-

**CON-FORT**, *v.* *Comfort*, (*qv.*) was some-  
-ATION. times so written.  
-ATIVE.\* To confirm, help, strengthen, re-  
-ATORY.† inforce; to encourage, cheer up;  
to solace, to recreate.—\**Drant*. †*Goodwin*.

**CON-FOUND**, *v.* To pour together, to  
-EDLY. mix or mingle, to blend; to  
-EDNESS. cause to be indistinct or inde-  
-ER. terminate, perplexed or intricate,  
or involved; to deprive of the quality or power of distinction or discernment, of activity or presence of mind; and thus—

To perplex, to disorder, to amaze, to astonish, to stupify. See *CONFUSE*.

Fr. *Confond-re*; It. -*ere*; Sp. *Confundir*; L. *Confundere*. Un-

**CON-FRACT**, \**v. -FRAGOSE*.† Broken, cleft, craggy.—\**H. More*. †*Evelyn*.  
L. *Confractum*, past p. of *confringere*; (*con*, and *frangere*, to break.) See *FRACTION*.

**CON-FRATERNITY**, *s.* A brotherhood, a society of brethren. See *CONFRIER*.  
L. *Con*, and *frater*, a brother.

**CON-FRICATION**, \**s.* A rubbing together. See *FRICTION*.—\**Nicoll*. *Bacon*.  
L. *Con-fricare*, -*atum*, (*con*, and *fricare*, to rub together.)

**CON-FRIER, s.** Fellows of one and the same company or society, (Cot.); the same *confraternity*, (qv.) Fr. *Confrères*.

**CON-FRONT, v.** To stand, or cause to -ATION.\* stand, *front* to *front*, face to face; -ER.† opposite, in opposition; to oppose.—\**Swinnburne*. †*Speed*.

Fr. *Confront-er*; It. -*are*; Sp. -*ar*; q. *frontem fronti obicere*, to place *front* to *front*.—Sk.

**CON-PUSE, v. ad.** The *v.* To *confuse*, does -ED, *ad.* not imply a *degrees* equal to the -ED-LY. *v.* To *confound*; but the difference -NESS. is in usage only. -LY. *Confusion* (met.) arises from -ION. abashment; springing from a -IVE. sense of inferiority, of error, of guilt; a perplexity, a disorder.

Fr. *Con-fus*, -*fusion*; It. -*fuso*, -*fusions*; Sp. -*fusa*, -*fuston*; L. *Confusus*, the past p. of *Confundere*, to *confound*, (qv.) In- Un-

**CON-FUTE, v. s.** L. *Confutare*, in its -ER. primary application, is to pour -ABLE. cold into hot water; to allay the -ATION. fervour, to repress the ardour. -MENT.\* And thus, to *confute*, (met.)— -AFT.\* To abate the force of argument; -ATIVE.† to resist, to repel it, to show its weakness, to prove its fallaciousness; to convict or convince of error, to disprove. See *REFUTE*.—\**Milton*. †*Warburton*.

Fr. *Confut-er*; Sp. -*ar*; It. & L. *Confutare*, (con, and ancient *future*, which Festus explains, *arguere*. But this acceptance, Voss. remarks, is metaphorical. He adds, *Est enim future, à futo vase, quia ut futo fervens aqua, ita oratione compescantur adversarii*. And Var. says, *Vas aquarum vocant futum, quo in triclinio allatam aquam infundebant*. In- Un-

**CONGE, v. s.** "Fr. *Congédier*,—to dismiss, discharge, license, give leave unto, permit to go, suffer to depart."—Cot.

Fr. *Con-gé*; It. -*gelo*; Mld. L. *Comiatus*. The etym., Men., Sk., and Du Cange, agree to be from the L. *Comiatus*. The It. Men. traces thus:—*Comiatus*, It. *Comiato*, *comiato*, *comiato*, *con-gelo*. The Fr. thus:—*Comiatus*, *commiatus*, *comiatus*, *congé*. In as far, says Sk., as *Comiatus* signifies the liberty of going here and there, *Congy* is app. by us to the respectful bending of the body towards our friend, as if beseeching leave or liberty to depart. In correspondence with this, is the Eng. expression, To take leave.

**CON-GEAL, v.** To bind a fluid or liquid -MENT. substance into a solid by cold, -ABLE. by frost—as water into ice; to -ABLENESS. freeze,—to bind, fix, or fasten, -ATION. (met.) as if by cold; to concrete, to coagulate.

Fr. *Con-géler*; Sp. -*gelar*; It. & L. *Congelare*. In- Un-

**CON-GENERATE, v.** Begotten or born -ACT. together; produced in union -OUR. with something else; *connate*. -CENNESS. *Congenial*,—of or pertaining -GEN-IAL. to the same kind, suited or -IALITY. adapted to the kind, nature, -OUR. or disposition. -ITE, *ad.* L. *Con-gener-are*, -*atum*; also L. *Gen*, and *genitus*, past p. of *Geno*. Un-

**CON-GERIES, s.** A number of separate particles, or distinct bodies heaped, piled, or collected together into one mass; a collection.

L. *Con-gerere*, to heap together; *con*, and *gerere*, which Voss. interprets *manum administrare*, formed from *Xep-or*, oblique case from *Xep*, the hand. Pliny mentions a crow, which in time of drought was seen—*lapides congerentem* in *situlam monumenti*, "casting stones into the bucket of a sepulchre," till by heaping up (*tali congerie*) many stones, he brought the water to rise so high, that he could drink with ease. See *CONGENESS*.

**CON-GEST, v. -ION.** To heap or pile up together: to collect or gather into one mass, to amass

L. *Con-gerere*, -*gestum*, to heap together. See *CONGERIES*.

**CON-GIARY,\* s.** App. to a donation of measures of corn; and gen. to a largess.

\**Holland*.

L. *Con-giarum*, from *Congius*, the name of a measure; perhaps from *Concha*, a shell.

**CON-GLACIATE, v. -ION.** To bind or fix a fluid or liquid into a solid by cold, by frost, as water into ice; to congeal, to freeze.

L. *Conglaci-are*, -*atum*; in *glacem convertere*, to convert into ice.—*Gesner*.

**CON-GLOBE, v.** To gather, collect, or -ATE, *v. ad.* coalesce into a globe, or ball, -ATION.\* or sphere.—\**S. Johnson*.

-ULATE,\* *v.* L. *Conglobare*.

**CON-GLOMERATE, v. ad. -ION.** To wind or roll up into balls; to collect or gather up into masses—by weaving or spinning; and thus, to interweave.

L. *Conglomer-are*, -*atum*, to wind up into bottoms, i. e. balls.—*Mins*.

**CON-GLUTINATE, v. ad. -ION.** To glue together; to stick fast; to adhere, sc. as if by some viscous or glutinous substance.

Fr. *Congluti-ner*; Sp. -*nar*; It. & L. *Conglutinare*, to glue together.

**CON-GRATULATE, v.** To express -ATION. our sympathy in the good fortune or happiness of another; -ATOR. that such good fortune is *grate-* -ATORY. -ANT, *ad.\** *ful*, agreeable, pleasing to us; that we rejoice in his joy: share or partake in it.—\**Milton*.

Fr. *Congratul-er*; Sp. -*ar*; It. -*are*; L. *Congratulari*; qui *gratulator*, alienam felicitatem sibi *gratam*, et *jucundam* esse verbis ostendit.

**CON-GREE, v.** To agree together

**CON-GREET, v.** To greet together.—*Shak*.

**CON-GREGATE, v. ad.** To flock together, to herd together; to -ION. come, or cause to come, to -IONAL. -IONALISTS. gether in a flock or herd; to collect, gather, or assemble.

Fr. *Con-gréger*; Sp. -*gregar*; It. & L. *Congregare*, to herd together.

**CON-GRESS, s.** A meeting or coming -ION. together, an assembly, a concourse, -IVE. a communication.

L. *Con-gredi*, -*gressus*, to go, meet or assemble together. See *GRADU*.



**CON-GRUE**, *v.*\* *ad.*† To flock or come

-ENT. together; to convene or concur;  
-ENTLY. to be convenient, or consistent,  
-ENCE. suitable or agreeable, fit or proper.  
-ENCY. The scholastic distinction be-  
-ITY. tween merit of congruity and  
-OUS. merit of condignity, seems well  
-OUSLY. explained by Hobbs, thus;—  
-LY.† “But there is between these two

sorts of merit, this difference, that in contract I merit by virtue of my own power, and the contractor's need; but in this case of free-gift, I am enabled to merit only by the benignity of the giver. In contract, I merit at the contractor's hand that he should depart with his right: in case of gift, I merit not that the giver should part with his right; but that when he has parted with it, it should be mine, rather than another's. And this I think to be the meaning of that distinction of the schools, between *meritum congrui*, and *meritum condigni*. For God Almighty, having promised Paradise to those men (hood-winked with carnal desires) that can walk through this world according to the precepts and limits prescribed by him; they say, he that shall so walk, shall merit Paradise *ex congruo*. But because no man can demand a right to it by his own righteousness, or any other power in himself, but by the free grace of God only, they say, no man can merit Paradise *ex condigno*.”

\*Shak. †Elyot. Fox. †Fabyan. E. Hall.

L. *Congruere*; à *gruibus*, (cranes) which never separate, either when flying or feeding.—*Festus*.  
L. *Grus*, contracted from Gr. *Tep-avoc*. Dis- In-

**CON-JECT**, *v.* To throw together, met-

-OR. the thoughts; to throw, cast,  
-URE, *v. s.* or take out; to pick out or  
-URER. select from thoughts so thrown  
-UR-AL. together; to guess, to divine.  
-ALLY. *Conject*, as we now use *Con-*  
-ALITY.\* *jecture*, is not uncommon in our old writers.

“That whych is presently doon we per-  
ceyue; that whyche is to come, we *coniect*  
or *dyuyn*.”—Sir T. Elyot. \*Brown.

L. *Con-ferere*, -*jectum*, to throw together; Fr. *Con-jecturer*; Sp. *-jeturar*; It. *-ghietturare*, -*getturare*. *Conferere* propriè est res plures in unum jacere locum. Hinc ad mentem transfertur. (To throw or cast many things together: hence, transferred to the mind.) Nec tamen tam signat multa in mente *conjugere*, quam ubi junxeris, unum pluribus consideratis colligere.—*Voss*. Mis-

**CON-IFEROUS**, *ad.* Bearing fruit in shape of a cone, (qv.)

**CON-JOIN**, *v.* “Fr. *Conjoindre*, — to

-ING. conjoin, (connect,) combine,  
-JOINT, *ad.* couple, co-unite; to join, as-  
-JOINTLY. sociate; fasten, knit; marry,  
-JUNCT, *ad.* make sure with or together.”—  
-JUNCT-ION. Cat.

-IVE. *Conjuncture* is now used emph.  
-IVELY. for a combination of important,  
-LY. critical circumstances.  
-URE. Fr. *Con-joindre*; Sp. *-juntar*; L.

*Conjugere*, to put, place or bring together; to join or unite together. Re- Un-

**CON-JUGATE**, *v. s.* To put, place or

-ATION. bring under the same yoke; to  
-AL. join, couple, or unite.  
-ALITY. *Conjugal* is app. to the union—by  
-ALLY. marriage; connubial, matrimonial.

“*Conjugation* doth as it were yoke, and couple verbs together with their moods, tenses, and declinings, under one and the same theme.”—*Mins*.

L. *Conjugare*, (con and jug-um, a yoke.)

**CON-JURE**, *v. s.* To swear together; to

-ER. bind themselves by an oath to  
-ING. some common purpose; to com-  
-ATION. plot, to conspire, to confederate,  
-ATOR. to combine.  
-MENT.\* To call upon with the solemnity of an oath; with zeal, with fervour; to beg or beseech, to supplicate or entreat earnestly.

“The conjurer,” says Mina, “seemeth by prayers and invocation of God's powerful names to compel the devil to say or do what he commandeth him.” And hence: a *Conjurer*,—one who plays or performs tricks; as if by magic.

The *Conjuration*, the *Conjurators*, in old writers, are,—the *Conspiracy*, the *Conspirators*. “The *conjurat*ion of Catiline.”—Sir T. Elyot. “Who were the *conjurators* and complices.”—*Nicoll*. \*Milton.

Fr. *Conjur-er*; Sp. -*er*; It. *Congiurare*; L. *Conjurare*; simul *jurare*, et alterum alteri promittere fidem; to swear together, and each to pledge his fidelity to the other.

**CON-NATE**, *ad.* The *v.*—To cause to be,

-URAL, *s. ad.* or make natural; agreeable to  
-URAL-LY. nature; to the same nature.  
-NESS. *Connate*,—born together, or  
-IZE,\* *v.* at the same time with.  
-ITY.† \*Scott. †Bp. Taylor. *Hales*.  
-NASCENCE.† †Brown.

L. *Nasci*, *natus*; It. *Connatur-ale*; Sp. -*el*; Fr. -*el*; natural unto all alike; also, agreeable to nature.—*Cot*.

**CON-NECT**, *v.* To knit, inwrap, or in-

-EDLY. fold; to unite; to link or  
-ION. join; to tie or fasten to-  
-IVE, *ad. s.* gether.  
-NEX, *v. ad. s.* L. *Connectere*, It. *Connectere*, to  
-NEX-ION. knit together; A. S. *Cniht-an*, or  
-IVE, *ad.* *niht-an*, *nectere*; the A. S. thus  
supplying the root.—*Tooke*, ii. 309.

Our older writers use the *v. Connex*, (qv.) formed from the past p. of *Connectere*. “*Nectere* propriè sit *nendo conjugere*, (to conjoin by spinning;) sed generatim sumitur pro vinculo aliquo jungeri, ac colligare.”—*Voss*. Dis- In- Un- Also An-nect.

**CON-NIVE**, *v.* To wink at; to suffer, to

-ENCE. tolerate; to allow, to forbear  
-ENCY. opposition or dissent, or pre-  
-ER. vention, sc. to that which we  
-ENT,\* *ad.* feel ought to be opposed or prevented.

“To see and not to see, to make as though he neither saw nor knew ought of the matter.”—\*Milton.

*R. Connoisseur; Sp. -encia; Fr. -er, -ence; L. Connoisseur, -ens, to wink at. Un-*

**CON-NOISSEUR, s. -SHIP.** Gen. app. to—One who has skill and judgment in the Arts; in matters of taste.

*R. Cognoscere, to know.*

**CON-NOTE, v.** To mark, signify or designate one thing in conjunction with another; to co-signify; and (which is now more commonly used) to denote, (qv.)

**CON-NUBIAL, ad.** Pertaining to the state of matrimony, marriage or wedlock; matrimonial, conjugal.

**CON-NUMERATION,\* s.** A counting together.—\**Person.*

**CON-QUER, v.** Formerly written *Conquire*. As now gen. app. To conquer, or conquer, is—

**-ABLE** To acquire or gain by force; to take by force; to vanquish, to subvert, to overcome. "The

**-QUESTOR** conquered Greate Alexander the Media... Alexander the conquerer of the Persia."—*Joye.*

"What we call purchase, *perquisitio*, the feudists called conquest, *conquasatus*, or *conquisitio*: both denoting any means of acquiring an estate out of the common course of inheritance. And this is still the proper phrase in the law of Scotland: as it was among the Norman jurists, who styled the first purchaser (that is, he who brought the estate into the family who at present owns it) the conqueror or conqueror. Which seems to be all that was meant by the appellation which was given to William the Norman."—*Blackstone.* See **ACQUIRE.** Pre- Re- Un-

**CON-SANGUINEOUS, ad. -NITY.** Of the same blood. *L. Consanguineus.*

**CON-SCIENCE, s.** *Conscience* is the name given to that, (sc. faculty or power, feeling or sentiment,) by which we see, look, within ourselves; by which we see, look, or examine into our thoughts; by which we distinguish, discern, ascertain, assure ourselves of, know,—right from wrong.

**-ED, ad.** name given to that, (sc. faculty or power, feeling or sentiment,) by which we see, look, within ourselves; by which we see, look, or examine into our thoughts; by which we distinguish, discern, ascertain, assure ourselves of, know,—right from wrong.

**-LESS,\*** faculty or power, feeling or sentiment,) by which we see, look, within ourselves; by which we see, look, or examine into our thoughts; by which we distinguish, discern, ascertain, assure ourselves of, know,—right from wrong.

**-SCIENT-IOUS.** sentiment,) by which we see, look, within ourselves; by which we see, look, or examine into our thoughts; by which we distinguish, discern, ascertain, assure ourselves of, know,—right from wrong.

**-IOUS-LY.** see, look, within ourselves; by which we see, look, or examine into our thoughts; by which we distinguish, discern, ascertain, assure ourselves of, know,—right from wrong.

**-NESS.** by which we see, look, or examine into our thoughts; by which we distinguish, discern, ascertain, assure ourselves of, know,—right from wrong.

**-SCION-ABLE.** examine into our thoughts; by which we distinguish, discern, ascertain, assure ourselves of, know,—right from wrong.

**-ABLENESS.** by which we distinguish, discern, ascertain, assure ourselves of, know,—right from wrong.

**-ABLY.** discern, ascertain, assure ourselves of, know,—right from wrong.

**-ART.** ourselves of, know,—right from wrong.

**-SCIOUS.** from wrong.

**SCIOUS-LY.** A conscientious man, is one who is guided and directed by a well-meaning, a good conscience.

**-NESS.** who is guided and directed by a well-meaning, a good conscience.

**-SCIENT,\* ad.** by a well-meaning, a good conscience.

"Conscience, according to the very notation of it, imports a double or joint knowledge; to wit, one of a Divine law or rule, and the other of a man's own action: and so is properly the application of a general law, to a particular instance of practice."—*South.* "Conscience, taken in general, is nothing else but a man's judgment or

persuasion concerning moral good or evil, or concerning what he ought to do, and what he ought not to do, and what he lawfully may do."—*Sharp.* "Consciousness is the perception of what passes in a man's own mind."—*Locke.*

\**Bradford (in Fox).* †*Bacon.*

*Fr. Conscience; It. -as; Sp. -cia; L. Conscientia; vel scientia communis cum alio, vel certa apud animum nostrum, nostrorum factorum scientia.—Gesner. In- Un-*

**CON-SCRIBE, v.** To write, (sc. upon -SCRIPT, s. ad. tables) the name of those, -SCRIPTION. who were chosen to serve as soldiers; and thus, to enroll, to enlist; and, in Old Eng. To bill, (qv.)

*Conscript* and *Conscription* have become words of common use.

*Fr. Con-scrib; It. -scritto; Sp. -scripto; L. Conscribere, -scriptum. Verbum militare cum novi milites scribuntur; et in decurias describuntur.—Ernest.*

**CON-SECRATE, v. ad.** To hallow, to -ION. dedicate, to devote unto, to set apart -OR. for the service or honour of.

**-ORY.** *Fr. Consecrer; It. -grare; Sp. -grar; L. Consecrare, to make, or cause to be, holy or sacred, (qv.) Un- Mis- Re-*

**CON-SECTARY, ad. s.** Following, consequent. See **CONSECUTE.** *L. Consequi.*

**CON-SECUTE,\* v.** To follow close after, -ION. to pursue, to overtake, to come up -IVE. with, to reach, to attain, to gain. -IVELY. *Fr. Consécution,—a consequence or consequent; an order, succession, following; a necessary issue or ensuing.—Cot.*

"If ye had consecuted all your pursuits and desires."—\**Wolsey.*

*Fr. Consecutio, -cutio; It. -guire; Sp. -guir, -cutio; L. Consequi, -cutus. Cominus sequi dum attingas; to follow so as to overtake; and is so used (met.) by Wolsey, in Burnet. See CONSEQUENCE.*

**CON-SENSE,\* s.** To consent,—to think -ION. and feel as others think and feel; to be of the same mind, -SENT, v. s. opinion, thoughts, or sentiments; to accord, to concord, -SENT-ER. to harmonize, to agree; and -ING. thus,—to accede, to concur, -INGLY. to allow, to admit, to grant, -IENT. to concede, to yield.

**-ANEOUS.** *Consense,—a sense or feeling in union, combination or association with some other sense or feeling.—\*Cudworth.*

*Fr. & Sp. Consentir; It. -ire; L. Consentire, consensus; to think or feel together. Dis- Un-*

**CON-SEQUENCE, s.** That which follows, -Y.\* comes next in order, in succession, in connexion; -ING.† (met.) the event, the effect, -QUENT, ad. s. the result; the inference, -QUENT-LY. the deduction. -IAL. It is also app. emph. as a -IALLY. matter of consequence; i. e. -NESS.† of great, serious, important consequence.

And thus, *Consequential*, (in Fr. *Conséquentieux*;) as app. to any person,—thinking, conceiting himself to be of great, serious, important, *consequence*.

In old writers, we find *Con-sequent*, *-sequents*, as we now use *Con-sequence*; and by Nicoll (Thucydides), *persons following*, or followers, are called *Consequents*.

\**Philpot* (in *Fox*). †*Milton*. ‡*Digby*.

Fr. *Con-séquence*; It. *-sequenza*; Sp. *-secuencia*; L. *Consequi*, p. p. *consequens*, following with. See *CONSECUTE*. In- Mis- Un- Super-

**CON-SERTION,\* s.** Fr. *Consertion*,—a joyning, coupling; interlacing, intermingling.—*Cot.* \**Young*.

**CON-SERVE, v. s.** To withdraw or shelter, seclude, protect from  
-ER. shelter, seclude, protect from  
-ANT. harm, or danger, or injury;  
-ANCY. to protect, to keep safe, to  
-ATION. guard, to defend; to keep  
-ATIVE, *ad. s.* entire, unchanged.  
-ATOR. Mins. says, *Conserves*, or *Con-*  
-ATORY, *s.* *serve*,—things *conserved* or  
condited, as grapes, cherries, plummets, &c.

*Conservatory*,—a place for *conserving* or sheltering plants, &c. which require such shelter from the weather.

Fr. *Conser-ver*; Sp. *-var*; It. & L. *Conseruare*, to keep together.

**CON-SIDER, v.** To view with care,  
-ABLE, *ad. s.* \* with attention; to look into  
-ABLY. or inspect, to examine; to  
-ABLENESS. think of, to study, to reflect,  
-ATE, *ad.* to meditate upon carefully,  
-ATELY. attentively; to weigh well or  
-ATION. deliberate upon, to pause, to  
-ATIVE. hesitate, to have respect or  
-ATOR. regard to, to respect or re-  
-ER. gard; and thus,—  
-ING. *Considerable* is,—to be *con-*  
-INGLY. *sidered*; worthy of *conside-*  
-ANCE.† *ration*, respect, or regard.  
\**Glanvill*. †*Shakespeare*.

Fr. *Consi-dérer*; Sp. *-derár*; It. & L. *Conside-rare*, à contemplatione siderum videtur appellari, (Festus;) i. e. from the contemplation of the stars; in vulgar Eng. from *star-gazing*. In- Re- Un-

**CON-SIGN, v.** To *sign*,—to give, grant,  
-ATION. or deliver any thing formally  
-MENT. *signed*, to the care, custody,  
-ATORY.\* charge, or use of another; and  
thus, simply to give, grant, or deliver; to  
commit, to entrust.—\**Sir L. Jenkins*.

Fr. *Con-signer*; It. *-segnare*; Sp. *-signar*; L. *-signare*. Mins. says *Consignation* is a *signing* or setting his hand to, with others; a sealing:—Fr. *Consigna-tion*; Sp. *-cion*. *Consigned*, in Shak. (*Troilus and Cressida*;) is explained by the commentators, *sealed*. *Consigning*, in Hen. IV., seems equivalent to *sanctioning*, giving *sanction* to. *Consignare*, in Low L., is to imprint the *sign* of the cross in oil on the forehead of the baptized. Usual in old Divines.

**CON-SIGNIFY, v.** To mark out, de-  
-ICANT. note, one thing in addition to,  
-ICATION. or combination with, another.

**CON-SIMILARY, -SIMILITY.** Like, having like appearances, like qualities.

**CON-SIST, v.** To be, stand or stay to-  
-ENT. gether,—in one body, in one  
-ENTLY. mass; to be, rest, reside, re-  
-ENCE. main, abide or continue, in one  
-ENCY. fixed or solid state,—in unifor-  
mity, congruity, or agreement; to be  
uniform with, agreeable or suitable, fit or  
proper, connected with, concurrent to; and  
emph.—to be.

Fr. & Sp. *Consister*; It. & L. *Consistere*; to stand or stay together. In-

**CON-SISTORY, ad. s.** The place where  
-IAL. any number of individuals (*con-*  
-IAN, *ad. s.* *sistunt*) stay, remain, or abide  
together.

Fr. *Consis-toire*; It. & Sp. *-torio*; L. *Consis-torium*, from *consistere*,—*Locus ubi circa prin-cipem consistunt amici illius et consiliarii*.—*Ges.*

**CON-SOCIATE, v. s. -ION.** To follow  
with, to join as follower or companion; to  
accompany, to unite with, to coalesce, to  
combine, to confederate.

L. *Conso-ci-are*, *-atum*, to follow with.—*Foss.*

**CON-SOLE, v.** To soothe by converse  
-ER. the minds or feelings of the  
-ATE, *v.* *solitary*; to comfort, to *solace*,  
-ATION. to cheer, to encourage, the  
-ATOR. lonely, the forsaken, ahan-  
-ATORY, *ad. s.* doned, or deserted.—\**Fabyan*.  
-ATRICE.\* Fr. *Conso-ler*; It. *-lare*; Sp. *-lar*;  
L. *Con-solari*. See *SOLACE*. Dis- In- Re-

**CON-SOLIDATE, v. ad. -ION.** To form,  
fix or fasten, to conjoin, to close, to unite,  
into one whole, one mass; to render firm,  
hard, compact, confirmed. See *TO SOULDER*.

Fr. *Consoli-der*; Sp. *-der*; It. & L. *Consolidare*, to fix into one whole, one mass.

**CON-SONANT, ad. s.** Sounding to-  
-ANTLY. gether, sounding in unison, unit-  
-ANCE. ing in sound, symphonious,  
-ANCY. harmonious, concordant; and  
thus,—agreeing, consisting with.

“Those letters are styled *consonants*, in the pronouncing of which the breath is intercepted by some collision or closure, amongst the instruments of speech.”—*Wilkins*.

Fr. *Conson-ance*; It. *-anza*; Sp. *-ancia*; L. *Con-sonare*. In- Un-

**CON-SOPITE, v.\* ad.† -ATION.‡** To bring  
on sleep, to lull to sleep.

\**H. More*. *Digby*. †*H. More*. ‡*Pope*.

L. *Consop-ire*, *-itum*, i. e. *somnum inducere*.

**CON-SORT.** See *CONCERT*.

**CON-SPERSION,\* s.** A sprinkling.

\**Bp. Taylor*. *Bp. Hall*.

L. *Con-spergere*. See *ASPERSE*.

**CON-SPICUOUS, ad.** That may be  
-LY. seen; seen plainly, clearly;  
-NESS. from its situation, and thus,  
-SPICUITY. eminent; from its appear-  
-SPECTUITY.\* *ance*, and thus, bright; and  
thus, *gen.*—

Eminent, remarkable, distinguished, bright, brilliant, famous, celebrated, renowned.—*Shak.*

It *Co-spicio*; L. *Conspicuos*, (quod ab omnibus *conspicitur*, that which is visible by all,) from *con-spicere*, -spectum, to look. In-

**CON-SPIRE**, *v.* To search or seek after, -ER. or pursue eagerly, ambitiously, -ATION. in union with others; to join, -ATOR. unite, agree, combine, concert, -ACY. complot, confederate, in the -INGLY. same pursuit; for the attain- -ANT,\**ad.* ment or acquisition of the same -MENT.† end or object.

\**Shak.* †*Gower.*

Fr. *Conspirer*; Sp. -rar; It. -rare; L. *Conspirare*, as it were to breathe together in one action, to agree or consent with one breath.—*Mine.* Un-

**CON-SPISSATION**, *s.* Denseness, thickness. L. *Conspissare*, to thicken.

**CONSTABLE**, *s.* Comes stabuli:—"An -ER. officer, well known in the em- -RY. pire; so called, because like the -SHIP. High Constable of France, as -BULATORY. well as the Lord High Con- stable of England, he was to regulate all matters of chivalry, tilts, tournaments, and feats of arms, which were performed on horseback."—*Blackstone.*

Gen.—officers, appointed to keep the king's peace in their several districts.

Fr *Com-estable*; It. -estabile; Sp. -destable. Verstegan and Sir T. Smith think that this word might more rightly be *kingstable*, (*King* in A. S. *Cuning*,) column regis, the support or stay of the king. Spel. Men. Du Cange, Voss. and Sk. agree that it is a corruption of *comes stabuli*.

**CONSTANT**, *ad.* Standing together, -LY. (sc.) firmly, fixedly, steadily, with- -NESS. out change or variation; and thus, -STANCE. firm, fixed, steady, unchanging, -STANCY. unvarying.

Fr. *Con-stant*; It. & Sp. -stante; L. *Constant*, p. p. of *Con-tere*, to stand together. In- Un-

**CON-STELLATE**, *v.* -ION. To *constel- late*,—to assemble, to collect; to form or constitute, sc. an assemblage of light, of brilliant parts.

An assembly or collection of many stars; of the light, of the brilliancy, of many stars; of light and brilliancy.

Fr. *Constellation*; It. -zione; Sp. -cion; the L. *Constellatus* and -tio, are not of classical au- thority. Sub-

**CON-STERNATION**, *s.* App. to— That dejection, that *prostration*, that inert helplessness of mind, which is caused by fear, by astonishment;—to that stupor of the faculties, which is caused by surprise, amazement, or wonder. And thus, to the fear itself, to astonishment, surprise, amaze- ment, wonder.

Fr *Consternation*; L. *Consternare*, of the same origin as *Consternere*.

**CON-STIPATE**, *v.* -ION. To compress, to condense, to thicken, to cram or squeeze close, to close or stop up.

Fr. *Constiper*; L. *Constip-are*, -atum; & *στυβ-ειν*, fortasse Græco verbo.—*Var. lib. iv.* *στυβ-ειν*, *calcare*, to tread or trample upon: *calcando com-primere, et condensare.*

**CON-STITUTE**, *v. s.* As app. in Eng.—

-ER. To cause or make to be, to  
-ING. fix, settle, establish or con-  
-IVE. firm; to ordain, decree, ap-  
-ION. point or determine.  
-ION-AL. Skelton writes *Constitue*.  
-ALIST. *Constitution* is app. to—the  
-ALLY. whole state or condition of  
-IST. bodily strength or health; to  
-ED.\* that also of the mind; to the  
-UENT, *ad. s.* whole established state or  
condition of the laws.

*Constituent*, *s.*—that which *constitutes*; one who constitutes or appoints, sc. another; a delegate, an agent;—a representative (in Parliament or elsewhere.)

*Constituency*, (a word now in common use,)—the body, the aggregate, or collected number of *constituents*.—\**Spectator.*

It. *Costituire*; Fr. *Constitu-er*; Sp. -ir; L. *Constit-uer*, -atum; to put, place, or cause to be or stand together. See **STATUTE**. Un-

**CON-STRAIN**, *v.* To press tight or -ABLE. close together; to com-  
-EDLY. press; to draw together  
-ER. or contract; to bind to-  
-STRAINT, *s.* gether; to compel or  
-STRAINTIVE,\**ad.* force together; to com-  
pel, to force.

*Constrain* is formed immediately from the Fr.—*Constringe, constrict*, (qqv.) from the L.—\**Carew.*

Fr. *Con-straindre*; Sp. -strénir; It. *Costrignere*; L. *Constringere*, to press close or tight together. Un-

**CON-STRINGE**, *v.* To press tight or -ENT. close together, to compress,  
-STRICT, *v.* to contract or draw, or bring  
-STRICT-IVE. close together.  
-ION. L. *Constringere*, past p. *Constric- tus*. See **CONSTRAIN**.

**CON-STRUE**, *v.* To build or put, place, -STRUCT, *v.* fix or fasten firmly, strongly  
-STRUCT-ER. together; met. to put or place  
-ION. or dispose words together in  
-IONAL. a sentence.

-IVE. *Construction* is app. not only  
-IVELY. to—the putting or placing,  
-URE. the disposition or arrange-  
ment of words together,—but to the whole  
when so put together; sc. the signification, or  
meaning, the explanation or interpretation.

*Construe*, *v.*—Fr. *Constru-ire*; Sp. -ir; It. *Costruire*,—is used met.—

To put or place, sc. the words of one language into the order required by the usages of another; and thus, gen. to show the signification or meaning, the explana- tion or interpretation; to explain, to inter- pret. L. *Con-struere, -structum*. Mis- Re-

**CON-STUPRATE**, *v.* -ION. "To *constu- prate*,—ravish, deflour, defile, a woman."—*Cot.*

Fr. *Con-stuprer*; Sp. -stuprar; L. *Stuprum*.

**CON-SUBJECT,\* v.** To consubject is—to become *subjects* in union with others; to submit to the same government with others.—*\*Raleigh.*

L. *Con*, and *sub-jicere*, -*jectum*, to throw or cast under, to place under.

**CON-SUBSIST,\* v.** To subsist with, in union or together with.—*\*Search.*

L. *Con*, and *subsistere*, to stand or stay under. See **CONSIST**.

**CON-SUBSTANTIATE, v. ad.** To -**ATION.** unite or co-exist in the same sub-  
-**AL.** stance; to share or partake of the  
-**AL-IST.** same nature.

-**ITY.** "That controuersie and terme of *consubstantialitie* (of the diuine persons) was not herd of in the Church before the Nicene Councell."—*Fox.*

It. *Consustanziale*; Fr. *Consubstan-tial*; Sp. -*cial*.

**CON-SUETUDE,\* s.** Custom.

*\*Barnes.*

L. *Consuetudo*, from *Consuetus*, p. p. of *Consuere*, to accustom. See **DESUETUDE**.

**CONSUL, s.** *Consul*,—"One of the sove-  
-**AR.** rainge yeerely magistrates in Rome  
-**ARY.** succeeding in the place of KK. so  
-**ATE.** named à *consulendo* either of asking  
-**SHIP.** counsel of the people and senate in state matters, and withall giving his own advise, and providing for the good of the weale-publicke; or else of judging, for so *consulere* signifieth."—*Holland.*

It. *Console*; Fr. Sp. & L. *Consul*; from *Consulere*, to consult, (qv.)

**CONSULT, v. s.** To confer thoughts or  
-**ATION.** opinions, to deliberate upon them,  
-**ER.** to weigh, to examine them; to  
-**ATIVE.\*** seek or require the opinions,  
-**IVE.†** thoughts, advice, of another; to advise, to devise; to confer or refer to the thoughts, opinions, knowledge, of others.

*\*Bramhall. †Goodwin.*

Fr. *Consult-er*; Sp. -*ar*; It. -*are*; L. *Consult-ere*, *consultum*, to hold council; to advise with. Martin. says, à *con* and *salio*:—*Qui consulunt rationibus in unam sententiam, q. saliant.* See **INSULT**, **RESULT**. Un- Om. -**ORX.** Bp. *Hall.*

**CON-SUME, v.** To take the whole; to  
-**ABLE.** reduce to nothing, to leave nothing;  
-**ER.** to devour, waste, or destroy.  
-**INGLY.** Fuller (Worthies, Kent,) coins  
-**PTION.** for himself the *ad.* *Consumption-*  
-**IVE.** *ish.*

Fr. *Consum-er*; Sp. -*ir*; It. -*are*; L. *Con-sumere*, *totum sumere*, in *nihilum redigere*, to take all, reduce to nothing. In- Un-

**CON-SUMMATE, v. ad.** To reach the  
-**LY.** top or summit, the highest or utmost  
-**ION.** point aimed at or aspired after; to attain, to finish, perfect, fulfil, complete, or accomplish.

Fr. *Con-sommer*; Sp. -*sumir*; It. -*sommare*; L. *Con*, and *summus*. In- Un-

**CON-TABULATE,\* v.** To board; to strengthen as with boards.—*\*Gayton.*

**CON-TACT, s.** *Contact* and *contaction*  
-**ION.** are simply—Touch. *Contagion*

-**TAG-ION.** is app. to—

-**IOUS.** Disease, infecting or commu-  
-**IOUSNESS.** nicating itself by contact or touch; but the application of this word is much extended by medical writers. See **CONTAMINATE** and **INFECT**. Met.—

Any spreading evil or mischief.

L. *Con-ting-ere*, -*tactum*, to touch together; *Cont-ages*, -*agio*, -*agium*, *morbus contactu inficiem.* —*Voss.* Fr. *Contagi-on*; It. -*one*.

**CON-TAIN, v.** To hold or keep within;

-**ABLE.** to comprehend, to com-

-**ER.** prise, to embrace.

-**TENT, s.** *Continent, ad.*—Holding or

-**TIN-ENT, ad. s.** keeping within, compre-

-**ENT-AL.** hending or comprising,

-**LY.** keeping together, connect-

-**ENCE.** ing: (met.) keeping or

-**ENCY.** holding, sc. the passions

within; within due bounds, in subjection,

in subservience; temperate, moderate,

chastened, restrained, forbearing.

*Continent, s.*—that which contains or holds. "Anglia is but a corner in respect of the mayne and continent land of the whole world."—*Grafton.*

*Continently*,—with respect to time, in continence or continuance.

Fr. & Sp. *Conten-ir*; It. -*ere*; L. *Con-tinere*, to hold or keep together. Fr. *Contin-ent*; It. & Sp. -*ente*; L. *Continens*, p. p. of *Contin-ere*. In- Un-

**CON-TAMINATE, v. ad.** -**ION.** To stain, to distain, to defile, to pollute; to corrupt, sc. the purity, the integrity.

*Contagion* is more part limited—to the spreading of disease by contact; *Contamination*,—to that of any other defilement.

Fr. *Contamin-er*; Sp. -*ar*; It. -*are*; L. *Contamin-are*, -*atum*; (*con*, and the obsolete *lamin-are*, which Voss. thinks is from the Heb.) Lennep supposes that *tagimen*, (contractè tamen from *tagere*, whence *tang-ere*,) gave birth to the *s. tamino*, and the compound *contamino*; and thus, *contaminatio* and *contagio* will have the same origin, and have, with very little difference, the same application. In- Un-

**CON-TECK,\* s.** Mr. Tyrw. says, is Saxon; Sk., a corruption of *Contest*.

*\*Chaucer. Gower.*

**CON-TECTION,\* s.** A covering. *\*Brown.*  
L. *Con-tegere*, -*tectum*; (*con*, and *tegere*, to cover.)

**CON-TEMN, v.** To throw or toss aside,

-**ER.** sc. as of no value; to abject,

-**ING.** to spurn, to disdain, to de-

-**TEMPT, s.** spise, to neglect.

-**TEMPT-FUL.** Fr. *Con-temner*, -*templeur*, -*tempt-*  
-**IBLE.** *ible*; L. *Con-temnere*:—*temn-ere*, from Gr. *Τειν-ειν*, *secare*, *abscind-*

-**IBLENESS.** *ere*, quia quod *aspernauer*, *hæc*

-**IBLY.** *amputamus atque abscindimus*, to

-**IBILITY.** cut, because that which we de-

-**UOUS.** spise, we cut away.—*Perottus.*

-**UOUS-LY.** And Voss., (in v. *Sperno*, which

-**NESS.** he derives from *Τειν-ειν*, *sp-*  
*gere*, to scatter, to toss away.)

observes,—*Ita propriè sperni dicetur; quod per*

*viam spargitur, ut temni, quod abscinditur.* Of

similar cons. application is the word **ABJECT**.

And see **CONTEMPLATE**. Un-



**CON-TEMPER, v.** To time, to season,  
 -ATE, *n.* to suit to the time or season, (to  
 -ATION. *temperise*,) to adapt, to regulate,  
 -AMENT. to bring within order or measure,  
 -ATURE.\* to moderate, *sc.* by intermix-  
 -ING.† ture;—and thus, to intermix; to  
 qualify or mitigate the qualities; and thus,  
 to diminish, to dilute.—\*Boyle. †Prynne.

*L. Con. and temperare, from tempus, time; ha-  
 bere rationem temporis; to have regard, to take  
 account of time.*

**CON-TEMPLATE, v.** To view, to be-  
 -HOLD. hold, to observe, to consider,  
 -IVE. mark, gaze upon, *sc.* as an object  
 -IVELY. of attention; to muse, to medi-  
 -ON. tate upon, think of, reflect upon,  
 study.

*Fr. Contempler; Sp. -lar; It. & L. Con-tem-  
 plare; con, and templum, which, J. Scaliger thinks,  
 is from Gr. Tempov, (from temp-eiv, secure, ab-  
 seisdere,) q. a place cut off, separated, set apart,  
 (see CONTRAM;) and thus, consecrated,—deo  
 alieni vel heroi; and as these places were so  
 chosen that the structure raised upon them might  
 be seen, viewed, observed from all sides;—hence,  
 To contemplate is—as above explained.*

**CON-TEMPORISE,\* v.** *Contemporise*  
 -BARY, *s. ad.* is peculiar to Sir T. Brown.  
 -ARINESS. Con- or co-temporaries, are—  
 -ANEOUS. Those who live at the same  
 -ANITY.\* time.—\*Hurd.

**CON-TEND, v.** To stretch, strive, or  
 -ER. struggle with; (met.) to dis-  
 -ING. pute, to debate, to litigate.  
 -ENT,\* *s.* †L'Estrange. †Chapman.  
 -TENT-ION. *Fr. Contend-re; Sp. -er; It. & L.*  
 -IOUS. *Contendere, to stretch, to strive*  
 -IOUS-LY. with. Un-  
 -NESS. -TENDRESS.†

**CON-TENT, v. ad. s.** Satisfied, having  
 -ATION. enough, sufficient, having no  
 -ED-LY. wish for aught more or different;  
 -NESS. pleased or gratified with what we  
 -LESS. have.  
 -MENT. "Contentment expresses the ac-  
 -FUL.\* quiescence of the mind in the  
 -LY.† portion of good we possess."—  
 -ION.‡ Cogan.

\*Barrow. †Beau. & F. ‡North.

*Fr. Con-tenter, -tent; It. -tentare, -tento; Sp.*  
*-tentar, -tento; L. Contentus, qui continet, quod*  
*omnis satisfaciatur. Dis- Mis- Un-*

**CON-TERMINATE, ad.** Having the  
 -OUR. same bounds or limits.  
 -ABLE. *L. Con, and terminus; Gr. Termu-on, -ovon,*  
 a bound or limit.

**CON-TERRANEAN,\* ad.** Of the same  
 land, earth, or country.—\*Howell.

*L. Con, and terraneus; terra, the land.*

**CON-TESSARATION,\* s.** A variety,  
 an assemblage of various appearances, an  
 association.

\*Bp. Hall. Hammond.

*L. Tessera; Gr. Tessapa, that is, four; Fr.*  
*Tessere; squared, or made four-square, like a die;*  
*and thus—checked or chequered, variegated.*

**CON-TEST, v. s.** To call or take to  
 -ABLE. witness; to bring forward or pro-  
 -ATION. duce witnesses on each side; to  
 -INGLY. try by witnesses on each side; and  
 -LESS.\* then simply, to contend, to dis-  
 pute, to debate, to litigate.

*Contestation is used by Barrow simply  
 for,—proof by witnesses, testimony:—  
 "Wherein is signified and by a solemn  
 contestation ratified."—\*Aaron Hill.*

*Fr. Contest-er; Sp. -ar; It. are; L. Con-testari,*  
 to witness together. In- Un-

**CON-TEX, v.** *Fr. Contexte* is well ex-  
 -TEXT, *v. ad. s.* plained by Cotgrave. A  
 -TEXT-URE. whole web, composition,  
 -URAL.\* work; or an interlacing,  
 joining or weaving together; also the  
 form or stile of a process, book, or dis-  
 course.—\*Sir T. Smith.

*Fr. Context-e; Sp. -o; It. Contesto; L. Con-  
 textum, past p. of Context-ere, to infold, inwrap,  
 or weave together.*

**CON-TIGNATION, s.** A contexture or  
 connexion of beams.

*L. Contignatio, trabium tignorumque textura;  
 tignum à legendo.*

**CON-TIGUOUS, ad.** Touching one  
 -OUS-LY. another, close together, neigh-  
 -NESS. bouring, bordering or adjoining.  
 -ATE, *ad.\** See CONTINGENT.—\*Raleigh.  
 -ITY. *Fr. Contigu; L. Contiguus, from con-*  
*tingere, to touch with.*

**CON-TINGENT, ad. s.** Touching upon,  
 -ENTLY. reaching or adjoining to, falling  
 -ENCE. together with, happening in con-  
 -ENCY. nexion with, incidental, casual,  
 fortuitous, falling to the lot, or share of.

*Fr. Conting-ent; It. & Sp. -ente; L. Contingens,*  
*p. p. of Contingere. See CONTACT.*

**CONTINUE, v.** To keep or hold to-  
 -ER. gether, *sc.* without stop or  
 -AL. break; to conjoin, to connect,  
 -AL-LY. to add to the dimensions; to  
 -NESS. prolong, to draw out in length;  
 -ANCE. to keep with, to remain, to  
 -AT-ION. be permanent, incessant or  
 -IVE, *s.* without ceasing, to persevere,  
 -OR. to perpetuate; also, to last, to  
 -EDLY. endure, to tarry, to loiter, to  
 -INGLY. delay.  
 -ITY. \*Brown. Potter. †Shak. †Wil-  
 -OUS. kins. ‡Digby.  
 -OUSLY. *Fr. Continu-er; Sp. -ar; It. & L.*  
 -ATE, *v. ad.\** †Continue. *Continuus, from con-*  
 -ATE-LY.† *tinere, to contain, (qv.) Continuum,*  
 -NESS.‡ *est, quod communi termino conti-*  
*netur.—Voss. Dis- Re- Un-*

**CON-TORT, v. -ION.** To wring, to wrest,  
 to wreath; to draw or pull awry.

*Fr. Contorcion; L. Con-tortum, past p. of con-*  
*torquere, to wring.*

**CONTRA, L. pr.** Is much used in com-  
 position, to denote opposition, resistance;  
 as contra-natural, contra-position, -remon-  
 strant, -resistance, -vallation, &c. And  
 see COUNTER.

**CONTRA-BAND**, *s. ad.* Contrary to *ban*; forbidden, prohibited.

It. *Con-trobando*; Fr. *-trebande*. *Contre le d fense, le ban*,—against *ban*, (qv.) Merchandise de *contraband*,—merchandise that is forbidden, (by proclamation, &c.)—*Cot.*

**CONTRACT**, *v. ad. s.* To draw or bring together; to draw into a narrower space or compass; to narrow, to straiten, to confine.

**-IBLE.** To draw or bring to itself; and

**-IBILITY.** thus, to get, to obtain.

**-ILE.** To draw or bring together, to come together, to meet together,

**-ION.** sc. drawn by some common motive; and thus, to agree, to agree upon the terms of a compact or bargain, as of sale or marriage; and thus, to covenant, to bargain, to affiance, to betroth.

*Contract*, *s.*—An agreement, upon sufficient consideration, to do or not to do a particular thing.—*Blackstone.*

\**Blackmore.*

Fr. *Con-tracter*; It. *-trattare*; Sp. *-tratar*; L. *Con-trah-ere, -tractum*, to draw (*trah-*) together. See **CONTRAHENT** and **DRAW**. In- Pre- Sub-

**CONTRA-DICT**, *v.* To say or speak the

**-ER, -OR.** *contrary*, to affirm or assert in

**-ION.** opposition, in negation, sc. to

**-IOUS.** what another has said; to deny,

**-IOUSNESS.** to gainsay, to oppose, to refuse.

**-IVE.**

**-IONAL.\*** “*Contradiction*, therefore, is a

**-ORY, ad. s.** repugnance of one and the

**-ORI-LY.** same, not substance onely, nor

**-NESS.** yet name onely, but of the substance and name both together.”—*Wilson. Logike.*

\**Milton.* †*State Trials*, 1649. †*H. More.*

Fr. *Contre-dire*; It. *Contrad-dere*; Sp. *-ecir*; L. *Contra-dicere, -dictum*. Un-

**CONTRA DISTINGUISH**, *v.* To fix

**-TINCT, ad.** a mark or note, marks or notes,

**-TINCT-ION.** so that the difference or opposition of qualities may be evident; to show or declare the notes or marks of opposite qualities; to show or declare the opposite qualities themselves.

**CON-TRAHENT**, *ad. -HENTS, s.* Contracting, covenanting, agreeing.

L. *Contrahens*, p. p. of *con-trahere*. (See **CONTRACT**.) Not an uncommon word in diplomatic documents of the time of Hen. VIII.

**CONTRA-INDICATE**, *v.* Gen.—To

**-ANT.** signify or designate, to point out,

**-ATION.** to give, show, or be a sign, note, mark, or token, contrary to, forbidding or prohibiting, (sc. in diseases,) some usual or peculiar manner of treatment. Used—chiefly by medical writers.

**CONTRA-NATURAL,\* ad.** Against or opposed to nature.—\**Bp. Rust.*

**CONTRA-POSITION,\* s.** Putting or placing against, in opposition, or contrary to.—\**Wilson.*

It. *Contrap-posizione*; Sp. *-osicion*.

**CONTRA-PUNTIST,\* s.** One skilled in *Counterpoint*, which *Cot.* calls, “A ground or plain song in Music.”—\**Mason.*

**CONTRA-REGULARITY,\* s.** Opposition or contrariety to rule (*regula*) or order.—\**Norris.*

**CONTRA-RE-MONSTRANT,\* s.** One who *remonstrates*, in opposition or answer to a *remonstrant*.—\**Hales.*

**CONTRA-ROTATION,\* s.** A contrary rotation.—\**Congreve.*

**CON-TRARY, v. s. ad.** “Fr. *Contrairer*,—

**-RI-ETY.** to cross, thwart, impugn, resist,

**-LY.** withstand, strive, or be against.”

**-OUS.** —*Cot.*

**-OUSLY.** To oppose, or be adverse to.

**-WISE, av.** The *v. was* in much more common use than it now is.

**-ANT,\* ad.** use than it now is.

**-OUSTIE.\*†** \**Chaucer.* †*E. Hall. Bp. Taylor.*

Fr. *Con-traire*; It. & Sp. *-trario*. Formerly also pron. *Contr ry*. Sub-

**CON-TRAST**, *v. s.* To be or cause to be, to put or place in opposition; so that the dissimilarity or unlikeness may be the more clearly or distinctly seen.

Fr. *Contrast-er*; It. *-are*; Sp. *-ar*. Either from Fr. *Contr'estre*, or L. *Contr , and stare*.—*Jun.* *Cot.* has both *Contraster* and *Contr'estre*, with little variation in the explanation: the former,—to strive, withstand, contend against; the latter,—to withstand, resist, contend with; to repugn.

**CONTRA-TENOR, s.** The *tenor*, in singing, is so called (*Mins.*)   *tenend  cantilen *. *Contra-tenor* is against or above the *tenor*. Fr. *Contreteneur*.

**CONTRA-VALLATION, s.** A fortification against or opposed to the assailants.

**CONTRA-VE NE, v.** To come against,

**-ING.** or in opposition to; to oppose, to

**-TION.** hinder, to obstruct.

*Contravener, Contravening*, occur in legal documents connected with Scotland.

Fr. *Contrevenir*; It. *Contrav-venire*; Sp. *-enir*; L. *Contra-venire*, to come against, contrary or in opposition to.

**CONTRA-VERSION,\* s.** A turning in opposition or contrariety to another turn. See **CONTROVERSE**.—\**Congreve.*

**CON-TREMBLING,\* pt.** Shaking together.—\**Phaer.*

**CON-TRIBUTE, v.** To give or pay a

**-ION.** portion towards one whole; to

**-IVE.** give or bestow or supply a share

**-ER, -OR.** or part; to have or bear a part,

**-ORY, ad. s.** portion, or share, towards some common purpose, design, or effect.

Fr. *Contribu-er*; It. *ire*; Sp. *-ir*; L. *Con-tribu-ere, -utum*, to give or pay together; (it imports, says *Mins.* a pluralitie of givers or gifts.)

**CON-TRISTATE,\* v. -ION.** To trouble, to afflict, to distress.—\**Bacon.*

Fr. *Contrist-er*; It. *-are*; Sp. *-ar*; L. *Con-trist-are, -atum*, (con, and *tristis*.)

**CON-TRITE**, *ad.* -ION. Bruised, crushed, broken, broken-hearted, broken or subdued in spirit; *sc.* oppressed or overpowered by a sense of sin or guilt; and thus, penitent or repentant.

"Then is it thus, that *contrition* is the veray sorwe that a man receiveth in his herte for his sinnes, with sad purpos to shriven him, and to do penance, and never more done sinne." — *Chaucer*. "If the sorrow arise merely from the fear of punishment, it is called in the language of the schools *attrition*; if from a desire to please God, and a tender sense of having offended so good a father, it is stiled *contrition*." — *Bp. Horne*.

*Fr.* *Con-trit*; *It.* & *Sp.* -*trito*; *L.* *Con-terere*, -*tritum*, to bruise, or crush together. (See *ATTRITION*, from which *Contrition* is distinguished by school divines.) *Gr.* *Τεπ-ειν*, *perforare*. — *Foss.* From *Τεπ-ειν* comes *τριβ-ειν*, and the compound *συτριβ-ειν*, *conterere*. *Συτριβεσθαι*, *conteri*, to be crushed. It is part and most emph. used in the Holy Scriptures:—*Συτρετριμμενοι τας καρδιας*, the broken-hearted;—*Vulg.* *Contritos corde*, (Luke iv. 8); and also by the Septuagint translators. Brown uses *Contrition* *lit.* See *CON-TRITE*, *infra*. Un-

**CON-TRIVE**,\* *v.* To wear, to while away, to spend.

\**Spenser. Shak. Edwards.*

*L.* *Con-terere*, *contrivi*; totum hunc *contrivi* diem.—*Ter. Hee. v. 3. 17.* See *CONTRITE*.

**CON-TRIVE**, *v.* Written *Controve*, by  
-ER. Brunne, Chaucer, Gower, &c.  
-MENT. To find, to invent, to scheme, to  
-ANCE. design, to devise, to plan, to plot;  
-ABLE. to invent, or discover a means.  
-ING. *Fr.* *Controuver*; *Con*, and *trouver*, *It.* *Trovare*, to find, from the *Ger.* *Treffen*, *inventire*.—*Wack. & Sk.* See *TROVER*.

**CONTROL**, *v. s.* Also written *COMPTROL*.

-ABLE. A *Controlement* or *Contra-rolment*,  
-LER. —a copy of a *role* of accounts.  
-ING. A *Controlleur*,—properly an officer  
-MENT. that takes notes, or keeps a *role*, of another officer's accounts, thereby to discover if he do amiss. And thus, To control, or comptrol, is,—

To observe, to overlook, to superintend; and further, to check, to regulate, to restrain.

*Col. says.* *Controlle* or *contre-rolle*. *P. Plouh-met* writes *Conteoler*, and *Bacon*, *Counterrolment*. In Un-

**CONTRO-VERSE**, *v. s.* Strictly, *Con-tra-verse*, as *Contra-dict*, *Contra-vene*, &c.

-IAL. To turn against, met. in dispute  
-IALIST. or debate, in strife, in litigation;  
-ION. and thus, to dispute, or debate,  
-ER, -OR. to strive, to litigate.  
-VERT, *v.* The common *v.* now is, To con-  
-VERT-ER. *trovert*, (not written as it should be, *Contravert*.)

-IST. *Fr.* *Controver-ss*; *It.* -*sis*; *Sp.* -*ter*, -*sis*; *L.* *Controversus*; (*controversior parum* *Latium* est.—*Foss.*) *Contra*, and *vertere*, *versum*, to turn. See *CONTRAVERSION*. In Un-

**CON-TRUSION**,\* *s.* *L.* *Contr-udere*, -*usum*, to thrust, or squeeze together.

\**Boyle.*

**CON-TUMACY**, *s.* The *Fr.* have the *v.*  
-IOUS. *Contumacer*; thus fully ex-  
-IOUS-LY. plained by *Cot.*—  
-NESS. To deal stubbornly, be perverse,

follow his own will; disobey or rebel against his superiors; to make a contempt.

*Fr.* *Contumace*; *It.* *Sp.* & *L.* *Contumacia*; so called, à *contemnere*, quod est super alios aspernari; or rather à *tumore*.—*Foss.*

**CON-TUMELY**, *s.* Scorn, disdain,  
-IOUS. disgrace, despight, reproach;  
-IOUS-LY. contemptuous neglect.

-NESS. *Fr.* *Contumelia*; *It.* & *L.* *Contumelia*, either à *contemnendo*, (to contemn, *qv.*) quasi *contemnella*; or à *contumere*, (to swell;) est enim *injuria profecta ab animo, qui fastu tumeat*, ac turgescit.—*Foss.* Seneca countenances the former: *Qui contumeliâ afficitur, contemtum se judicat.*—*De Tranq. Vit. c. 10.*

**CON-TUND**, *v.* To beat or bruise to-  
-TUSE, *v.* gether, to pound or bray together.  
-TUSION. *Fr.* *Contondre*; *L.* *Con-tundere*, -*tusum*, to beat or bruise.

**CON-TURBATION**,\* *s.* A disturbance.  
\**Holland.*

**CON-VAINQUISH**, *s.* Adopted by Sir T. Wyatt, from the *Fr.* *Convaincre*, to convict.

**CON-VALESCE**, *v.* To grow or become  
-ENT. whole, or healthy, in a sound state  
-ENCE. or condition.

*L.* *Con-valescere*, to become whole, or in health.

**CON-VE**, *v.* To come and meet, or  
-ER. cause to come and meet,  
-ABLE. together; to assemble, to  
-IENT. unite or associate, to call  
-IENT-LY. or summons together, to  
-NESS. convoke.  
-IENCE. The *Fr.* *Sp.* and *It.* are  
-IENCY. also equivalent to the *Eng.*  
-ING. —To be convenient or be-  
-VENT, *v. s.* coming: (See *BECOME*)—  
-VENT-ICLE, *v. s.* coming together, *sc.* to  
-ICLER. -ING. the same place, with the  
-ION. same design, at the same  
-ION-AL. time; concurring, agreeing,  
-ARY, *ad.* according, fitting, suiting,  
-IST. being decent or appropri-  
-UAL, *ad. s.* ate to: commodious, easy,  
-MENT.\* without difficulty or trouble.

To *convent*, formed upon the *past p.* is not uncommon in our old writers.

A *Convent*, or *Covent*, is app. to an assembly of religious persons, monks or nuns.

A *Conventicle*,—a minor assembly of religious persons separating themselves from the parent assembly:—formerly not so restricted.

*Convention*,—an assembly; and also an agreement.

*Convenable*, also written *Covenable*, (*qv.*)

\**Sir T. Wyatt.*

Fr. & Sp. *Conven-ir*; It. & L. *Conven-ire*, to come together.

Fr. *Convent de Moynes*; It. *Convento di Monachi*; Sp. *Convento de Monges*; Fr. *Conventi-cle*; It. *-cola*; Sp. *-culo*. In- Dis- Re- Un-

**CON-VERGE**, *v.* To turn together, *sc.*  
-ENT. to the same point; to bear or  
-ENCY. direct the course to the same  
-ING, *ad.* point, the same mark, or object.

Fr. *Convergent*.

**CON-VERSE**, *v. s.* To turn with, be  
-ABLE. -ABLY. with, employed or engaged  
-ANT. with, to have intercourse or  
-ATION. familiarity with, to be fami-  
-ATIONED, *ad.* liar or well acquainted with.  
-ATIVE.† To have or hold intercourse  
-IVE.† or interchange of ideas; and  
thus, to talk, to discourse together. See  
CONVERT.

\**Beau. & F.* †*Wotton.* †*Dr. Cotton.*

Fr. *Convers-er*; It. *-are*; Sp. *-ar*; L. *Conversari*,  
(cum aliquo vivere aut versari.) Un-

**CON-VERT**, *v. s. ad.* To turn together,  
-ER. to turn to or towards another;  
-IBLE. to turn and transform to some  
-IBILITY. common use; to turn or change  
-IBLY. to some way of acting or think-  
-ITE, *s.* ing.  
-VERSE. B. Jonson uses it as equivalent  
-VERSE-LY. to—To *translate*, *q.* to turn from  
-IBLE. one language to another.  
-ION. \**Donne.* *Shak.*

Fr. & Sp. *Convert-ir*; It. *-ire*; L. *Convertere*, to  
turn. In- Re- Un-

**CON-VEX**, *ad. s.* The exterior of a bowl  
-ED, *ad.* is the *convex* or out-bowed side;  
-EDLY. the interior is the *concave*.  
-ITY. "The *convex* or out-bowed side of  
-LY. a vessell will hold nothing; it must  
be the hollow and depressed part that is  
capable of any liquor."—*Bp. Hall*.

Fr. *Con-vez*; It. *-vesso*; Sp. *-vexo*; L. *Convexus*,  
p. p. of *convexere*. *Convexum* est id quod supra  
concavum *convexitur*. See CONCAVE.

**CON-VEY**, *v.* To carry; to remove by  
-ANCE. carriage, to transmit or transfer  
-ANCER. by carriage; and, *gen.* to bring  
-ER. or bear, to import, export, or  
transport; to introduce or import, to con-  
duce or conduct; to take to or from; to  
impart, to communicate; and also *app.* to  
secret or private removal of any thing; and  
thus, to thief, to steal; to remove by  
sleight of hand; to play any juggling trick.

L. *Convohere*,—comportari *vehiculis*.—*Gesner*.  
See CONVOY. Re-

**CON-VICIATE**, \**v.* -cious.† To clamour,  
to raise a clamour or outcry; to rail, to  
revile, to reproach.

\**Abp. Land.* †*Queen Elizabeth.*

Fr. *Convitiens*; L. *Convici-or*, -atum, (à voce  
est, Voss.) "Convicius seems to be the clamour  
of many, or of one repeated, as if it were convo-  
cium."—*Gesner*.

**CON-VICINITY**, \**s.* The nearness or  
neighbourhood.—\**Warton.*

**CON-VINCE**, *v.* To convince or convict,  
-MENT. is,—to subdue, to overpower,  
-ER. to conquer, (lit. and also met.  
-IBLE. sc.) in argument, and thus,  
-INGLY. to confute or refute; prove  
-VICT, *v. ad. s.* to the satisfaction of ano-  
-VICT-ION. ther;—also, To convince or  
-IVE. convict, (upon trial,) of a  
-IVELY. crime,—to prove or find  
guilty, to adjudge or sentence to be guilty.

Fr. *Con-vaincre*; It. *-vincere*; Sp. *-vencer*; L.  
*Con-vincere*, -victum. See VANQUISH. In- Un-

**CON-VIVE**, *v. s.* To live together, to  
-AL. feed, to feast together; to provide  
-IAL. or partake of a festal, social meal,  
-IALITY. or *computation*, (*qv.*)

"This word," says Steevens, "is not peculiar  
to Shak. I find it several times used in the  
History of Helyas Knight of the Swanne, b. l. no  
date." L. *Con-vivere*; (*con*, and *vivere*, to live.)

**CON-VOKE**, *v.* To call, to summon to-  
-CATE, *v.* gether; to convene or assemble  
-CATION. by calling.

Fr. *Convoca-tion*; It. *-re*, -xione; Sp. *-cion*; L.  
*Convocare*, to call together.

**CON-VOLVE**, *v.* To roll, enfold, or en-  
-VOLUT-ED. twine together; to join or  
-ION. unite by rolling together.  
L. *Convolvere*, to roll together.

**CON-VOY**, *v. s.* -ING. As now used—To  
accompany in the conveyance, as a guide,  
protection, or defence; and thus, to con-  
duct, to protect, to guard, to defend. "We  
hired a strong convoy of fire-locks."—  
*Evelyn*.

Fr. *Convoy-er*; Sp. *-ar*; It. *Convogliare*; is  
merely to convey.

**CON-VULSE**, *v.* To tear or rend; to  
-ION. pull or pluck together; to draw  
-IVE. together, sharply, violently. Cot.  
calls *Convulsion*—

A plucking up or shrinking of the  
sinews, as in the cramp. It is also *app.* to  
any irregular violent motion; as, to a  
commotion in the State.

L. *Con-vellere*, -vulsum, to tear.

**CONY**, *s.* Pliny and Var. (De R. R.)  
-CATCH, *v.* think the animals are so called,  
-CATCHER. because they are accustomed  
to make holes for themselves under ground;  
sub terrâ *cuniculos*.

*Cony-catch*,—to catch *conies*—simple ani-  
mals—by gins or snares; and thus,—to  
deceive, to delude, to entrap, *sc.* any sim-  
pleton. A society of sharpers (says Arch-  
deacon Nares) was called a *warren*; and  
hence also many of their terms were de-  
rived.—See *Decker's English Villainies*,  
and *D'Israeli's Curiosities of Literature*,  
iii. 78.

Fr. *Con-nil*; It. *-iglio*; Sp. *-cio*; D. *Konits*;  
Ger. *Kunzele*; Sw. *Kaning*; L. *Cuniculus*.

**COO**, *v.* -ING. A word used to represent  
and denote the sound uttered by the Dove  
or Pigeon.

Drayton forms the expressive compound,  
*Cuttry-coo*.

**COOK, v. & s.** To dress or prepare by heat,  
 -ERY. animal or vegetable substances for  
 -LY. food; and sometimes, gen. to dress  
 or prepare.

Fr. *Cuisinier*; Sp. *Cozmero*; It. *Cuoco*; L. *Cocus*, from *coquere*. (See COCTION.) A. S. *Coc*; Ger. *Koch*; D. & Sw. *Kock*. A word (says Dnr) not long heard on our shores; but introduced from abroad, (cum aliis gula illecebris,) with other temptations to gluttony.

**COOL, v. & ad. s.** Met.—To allay, to appease, to damp, to calm, to moderate, to assuage, to temper.  
 -LY, ad. s. A cooling card, Mr. Nares thinks, is a phrase borrowed from *Primer*, or some other game, in which money was staked upon a card; a card so decisive as to cool the courage of the adversary.

A. S. *Cel-an*; Ger. *Kul-en*; D. *Kel-en*; Sw. *Kel-a*; Dan. *Køler*. See KALE, and COLD.

**COOP, v. & s.** Ray says, "A coop, a muck-coop, a lime-coop,—a cart or wain made close with boards, to carry  
 -ERY, ad. any thing that otherwise would fall out."

"A fish-coop is likewise a great hollow vessel made of twigs. A coop is gen. used for a vessel, or place to pen up, or inclose any thing; as that wherein poultry are shut up to be fed, is called a coop." To coop, then, is—

To keep, hold, or contain; to confine, to shut up, inclose, or incage.—\*Holland.

Probably—merely to keep.—Sk. A. S. *Kep-an*, *cop-an*; D. *Kep-en*, to keep, hold, or contain.

**COOPERATE, v.** To work or labour together with, in union or combination with; to aid or assist in; to contribute exertions or endeavours for some common purpose.

\*Holland. Bp. Nicholson.

Fr. *Coopér-er*; Sp. *-er*; It. *-are*.

**COOPTATION, s.** Cockeram has *Co-optate*, to choose.

A choice or choosing, a taking, a selection.

**COORDAIN, v.** To keep in the same bounds or limits, in the same class, under the same rules; to hold, or cause to hold, the same rank or station.

Co-ordinate is opposed to sub-ordinate.

**COP, v.** To cope, is to cap, or cover: to rise or raise to a top or summit.  
 -ING. *Copple* is the dim. of *Cop*. "Copples, s. pled rocks." — Hackluyt. "A copped hat." — H. More.

High crowns were anciently called *coppin* hats.—Steevens. *Copp'd* hills, he also says, are hills rising to a top or head. The upper tier of masonry, that covers a wall, is still called the *copping* or *coping*. In Devonshire, *cob*-walls are walls raised to a

certain height with stone, and then *cobbed*, *copped* or *coped* with a composition. See CAP, and COB.

A. S. *Cop*, a garment that monks used: apex, culmen, fastigium,—the top, *cop* or head of any thing.—Som.

**CO-PARCENER, s.** One who has part or share with others; a sharer.  
 -T-NER. *Coparcener* is the same as *Copartner*.  
 -NERSHIP.

**CO-PARTMENT.** See COMPART.

**COPE, v. & s.** Fr. *Coup*, Cot. explains, a blow, stroke, &c.; also a *vennie* in Fencing. Similar to this is the usage by Shak.

The application of the *s.* has been extended gen. to—A fight, encounter, battle, contest.

To cope, as now used, is equivalent to—To contend, to encounter, to struggle, strive or contend with; to engage. "Their horses refused and wolde not cope.... theyr horses refused at the cope." — Berners. "They say he yesterday cop'd Hector in the battell and stroke him downe." — Shak.

Mid. L. *Colp-us*; It. *-o*; Fr. *Coup*, formerly *Couip*; Sp. *Golpe*: which some derive through the L. *Colaphus*, Gr. *Κολαφος*, from *κολαπειν*, *to* bruise.—Men. But Wach. considers the Ger. *Klopfen*, (litera L., *natura mobilis, e sede nativa, transposita*,) *pulsare, percutere, ferire*, to beat, to strike,—to be the root. Jun. thinks it is from A. S. *Ceap-an*, to traffic, to exchange; to buy or sell; (to pay.—Mer. of V.) and that it may have been extended to any kind of exchange: and thus,—to cope with any one in fight is to interchange blows. We still say,—to deal with any person, to deal a blow. See COPEMAN.

**COPEMAN,\* s.** COPESMATE.† *Copesmate*,—a chapmate.

\*Verstegan. B. Jonson. †Ford. Warner. A. S. *Ceapman*, a chapman.

**COPIE, s.** Enough or more than enough, sufficiency, plenty, abundance, fulness, satiety.

-NESS. L. *Copis*, contracted from *Co-opis*; quasi cum *ope*.—Var. and Voss. The *s. Copie*, (from L. *Copia*,) adopted through the Fr. by old writers, (Berners, Udal, Sir T. Elyot, and also B. Jonson,) is now obsolete.

**CO-PLANT,\* v.** To plant with something else, at the same time, in the same place.

\*Howell. L. *Planta*.

**CO-PORATION,\* s.** A part or share, in conjunction with. See CO-PARCENER.

\*Spenser.

**COPPER, s. ad. v.** A metal.

-AS. Fr. *Cuyvre*; Sp. *Cobre*; A. S. *Cyper*; D. *Kop-er*; Ger. *-fer*; Dan. *Kobber*; L. *Cuprum*, i. e. *as Cyprium*; Cyprian brass. -OSE. *Cuprum* is not found in any writer earlier than Spartianus.

**COPPICE, s. or COPSE, s. v. COPSY.** A little wood, (says Mina,) from Fr. *Couper*, i. e. *scindere*, to cut down; because it is underwood not appointed to grow to great trees, but to be cut down, (i. e. *chopped*.)

Jun. thinks, manifestly from Gr. *Κοπτεν*, to cut. *Κοπάδης*, in Hesychius, is—*arbores cædua*. Wood *chopt* or *lopt*, (or *copt*, i. e. *lopt*,) headed down, polled.



**COP-TANK, s.** The same as *Copalan*. See **COP**.

Mr. Nares produces an instance of it written *Coppletank*; and another, *Coppin-tank*. Other examples are given by Mr. Steevens, in his Note on *Copelan*.

**COPULATE, v. ad.** To connect, to conjoin, to unite; and sometimes  
-ION. join, to unite; and sometimes  
-IVE, *ad. s.* restricted, as *Couple* is, to the  
-IVELY. conjunction or union of two only. See **TO BRACE**.

*L. Copul-are, -alum.* See **TO COUPLE**.

**COPY, v. s.** To multiply writings; i. e. to  
-ING. write from another writing what  
-IER, or is there written; to write, to  
-YER. transcribe, describe or delineate  
-YIST, or from any pattern, model or ex-  
-IST.\* ample; to describe or delineate in imitation or resemblance; to imitate; to strive to resemble; to follow an example.

*Copy* is technically app. to the MS. from which any book, &c. is printed, graved, &c.

*Copy-right*,—right in the *Copy*; sc. to publish it; to sell or otherwise dispose of it.

*Copy-hold*,—tenure by *copy* of court roll. \**Shaftesbury*.

Fr. *Copi-er*; It. *-are*; Sp. *-ar*; D. *Kopieren*. *Copiam dare. copiam facere* exscribendi, describendi. —See **JUN. SK. and MEN**.

**COQUETTE, or COQUET, s. v. ad.** *Co-ry.* *quetry* is app. to—Assumed, pre-  
-TISH. tended, affected, forced liveliness, vivacity, or cheerfulness; to insincere attempts to please or be pleasing, to be agreeable, attractive or alluring.

*Cocket*, brisk, apish, pert.—*North, Grose*. Perhaps, as *Sk.* thinks, from the Fr. "*Coqueter*, i. e. to chuck, as a cock among hens; also to strow it, like a cock on his own dunghill,"—*Cot.*; who in *v. Coquardise*, uses *cocketness*, as its English equivalent.

**CORAL, s. ad.** "It is said that this plant  
-L-INE. [*corall*] whilst it groweth and is  
-OID, *ad.* alive, if a man touch it never so  
-OIDAL. little, becomes as hard immediately as a stone. The fishers therefore, to prevent that inconvenience (as knowing the nature thereof) either pluck it up with their nets, or cut it with some sharpe edged yron tooles: which is the cause that it is commonly called *curalium*, as some make interpretation of the word, *ὅτι ἐν ᾧ κερταί*, because it is cut and shorne (as it were) in the sea."—*Holland. Plinie*.

Fr. *Cor-aïl*; It. *-allo*; Sp. *-al*; Lat. *Corallium*; Gr. *Κοράλλιον*; of unsettled etymology. *Voss.* produces various conjectures, and among them, that given by *Pliny*, (qv.)

**CORANTO, or CORRANTO, s.** Fr. *Courante*; It. *Correre*; a swift and lively dance.

**CORB, s. ad.** Crooked, bowed, vaulted, arched, bent, archwise.—*Cot.*

"Fr. *Courbe*, *curvus*, *curva*, *curba*."—*Men*.

**CORD, v. s.** App. to—A string or rope  
-AGE. wreathed or twisted, involved.

-ED, *ad.* Fr. *Cord-s*; It. *-a*; Sp. *Cuerda*; D. *Korde*; Gr. *Χορδή*, *intestinum*; and hence *Chorda*,

i. e. *fides ex intestino contorto et arefacto*; app. to the strings of a musical instrument, because they are made of the cords or *intestines* of animals.—*Lessnep and Voss*. And thence app. (*Jun.*) ad *funem* simili ratione *contortum*. The A. S. *Cerr-ed* or *cyrr-ed*, past p. of *Cerran*, *vertere*, *volvere*, with the mere difference of the vowel, is *Corred*, *cord*.

**CORDATE, ad.** *Cordate*, (in Nat. Hist.)  
-D-IAL, *ad. s.* —heart-shaped.

-IALLY. *Cordial, s.* —app. met. to—

-IALITY. Any thing that comforts, or cheers the spirits. *Cordial, the ad.*—hearty.

Fr. & Sp. *Cordi-al*; It. *-ale*; Lat. *Cor*, *cordis*, a general name given to those medicines, which purge not, but only comfort the heart, and the body decayed.—*Mins.* Ac- Con- Dis- Mis-

**CORDELIER, s.** A grey friar of the order of St. Francis, so called because he wears a cord about his middle, full of twisted knots.—*Mins.*

**CORDOVAN, s.** Leather, so called from  
-SKIN. *Corduba* in Spain.—*Jun.* and

**CORDWAIN, s.** *Men*.

-ER. Various written; after Fr. & Sp. *Cordov-an*; It. *-ano*; or D. *Kordewaine*.

**CORE, s.** *Core* (i. e. the heart) is used emph. with the word *heart*, as *My heart's core*,—the inmost part or recess of the heart. *Piers Plouhman* writes:—"Knowst thow a core seynt, quath ich, that men clepeth treuthe.

Fr. *Cœur*; It. *Cuore*; from the Lat. *Cor*, q. *cor fructus*, the heart of the fruit.

**CO-REIGNERS,\* s.** *Reigners* or rulers or governours, in union or conjunction with others.—\**Cudworth*.

**CO-RIVAL, or CORRIVAL, v. s. ad.** App.  
-RY. to those contending for water at the  
-SHIP. same river. Gen.—Those who con-  
-TY.\* tend or strive for the same object; competitors. Warner uses *Co-rive*.

\**Bp. Hall*.

**CORK, v. s. -Y.** The bark of a tree; also a tree so called; a piece of such tree for stopping bottles, barrels, &c.

*Corky*,—of or pertaining to, having the qualities of, a cork; light as a cork.

Dan. *Kork*; D. *Korck*; Ger. *Corck*; Sp. *Corcho*; —all, by contraction, from the Lat. *Cortex*, the bark; for it is in truth the (*cortex arboris*) bark of a tree.—*Skinner*.

**CORMORANT, s.** A kind of bird.  
*Corvus marinus*, *mergus*, the Sea-Crow. Fr. *Cormoran*; It. *Corvo marino*; Sp. *Cuervo marino*; ob *notabilem voracitatem*.—*Junius*. See **CONVO-RANT**.

**CORN, v. s. -Y.** *Corned-meat*,—A. S. *Ge-cornad*, *sale conditus*. *Corned-meat* may be—seasoned to the core, to the centre.

To *corn*,—to form into *corns* or grains.

*Corn* is much used pref., as *Corn-fed*, *Corn-floor*, &c.

Goth. *Kærn*; A. S. *Corn*; D. *Koren*; Ger. *Kern*; Dan. *Korn*. *Martin* thinks from the Lat. *Grænum*, (à *gerendo*, Var.) by metathesis; "And with him," says *Sk.* "I fully agree." *Jun.*—fortasse à *κορεν* vel *κορεννυμι*, *satio*, *saturatio*. Perhaps rather from *Core*, *coren*, *corn*.

## COR

**CORN, s.** *Cornu* on the feet, so called because hard, like *horn*, (instar *cornu*, Sk.)  
**-AGE.** *cornage*, Sk.)  
**-HOROU.** "Tenure by *cornage*, was to wind  
**-KLE.** a *horn* when the Scots or other  
**-SCULATE.** enemies entered the land."—  
*Blackstone.* See **CORN, ante.**

*Cornu* à *carore* dicta, quod pleraque *curvantur*.—*Var.* But see **HORN.**

**CORNEMUSE, or CORNAMUTE,\* s.** A bag-pipe.—*Drayton.* It. *Cornimusa.*

**CORNER, s.** The part inclosed by the  
**-ED.** intersection of lines produced;  
**-LESS.\*** *corn*.—A confined or narrow place, a secret or concealed place.—*Donne.*

\* Fr. *Cornière*, angulus; anguli enim instar *cornu* protuberant.—*Sk.* Of similar origin is *cornu*. See **ANGLE.**

**CORNET, s.** A small horn: a wind-  
**-CY.** instrument. A *cornet* of horse, sc.  
**-TEL.\*** the number of horse accompanied by one instrument: then, app. to the officer commanding them; also, to the flag or ensign borne by him.

A *cornet* of paper,—in which a grocer (says *Cot.*) makes up his parcels of spice, &c.; so called from the shape into which it is twisted.—And, for the same reason,—a *cornet* of bread. Also app. to a doctor's tippet; and to a head-dress used in old time, and at this day by some old women.  
*Cot.* \* *Hakewill.* *Holland.*

Fr. *Cornet*; It. *-to*, *buccina*. From *Cornu*, qd. *cornutus*, (a little horn;) i. e. *cornu* instrumentum musicum.

**CORNICE, s.** The brow of a wall, pillar, or other piece of building.

Fr. *Corniche*; It. *Cornice*; Sp. *-ija*; and these, says *Sk.* from *Corniculum*, quia instar *corniculorum* prominent. In—

**CORNU-COPIA, s.** The horn of plenty.

**CORNUTE,\* v.** *Horned*, having or wearing horns.—*Burton.* †*Shak.* †*Somer-*  
*-ville.* *Jordan.*

**-OR.** Lat. *Cornutus*, horned or having horns; Fr. *Cornard*, a cuckold, or horned beast. For various conjectures respecting the origin of this application of the word, see *Men.* in v. *Cornard.*

**COROLLARY, s.** "A *corollaris* or mede of crown."—*Chaucer.* Fr. *Corolaire*,—surplusage, overplus, addition to; and it is thus used by *Shak.* (*Tempest.*) As now gen. app. it is—That which follows over and above the proposition demonstrated.

Lat. *Corollarium*, est additum præterquam quod debetur: ejus vocabulum fictum à *corollis*, (garlands or chaplets,) quod hæc, cum placuerunt actum, in sonum dant solite.—*Var.*

**CORONAL, ad. s.** "Commissure coronate,  
**-ALLY.** —the coronal suture or seame,  
**-ARY.** which compasses the forehead, or  
**-ATION.** forepart of the skull, in form of a  
**-ER.** half circle."—*Cot.* A *coronal*,—a  
**-ET, s.** garland, wreath, or chaplet. See **CROWN.**

*Coroner*,—an officer appointed by the crown, i. e. the king.

## COR

Fr. & Sp. *Coronel*; Lat. *Corona*. Veteres *chorona* dixere à *χορευος*, quod ipsum est à *χορος*, quia *coronati choreas* agerent *χορευται*, sive saltatores scenici.—*Voss.* See **CHORUS.**

**CORONEL, s.** *Colonel*, so written. See **COLONEL.**

**CORPORAL, s.** An officer—military and naval—over a certain *body* or number of men.

Fr. *Caporal*; It. *-ale*; Sp. *Caboral*. Jun. & Sk. think from *Caput*, the head; *caput* decuriae militaris. But *Men.* says the old Fr. word was *Corporal*; and this Jun. thinks was derived from a *body* of soldiers, living in the same tent, sub uno decurione. *Concorporates*, used by Ammianus, is rendered by *Holland*, fellow-soldiers.

**CORPS, s.** Stow uses the verb *Corporate*,

**-POR-AL, ad. s.** as we now use *In-corporate*,  
**-AL-LY.** —to embody. Bodily, per-

**-ITY.** taining to the body; opposed  
**-AS.** to—spiritual or mental.

**-EAL.** *Corporale*, quo domini *cor-*  
**-EAL-IST.** *pus*, i. panem consecratum,  
**-LY.** tegebant. — *Jun.* Hence

**-ATE, v. ad.** "Corporal oath," from the  
**-ATELY.** custom of touching this *cor-*  
**-ATION.** *poral*; which is also some-  
**-EOUS.** times called *corporas*.

**-IFY, v.** To *corporify*,—to embody, to  
**-ATURE.\*** bring to a bodily state.

**-BITY.†** *Corpulence*,—largeness, big-  
**-PUL-ENT.** ness, grossness, of body;  
**-ENCE.** fatness.

**-ENCY.** *Corps* or *Corpse*, also written

**-PUS-CLE.** *Corse*, (qv.)—a body, a mere  
**-CUL-AR.** body, i. e. a lifeless, a dead  
**-ARY.** body, a carcass. Also app.

**-ARIAN.** to a body of men; of sol-  
diers; of laws, (*Bacon*, who also writes  
*Core*.)—*Sir T. Smith.* †*Glanville.* *Bp. Bull.*

Fr. *Corpor-el*; It. *-ale*; Sp. *-al*; Lat. *Corporalis*, from *Corpus*, body. *Voss.* has various conjectures. *Martinius* decides,—*corpus* est, quod *carpi* potest in partes. *Scheidius*,—*corpus*, quod *carpitur*, depascitur, opp. ad mentem, quod *manet*. Ac- Con- En- In- Re- Trans-

**COR-RADIATION,\* s.** A union, combination or convergence of rays.

\* *Bacon.* *Holland.*

L. *Radius*; Gr. *ῥαβδος*, a rod; from *παρ-ειν*, *amputare*, *abscindere*, to cut off.

**COR-RECT, v. ad.** To make or fashion

**-ABLE.** according, or conformable, to

**-ION.** rule or order; to bring within,

**-IVE, ad. s.** or reduce to, rule or order; to

**-LY.** reform; to free from error,

**-NESS.** from faults; to improve, to

**-OR.** amend, sc. by chastisement, by

**-ORY, ad.** punishment; and thus, to chas-

**-IONER.\*** tise, to punish.

**-RIGIBLE.** *Chaucer* uses *Corrige*, imme-

diately from the Fr. *Corriger*.—*Shak.*  
Fr. *Corr-iger*; It. *-egere*; Sp. *-egir*; L. *Cor-ri-*  
*gere*, *-rectum*. In- Un-

**COR-RELATE, s.** Having a mutual

**-ION.** and reciprocal relation, as mas-

**-IVE, ad. s.** ter and servant, husband and

**-IVELY.** wife.

**COR-REPTION,\* s.** Reprehension, reproof, chiding, admonition.

\*Bp. Taylor. Hammond.

L. *Cor-ripere*, -reptum; (con and rapere, to seize; apprehendere, and met. reprehendere.)

**COR-RESPOND, v.** Gen.—to answer  
-ENT, *ad. s.* one to another; to have or hold  
-ENTLY. an interchange, or intercourse,  
-ENCE. in answer one to another; to be  
-ENCY. or act in answer or return; to  
-SIVE. answer or be answerable to;  
suitable, or agreeable to, according with;  
and thus,—to suit, to fit, to be adapted or  
proportioned to.

Fr. *Correspond-re*; Sp. -er; It. -ere; L. *Co*, and *respondere*, to answer. Dis-

**CORRIVAL, s.** See CORIVAL.

**COR-RIVATE,\* v.** -ION. To flow or  
cause to flow together; to *conflow*, (qv.)

\*Burton. L. *Con*, and *rivus*, a river.

**COR-ROBORATE, v. ad.** To strengthen,  
-ATION. to confirm, to establish; to  
-ATIVE, *s. ad.* make strong, firm, stable, or  
-ANT,\* *ad.* steadfast.—\*Bacon.

Fr. *Corrobor-er*; Sp. -ar; It. & L. *Corroborare*.  
See ROBUST. Om. -ATOR.

**COR-RODE, v.** To gnaw, or eat into;

-ENT, *s.* to prey upon, wear away, con-  
-IBLE. sume or waste away, by gnaw-  
-IATE,\* *v.* ing, fretting, or eating.  
-ROS-IBLE. *Corrosive* appears to have been  
-IBILITY. strangely corrupted by our  
-IBLENESS. old writers: *corsie*, *corosie*,  
-IVE, *v. ad. s.* *corsive*, *corasive*, *corrasive*, *cor-*  
-IVE-LY. *rosive*.—\*Sandys.  
-NESS. Fr. *Corrod-er*; It. -ere; Sp. *Cor-*  
-ION, *s.* *roer*; L. *Corrod-ere*. E-rosion.

**COR-RUGATE, v. ad.** -ION. To wrinkle  
or furrow; to draw or contract into wrinkles  
or furrows.

Cockerain has, "*Corruge*,—to frown, to  
wrinkle."

Fr. *Corrugation*, a wrinkling or furrowing of the  
skin.—Cot. L. *Corrugare*, (con, and *rugare*, from  
*ruga*, a wrinkle.) See RUGOSE.

**COR-RUPT, v. ad.** To destroy, sc. the

-ER, -OR. soundness, the integrity, the  
-IBLE. purity; to deprave, to vitiate, to  
-IBLY. spoil, to putrify; be, or cause to  
-IBILITY. be or become, putrid or rotten,  
ING. to rot. Met.—  
ION. To destroy or deprave, or vitiate,  
-IVE, *ad.* sc. soundness of mind, purity of  
-LESS. heart; to beguile, to be, or cause  
-LY. to be, beguiled, wicked or vicious.  
-FUL.\* Wiclif and Chaucer write *Cor-*  
-RICE.† *rump*, immediately from the Fr.  
-RESS.† \*Spenser. †Holland. †Beau. & F.

Fr. *Corromp-re*; It. -ere; Sp. -ir; Old Eng.  
*Corrump*; L. *Cor-rumpere*, -ruptum, to break or  
destroy. In- Un-

**CORSAIR, s.** "Fr. *Corsaire* or *coursaire*,  
—a courser, a rover, a pyrate, a sea-thief."—  
Cot.

**CORSE, s.** -LET, *v. s.* A body, a mere  
body; i. e. a lifeless, a dead body or carcass,  
(a *corps*, qv.)

*Corselet*,—to cover the body.

"It was anciently usual in this kingdom,  
to bring the mortuary to church along with  
the *corpse*, when it came to be buried; and  
hence it is sometimes called a *corse-pre-*  
*sent*."—Blackstone.

**CORSNED, s.** The *corsned*, or morsel of  
execration,—a piece of cheese or bread,  
consecrated with a form of exorcism.

"A. S. *Corsned*; *offa execrata*, alias *judicialis*;  
from *Corse*, (curse,) *execratio*, *maledictio*; and *sneid*  
vel *sneid*, *offa*, *bolus*. A piece of bread, first by the  
priest execrated, and then offered to the suspected  
guilty person, to be swallowed in a way of purga-  
tion."—*Sam.* But this bread was also called *Need-*  
*bread*, i. e. *need-bread*; the bread which it was  
*needful* for the suspected person to take—which he  
was compelled to take. The form of the *Exorcis-*  
*mus* may be seen in Spel.'s Glossarium, p. 439.

**CORTEX, s.** The bark or rind, the out-  
-TICAL. ward covering, (the *cork*, qv.)

-TICATED. L. *Cortex*, ex *corium* et *tego*; *quia*  
*quasi corium tegit*; because it covers like a hide.—  
See FOSS. De- Ex-

**CORVEN.** Old past p. of CARVE.

**CORVORANT, s.** The *Cormorant*, (qv.)  
so called. *Corvus marinus*.

**CORUSCATE, v.** To glitter, to flash,  
-CANT, *ad.\** dart, throw forth or emit, rays  
-CATION. or sparks of light.—\*Howell.

L. *Corus-care*, -catum, to glitter. Martin. thinks  
from Gr. *Kopvs*, *galea*, a helmet, *que splendida*  
*erat*.

**COSCINO-MANCY, s.** "That ordinary  
way of divination, which they call *coskino-*  
*mancy*, or finding who stole or spoiled this or  
that thing by the sieve and shears."—Merr.

Gr. *Koskino-mantis*; "She who tells fortunes  
with the sieve and shears," (Pawkes, Theocritus,  
Id. iii.) from *Koskivon*, a sieve, and *mantis*, a  
diviner.

**COSMETIC, ad. s.** -AL. That which can  
or may, that which is used to, adorn, deck,  
beautify.

Evelyn (Fop. Dict.) says,—here used for  
any effeminate ornament. Also, artificial  
complexions and perfumes.

Gr. *Kosmos*, *ornatus*, adorned. Gr. *Kosmetes*;  
L. *Cosmetes*; which in Juvenal, vi. 477, is ren-  
dered by Holliday, "The tiring maids."

**COSMICAL, ad.** Of or pertaining to  
-LY. the world. "For the world,"

-MO-GONY. which the Greeks by the  
-GONIST. name of ornament called  
-GRAPH-Y. *Kosmos*, wee, for the perfect  
-ICAL. neatness and absolute ele-  
-ICALLY. vance thereof, have termed  
-ER. *mundus*.—Holland. Plinie.  
-MO-LATRY. *Cosmogony*, (Gr. *Kosmos*, and  
-LOGIST. *γενεσθαι*, *gigni*, *nasci*, to be-  
-PLASTIC, *ad.* get,)—the generation, pro-  
-POLITE. duction, creation of the world.  
-POLITICAL.

**Cosmography**, (Gr. *Κοσμος*, and *γραφειν*, to write, to describe,)—a description of the world.

**Cudworth** coins the compound *Cosmolatry*, to denote—world-idolatry.

Gr. *Κοσμος*, the world.

**COSSET**, *s.* A *cosset* is said, in the Glossa to the Shepherd's Calendar, November, to be "a lambe brought up without the dam." Florio has "*Cassiccio, cassiccio*, a tame lamb bred up by hand in a house." (*Cass*, a cottage.) To the same purport are Ray and Grose. Moor (Suffolk Words and Phrases) adds, that the term is extended to a much indulged child. "'Twas cossetted too much by half."

**COST**, *s. s.* The *cost* is the *price* or value  
-AGE given or paid; the sum expended;  
-LESS the expense, or expenditure. *Cost*  
-LY is used emph. for *great cost*, high  
-LINESS price or value.—*Fabyan*. †*Bale*.

-IOUS.<sup>†</sup> Ger. & D. *Kost*; Ger. *Kost-en*; Sw. -*cost*.<sup>†</sup> -s; Dan. -er; Fr. *Costier*; It. *Costare*, which the etymologists, with the exception of Jun., derive from L. *Constare*. Jun. thinks the A. S. *Cyste*, arca, a chest, is the primitive word; quod majores impensas facturi opus habeant arca, etque bene instructa. In Sc., To *cost*, or to *cost*, Dr. Jamieson says, is to exchange, to barter; and this Riddiman, in his Gloss. to G. Douglas, derives from A. S. *Coesan*; Eng. To *choose*, to take; and thus—*Cost*, *s.* will be equivalent to *Price*, (qv.) that which is taken; sc. taken by one, and given or paid by another. *Coes-an*, *ceos-ed*, *coi-ed*, *cost* follow in a regular course of corruption, and present an obvious etymology. Over- Un-

**COST**,<sup>\*</sup> *s.* -AL.<sup>†</sup> The *ribs*, sc. of a ship.

<sup>\*</sup>*B. Jonson*. †*Brown*.

L. *Costa*. See *Coast*. Inter-

**COSTARD**, *s.* A *costard* is said by the -ARD-MONGER. old lexicons to be a kind of -ER-MONGER. apple. Drayton (Poly-Olbion, s. 18) mentions it among the sundry fruits, "that have their sundry names in sundry countries plac'd." And it is classed by Evelyn among those in prime in October. *Coster*- or *costard-monger*, is explained to be fruiterer in general. Sk. derives *Costard* from *coster*, a head; but there is no authority for such a word. H. (in Sk.) from D. *Kost*, and *cibus*, and *aerd*, natura, qd. *cibus naturalis*; springing spontaneously from the earth. *Pomarius*, is rendered by Drant, *Costerdmonger*.

**COSTEREL**, *s.* Fr. *Costereauls*,—A nickname given unto certain footmen, that served the kings of England in their Fr. wars.—*Cot*.

Sir T. Smith says, Esquires were at the first *Costerels*, or the bearers of the arms of knights. See *COTERIE*.

**COSTIVE**, *ad.* -NESS. Close or closed, stopped, constipated, (qv.)

Fr. *Constipe*; It. *Costi-pare*, -*pato*.

**COSTUME**, *s.* Habit, manner; continual fashion or order. Fr. *Coutume*, custom.

**CO-SUFFERER**, *s.* A fellow-sufferer.

**CO-SUPREME**, *ad.* A fellow-supreme.

**COTE**,<sup>\*</sup> *v.* To *cite*, now written to *quote*, (qv.)—<sup>\*</sup>*Udal*.

**COTE**, *v. s.* Any thing which covers, **COT**, *s.* shelters or protects the human

-T-AGE, *s.* or any other body,—whether

-AGED, *ad.* app. to a small place for men

-AGELY. to dwell or rest in, or for the

-AGER. shelter and protection of sheep,

-ER, or pigeons, or other animals.

-IER. Du Cange has *Cota*, navis species,

which he thinks ought to be written

*Cocca*, from *Cogo*, a cog-boat. See *Cog*.

*Cottier* seems to be equivalent to *Cotarell*.

See *COTERIE*.

"A. S. *Cote*, domuncula, casa, tugurium, a *cole*, a cottage; such as that we call a sheep-cote, or the like, forensium nostratum latinitate *cota*, *cotta*, *collagium*, It. spelunca, cubile, sella. A *denne*, a cave, a bed, a couch, a nest."—*Som*. In A. S. it is also written *Cyle*. Spel. says, primariè à Græco *κοιτη*, cubile, lustrum ferarum. Verstegan seems to think that *cote* (*coat*), a garment, may have been transferred from *cot*; as to the little house or *cote* of the body. The common origin may be the Ger. *Kullen*, tegere, to cover, to protect; and thus, *cot*, *cole*, or *coat*, may mean—as above.

**COTE**, *v.* "To *cote*, is to overtake. In the laws of coursing, Mr. Tollett says, 'To *cote*, is when a greyhound goes endways by the side of his fellow, and gives the hare a turn.' This quotation seems to point out the etym. of the *v.* to be from the Fr. *Côté*, the side."—*Stevens*.

"Fr. *Coste à coste*,—equally, in even rank, *side by side*, cheek by jowl."—*Cot*.

**COTERIE**, *s.* Fr. *Coterie*,—company, society, association of people. Men. writes *Cotereux*, *coterie*; Mid. L. *Coterellus*; and this he, with Spel. thinks is from the Low L. *Cota*, a *cot*; *cotæ* seu tugurii habitator. (See *Men.*, *Du Cange*, *Spel.*, and *Voss. de Vitiis*.) Sk. has "*Cottarels*, clientes seu beneficiarii omnium vilissimi, à nostro *Cote*." See also *Cotterie* in *Cot*. for the earlier usage of the word.

**COTQUEAN**, *s.* Mr. Gifford says, is a corruption of *Cuck-quean*, (qv.) a woman whose husband is unfaithful to her bed. But in Hall it is evidently app. as explained in Philips's New World of Words, quoted by the editor of Hall's works: viz. "A man that is too busy in meddling with women's affairs." And *Cot*, in Craven Dialect, is "A man who is fond of cooking for himself." *Cotqueanity*—*B. Jonson*.

**COTTON**, *v. s. ad.* To *cotton*, is, perhaps, -ous.<sup>\*</sup> merely,—to be, or cause to be, like -Y. *cotton*; as soft, as easy, as yielding as *cotton*; and thus, to take any thing easily, or quietly; to work, or act easily, or quietly; to soothe or soften, to assuage, to mitigate, to yield, to accede or agree to, (qv.)—<sup>\*</sup>*Evelyn*.

Fr. *Cot-toner*, -*ton*; It. -*tone*; Sp. -*on*; D. *Koltoen*. Sk. says, so called from its similitude to the down which adheres to the quince, *Malis Cydoniis*, which the Italians call *cotogni*; and *cotogni*, manifestly à *cydonio*.—To *cotton*,—con-

sentire, quadrare, congruere; malleum à L. *Coadunare*.—*Sk.*

**COUCH**, *v. s.* To lay, or lie, down; to  
-ANT, *ad.* lower, to stoop, to bend down;  
-EE. to set, or put or place, to press  
-ER. low, down, flat; to deject, to  
-ING. depress; to depose, to repose;—  
to lie or lay hidden; to lurk; to hide, to  
cover, to cloak, to clothe, to invest.

*Coucher*,—one who *couches*; one who  
lies, *sc.* in wait, or on watch, or on duty.  
The word in the latter usage occurs in Stat.  
37 Edw. III. c. 16. (See in *Rastal*, fol. 535.)

"*Couched* with perles,—laid or trimmed  
with perles."—*Tyrw.*

*Couch* is used, by Wiclif, as equivalent  
to *chamber*, (or *cot*.)

To *couch* the lance,—to lay or place it  
in the rest.

*Couching*, in Surgery,—the operation by  
which a cataract is depressed.

D. *Kaetsen*; Ger. *Kutschen*; Fr. *Coucher*,  
which latter Jun. thinks is from the It. *Colcare*,  
pro *collocare*; for *colcaris* Italica est conferre se in  
cubitus, *collocare* se in lecto. And see a collec-  
tion of similar usages of the *v. Collocare*, in Men.  
Voss. (de Vitula) says, *Culca*, pro quo nunc eliso  
l, pronuntiant *coucha*. And see *COACH* and  
*ACCOUCHEUR*. The D. & Ger. are derived by  
Wach. from *Katten*, to cover (see *COT*); for what,  
he asks, is *kutsche*, (a *coach*, *qv.*) but a covered  
vehicle or carriage? To *couch* and to *cover* have  
similar applications, and probably the same origin.  
See *COWER*, and *COVER*.

**COUD.** See **COUTH.**

**COVE**, *v. s.* A *cove*,—a nest or nook; a  
place so sheltered as to supply a secure  
nest; and thus app. to,—small bays or  
inlets.

Fr. *Cover*; It. *Covare*; L. *Cubare*,—to brood,  
sit on, *cove* over. Holland renders, in secretis  
recessibus, within secret *coves* or *noukes*.

**COVENABLE**, *s. -y.* "Fr. *Convenable*,—  
convenient, apt, fit, meet for; agreeable,  
suitable, according to; proper, comely,  
decent, becomely, seemly."—*Cot.* See  
**CONVENE**, and **COVENANT**.

"The witnessingis weren not *covenable*,"  
in Wiclif, is, in Bible 1551, "their witness  
agreed not together." "Be thou bisi  
*covenabli* withouten rest," in Wiclif is, in  
Bible 1551, "in *ceason*." Un-

"*Not uncommon in our old writers.*

**COVENANT**, *v. s.* To agree, to contract,  
-EE. to enter into an agreement, com-  
-ER. pact, or contract.  
-VENT. *Con-vent* is, in old writers, written  
*Co-vent*. And see **TO CONVENE**.

Fr. *Conve-nant*, -*nir*; L. *Con-venire*, to come  
together, *sc.* for some common purpose. Un-

**COVER**, *v. s.* To put, place, or lay *over*,  
-CLE. on, against; to *overlay*, *sc.*  
-ER. so as to hide or conceal, to  
-ING. shelter or protect; and thus,  
-LET. cons. to hide, to cloak, to  
-VERT, *s. ad.* secrete, to conceal, to shel-  
-VERT-LY. ter, to protect.  
-URE. Gower uses *covereth*, met. as  
-LESS.\* equivalent to *re-covereth*.

*Coverlet*,—Fr. *Couvre-let*; It. *Copraletto*;  
so called à *cooperiendi lectum*: from *covering*  
the bed, or couch.

*Cover-chief*, contracted into *kerchief*, (*qv.*)

*Coverture* is technically app. to the con-  
nubial or nuptial state of a female, (a *feme-  
covert*,) because under *cover* or protection  
of her husband. See **CONNUBIAL** and  
**NUPTIAL**.—\**Hackluyt*.

Fr. *Coverir*; It. *Coprare*; Sp. *Cubrir*. Mani-  
festly (says Jun.) from *Co-operire*, (*con.* and *oprire*,  
from *ob*, and *parere*.) The origin, perhaps, is the  
A. S. *Ge-heaf-an*, to heave, to raise, and thus, to  
put or place *over*, on the cap, or top, the head,  
(*cap-ut*). Dis-Over-Re-Un-

**COVET**, *v.* To *devote* the mind, thoughts,  
-ER, *s.* wishes, to the pursuit or at-  
-ING. tainment of; to seek, to desire,  
-INGLY. with eager wishes, ardent long-  
-ISE, *s. v.* ings; to wish for eagerly, to  
-OUS. desire ardently, to long for, to  
-OUS-LY. thirst after.

-NESS. "The difference between avarice  
and *coveitise* is this; *coveitise* is for to  
*coveit* swiche thinges as thou hast not; and  
avarice is to withholde and keep swiche  
thinges as thou hast, without rightful nede."  
—*Chaucer*.

Fr. *Convaiter*. Men., Sk., and Jun., agree from  
the Semi-barb. *Convaitare*; *valem facere*.—*Men.*  
Omnibus *votis* prosequi.—*Sk.* Miro desiderio  
æstuarè, atque omnibus *votis* aliquid concupiscere.  
—*Jun.* Mis-

**COVEY**, *s.* "A brood, or hatching of  
chickens; as many as come of one sitting."  
—*Cot.* It is now chiefly app. to partridges.  
See **COVE**.

Fr. *Couvé*; It. *Cova-la*; Sp. -*da*.

**COUGH**, *v. s.* From old D. *Kugh*, so  
called from the sound, *cugh*, *cugh*.—*Mins.*

Sk. agrees that it is a *sona dictum*; D. *Kacca*,  
tussire. Ger. *Keuch-en*; probably, *Keuchen*, to  
keck or kick.

**COVIN**, or **COVINE**, *s. v. -VENOUS*. "De-  
ceit or collusion. Fr. *Covine*, à *convenire*.  
A deceitful assent or agreement, (or *cove-  
nant*,) between two or more to the prejudice  
or hurt of a third."—*Mins.* Still a common  
Law term. See **COVENANT**.

**COULD.** See **COUTH.**

**COULTER**, or **CULTER**, *s.* The cutter,  
*sc.* of a plough.

Fr. *Coultre*; It. *Coltro*; A. S. *Cultor*; D. *Kul-  
tor*; L. *Cutter*; of uncertain origin.

**COUNCIL**, *s.* *Council* appears to be now  
-IST. restricted in its application to  
-SEL, *v. s.* a body or assembly of persons  
-SEL-LING. met together, to consult, ad-  
-LOR. vise or deliberate. Our older  
-LORSHIP. writers wrote the word vari-  
-LABEL.\* ously, *Council*, *council*, *counsel*.  
-FULL.† *Council* is used in composition,  
as—*council-board*, *council-chamber*.

*Counsel* is app. to advice, consultation,  
deliberation, design, plan or purpose; and  
also elliptically to him, who is of *counsel*,  
who gives *counsel* or advice, who aids or  
assists in consultation or deliberation, in



forming plans or designs; to the counsellor or adviser; and, technically, to the pleader or advocate.—*Clarendon*. †*E. Hall*.

Fr. *Con-sille*; It. & Sp. *-cilio*; L. *Consilium*, Voss. *debetis not à consulendo*. See *CONSULT*. Dis- Mis- Un-

**CO-UNDERSTANDING**, *s.* A mutual or reciprocal understanding.

**CO-UNE**, *v.* -ITE, *v. ad.* To conjoin, to combine, to unite.—*Feltham*.

**COUNT**. See *COMPT*. Dis- Mis- Re- Un-

**COUNT**, *s.* *County* was the ancient general -ess. term for a nobleman. A goodly count-  
-y. *comflect*, i. e. a specious nobleman made out of sugar.—*Steevens*. "Ten among them were dignified with the rank of counts, or *compositus*, a title of honour or rather of favour, which had been recently invented in the court of Constantine."—*Gibbon*. "Shire is a Saxon word, signifying a division; but a county, *comitatus*, is plainly derived from *comes*, the count of the Franks; that is—the earl, or alderman (as the Saxons called him) of the shire, to whom the government of it was intrusted."—*Blackstone*.

Fr. *Comté*; It. *Com-te*; Sp. *-de*; L. *Comes*. In imperio *comites* olim vocabant, quotquot e *comitibus* principis erat.—*Spel. Gloss. Arch.*

**COUNTENANCE**, *s. v.* The *continence*,  
-er. keeping or composure—of the fea-  
-ure. tures of the face; the composure or settledness of face, looks or aspect; gen. the look, or aspect: further, the firm or fixed aspect of confidence, of assurance, of courage, of encouragement; and thus app. to—

Encouragement, support, power, patronage. And, To *countenance*,—

To encourage, to support, to favour, to patronize.

In Every Man out of his Humour, upon the expression, "I'll give you more than countenance," Mr. Gifford has this note: "Countenance is a law term, from the Fr. *Contenement*, or the L. *Contenementum*, and denotes the credit and reputation which a person hath by reason of his freehold; and most commonly what is necessary for his support and maintenance according to his condition of life."—*Observations on the more Ancient Statutes*, p. 11.

Fr. *Conten-ance*, -ancer, —vultus, aspectus, gestus, qd. *continentia*, sc. *vultus*; à risu aut minus verbis gestibus et motibus. *Contenancer*, —favere vultu, sc. *propitio* et *favorabili insinuari*.—*Sk.* Dis-

**COUNTER**, *av.* Against, in opposition, in resistance, contrariwise.

Fr. *Contre*; L. *Contra*. En- In-

**COUNTER**,—Is very much used (as the L. *Contra*, *qv.*) in composition; and it may be so used, either adverbially or adjectively, with any word, when contrariety or opposition is intended. For many of our own compounds we are perhaps indebted to the

French: e. g. *Contre-ballancer*, -changer, -chanter, -gage, -garde, -mander, -miner, -peser, -poison, -scarpe, -signer, -seeller. When *Counter* stands before a *s.*, whether separate or prefixed, it is in its manner of signification an *ad.*; before a *v.* or *ad.* it is an *av.* A *counter-poise*, is a poise or weight—*counter*, opposed to, put or set against, another weight. To *counter-poise*, is to poise or weigh oppositely or against another weight. Some words have received a usage cons. upon the effect of the contrariety or opposition, as in the instances following of *Counteract* and *Counterfeit*.

**COUNTER-ACT**, *v.* -ION. Smith writes, *Contra-act*.

To act *contrary*, in opposition, in resistance, in hinderance or prevention. And thus—To hinder, to prevent.

**COUNTER-FEIT**, *v. ad. s.* To form or  
-ER. make any thing wrongfully;  
-ING. as, to forge the legal coin of the  
-INGLY. realm: and then, more gen.—  
-LY. To assume or pretend to a  
-RESS.\* sameness, similarity or like-  
-FESANCE.† ness; to copy, to imitate, to resemble; to follow in imitation; to follow as an example. \**Hollinshed*. †*Spenser*.

Fr. *Con-trefaire*; It. *-trafare*; L. *Contra* and *facere*. Men. says, *Contre fait*, *contra-factus*, *factus contra* quam oportuit. Un-

**COUNTER-PANE**, *s.* "One part," Cole says, "of a pair of deeds or indentures." It is the legal term, *Counter-pana indenturæ*.—*Gifford*.

"*Contre-schedule*, the *counterpane* of a schedule."—*Cot.*

*Contra-schedula forte*, qd. *contra pannus*; *pannus*, by an easy metaphor, began in succession of time to signify *parchment*; and hence, the "Fr. *Panne*, skin or hide."—*Sk.*

**COUNTER-POINT**, or -PANE, *s.* "Fr. *Contrepoinct*,—the back stitch, or quilting stitch; also, a quilt, *counterpoint*, (quilted,) covering; also, a crossing, difference, opposition; also, a ground, or plain song, (in Music.)"—*Cot.*

Fr. *Con-trepoinct*; It. *-trapunto*, *instratum*, *stragulum*, qd. *contrapunctum*; i. e. *contrariis* seu se invicem decussantibus *suturis compunctum* seu consutum.—*Sk.* See *CONTRAPUNTI*ST.

**COUNTER-ROLL**. See *CONTROL*.

**COUNTRY**, *s.* -FY, *v.* The land that bears, the paternal land, (*patria*.)

A space, a tract, a region of land; app. also, to the inhabitants collectively. Opposed to the town; also, to the court.

It is much used in composition,—as *country-man*, *country-house*.

Fr. *Contrée*; It. & Sp. *Contrada*; D. *Kontrege*. *Spel.*: *Contrata patria*, *Italic.* à *con*, id est, *simul*, et *strada*, *via*, quasi *regio* vel *tractus* in quem plures congregiuntur. *Sk.*—qd. L. *Conterrata*, i. e. *tractus terrarum* proximè invicem sitarum, vel, ut nos loquimur, *adjacentium*. *Contrata*, in Low L. appears to have been a common word. Others say from *Contracta* (See *Men.* & *Du Cange*.)

But may it not owe its origin to the A. S. *Cunn-an*, *parere*, to bear or bring forth; and denote, — as above explained?

**COUPLE, v. s.** To connect, to conjoin,  
-ET. to combine, to brace; gen. re-  
-ING. stricted to the conjunction or  
-MENT.\* union of *two* only. See BRACE.

\* Grafton. Spenser.

Fr. *Coupler*, *ac-coupler*; It. *-copiare*; L. *Copul-are*, *-atum*, to brace together. Voss. says, Συμπλοκή, à πλοκή, sive πλοκα, (from πλεκ-ειν, plect-ere, nect-ere, to knit together,) and by metathesis, *cupla*; or, he adds, it may be from the Heb. Scheidius thinks, *copula* is *co-apula*, from *apere*, i. e. *nectere*. Qy. *Com-pula*, *com-pell-ere*? Ac- Un-

**COURAGE, v. s. ad.** *Courage*, the *v.*, is  
-OUS. used in our old writers as we use  
-OUS-LY. *Encourage*; and the *s.* as *Encou-  
-NESS. ragement*. *Courage*, the *s.* is  
app. to—

A hearty desire, a hearty devotedness, a deep fixed resolution: as distinguished from fortitude, it is app. to express—a more active spirit of bravery, of boldness, daring, or hardihood.

Dr. Cogan observes, "*Courage* is active fortitude. It meets dangers, and attempts to repel them."

Fr. *Courage*; It. *Co-raggio*; Sp. *-rage*. *Cordis actio* (Mins.),—q. d. *coratio* seu *cordatio*, i. e. *cordis robur et erectio* (Sk.); the action, the strength and spirit of the heart. Ac- En- Dis-

**COURIER, s.** A runner; a running messenger:—gen. a messenger; also, a message. Berners writes *Currouers*.

Fr. *Courier*; It. *Cor-riere*; Sp. *-reo*, from the L. *Currere*, to run. See COURSE.

**COURSE, v. s.** A race or running,—pur-  
-ER. suing;—pursuit; invasion or in-  
-ING. cursion; also, the space run over,  
-ITOR.\* passed over, the passage or pro-  
gress; the way, the manner or method, the order or series of proceeding or succeeding; the order or train, sc. of events;—a sequence of discourses; and—

A *courser*, (Wood,—a *discourser*),—one who prosecutes or pursues a treatise.

To *course*, is,—to run, to run after, to pursue.—\* Camden.

Fr. *Course*; L. *Cursus*, from *Currere*, *cursum*, to run. See CURRENT. Con- Dis- Inter- Pre- Re- Suc-

**COURT, v. s.** *Courteous*, *Courtesy*, &c. are  
-EOUS. not uncommonly written *Curt-*  
-EOUS-LY. *is*, *Curt-esie*, *-ezan*, &c.  
-NESS. *Court* is app. to—an area, in-  
-ESY, v. s. closed or surrounded; the  
-EZAN. family, attendants, retinue of  
-IER. the palace; the palace itself;—  
-ING. to the assembly of judges or  
-LY, ad. av. ministers of justice, to the  
-LINESS. place of assembling.  
-LING. A *Courtesy*,—a *courteous* act of  
-SHIP. demeanour;—as app. to the act  
-IERY.\* of bending the knees,—it is  
usually written *Curtsey*.

To *court*, is,—to practise the art of a *courtier*, or of attendants upon courts; to

endeavour to please, or to gain or win fa-  
vour; to woo.

*Court* is much used in composition: as *court-day*, *court-favour*.—\* B. Jonson.

*Court*,—*area circa sedes*: from L. *Cohors* or *cora*. (See COHORT.) Spel. says, As bands or troops of soldiers were called *cohorts*, ab *avium cohorte*; so more modernly, the family or company of princes was called *cora*, and *curs*; Gall. *Court*; It. & Sp. *Corte*. In Low L. *Curtisanus*, was one who followed the court; now *courtier*; and thus *court-mans* in Chaucer. *Courtezan*,—Fr. *Courtisane*; It. *Cortegiana*; qd. *Aulica*; more com. app. to *harlots*, quia tales urbanæ plerumque et ad aulicos mores compositæ sunt.—Sk.

**COUSIN, s. ad.** -AGE. The word was  
anciently app. to a *kinsman*, gen.; and *Cou-  
sinage*, to *kin*.

Fr. *Cousin*; It. *Cugino*; Belg. *Kosun*, cognatus; *alli à consanguineus*, *alli à congenius* deficiunt.—Sk.

**COUTH, or COULD, v.** To know, to under-  
stand, to be able. See CAN.

*Could* is now used merely as a grammatical auxiliary

A. S. *Cuth*,—*Couthed*, *couth'd*, *cow'd*. The *i* seems to have been introduced in imitation of *should*, *would*. "Of secret love he *coud*."—Chaucer. "The Pater Noster is short for it should be *couds* the more lightly."—Id. "He *couth* well diuine."—Gower. "Her husband beyng an honest manne and one that *could* his good."—Hall. "A simple man that *could* no skill of service, said."—North.

**COW, v.** To *cow*, to cause to cower, (qv.)  
"*Cow*, a person, imbellem et timidum reddens; to render a man peaceful and timid. Sw. *Ku/sa*, from Isl. *Kuga*, to suppress, to subjugate. I know not whether I may not refer hither, *coward*, imbellis, meticulosus."—Addenda to Jun.

**COW, s.** The animal, sc. which *chews*, sc.  
-HEARD. the  *cud*.

-HEARDESS. A. S. *Cu*; Dut. *Koe*; Ger. *Kuh*;  
-SLIP. Sw. *Ko*; Dan. *Koe*, vacca. The etymologists incline to Gr. *Kua-eiv*, *ku-eiv*, uterum gestare. One reason (Ihre says) is that this name is not given to the animal till it has brought forth. See KINE. The A. S. *Cow-an*; D. & Ger. *Ku-ein*, ruminare, to ruminate, presents a more specious etymology.

"*Cowslip*,—A. S. *Cuslippe*; flowers so called, because *cows* delight in them, or, as others think, from their similitude or likeness to the lips of a cow. T. H. thinks from their scent, rivalling the sweet breath of the cow; such a scent as cows breathe, from their mouth and lips."—Sk.

**COWARD, v.\* s. ad.** To cower (qv.) is—to  
-ICE. stoop, to submit: and a *coward*,  
-LIKE. one who stoops, submits, yields,  
-LY, av. ad. sc. through fear; one who  
-LINESS. avoids or evades, shuns, risk or  
-IZE, v.† hazard or danger; one who  
-SHIP.‡ dreads or fears harm or injury,  
-NESS.§ excessively, needlessly, with  
-RY.|| little or no cause.

"*Cowardice*, is that habitual temper and disposition, which disqualifies from opposing the dangers and difficulties, which it is our duty or interest to combat. Every indication of *cowardice* is an indication of culpable and unmanly fear."—Cogan.

\* Swinderby, (in Fox.) † Scott. ‡ Shak. § W. Thorpe. || Surrey.

Fr. *Coward*; Sp. *Co-barde*; It. *-dardo*. "*Coward*, i. e. *cowred*, *cowered*, *cower'd*. One who has

coward before an enemy. It is of the same import as *supplex*. *Coward* is the past p. of the *v.* To *cower*, or To *cower*, a word formerly in common use.—See *Truete*. "But natheles, I say not thou shalt be so coward, that thou doute wher as is no drede."—*Chaucer*.

**COWER, v.** To stoop or bend down, to stoop or shrink from. See **COWARD**.

Fr. *Couwer*; It. *Co-vere*; Sp. *-bar*; L. *Cubare*; to brood, sit on or cower over. See **COVE**.

**COWL, s. v.** -ED, *ad.* Part of the vest hanging down the back, with which the head was covered against the weather.

*Cowl-staff*:—Mr. Malone says, that in Essex, *cowl* is used for *tub*; and hence, that *cowl-staff* is a staff to carry *tubs* or baskets by the handles. Holland renders *Fustes*,—*bastons*, *clubs*, and *cowl-staves*.

"*Cagoule*,—a monk's hood or *cowl*."—*Norman*. Cot. It. *Cuculla*; Sp. *Cogulla*; L. *Cucullus*; (Gr. *Kucalos*, *circulus*,—*Voss*.) A. S. *Cugle*; pars vestis à tergo pendentis. Un-

**CO-WORK, v.** -ER. A fellow-worker, a fellow-labourer.

**COXCOMB, s.** "A cock's-comb or *cox-comb*, because it groweth jagged like the teeth of a *combe*. Englishmen used to call vain and proud braggers, and men of mean discretion and judgement, *Corcombes*. Because natural idiots and fools have and still do accustom themselves to wear in their cappe, cockes feathers, or a hat with a neck and head of a cock on the top, and a bell thereon, &c. and think themselves finely fitted and proudly attired therewith."—*Mins*. See **COCK**. It is also app. to the head or skull alone.

**COY, s. ad.** "Fr. *Quoy*,—quiet, still, -ISH. peaceable, restful, ease-affecting, -LY. hush, calm," (Cot.); to which may -NESS be added—affecting ease, affecting indifference, affecting reserve.

To *coy*,—to quiet, to still, to soothe, to calm, to assuage, to appease, to caress, to allure, to entice, to *decoy*.

*Coy*, in Chaucer, frequently, says Jun., is,—silent, quiet, modest, bashful; To *coie*,—to play the demure and modest man; also, to assuage, to appease.

Fr. *Coy*, or *Quoy*, corrupted from the L. *Quietus*; It. *Cheto*; Sp. *Quedo*. Ac- De-

**COZ, s.** A contraction of *Cousin*, (qv.)

**COZEN, v.** To entice, to allure, delude, -AGE. deceive, defraud, cheat, (to *chouse*, -ER. qv.)

-ING. *Mins*. derives from the s. *Cousin*, qd. to deceive any one per speciem affinitatis. Jun. notices this etymology, but prefers the D. *Koosen*, *hof honen*, *bländiri*, *adulari*, to fawn upon, soothe, or flatter. The primitive probably is the A. S. *Costian*, to try, to tempt; *costning*, trial, temptation. "And we gesealde thu us on *costning*;"—*And lead us not into temptation*.

**CRAB, s. v.** A griping—animal or fruit. -IV. *Crabby* or *Crabbed*, *ad.*—griping, -SED, *ad.* biting, pinching, sour, harsh, -SED-LY. morose. And— -NESS. To *crab*,—to be or cause to be

sour, harsh, morose; difficult; to embitter, or cause to be bitter.

Dan. & A. S. *Crabba*; D. *Krabba*; Ger. *Krabbe*, *krebs*; Fr. *Ecrevisse*. Wach. thinks, from Ger. *Krupen*; A. S. *Creopan*, reptare, to *creep*. Other etymologists, from Gr. *Kapaßor*; L. *Carabus*, *cancer* genus. Jun. thinks, that from this unpleasant little animal (animalculo inameno, horrente, minaci,) various things bitter, difficult, rough, grim or gloomy, are in English called *crabbes* or *crabbed*, e. g. a kind of bitter and unpleasant apple; a *crabbed* look, a grim or gloomy look. Sk. derives the apple, *Pomum sylvestre*, from the D. *Schrabben*, *schrappen*, to scrape, to bite; from its biting, sharp and rough taste; and *crabbed*, met. either from the hardness of the wood, or harsh taste of the fruit. Perhaps by change of *g* and *p*, into their cognates *c* and *b*, from Go. *Greip-an*, to *gripe*. See **CRAPPLE**, and **CRIB**.

**CRACK, s. v.** or **CRAKE, v.** *Crack* is app. -ER. to the noise made, when any thing -ING. brittle partially bursts or breaks -LE. asunder; also, to the breach or -LING. separation itself; also, met. to -NEL. bragging, i. e. *breaking* or bursting out, sc. in noisy threats or boastings, in clamorous pretensions. (See **TO BRAG**.) And thus, *To crack*, is—

To break or burst asunder partially; and, cons., met. to weaken, to injure, to destroy.

To send forth, utter or emit a sharp and sudden sound.

To brag or boast; in older authors written *Crake*. Bale uses the expression *brag boasting*; and Chaucer, He *cracked* *boast*. See **BRAG**.

*Crackle* is a dim. and freq. of *Crack*.

*Cracknel*,—a kind of cake, which, when broken, edit *crepitum*, sends forth a *crack*.

D. *Krac-ken*; Ger. *-ken*; Fr. *Craquer*; It. *Crocchiare*; Sp. *Cruatr*; all formed from the sound.—Sk. A source of etymology, Wach. observes, not to be resorted to without necessity; and in this instance perhaps it is so. The A. S. *Hrac-od*, with the prefix *ge*, would give *ge-hracod*, and by a common course of corruption, *grac*, or *crac*, *crack* (or *crag*)—from the *v.* *Wrac-an*, affligere, to dash against. See **RACK**.

**CRADLE, v. s.** A small car (or *crate*)—for rest or repose; (in infancy, in sickness)—for support, or strength;—a case or frame, for supporting, strengthening, holding together.

The *v.* To place, to lay, to repose, to nurse—in a cradle; and gen. and met. to lay, to repose, to nurse.

A. S. *Cradela*; Lye thinks it a dim. of *Cræt*. Sk. is more decided: *Cræt*,—carrus, additâ terminatione diminutivâ; qd. *carrulus*, i. e. vehiculum infantile. *Cræt* or *cart*, (by transposition) from the A. S. *Cyrran*, to turn. See **CART**, and **CRATE**. Dis- En-

**CRAER.** See **CRAVER**.

**CRAFT, v. s.** Art, science, any trade, -Y. requiring art or dexterity; and -ILY. (by the fault of those possessed -INESS. of this mental power) app. to the -LESS. power of deceiving, to artifice, to -S-MAN. fraud. -MASTER. "Trade or *Craft*" is a common legal and mercantile expression; and certain small vessels employed in *trade*, are

called *Craft*; i. e. *crafters* or *traders*; for by this latter name they are also signified.

*Craftes-man*, in Chaucer,—a skilful man.

A. S. *Craeft*; Ger. Dan. & Sw. *Kraft*; power, strength. Wach. thinks the word was orig. *Krat*, from the Gr. *Kpatos*. Of this I have doubts. Jun. observes that *craft* is frequently used by Chaucer for *strength*; transferred from bodily strength to mental; and thus app. to art, &c. *Craft* will form regularly from the *v.* To *crave*; *Craved*, *crav'd*, *craft*. To *crave* is, to beg, to require, to seek; and, hence, to inquire; and the *past p.* cons.,—taught, learned, skilled. Som.,—*Craeft*, Ars, scientia, peritia, artificium; *craft*, art, science, skill, cunning; though now adays it have almost lost the primitive signification, and for the most part is taken for fraud or deceit. *Craeftig*, crafty; *craft-lease*, i. e. craftless; *craeftlic*, craftily. "Cujus artifex et conditor est Deus," is rendered by Wiclif, "Whose *craftis* man and maker is God." Out- Un-

**CRAG**, *s.* Probably the same word as -G-ED, *ad.* *Crack*, (qv.) and app. to the -EDNESS. *cracked*, broken, (*ragged*, qv.) -Y. rough or rugged, jagged, points -INESS. or projections of a rock; also app. to—the neck; to a part of a neck of mutton.

Mins., from Cam.-Br. *Cracg*, rupes. Sk. derives both from Ger. & D. *Kraeghe*, jugulus, cervix, (the neck,) ut summus montium, quæ sæpius præruptis rupibus obsita est.

**CRAKE**. See **CRACK**.

**CRAM**, *v.* To stuff or stow, to pack or press, or squeeze close; to stuff or stow, sc. the stomach with excess of food; to compress, to constrict.

Dan. *Krammer*. "A. S. *Cramman*, farcire, infarcire, densare, constipare, to stuff or *cramme*."—Som. Formed from *v.* *Hremman*, to *ram*, (qv.) *Ge-hrem*, *grem* or *gram*, *cram*. See **CRAMP**.

**CRAMBE**, *s.* Mr. Gifford quotes, in explanation, "A play at short verses, in which the word is given, and the parties contend who can find most rhymes to it." Perhaps, *cram*, *stuff*, or *stow in*—the most rhymes. Strutt (Sports and Pastimes, iv. 4,) explains *Crambo* similarly.

**CRAMP**, *v. s. ad.* To contract or draw together, to constrain, to confine, restrain or restrict; to hold or keep in confinement, bonds or fetters; to bind or fetter.

*Cramp*, the *ad.*—crabbed, difficult.

Chaucer writes *Crampish*, *v.*

Ger. *Krumpen*, contrahi, h. e. per lineam curvam in se retrahi; Sw. *Krympa*, *krumpna*; D. *Krimp*, indigence, narrow or contracted circumstances; *krimping*, contraction; *kramp*, spasm, because it contracts.—Wach. Dan. *Krampe*. It seems formed upon the *v.* To *cram*, to press or compress, to constrict. And see **CRIMP** and **CRUMP**.

**CRANCH**. See **CRAUNCH**.

**CRANE**, *s. v.* App. to—A machine for -AGE. raising weights, as well as to the -LING. bird, both in the ancient and modern languages.

A. S. *Craen*; D. *Kraene*; Ger. *Kran*; Gr. *Γερανός*, *grus animal*, and *grus machina*. *Γερανός* alunt, *qula γην ερευνα, terram scrutatur*, semina in arvis satis legens, est enim ex σπερμολογοις, aut *qula cinereo et cauo est colore*, tanquam senex, *γερανός*.—Martín.

**CRANK**, *v. s. ad.* *Crank*, is—wrenched, -KLE twisted, bent. To *crank*,—to -KLING. bend, to wind, to turn. A *crank*,—a bending, a winding course or way; any thing bent or turned; a course out of a straight line, crossing. In Milton (met.) a twist, a jerk; or, as Warton calls it, "a cross purpose." In Burton,—a *wrong* doer, a cheat. A ship is *crank* when she cannot keep a steady course; cons. *Crank* is—

Pliant, agile, brisk, lively, jolly; and (as Mins.) "lustie, courageous, spiritul." See **BUXOM**.

D. *Kranck-en*, *kronek-en*, debilitare, to debilitate or weaken.—Kilian. Ger. *Kran-ken*, agrotare.—Wach. Sw. *Kraencka*, deteriore reddere, to deteriorate or cause to be worse. Howell considers the Eng. *Crank*, though used in a directly opposite signification, to be the Dutch word. Sk. dislikes such antiphrases; and prefers *en- or onkranck*, non æger, the initial syllable being lost through the ravages of time. Warton, (on Milton,) considers the word to be unexplained, and that we are to understand by it, *cross-purposes*. Mins. calls it an old word, and still in use among country people for "lustie, courageous, spiritul." He adopts the antiphrasis rejected by Sk.

*Cranck* is in Dut. *Kronckelen*, to wring or wrench, to bend: and *kronckelen* is composed of the prefix *ghe* or *ke*, and *wronckelen*, to wring or wrench, to bend: *ke-wronckelen*, dropping the *e* and *w* in hasty pronunciation, becomes *kronckelen*. The cons. usages may be deduced with as little difficulty as those of *buxom* or *boughsome*, from the *v.* To *bow*, i. e. bend. See **CRINKLE**.

**CRANNY**, *s.* -IED. A small crack, cleft, or fissure: a *rent*.

A *Crannie*, *craine* or cleft. Fr. *Cren*, *cran*; It. *Crena*; L. *Crena*; perhaps from Gr. *Κρηνή*, i. fons, sc. a fissure or chink, through which water may pass or issue.—Mins. Skln. prefers Old Fr. *Creneau*, though to this he assigns the same origin, L. *Crena*. Un-

**CRANTS**, *s.* A garland. Mr. Malone says, that in the first folio of Shak. *Rites* was substituted by the editor for *Crants*, the reading of the 4to. 1604.

D. *Kranke*; Ger. *Kranz*; Sw. *Krans*; Dan. *Krands*, corona, corolla; a crown or garland. See *Crance*, in Jamieson.

**CRAPE**, *s.* So called from its *crisp* texture. Fr. *Crespe*, *crêpe*; It. *Crespo*; L. *Crispus*, *crisp*.

**CRAPLE**, or **GRAFFLE**, *s. v.* i. e. To *grapple* or *gripe*, (qqv.)

**CRAPULA**, *s.* A giddiness of the head. L. *Crapula*; Gr. *Κραιπάλη*, *para to para tal-λαιν*, *dolor caput vibrans*.

**CRASH**, *v. s.* -ING. It appears to be the same word as *Crush*, though usually app. to the *sound* caused by the act of crushing. See **TO CRUSH**.

L. *Dentibus stridere*, perhaps from D. *Schrancken*, to break with the teeth, to comminute, (to *crush*;) or rather from Fr. *Ecraser*, to bruise, *croissir*, *croquer*, *crepitare*. Mins. from Ger. *Rauschen*, strepitum edere, to send forth a noise. All, Sk. adds, from the sound.

**CRASIS**, *s.* App. to—The temper or temperature, produced by the mixture of various qualities.

Gr. *Κρᾶσις*, *mixture*, *temperamentum corporis*.

**CRASS**, *ad.* Gross, heavy, thick, dull, -MENT. stupid.

-ITUDE. L. *Crassus*, à multà carne, quasi -NESS. *crassus* vel *creassus*, à caro vel *apcar*, flesh.—Voss. *Crass* and *Gross* seem to be the same word. See *Gross*. In-

**CRATCH**, \* *v.* i. e. *Scratch*, sculpere, in-sculpere. (See *SCRATCH*.)—Jun. \**Chaucer*.

**CRATCH**, *s.* Fr. *Creicche*, *cresche*,—a rack, ox-stall, or crib.—Cot.

Sk. from L. *Cratica*, *craticula*, *crates*, a hurdle. See *CRATE*, *infra*.

**CRATE**, *s.* Now chiefly used for the open wicker or wooden case in which earthenware is packed.

L. *Crates*, *αρο του κραπευ*, quia lignum unum alterum tenet.—Voss. A. S. *Cræt*? See *CRADLE*.

**CRAVAT**, *s.* A kind of collar or neck-cloth.

Sk. writes it *crabbat*, or rather *crabal*, a word then recently introduced into this country: collare *Craticum*, because first used by the *Croats*. Men. says, the *Croats* were com. called *cravates*; and he names the year 1636 for the time of the introduction of this article of dress into France, about twenty-seven years before Butler published the three first cantos of his *Hudibras*. Ihre has no doubt the word is of Go. origin, compounded of *crav*, the neck, and *wad*, cloth.

**CRAVE**, *v.* To beg with all eagerness, to -ER. beg again and again; to beg, ask, -ING. seek or require—earnestly, vehemently, incessantly, to importune.—Jun.

Dan. *Kræver*; Sw. *Kræf-wa*; A. S. *Craf-ian*, rogare, petere, implorare, to ask, to beg, to desire.—Som. *C-cræf-ian*, to reave, to rave, to be ravenous.

**CRAVEN**, *ad. s. v.* "*Craven*—is one who has *crased* or *craven* his life from his antagonist, dextramque precantem protendens."—Tooke.

Upon this *s.* Shak. has formed the *v.* To *craven*,—to deprive of strength or courage.

Of the *s.* Sk. says, I would rather derive it from the *v.* To *crave*, quia statim, (sc.) ab hoste veniam peti.

**CRAUNCH**, or **CRANCH**, *v.* To *crash*, (qv.) crush, or bruise, with the teeth.

D. *Schranzen*, fangere, rumpere, laniare, fren-tere, et mandere, dentibus frangere.—Kilian. *Cranch*, (in various parts pron. *schranck*,) is—*Crunch*. See *RANCH*.

**CRAW**, *s.* The crop or gorge of a bird; into which birds receive their food, before they pass it into their stomach.

From D. *Kræpke*, jugulum, the fore part of the neck, *ingluvies*, which Voss. calls the sinus inter cires guttur. Ger. *Kragen*; Sw. *Krage*; Dan. *Kraa*. See *Mins.* and *Ihre*.

**CRAWL**, *v.* -ER. To *creep* and To *crawl*, may admit the same distinction as the L. *Repere* and *Serpere* do; the first being app. to express the motion of a short-legged animal; the second, the motion of animals upon their bellies, as the worm, the slug, the serpent.

L. *Repere*, to creep; *serpere*, to draw, or draw along on the belly. D. *Krielen*, scatere, præsertim vermicibus.—Sk.

**CRAY**, **CRAYER**, or **CRAER**, *s.* "Your barke or *craer* made here for the river of

Volga and the Caspian sea is very litle, of the burthen of 30 tonnes at the most."—*Hackluyt*. Drayton writes *Crea*.

Carpentier (Supplement of Old French Words to Ducange) says, *Craier*,—"Sorte de vaisseau de guerre." And in his Latin Supplement, "*Craiera*,—navis species, adde navis piratica, nostris etiam *Craier*."

**CRAY-FISH**, or **CRAW-FISH**, *s.* Mins. writes *Craie-fish* or *Craivish*: Sk., *cray-fish* potius *crevice*; both say, from the Fr. *Escrevice*; which Wach. derives from the Ger. *Krebs*. See *CRAE*.

**CRAYON**, *v. s.* Fr. *Crayonner*,—to paint or draw in *dry* colours; also, to draw first lines, or make the first draught of a picture.—Cot.

From *Craye*, chalk.

**CRAZE**, *v.* As gen. app.—To weaken, -EDNESS. to debilitate, to impair, to de- -Y. prive of natural strength, to bring -INESS. to a state of imbecility.

"I am right siker, that the pot was *crased*."—*Chaucer*.

Ihre, Lye, and Sk. from the Fr. *Ecraser*, to crush, to break. Mins. from the Gr. *Κρασις*, *temperamentum*. (See *CRASIS*.) He who labours under any disease, is said to be *crasie*, propter *δυσκρασίαν*, or a bad temperature of body. See *DYSCRASY*.

**CREAK**, *v. s.* -ING. *Creak* is app. to the noise emitted by ice when trodden upon, before the *crack*: to the noise of dry shoes, or of a door opening, &c. It may be considered as the dim. of *Crack*. (qv. and *CROAK*.)

*Kreke*, as used by Fabyan, (a crow *kreked*) is now written *Croak*.

D. *Kreke*, *krick*, *krieken*; Fr. *Criquer*, *craquer*. All from the sound.—Sk.

**CREAM**, *v. s.* -Y. *Cream* is app. met. to —The richest portion of any thing. To *cream*,—

To rise to the surface, as *cream* does; to take or skim off the *cream* or richest portion.

Fr. *Crème*; It. *Crema*; A. S. *Ream*; D. *Room*; Ger. *Ram*. All, says Sk. from L. *Cremor*, (suppl. *lactis*.) *Cremor*, Voss. derives from *Cernere*, because it is that fatness, which is separated (*secer-nitur*) from the milk. Scal. (see in Men. v. *Creme*,) thinks *Cremor* an old French word, signifying the juice expressed from any grain or seed. In Devon, Lye says, *Ream* is still used. In A. S. we find *Milc rem*, in Ger. *Milchraum*. A. S. *Hrim*, is *pruina*, the superficial hoar, or whiteness of frost, the *rime*, (qv.)

**CREANCE**, *v. s.* Gen.—To deal upon credit. -ER, *s.*—a surety. *Udal*.

L. *Credens*. "Fr. *Creance*, *s.*—faith, belief. *Creance*, *v.* to borrow."—Tyrw. "Fr. *Creanser*, to promise, to assure by his promise; to undertake upon his word."—Cot.

**CREASE**, *v. s.* A line or mark formed by *crossing*.

This word, so common in speech, is rare in writing. R. of Gloucester writes *Crusade* or *Croisade*, *Creyser*, and *Crossed*, *Creyssed*; whence, says Mr. Hearne, I think came the common word, *Cressed* or *Creased*. Sk. thinks from the L. *Creta*, chalk; inasmuch as it is a line or mark drawn by chalk; or from the Ger. *Kreiss*, *circulus*. Mr. Hearne's etym. appears the more rational.



**CREATE, v. ad.** To *create*, is used to denote,—To cause to be or exist, to give being or existence to, to originate, or give origin or rise; to beget; to form or frame, to fashion; to make, to effect, to produce.  
**-ING.**  
**-ION.**  
**-IVE.**  
**-OR.**  
**-RESS.**  
**-RIX.**  
**-URE.** \**H. More.* †*Cudworth.*  
**-URE-LESS.** Fr. *Cré-er, -ateur, -ature*; It. *Cre-are, -atore, -atura*; Sp. *Crear, cri-ar, -ador*; L. *Creatum*, past p. of *Creare*; Gr. *κρᾶν-ειν, efflere, perficere*, to effect, to perfect. Qy. A.S. *Ge-ar-ian, Gyr-ian*, par-are? Con- De- In- or Un- Mis- Pro- Re.  
**-AL.\***  
**-IZE, v.\***  
**-IZING.†**

**CREBROUS, ad.** L. *Creber*, equivalent to,—Often, numerous.

**CREDIT, v. s.** To put or place, to repose—trust or confidence;  
**-ABLE.**  
**-ABLY.**  
**-ABLENESS.**  
**-OR.**  
**-RIX.**  
**-DUL-ITY.**  
**-OUS.**  
**-OUSLY.**  
**-OUSNESS.**  
**-ENCY.\***  
*Credit, s.*—faith reposed, conferred or bestowed: trust, confidence in, reliance on, sc. the honour or fidelity; reputed integrity or fidelity; repute or reputation.

*Creditor*,—one who believes, a believer; one who trusts, &c.

*Credulity* is now, though not formerly, restricted by usage, to what Mins. calls, lightnesse of belief. Fr. *Créduli-té*; It. *-tà*; L. *Credulitas*.—\**Warner.*

It. & L. *Cred-ere, -itum*; Fr. *Croire*; Sp. *Creer*; Voss. prefers the Gr. *κρᾶν-ειν, mutuo dare*; ibi (he observes) *mutuum damus, cum quid de meo fit tuum, aut de tuo meum*; an explanation which does not throw much light upon his etym. The L. *Cred-ere*, is, perhaps, the A. S. *Ge- or Ce-ræd-an, Cræd-an*:—*Ræd-ian*, to put or place before; to propose; and hence, to suppose. See To READ. Ac- Con- Dis- In- or Un- Mis- Over.

**CREED, s.** *Creed*,—that which we credit or believe.

**CRED-ENT.**  
**-ENCE, s. v.** *Credence* is as common  
**-ENTIAL, ad. s.** among our old writers as  
**-IBLE.** *Credit.*  
**-IBILITY.** Shelton uses *Credence* as a  
**-IBLY.** v.; and Warner, *Creed.*  
**-IBLENESS.** *Credential*,—that which gives or confers *credence* or *credit*. See CREDIT, and BELIEF.

"The *Creed* or *Beleeft*, à L. *Credo*, i. e. to believe, quod sit articulorum fidei nostræ symbolum; Gall. *De Credo*, le symbole des Apostres; It. *Il Credo*, il symbole de gli Apostoli; Sp. *El Credo*, o simbolo des los Apostoles. Symbolum, i. collatio Apostolorum."—Mins. In- Un.

**CREEK, v. s. -Y.** Mins. calls it—A nook or corner in a haven or river.

It is probably the same word as *Crook*, (qv.)

Mins. thinks, from the v. To *creak*, from the noise made by the waters in so confined a spot. Sk. prefers Ger. *Kriechen*, repere, serpere, to creep, to crawl; quia, sc. mare seu fluvius inter littus proserpit, elque se ingerit.

**CREEP, v.** To move with a slow and low pace, sluggishly, lazily, lurkingly.  
**-ER.**  
**-INGLY.** See To CRAWL, from which, (met.) it is scarcely distinguishable.

A. S. *C-reop-an*; D. *Kruypen*, rep-ere, serp-ere; Dan. *Kryben*, a creeping; app. to the slow motion of a short-legged animal, as the lizard.

**CREMATION, s.** A burning.

L. *Crem-are, -atum*, to burn. Con- In-

**CREPUSCULINE, ad. -LOUS.** Pertaining to twilight.

Fr. *Crepuscle*; L. *Crepusculum*. Of uncertain origin.

**CRESCENT, ad. s. v.** Growing, enlarg-  
**-ENCE.** ing. The s. is app. to the moon  
**-IVE.\*** in her state of growth, till she shows one half of her enlightened side; to any thing formed or shaped like the moon in that state of growth.—\**Shak.*

Fr. *Crois-tre, -sant*; It. *Cre-scere, scente*; Sp. *-cer, -ciente*; L. *Crescens*, p. p. of *cre-scere*, to grow. Sic *cre-scere, est cre-scere, accipere augmentum in carne, napa to npeas*.—*Scal. de Causis*, c. 123. *Creasc-ere* may be formed upon *Cre-ere*. Ac- Con- De- En- or In- Ex- Super-

**CRESS, s.** Anciently written *Kerse*, (qv.) A plant.

A. S. *Carse* or *cerse*; D. *Kerse*; Ger. *Kresse*; Sw. *Krassa*; It. *Cres-cione*; Fr. *-son*. So called, says Men., à *cre-scendo*.

**CRESSET, s.** Mina. calls it an old word used for a lantern, or burning beacon; from D. *Keerse*, *candela*. Sk. prefers Fr. *Croisset*, a little cross, because the sign of the cross was usually placed upon beacons.

**CREST, v. s.** "Fr. *Creste*,—a crest, cop-  
**-ED, ad.** comb; also a tuft or little plume,  
**-LESS.** standing at the top of."—*Cot.*

To *crest*,—to wear a *crest*; to adorn with a *crest*; to serve for, stand in the place or stead of, a *crest*.

*Crest-fallen*,—(met.) dejected, humbled, dispirited.

Fr. *Crest-e*; It. & Sp. *-a*; L. *Crista*. Of uncertain etymology. (See RISSZ.) Qy. *Ce-ris*? In-

**CRETACEOUS, ad.** Chalky.

L. *Creta*, chalk.

**CREVICE, v. s.** "Fr. *Crevasser*,—to chop, chawn, chap, chink, rive or cleave asunder."—*Cot.*

Sk. says, *Crevasse*, or *crevis*, from Fr. *Crevasse*, rima, a chink, from L. *Crepare*, i. e. dissilire, de hiscere, to leap asunder, to yawn or gape. It. *Crepatura*; A. S. *Ge-reaf-an*, to rive.

**CREW, s.** App. to—A collected, mixed, number or assembly of persons;—a crew of noble knights; a ship's crew.

Written by some of our old writers *Cruw*, and said by Mina. (in his first edition.) to be Fr. *Accrue*, (or *cruw*,) i. e. a growth, rising or augmentation. (See ACCREW.) Sk. prefers D. *Kruogh-en*, cauponari, potare, inebriare; to carouse, to drink; and thus to denote,—an assembly or company of drinking or jovial fellows. In A. S. *Cread*, *cruth*, is a crew, or crowd. See CROWD.

**CREWEL, CREWELL, or CRUEL, s. ad.** The name of a kind of fine worsted.

Sk. thinks from the Ger. *Klawel*, *klerel*; D.

*Klōwen*, *glomerare flum.* (See *CLEW*.) And *klawel*, he believes to be a contraction or corruption of the *L. Globulus*; Wach. adds, or the *Gr. Kōλωρ*, *volvere*, to roll.

**CRIB**, *s. s.* To *cribb*, is a common word for—to take, to steal, to purloin.

To *cribb*,—to put, place, inclose, confine, as in a *cribb* or any small place made to take or receive: as a bed, a stall, a manger.

A. S. *Crybbe*; Dan. *Krybbe*; D. *Krippe*, *krebbe*; Ger *Krippe*, *kruppe*. Som. explains A. S. *Crybbe*, a couch or bed, a stall or stable; a manger or *cribbe*. Jun. says, he has never found the word in A. S. records, and thinks it was taken, in *honorum beati salvatoris*, from *κρῆβας*, *lectus*, a bed. Wach. considers the primitive to be *Krippe*, *percten*, a comb; deriving its application from the form of the bars or lattice-work, within which the fodder was placed. *Crib* is most probably a cognate of *Grip*. See *GRIPPE*, and *CRAPE*.

**CRICK**, *s. -ET.* A stiffness, *sc.* in the neck.

*Cricket*, the insect,—certainly from the noise or sound it utters.

*Cricket*, the game, from A. S. *Cricce*, a staff, (*cricce*, *ce-ricce*,)—with which the balls were struck. Fr. *Croce*, *crosse*, a crossier or Bishop's staff; also a *cricket* staff, or the crooked staff wherewith boyes play at *cricket*.—*Cot.* See *CROOK*, and *RACKET*.

*Crick* or *creek*, in the neck, Jun. thinks, is from A. S. *Cricce*, (Eng. *Crutch*,) a staff; because the neck of one so afflicted is as stiff and immovable as a staff. Sk., that it may be—to *creak* or *crack*, because the neck feels as if it would *crack* or burst asunder. In Sir John Davies, "such turns and cricks," it seems to be no other than *creek*, (*qv.*) a neck or corner.

**CRIME**, *s.* An act contrary to, in violation of, some law, human or divine; a failure in the performance of that which is ordered; an opposition or resistance to, an offence against, that which is ordered; a doing of that which is ordered not to be done: *sc.* ordered by human or divine authority.

**-FUL**           tion of, some law, human or divine; a failure in the performance of that which is ordered; an opposition or resistance to, an offence against, that which is ordered; a doing of that which is ordered not to be done: *sc.* ordered by human or divine authority.

**-LESS**

**-IN-AL, ad. s.** formance of that which is ordered; an opposition or resistance to, an offence against, that which is ordered; a doing of that which is ordered not to be done: *sc.* ordered by human or divine authority.

**-ALLY**

**-ALITY**

**-ALNESS**

**-ATE, v.**       ing of that which is ordered not to be done: *sc.* ordered by human or divine authority.

**-ATION**

**-OUR\***

**-OUR-LY.†**   *Crime* is also app. both to the cause, the source or origin, the temptation to the *criminal* act;—"The tree of life, the *crime* of our first father's fall," (Spenser);—and to the effect; the guilt, the infamy, the reproach; or as we now say, the *Criminality*.

\**Sir T. More. Holland. †State Trials, an. 1581. ‡Hammond.*

Fr. *Crim-e*; It. *-ine*; Sp. & L. *Crimen*. Quia, (says Voss.) qui iudicat, is *litern separat*, ac verum, à falso *distinguit*, hinc factum est, ut *apud*, (i. e. dirimo, sejungo, separo,) *secundario ponatur pro iudicare*, a quâ significatione est *Græcūm apud*, pro iudicio, et *Latinum crimen* pro delicto, quia ob *crimen*, aliquis *iudicatur ac damnatur*. The A. S. *Grim-an*, *sævire*, *fremere*, (*Crymæn*, in micæ frangere,) seems to present a more satisfactory etym. Dis- Re-

**CRIMP**, *v. ad. -LE.* To contract or draw together, to confine tightly or closely, and thus to wrinkle; and also to crisp, or cause to be crisp.

*Crimple* or *crumple* is the dim. See **CRUMP**.

Ger. *Krumpen*; D. *Krimp-en*; Sw. *-a*, to *cramp* or *crump*, (*qv.*); *contrahere*, *arctare*, *coarctare*. See **CRAMP**. Lye has *Ge-crympt*, *crimped*; *calamistratus*.

**CRIMSON**, *v. s. ad.* App. to,—a reddish purple (colour), less bright than *Carmin*, though the words are the same.

Fr. *Cramoisi*; It. *Cremisi*; Sp. *Carmesi*; D. *Karmesijn*; Ar. *Kermex*. Com. called *Carmesinum*, because made from a worm which, in the Phœnician tongue, is called *carmen*.—*Kilian*. En-

**CRINGE**, *v. s. -ING.* To bend or bow; to do or perform any act of servile submission or obedience; any fawning, flattering courtesy or compliance. See **TO CRANK**.

*Demisso corpore servilliter devenerari*,—Lye; who resorts to the Heb. Sk. says, perhaps from Ger. *Kriechen*, to creep or crawl. To *cringe* is formed from *ge-* or *ce-* (*c* hard) *wring-an*, to twist, to bend.

**CRINITE**, *s. CRINET.* Pertaining to, resembling, hair; or a lock of hair.

*Crinet*, is used by Gascoigne for a lock of hair.

L. *Crinitus*. *Crinis*, a lock of hair, from Gr. *κρίνειν*, *cernere*, to separate; from the custom of separating the hair into locks.—See *Voss*.

**CRINKLE**, *v. s. -ING.* The dim. of *Cringe*.

To wrench, wring, or wrinkle; to bend, to bow, to wind.

**CRIPPLE**, *v. s. ad.* Written *Crepil* and *Creepile* in old writers.

To cause to *creep*; and thus,—to lame; to injure or destroy the power of motion; to deprive of the use of the limbs.

D. *Krapel*, from *Krepen*, *serpere*, to *creep*; *qui, manibus pro pedibus utens, humi serpit*, (*creeps*).—*Sk.*

**CRISIS**, *s.* The point, the moment or time of decision, of determination.

Fr. *Cris-e*; It. *-i*; Sp. & L. *Crisis*; Gr. *κρίσις*, from *κρίνειν*, to decide, to judge. *Dies critici*, (Holland, Critical days,) i. e. *dies judiciales*, days for judgment, for decision.

**CRISP**, *v. ad. -ATION.* To twist, to curl, to wind about or along.

To twist, *sc.* into a state of stiffness, into fixed curls; to curl; to cause to be stiff or unbending; and thus, *cons.* to be frangible; brittle.

Fr. *Cresp-e*; It. & Sp. *-o*; L. *Crispus*, which Tooke considers to be from the A. S. *Cirps-lan*, *cripsare*, *torquere*, to twist. Formerly written *Cirps*. See **IRPS**.

**CRITERION**, *s.* That by or from which a decision or judgment is to be made.

Gr. *κρίτηριον*, from *κρίνειν*, to discern, to decide, to judge.

**CRITIC**, *ad. s. v.\** Able to discern, to

**-AL**           distinguish, to decide, to judge.

**-ALLY**       See **DISCERN**, and **CRISIS**.

**-ISE, v.**      To *criticise*,—to examine, investi-

**-ISER**       gate, or inquire into; to pass

**-ISM**       sentence, to give opinion upon,

**-TIQUE, s.** as a *critic*; i. e. as one able to discern, to distinguish, to decide, to judge.

\**Brewer.*

Gr. Κριτικός, from κρι-ειν, to discern, to decide, to judge. Dia- Hyper- Hypo-

**CROAK**, *v. s.* App. to the cry of the  
-ER. raven, of the frog, and—  
-ING. *Croaker*,—one who forbodes ill,  
(with little or no cause.)

As the raven's *croak* is thought to forbode ill luck,—To *croak* is used to denote—

To forbode, to prognosticate ill luck; discontentedly; in a spirit of discontent.

A. S. *Cracellan*, *crocelare*, to *croak* like a crow.  
—Som. Fr. *Crasser*, *-aquer*; It. *-citare*; L. *Crocire*; Gr. Κρωζ-ειν.—To *croak* like a frog: Fr. *Croasser*; L. *Coaxare*; Gr. Κωαζ-ειν. All said to be from the sound. But see To **CRAK**.

**CROCK**, *s.* -ERY, *s.* A vessel made of clay, and dried by heat.

A. S. *Crocca*; D. *Krugcke*; Ger. *Krug*; Dan. *Krukke*. Of uncertain etymology. Perhaps so called from its brittleness or liability to *crack*.

**CROCKS**, *s.* Crooked timbers, resting on stone blocks, to support the roof of ancient buildings.—*Craven Dialect*. See **CROTCHET**.

"*Crock*, in the North, and *Crok*, Sc. is an old ewe. To *crok*, Sc. is to *crook*, to bend; gen. 'to suffer decay from age.' *Crock*, or *Crook*, is also a disease, a kind of spasm."—*Sk.*

"Beware also to spurne against a nail;  
Striue not as doth a *crook* against a wall."

**CROCO-DILE**, *s.* An animal.

Fr. *Crocodil-e*; It. & Sp. *-o*; L. *Crocodylus*; Gr. Κροκοδειλος, from κροκος, and δειλος, quia κροκον δειλια, *crocum meluil*; because it fears or dislikes the *crocus* or saffron; whence the Egyptians place saffron before their beehives, to protect their honey from this animal.—See *Voss*. Pliny throws no light upon this etym.; and Herodotus says, the name of *Crocodile* was first imposed by the Ionians, from their resemblance to lizards, (so named by them,) which are produced in the hedges.—*Euterpe*, c. 69.

**CROCUS**, *s.* -KERS. A root producing a saffron-coloured flower; and—

*Crokers*,—the cultivators, the gatherers of saffron. Of uncertain origin.

**CROFT**, *s.* A. S. *Croft*, a little farm, a close or little field enclosed.—*Som.*

Spel. (in *v. Croftum*.) thinks from the Gr Κρι-πειν, *legere*, to cover, to protect; in which he is followed by other etymologists. Mins. says, a *croft* is a little close joyning to a house, that sometimes is used for a *hempe-plot*, sometime for *corne*, and sometime for *pasture*, as the owner listeth. It seemeth to come of the Old Eng. word *Craeft*, signifying *handicraft*; because such grounds are for the most part extraordinarily dressed and trimmed by the labour and skill of the owner. Under-

**CROISADE**, or **CRUSADE**, *v. s.* App.

-ADO. gen. to—Any war, any attack, any  
-EY. hostility; carried on with religious zeal. Fabian uses the *v.* To *croysey*;—to wear the badge, to serve under the banner of the Cross.

Fr. *Croisade*; It. *Crociata*; Sp. *Cruzada*, from L. *Crux*, a cross. "An expedition of Christians assembled out of divers countreys (by preachings and the Pope's bulls,) against the Turks and other infidels; teamed so, because every one of them, when he undertakes his journey, accepts of, and wears on his cassock, or coat-armour, the badge of the cross."—*Col.*

**CROISANT**, *s.* *Crescent*; so written after the Fr. by some of our early writers.

Fr. *Croître*.

**CROKED**, *s.* "His *croked* kempt, and thereupon set an ouche."—*Con. Am.* b. 5.

*Brocket*,—short under hair in the neck is called *Crock*; and *Sk.*, that *Crockets* are locks of hair:—they are probably *curls* or *crooks*.

**CRONE**, *s.* -Y. *Crune*, *croon*, or *crone*, *v. s.* *crooning*,—the roar of a bull, the bellow of a disquiet ox, also of a cross child.

*Cronies* are those who *groan* or grumble over their grievances together.

*Crone*, *croane*, *croen*; a decrepit, crafty old woman.—*Sk.* *Verstegan* derives from A. S. *Crone*, a ewe. Others from Gr. Κρονος, Saturn, or κρονος, lasting. But Dr. Jamieson leads us to the true etym. *Croyn*, *crone*, *crune*, or *croon*, in Sc. is a hollow, continued moan, (or rather *groan*;) the moan (or *groan*) of those who habitually utter heavy complaints under slight indisposition: it is also app. to the hollow murmuring sound with which old witches (i. e. the *croners*;) uttered their *incantation*; also, to the *incantation* itself; and further (without doubt) to the *incantatrix* herself. And thus it appears to be from the *v.* (D. *Kreun-an*;) to *groan*, by the common interchange of *r* and *g*—See *Grose* and *Brocket*.

**CROOK**, *v. s.* To bend or bow, to turn  
-ED, *ad.* out of a straight line, to twist,  
-EDLY. thwart, warp or writhe out of the  
-EDNESS. direct course. Met. *crooked* is—  
-EN,\* *v.* Perverse, obstinate, self-willed, bad-tempered, ill-natured.—\**Homilies*.

D. *Krook*; Ger. *Krugcke*; Dan. *Kroged*; Fr. *Croc*. The family of this word, says Wach., is in the possession of the Swedes, with whom *Krokia*, is to curve, bow or bend,—*krock*, bowed; and *krylia*, a pastoral staff, and a staff for stooping old men, (i. e. a *crutch*;) q. *Ce-wreck-an*, to rack, (qv.) Un-

**CROOP**, *s.* A disease in the (*crop*, or) throat. A. S. *Cropp*, gutturis vesicula.

**CROP**, *s.* *Crop-full*,—with a full stomach.  
-FUL. *Crop-sick*,—sick at the stomach,

-SICK. surfeited.—\**Whitelock*.

-SICKNESS.\* D. *Krop*, *kroppe*; Ger. *Kropf*. The *crop* or *craw* of a bird. See **CRAW**.

**CROP**, *s. v.* -PING. That which is cut, sheared, mown, bitten (*ript*) or plucked off. And thus, further—

That which rises or springs up on the surface; the summit, tip, or top. A. S. *Croppas*,—tops or *crops* of herbs, the ears of corn.—*Som.*

To *crop* is also used for—To sow or plant, sc. for future *cropping*.

D. *Krappen*, decerpere, abscindere, præsertim racemos, (*Sk.*) to cut, mow, bite, pluck off. Un-

**CROSIER**, *s.* Bar. L. *Crocias*; Fr. *Crozier*; an episcopal staff; from *croix*, a cross, of which it has the image upon the top. It is app. by Holinshed to the *cross-bearer*; by Hackluyt, to certain stars called *crossiers* or *cross-starrs*.

**CROSS**, *v. s. ad. pr.* To pass over, so  
-ING. that the line of passage may form  
-LET. with the line passed, the figure of,  
-LY. or resembling a *cross*; to move in  
-NESS. such direction in relation to another

## C R O

moving body; and thus, to contravene, to hinder, to embarrass, to obstruct, to impede, to thwart, to counteract.

And *cross*, the *ad.* (met.) is thwarting, counteracting, sc. the wishes of others; and thus, perverse, ill-humoured, ill-tempered, uncomplying, peevish, fretful.

*Cross-let*, in Chaucer, is a crucible *cross*-shaped. And see CRUCIBLE.

*Cross* is much used pref.

The *s.* Fr. *Croiz*; It. *Croce*; Sp. *Cruz*; L. *Crux*; (i.e. *Cerues* and *Co-ruc*, or *Ge-rug*, from *Ge-wrig*-*sa*, to cover, to lay over: thus, in crossing the arms, one arm is laid over the other.) To *cross*, (Sp. *Cruzar*; Fr. *Croiser*,) to sign or mark with a *cross*; to set *cross*-wise; to lay overthwart, or one *cross*es another: also to cut or divide in form of a *cross*, like X; also to cancel or *cross* in writing.—*Cot.* Un-

**CROTCH**, *s.* -ET, *v. s.* App. to—Any short turn, sudden quirk.

*Crotchet* is app. by Dryden to the *crooked* props of a cottage; *furcas subiere columnæ*. See *CROCK*. Also to [ ] in Printing.

A *crotchet*, (for a humour or extravagant fancy,)—from the Fr. *Peindre à la crotchesque* or *grotesque*; to paint in a strange, ridiculous, rude, and inartificial manner. An elegant metaphor, Sk. adds, derived from the art of painting; for absurd fancies or ideas are very similar to absurd and foolish forms of things. It is more probably the dim. of *Crotch*: Fr. *Crotchet*, *croc*, a hook. See *CROOK*.

**CROUCH**, *v. s.* -ING. To *crook*, to cower, to bend or bow down, to stoop.

From Fr. *Crochus*, *crooked*; or Ger. *Kauchen*.—*Sk.* Probably by the common change of *k* into *ch*, merely—to *crook*.

**CROUCH**, *v.* To *crouch*, in Chaucer, is to sign with the *cross*.—*Tyrw.* Hence *Crutched* or *Crossed* Friars; *fratres sanctæ crucis*.

**CROUP**, *s.* *Croupe*, *crouper*, or *crupper*. "Fr. *Croupe*, the top or knop of a bill; also the rump or *crupper* piece."—*Cot.* See *CROF*.

**CROUSE**,\* *ad.* *Crouse*,—Dr. Jamieson says,—is brisk, lively, bold, apparently brave. He considers the word to have descended from D. *Kroes*; Ger. *Kraus*; Sw.-Go. *Krus*, *krausig*, signifying—Crisp, curled, frizzled. The primary allusion, he adds, seems to be to a cock, who is said to be *crouse*, when he bristles up (*rouses*) his feathers, so as to make them appear as if *curled*. See *ROUSE*, *CAROUSE*.—\**Drayton*.

**CROW**, *v. s.* -ING. The *s.* is app. to the sound, and to the bird.

To *crow*, is to utter the sound, to make the noise, (sc. of a cock,) in triumph or defiance: and thus, cons.—

To triumph over, to vaunt, to brag or boast over, to insult.

*Crowsfeet* is app. to—the wrinkles of age between the cheek-bone and the eyes.

A. S. *Crowan*; Ger. *Kraehen*; *galli more can-* *na*, and this, *parum detorto sensu*, from the *s.*; in A. S. *Crowe*; D. *Kraze*; Ger. *Krae*, a *crow*, (*Sk.*); Dan. *Krage*. All formed from the sound. Over.

## C R U

**CROWD**, *v. s.* -ING. To thrust or press, to shove, to flock or swarm together.

A *crowd*, is a collection, a many of persons, close or pressed together. See *CREW*.

"O firste moving cruel firmament, with thy diurnal swegh that *crowdest* ay."—*Chaucer*.

"A. S. *Cruth*; turba confertissima. A *crowd*, a prease or throng of people."—*Som.* D. *Kruyden*, to thrust. Un-

**CROWD**, *v.\* s.* -ER. A musical instrument, perhaps, the fiddle.—\**B. Jonson*.

Spel. says; *Crotta*,—fidicula Britannica; Cambris hodie a *crowd*. Numquid à *fidibus*, Hispan. *Cuerda*, vel Græc. *Κροταλίζω*, strepo, plaudo? Sk. prefers the A. S. *Cruth*, a *crowd* or multitude, qd. a *crowd* of fiddlers. See *CROWD*, *ante*. *Wiclif* renders the L. *Chorus*, a *crowde*.

**CROWN**, *v. s.* App. to,—that which is -ER. placed upon or surrounds the head, -ET. to the head itself; the top of the -ING. head, the top or summit of any -LESS. thing.

As *crown* is a mark, sign or badge of rank and dignity, it is used met. for,—

Dignity, honour, glory, ornament, perfection, completion, consummation.

To *crown*,—to put on, or cover with, a *crown*; sc. in token of honour or dignity; and thus, cons. to honour, to dignify, to adorn, to bestow a prize or reward; to accomplish, to perfect, to complete.

*Crownet*,—see *CORONET*.

D. *Kroone*; Ger. *Kron*; Fr. *Couronne*; It. Sp. & L. *Corona*. A *crown*; in various old authors written *Corone*, or *Coroun*. See *CORONAL*. De-Dis- Un-

**CRUCIATE**, *v. ad.* To *cruciate*,—to torture, to inflict severe or excessive pains: as if transfixed upon a *cross*, (qv.) -AL. *ad.* -FY, *v.* -FIER. *Crucial*,—crossing, transverse. -FIX. To *crucify*,—to fix upon a cross; and thus, gen. to torment, or -FIXION. torture; to afflict with severe, -FORM, *ad.* -FYING. with excessive pains, with agony, -GEROUS.\* with anguish.—\**Brown*.

Fr. *Cruci-er*; It. -*are*; L. *Cruci-are*, -*atum*. Ex-Fr. *Crucifer*; It. *Crocifiggers*; Sp. *Crucifcar*; L. *Crucifigere*.

**CRUCIBLE**, *s.* "Fr. *Croiset*; a cuit, *crucible* or little pot, such as goldsmiths melt their gold in."—*Cot.*

So called from being made in the shape of a *cross*, from having a *cross* impressed upon it. Bar. L. *Crucibulum*; It. *Crosolo*. See *Crucibulum*, in *Du Cange*. Chaucer uses *Crosslet*, (qv.)

**CRUD**. See *CURD*.

**CRUDE**, *s.* Raw, in a raw state, undressed, -LY. unprepared, unfinished, indigested; -NESS. austere, harsh, unripe, immature. -ITY. Fr. *Crud*; It. & Sp. *Crudo*; L. *Crudus*; (adhuc in *crure*,) from *crur*, gore, i.e. blood, cooled, congealed, from Gr. *Kpuos*; *κρυερος*, cold. The A. S. *Hreow*, is raw, from A. S. *Hreow-an*, to rue or cause to rue, the past p. of which is *Hreow-ed*, *hreow'd*; and this—with the prefix *Co* united in pronunciation, will form *Chreowd*, *crewd*, *crud*; L. *Crud-us*. Re-

**CRUELTY, s.** L. *Crudelitas*, cruelty, (qv.)

**CRUEL, ad.** Blood-thirsty, eager or desirous for blood; bloody-minded; -NESS. hard-hearted, savage, barbarous, -TY. inhuman, unrelenting.

Fr. & Sp. *Cru-el*; It. *-dele*; L. *Crudelis*; from *crudus*. See **CRUDE**; to the etym. of which there proposed may be added,—that Lye interprets *Hreowlic*, *crudelis*; *Hreowlice*, *crudeliter*.

**CRUENTATE, ad.** Gory, bloody.

L. *Cruentatus*, past p. of *cruentare*; from *cruor*, gore. In-

**CRUISE, v. s.** To pass and repass, to -ER. rove or wander.

-ING. Sk. says, To *cruise* up and down, huc illuc discursare, *cursum* obliquare; to cross up and down.

**CRUISE, s. CRUET.** An earthen pot or pitcher. See **CROCK**.

Ger. *Krug*; Fr. *Cruche*.

**CRUM, v. s.** A small part or portion; a -BLE, v. little bit; that part, (sc. of bread) -MY. which separates into *crums*, (or, as also anciently written, *Crommes*), which *crumbles*.

"A. S. *Crymsan*; friar, in *micas* frangere, to *crumme*, or crumble, (Kiliano); *Krugmelen*."—Som. D. *Krugme*.

**CRUMENALL, s.** A purse, bag, satchell.

L. *Crumena*, a purse;—dicta creditur *απο του κρεμαν*, that is, *pendere*, to hang; because it hangs or depended from the arm or neck.—Voss.

**CRUMP, ad. s. -LE.** *Crumple*,—a dim. of *Crump*. To *crump*,—to crook or bend into small creases or folds; to wrinkle.

A. S. *Crumb*, *crump*; Ger. *Krumm*; D. *Krom*, crooked. See **CRAMP**, and **CRIMP**.

**CRUNE.** See **CRONE**.

**CRUSADE.** See **CROISADE**.

**CRUSH, v. s. -ING.** To press or squeeze into a mass, so as to dissolve the pre-established continuity of the parts.

To press or beat down, to subdue, overpower; to get the better of, or mastery over.

Fr. *Ecraser*, from Go. *Hris-gan*, *ga-hris-gan*; A. S. *Ge-ris-an*, contundere, conterere, collidere, corruiere. See **TO RUSH**.

**CRUST, v. s.** *Crust* is app. to,—any -ACEOUS. hardened surface, coat, or case. -ATION. And To *crust*,—to cover with, -Y or draw over, any hard surface, -ILY. coat or case.

-INESS, ad. Fr. *Crouste*; It. *Crusta*; L. *Crustum*, *απο του κρυος*, hoc est, à frigore, from cold, or frost. *Crusta*, (in Virg. Geor. lib. 360,) is the ice, or the surface of the water congealed, hardened by frost. Perhaps *Ce-rust*. See **RUST**. De- En- In- Oc-

**CRUTCH, s. v.** A staff for crouching, crooking, or stooping old men; sc. to support or uphold them.

A. S. *Crice*; D. & Ger. *Krücke*; Sw. *Krycka*; Dan. *Krykke*; It. *Creccia*. See **CROOK**.

**CRY, v. s.** The primary application may -ING. have been to the noise, or sound -ER, or of one weeping, lamenting, be- -IER. wailing, deploring; then to any

noise or sound of distress; to any sudden and loud expression of passion; of surprise, of fear or terror; of joy or gladness, blame or praise, complaint or congratulation; to any loud call to gain or keep attention; any acclamation, or exclamation, or declamation, or proclamation.

To *cry*,—to utter the sounds of lamentation or distress; to call out, speak out, loudly, noisily, clamorously, importunately; to shout, to exclaim, to proclaim, to declaim; to declaim against, to decry.

*Cry*, the *s.* is sometimes app. to the *cryers*, collectively; in Shak. "Ye common cry of curs;" and in Milton, "A cry of hell-hounds barked."

Fr. *Crier*; It. *Gri-dare*; Sp. *-dar*; D. *Krijten*; Ger. *Kræchen*, *schreien*; A. S. *Græt-an*, or *græt-an*, (*Ge-reot-an*); Go. *Greit-an*. *Græt* is still a common Sc. word. See *Jamieson*. The Go. *Greit-an*, is used about a dozen times in the Go. version of the Gospels, and is always rendered *ferre*, *deplorare*. See *Lye*. De- Out- Un- Under-

**CRYPT, s.** "Christians had but low -IC. poore conventicles, and simple oratories, yea caves under -ICAL. the ground, called *crypte*, -O-GRAPHY. where they for feare of per- -GRAPHAL. secution assembled secretly together."—*Homilies*.

Gr. *Κρυπτειν*, to hide, to conceal, to cover.

**CRYSTAL, s. ad.** Frequently, but im- -LINE, s. ad. properly, written *Chrystal*. -LIZE, v. "As touching *crystall*, it pro- -LIZATION. ceedeth of a contrary cause, namely of cold; for a liquor it is congealed by extreame frost in manner of yce; and for prooffe hereof, you shall find *crystall* in no place else but where the winter snow is frozen hard: so as we may boldly say, it is verie ice and nothing else, whereupon the Greeks have given it the right name *Crystallos*, i. Yce."—*Holland Plinie*.

Fr. *Crystal*; It. *Cristallo*; Sp. *Cristal*; L. *Crystallus*; Gr. *Κρυσταλλος*, by which both ice, and the (*crystal*) stone are signified: from *κρυος*, i. e. cold or frost. En-

**CUB, v. s.** App. to—The young of the bear or fox; also, of the whale.

A *cub* or *cribb* for cattle.—*Gosse*, Glouc.

To *cub*,—to bring forth *cubs*; also, to confine, as *cubs* are, in a den or hole; (if not a corruption of *Coop*, qv.)

Perhaps, says *Mina*, from the L. *Cubo*, because it lies (*cubat*) in its den or hole, and goes not out for prey as the elder animals do.

**CUBE, s.** A square solid (body). "In -IC, ad. numbers, sixty-four is either made -IC-AL. by multiplying 8 into 8, and so -ALLY. it is a square; or by multiplying -ALNESS. four *cubically*, 4 times 4 times 4, and then it is a *cube*."—*H. More*.

Fr. *Cube*; It. & Sp. *Cubo*; L. *Cubus*; Gr. *Κυβος*. In-

**CUBICULAR, ad. s. -LY.** Fr. *Cubicalaire*; belonging to the bed-chamber; from *Cubare*, to lie down. In- En-



C U D

**CUBIT, s. -AL.** The bend or curvature of the arm.

L. *Cubitus*; Gr. *Κυβίτιον* from *κυβτ-ειν*, curvare, to bend. Est enim *curvatura* brachii.—*Marlin*.

**CUCKING-STOOL, s.** Called by Spel. (Gloss. Arch. in v. *Terbichetum*), a *Coke-stoole*. Mins. says, rather *ducking-stoole*, an engine for the punishment of scolds and unquiet women; called also a *Tumbrel*.

**CUCKOLD, v. s.** "The It. *Cucolo*, a -*mina* cuckow, gives us the v. To *cucol*, -*LY*. (without the terminating *d*.) as the -*om*. common people rightly pronounce it, and as the *v*. was formerly and should still be written.

"I am *cuckolled* and fool'd to boot too."

*Beau. & F. Women Pleas'd.*

"If he be married, may he dream he's *cuckol'd*."

*Id. Loyal Subject.*

"To *cucol*, is to do as the *cuckow* does; and *cucol-ed*, *cucol'd*, *cucold*, its past p., means *cuckow-ed*, i. e. served as the *cuckow* serves other birds.

"The whole difficulty of the etymologists, and their imputation upon us of absurdity, (see *Sk.*) are at once removed by observing, that, in Eng. we do not call them *cuculi*, but *cuculati*, (if I may coin the word on this occasion,) i. e. we call them not *cuckows*, but *cuckowed*."—*Tooke*.

Fr. *Cocu*; D. *Kuckuck*; Ger. *Kuckuck*; L. *Cuculus*; Angl. a *cuckold*, and also a hedge sparrow, quia ut illa *cuculi* pullum pro suo educat, sic et ille alienos pro suis. *Cuculus*, apud Plautum, cum significat, qui alienam tangit uxorem, et *viat*; i. adulterum. Angl. a *Cuckold-maker*, qui, sicut *Cuculus*, ponit et parit ova in nido alterius—*Mins.* *Tooke* seems to have settled the etym. of this word very clearly and satisfactorily. Un-

**CUCKOO, s.** A bird.

Ger. *Kuck-gauk*, *cuckuck*; D. *Kuyck-kuck*; Fr. *Coucou*; It. *Cucco*; L. *Cuculus*; Gr. *Κοκκυξ*; all manifestly from the sound uttered by this bird. See *CUCKOLD*.

**CUCQUEAN, s. v.** *Cuck*, *cuculus*, a *cuck-old-maker*; and *quene*, wife; the *cuckold-maker's* wife.—*Mins.*

**CUCULLATED,\* pt.** Hooded. L. *Cucullus*; part of the dress, hanging behind, with which the head is covered or protected against the weather.—*Brown*.

Perhaps from the Gr. *Κυκλος*, *circulus*.

**CUCUMBER, s.** A plant.

Fr. *Concombre*; It. *Co-comero*; Sp. *Aombro*; L. *Cucumis*, so called, à *curvaturâ*. Virg. applies to it the epithet *torius*.

**CUD, s. i. e.** Chewed. App. to—Food once chewed, and repassed to be *chewed* again.

L. *Cud*, from *Ceow-ed*, past p. of *Ceow-an*, *manducare*;—quia cibus ruminando bis manducatur. —See *Sk.* and *Tooke*. Bp. Taylor writes, "chew the cud." And see *Cow*.

**CUDDIN, s.** This word has only been found in Dryden, and was probably formed from the preceding *cud*; as if slaving while he *chew'd*. Serenius refers to the lat. *Kutte*, *nanus*, *pumilio*, a dwarf.

C U L

**CUDDLE, v.** To keep down close, to embrace closely.

Dr. Jamieson thinks it may be from the Ger. *Kudd-en*, coire, convenire, to come together. May it not be the dim. of *Cow*, to cower; qd. *cow-dle*,—as above.

**CUDGEL, v. s.** A knotty stick, or stake, -*L-ER*. or staff.

-*ING*. To *cudgel*,—to beat or strike with a *cudgel*, stick, or staff; to beat, to batter; and (met.) to *cudgel* the brains,—to force them to exertion.

From D. *Kudse*, *kodse*.—*Sk.* and *Jun.* See *Cud*.

**CUE, v.** Any intimation or slight direction; the part which any one is directed, disposed, inclined to take; the inclination, the disposition; humour.

To *cue*,—to form like a tail, a curling line; to curl, to twist.

*Cue*, (i. e. *q*.) is also app. to denote a farthing (quadrans), a farthing's worth of bread, beer, &c. See Mr. Nares's Gloss.

In a note upon Rich. III., Johnson says, "The expression is borrowed from the theatre. The *cue*, *queue*, or *tail* of a speech, consists of the last words, which are the token for an entrance or answer. To come on the *cue*, therefore, is to come at the proper time." And in this Mr. Steevens appears to acquiesce. Fr. *Cue*, or *queue*, a tail, from the L. *Cauda*. Mins. says, that *anti*—or rather *ante-loquis*, is a term that stage-players use, called their *qu*. *Cue*, from its application to these stage directions, is extended,—as above.

**CUFF, v. s.** To beat, to strike.

Lye thinks from the Go. *Kaupatyan*, *colaphos* ingerere, to inflict blows. Jun. and Mins., from the Gr. *Κολαφος*, from *κολαπτ-ειν*, *percutere*, to strike. *Sk.*, from *Κοπτ-ειν*, which, he says, signifies not only to cut, but to beat.

**CUFF, (of the Sleeve,) s.** Jun. and *Sk.* think is *Coif*, (*qv.*) though—valde detorto sensu, is the opinion of the latter.

**CUIRASS, s. -IER.** Armour for the breast or back.

Fr. *Cuirasse*; It. *Corazza*, from *Cuir*, (L. *Corium*), i. e. *leather*, because in times past they were made of *leather*.—*Mins.* Jun. adds, that *lorica* was so called à *loris*, from *thongs of leather*.

**CUISH, s.** Also written *Quish*. Armour for the thigh.

Fr. *Cuisse*; It. *Coscia*; L. *Coxa*, a thigh.

**CULINARY, ad. -ILY.** Of or pertaining to a kitchen, to the arts of cookery practised in a kitchen.

Fr. *Cuisine*, *culinaire*; It. *Cucina*; Sp. *Coxina*; L. *Culina*, a kitchen.

**CULL, v. -ING.** To select, pick or choose to take out, in choice or preference.

Fr. *Cueillir*; It. *Cogliere*; from L. *Colligere*, to collect or gather together.—*Sk.* and *Jun.* It is more com. used as *seligere*. Un-

**CULLENDER.** See *COLANDER*.

**CULLICE, s.** "Broth of boiled meat, strained, fit for a weak or sick body."—*Cot*.

From the Fr. *Coullis*, *jus colatum*. Broth strained through a *colander*, à *colando*.

Cuffin  
gu 'el f. it

## CUL

**CULLY**, *v. s. ad.* Cot. in *v. Couille*, after  
-IAN. explaining the word agreeably to  
-YISM. L. etym., adds,—“Also, a long,  
-IBILITY. lank, and lubberly coward; a  
-ION, *s.* heartless, faint-hearted, or white-  
-IONLY. livered slimm.”

To *cully*, is to *gull*, to beguile. A *cully*,  
—a *gull*; and *Cullibility*, in Swift, is evi-  
dently equivalent to *Gullibility*; and the  
words seem to differ in nothing but the  
initial letter *C*, for *G*.

It. *Cogliosa*; Fr. *Cou-illon*, -ille; L. *Coleus*;  
Gr. *Κολεος*, *vagina*.

**CULMI-FEROUS**, *ad.* L. *Culmus*, a  
stalk, and *ferre*, to bear.

**CULMINATE**, *v. -ANT.* To reach the  
top or summit; the meridian height.

L. *Culmen*, the top or summit.

**CULPABLE**, *ad.* Blamable; that may,  
-Y. that ought to be blamed, cen-  
-NESS. sured, or condemned.

**CULPE**. *Culpe* is used by Hall, from the  
-RIT. Fr. *Coulpe*.

-ATE. *Culprit* appears merely to be a  
-ATORY. compound, and contraction of  
*culpe*, a fault, a crime, a transgression of  
the law; and Fr. *Pris*, pt. of *prendre*, to  
take,—one taken a *prisoner*—for a trans-  
gression of the law.

Fr. *Coupable*; It. *Colpevole*; Sp. *Culpable*; L.  
*Culpabilis*, from *culpa*, a fault. Some etymologists  
think from *Collabi*, to slip, to fall; others, from  
*Κλωπη*, itself from *κλεπτείν*, to take privately, to  
steal. Voss. prefers the Heb. *Chalaph*, to pass  
beyond, to *transgress*; and he adds, that properly  
*culpa* is *transgression* of the laws, and the bounds  
of virtue. Cicero, (in his 3d Paradox,) says, that  
*peccare*, is *lineas transilire*, to leap over the  
bounds; and when this is done, *culpa commissa*  
est, a fault has been committed. Dis- Ex- In-  
Un-

**CULPONS**, *s.* Mr. Tyrw. says, that  
*culpons*, in Chaucer, (v. 681,) signify  
*shreds*, in v. 2869, *logs*. Drant uses the  
*v.* to cut in pieces; Diram qui *contudit*  
*Hydram*.

Tum *cumuli*, *acervi*, tum *particulæ*,—piles,  
heaps, and also parts or particles; from Fr. *Cou-  
pon*, a segment, a part; and this from the *v.*  
*Couper*, to cut, to sever.—Sk.

**CULTER**. See COULTER.

**CULTIVATE**, *v.* To labour earnestly,  
-ION. sc. for the improvement of any  
-ING. thing—

-OR. As to cultivate the land,—to  
-TURE, *v. s.* till it, to plough, to manure it;  
—to cultivate the mind,—to strive, labour  
or endeavour to improve, or better, strengthen  
or enlarge it.

Shaftesbury uses *Cult*, from the Fr. *s.*  
*Culte*, respect, worship.

Fr. *Cultiv-er*; Sp. -ar; It. *Coltivare*; L. *Colere*,  
*cultum*, to till. Voss. prefers an Heb. origin.  
Lennep considers that *κολ-ειν* must have existed  
in Gr. as the root of *κολαζ-ειν*, *puni-re*, and of  
other words; and Scheidius, that *κολ-ειν* was the  
same as *καλλ-ειν*, and meant *pellere*, impellere,  
impellendo agere; and further, vehementius  
tractare, *tundere*. And thus *col-ere* will signify,  
cons.—as above. In- Re- Un-

## CUP

**CULVER**, *s.* A. S. *Culfre*, *columba*, a  
dove, a pigeon. *Wud-culfre*, *palumbus*, a  
stock-dove.—Som.

**CULVERIN**, *s.* A bombard, long and  
thin, which is now also called *serpentina*,  
from the shape of a serpent, (*colubri vel*  
*serpentis*.)—Jun.

Fr. *Coulevrine*; It. *Colubrina*; Sp. *Culebrina*.

**CUM**, *L. pr.* See CON.

**CUMBENT**, *ad.* Lying down, reclining.  
L. *Cumbens*, from *cumbere*, to lie down. Ac- De-  
Dis- In- Pro- Re- Suc-

**CUMBER**. See COMBER. Dis- In- Un-

**CUMULATE**, *v.* More usually written  
-ION. Ac-cumulate, (qv.)

-IVE. To heap together; to pile into a heap;  
to collect or gather together.

L. *Cumulus*, a heap; of unknown origin. Ac-

**CUNCTATION**, *s. -OR.* Delay, tarrying.

L. *Cunct-ari*, -atum, to tarry, to delay. From  
*Cunctus*, (i.e. *conjunctus*), all together, is *cunctari*,  
which properly denotes *cuncta aggredi*, alive per  
*cuncta ire*; but because it is not possible to do so  
without length of time; hence *cunctari* came to  
signify *morari*, to take time, to tarry, to delay.—  
Voss.

**CUND**,\* *v.* *Cundeth* or *Cunneth*, from the  
A. S. *Cunnan*, to ken, to know, or cause to  
know; to give notice.—\*Carew.

**CUNNING**, *ad. s.* *Cunning*, or *Conning*,  
-LY. is—knowledge, science: now app.  
-NESS. to—That knowledge or skill, to  
that craftiness or subtilty which is employed  
to deceive, to trick, to outwit, to evade.

See To CON. Un-

**CUP**, *v. s. -BOARD*, *v. s.* A vessel used to  
drink from; to draw blood. App. also to  
the draught; to the drinking.

A *cup-board*,—a place, a closet, for *cups*  
or vessels; things placed in *cups* or vessels,  
or other articles.

*Cupping-glass*,—so called, says Min-  
s, because made of glass, and deepe and hollow  
like a *cup*: hence, To *cup*, to draw blood  
in such glasses, (otherwise from the Fr.  
*Couper*, to cut, to make an incision.)

A. S. *Cuppe*; D. & Dan. *Kop*; Ger. *Kopf*; Fr.  
*Coupe*; It. *Coppa*; Sp. *Copa*. Wach. thinks it so  
called, à *notione caritatis*.

**CUPEL**, *s.* Fr. *Coupelle*,—the little ashen

**CUPPEL**, *v.* pot (i. e. cup) or vessel,

**CUPELLATION**. wherein goldsmiths melt, or  
fine their metals.—Cot.

**CUPIDITY**, *s.* An eager desire, covet-  
ousness.

Fr. *Cupidité*; It. -ità; Sp. -idad; L. *Cupiditas*,  
from *cupere*, to covet: plus est *cupere*, quam *velle*,  
(Voss.) to covet, is more than to wish.

**CUPOLA**, *s. -ED.* “A *cupola* is that dome  
or hemispherical concave made in resem-  
blance of the heavens, and admitting the  
light at the top centre or navil only, without  
any lantern.”—Evelyn.

It. *Cu-pola*; Sp. -*pala*, *fornix*, *testudo*. Dim. of  
It. *Cupo*, *concavus*, *profundus*.—Men. (L'Origini  
della Ling. Ital.) Sk. calls it, “*Turris rotunda*  
*fornicata*.” The word he considers to be pure  
Italian.

## CUR

**CUPREOUS**, *ad.* Coppery. See **COPPER**.  
L. *Capra*, copper.

**CUR**, *s.* A snarler, a growler; a mere  
-A-SH. snarler, *sc.* without courage to  
-ISHLY. bite. App. to—  
-ISHNESS. Any snarling, angry-minded,  
-SHIP. yet cowardly person.  
D. *Kerr*; perhaps from Ger. *Kirren*, to snarl.

**CURATE**, *s.* -ACTY. One to whom the  
care and healing of souls is committed.  
It. & Sp. *Curato*; Mid. L. *Curatus*.

**CURB**, *s. s.* To bend or bow; to bend or  
-ING. bow, *sc.* to the will; to guide or  
-ED, *ad.* regulate; to manage, to control,  
to check, to restrain. "By crooked and  
curbed lines, we look within the water."—  
Holland. "Though the course of the sun  
be curbed between the tropicks."—Ray.  
Fr. *Courbe*; Sp. *Corbar*; L. *Curvare*, to curve,  
bend or bend. Un-

**CURD**, *s. s.* or **CRUD**, *s.* To form into co-  
-CURDLE, or agulated masses of gore, (*cru-*  
-CRUDLE, *s.* *oris*), of blood; and then, *gen.*  
CURDIED. —to concrete or coagulate.  
Curdle or crudle, is the dim. See **CRUDE**.  
\*Shak. On. CURDY.

**CURE**, *s. s.* Now cons.—To heal, to re-  
-ABLE. cover, to restore to a sound  
-ABLENESS. or healthy state.  
-ATION. Fr. *Cur-er*; Sp. *-ar*; It. & L. *Curare*,  
to take care. Voss. thinks, cer-  
-ATIVE. tainly from Gr. *Knp*, the heart.  
-ATOR. Tooke, from "A. S. *Kar-ian*, curare,  
-ATRIX. advertere, accurare, to take care or  
-ER. heed, to regard, to mind, to attend."  
-ING. —Som. By Chaucer, and other old  
-LESS. writers, *Cure* and *Care* seem used  
he most cure and hede."—Chaucer. Ac- In- Re-  
Se- Sine- Un-

**CURFEW**, *s.* From Fr. *Couvrir le feu*,  
cover the fire (Mins.); extinguish it, put  
it out. "A new rope to ring the *couvre-*  
*feu-bell*."—Bp. Hall.

**CURIALITY**, *s.* Of or pertaining to  
the court.  
Fr. *Curial*; L. *Curialis*, from *curia*, the court.

**CURIOUS**, *ad.* Curious is used by old  
-LY. writers as equivalent to—  
-NESS. Care-ful, heed-ful; full of care, of  
-OSITY. anxiety, of nicety, *sc.* in the per-  
-OSO. formance or execution of any  
thing; and thus,—accurate, exact; nicely,  
highly finished.

Careful, or anxious, *sc.* to know, to  
learn, to understand; and thus.—inqui-  
sitive.

Fr. *Curieux*; It. & Sp. *-oso*; L. *Curiosus*,  
from *cura*. See **CURE**. In- Un-

**CURL**, *s. s.* Chaucer writes it *Crulle*.  
-ING. To turn, to writhe.  
-Y. Sk. suspects that there formerly existed in  
A. S. the *v. Cyril-an*, *crispere*; formed from the *v.*  
*Cyr-an*, *vertere*, to turn. Dan. *Kroller*; D.  
*Krollen*. Be- Un-

**CURMUDGEON**, *s.* App. to—Robbers,  
thievers of corn,—because hoarders, mono-

## CUR

polizers, forestallers; and then, *gen.*, to  
those who are covetous to acquire, anxious  
to keep.

Fr. *Cœur*, the heart, and *mechant*, or *mechant*,  
have been suggested. "Mechant," Cot. explains,  
"wicked, paltry, curst, harsh, froward." (See  
MISCHANCE.) Holland renders the L. *Frument-*  
*tarius*, in Livy, (i. e. Corn-merchant, the *s. nego-*  
*tiator* being understood,) *Corn-mudgin*; and the  
same word in Pliny he renders *Corne-maister*.  
These *Frumentarii*, or *Corn-mudgins*, were subject  
to severe penalties "for hoarding and keeping in  
their grain." Perhaps *Corn-mychn*. See **MICHN**.

**CURRENT**. A Corinth, or Corinthian fruit. \*

**CURRENT**, *ad. s.* Current, the *s.*—Run-  
-LY. ning (water); the stream of a  
-NESS. river; any passage, course or pro-  
-ENCY. gression. The *ad.*—  
-ICLE. Flowing, passing like a stream,  
in an uniform, uninterrupted course; pas-  
sing generally,—commonly, without hin-  
derance or opposition.

Brown uses *Curricule*,—a small or short  
course. It is the common name of a light  
carriage (for two horses abreast).

Fr. *Courant*; It. *Corrente*; Sp. *-riente*; L.  
*Currens*, p. p. of *currere*, (A. S. *Cyr-an*, *ce-ur-nan*),  
to run. Con- De- In- Inter- Un-

**CURRY**, *v.* To curry the hide,—to rub  
-ING. it with a *curry-comb*, or comb  
-IER. made for the purpose; to scratch,  
scrub, or use roughly; and, cons., give a  
good thrashing or drubbing.

The word *favour*, in the common ex-  
pression, "to curry favour," has been sup-  
posed by Mr. Douce to be a corruption of  
*favel*, a name given to yellow coloured  
horses, as *bayard*, *blanchard*, to bay or  
brown and grey. We yet, however, use in  
common speech, "To smooth him down,"  
(met.) for to soothe his anger; calm his  
passion; to ingratiate by acts of obsequi-  
ousness or flattery. Sk. thinks, from the  
old Fr. *Querir*, L. *Quære*, to seek after.  
See **CLAW**.

Fr. *Coroyer*, to curry, taw or dress, as leather.  
—Cot. L. *Corium*, the hide. To curry a horse,  
i. *corium equi et dorsum fricare strigili*; to rub the  
hide of a horse with a *curry-comb*. Un-

**CURSE**, *v. s.* To doom to punishment,  
-EDLY. to torment or torture.  
-EDNESS. Curst is app. as an epithet to any  
-ER. ill-quality in excess; as ill-tem-  
-ING. per, malignity or maliciousness,  
perverseness, vexatiousness, quarrelsomeness.

Som. has A. S. *Curs-an*, plectere, to torment or  
punish; and hence, *Curs-ian*. Sk. thinks, from  
L. *Cruciare*. It is contracted from *Ge-yrs-ian*, (g  
into c,) *irasci*, *indignari*, *fremere*. Out- Un-

**CURSORY**, *ad.* Running, moving or  
-ILY. changing; running over without  
-ARY.\* stop or stay, hastily, swiftly; and  
thus,—superficial, careless, heedless.

*Cursory*, is contra-distinguished from  
*Legier*, (qv.)—\*Shak.

Low L. *Cursorius*, from *currere*, *cursum*, to run.  
Circum-

**CURT, ad.** "Fr. *Cour*,—short, brief, succinct, cutted."—*Cot.*  
**-AL, s.** oinct, cutted."  
**-AIL, v. ad.** To curtail,—to shorten, to cut off, to lop off; to abridge, to abbreviate.—\**Kaimes.*  
**-LY.** Fr. *Cour*, *courte*, short; *Escurtier*, to shorten; It. *Accortare*. *Courtault* or *courtant*,—*curtal*, from L. *Curtaus*, shortened; from *curtus*, Gr. *Κυρτος*, cut short; which Lennep derives from *κε-κυρ-αι*, third per. perf. pass. from *κυρ-ειν*, *incidere*. It seems to be *Cort*, in A. S. *S-cort*, short, (qv.)

**CURTAIN, v. s.** To curtain,—to surround with curtains, i. e. something placed, raised, or hung, or suspended for ornament, shade, shelter, or defence.

App. in Fortification.

Fr. *Courtine*; It. & Sp. *Cortina*. Sk. suggests, that *Curtain* may be from *court*; as L. *Aulæum*, from *aula*. En-

**CURTSY.** See COURTESY, in v. COURT.

**CURVE, v. s. ad.** To turn, sc. out of a straight line; to invert.  
**-ATION.** straight line; to invert.  
**-ATURE.** To bow, to arch, to bend, to crook, to inflect, to reflect, to  
**-ITY.\*** edness. curb, (qv.)—\**Holder.*

**-ILINE-AL.** Fr. *Cour-ver*, -ber; It. & Sp. *Curvo*; **-AR, ad.** L. *Curvus*, bowed; which Voss. thinks has the same origin as *curtus*. (See CURT.) The A. S. *Cyr-an*, to turn, is probably the root. Re- In-

**CURVET, v. s.** To leap as a horse does when drawn by the curb. See CURB.

Fr. *Courbette*; It. *Corvet-ta*, -tare.

**CURULE, ad.** A curule chair,—a chair, so called because it was placed in the chariot (*curru*) of the consul, and other magistrates.

**CUSHION, s.** It is sometimes written **-ED, ad.** Quisshen, or Quisshon, (qv.)

**-ET.\*** A pillow, to sit, to kneel upon.

\**Beaumont.*

D. *Kussen*; Ger. *Keussen*; Fr. *Coussin*; It. *Cuscino*. All. Sk. thinks, from L. *Cosa*, quia *cosis*, i. e. natibus, subternitur. Men. would prefer the Ger. *v. Keussen*, but of the origin of that word he is ignorant; and Wach. confesses himself in the same predicament.

**CUSP, s. -IDAL.** A sharp or small point; a terminating point.

L. *Cuspis*, a point, ut à *cæsu*, *cæspes*, sic à *cusu*. *cuspis*.—*Voss.* From *Cudere*, *cusum*, to strike, to form or fashion by striking. Cocheram has "*Cuspidate*,—to sharpen."

**CUSTARD, s.** A mixture of milk, sugar, eggs, &c.

Quasi *gustard*; perhaps from *gustare*, to taste; because of the sweetness in taste.—*Mins.* Sk. thinks it may have had the same origin as *Custard*, (qv.) namely D. *Kost*, *cibus*, and *aerd*, *natura*. Jun. confesses that he once suspected it to be compounded of *cowes* and *tart*!

**CUSTODY, s. -IAL.** Guard or safe-keeping, (and cons. imprisonment,) preservation, security, care, charge.

It Sp. & L. *Custodia*, a guard or watching, from *Curare*, (as Perottus thinks,)—*Voss.*, who adds, or rather from *Con* and *adstare*, qd. *Coaster*.

**CUSTOM, v. s.** Any usual dealing; any regular or habitual practice.  
**-ABLE.** regular or habitual practice.  
**-ABLY.** Customs are—Certain taxes, tributes, or imposts usually demanded and paid; certain laws established by long continued use.  
**-ARY.** butes, or imposts usually demanded and paid; certain laws established by long continued use.  
**-ABILY.** butes, or imposts usually demanded and paid; certain laws established by long continued use.  
**-EDNESS.** established by long continued use.  
**-ER.** To custom or (now usually) accustom, (qv.)—

To go or move by use, to pass usually; to do, or be wont to do, any thing constantly, habitually, regularly.

Custom-house,—at which customary taxes, &c. are paid. And To custom,—

To make entry, or payment, at such place of such imports. \**Chaucer.*

Fr. *Customs*; It. *Cos-tume*; Sp. -*tumbre*; L. *Consuetudo*, from *consuere*, (con or cum, and *suere*, which Martin. conjectures is, *usu ire*, to go by use, to pass usually; and thus,) to do any thing usually, habitually, regularly, constantly.

**CUSTREL,\* s.** Fr. *Coustillier*, from *coustille*, a kind of long poniard, used heretofore by esquires; and hence variously app. to—

An esquire of the body; an armour-bearer unto a knight. See *Men.* and *Col.*

\**E. Hall.*

**CUT, v. s.** Gen. app. when the separation

**-T-LE.** is made by a keen or sharp instrument, as a knife, a sword,  
**-ER.** scissars; to cleave or separate by  
**-ING.** swift motion, to wound sharply,  
**-EDLY.\*** keenly, deeply.

**-LER.** To draw cuts, is an expression familiar to our oldest writers,

**-LERY.** (e. g. Chaucer and Berners,) and means, to draw lots, sc. of papers, &c. cut of unequal length.

**-LET.** *Cut and long tail*, is explained by Archdeacon Nares as meaning to include all kinds of dogs,—curtail, sporting dogs, and others. See CURTAIL.

A cutter is explained by Coles as a *cutter* (a robber), gladiator, latro. Thus the hero of Cowley's Cutter of Coleman Street is a town adventurer; or, as he is aptly expressed in the *Dramatis Personæ*, "a merry, sharking fellow about the town, pretending to have been a colonel in the king's army."

A kind of vessel is called *cutter*, perhaps because it cuts swiftly through the water. Du Cange gives the word *Cota*, *navis species*; but in the only passage which he quotes, he decides that the reading should be *coca seu cocca*, and not *cota*. See *Cog.*—\**Udal.*

The Fr. have *Couper*, which *Cot.* explains, "to cut, hack, slash, hew; to cleave, slit, lance, make an incision; also, to carve, grave, intail; also, to prune, lop or fell trees, mow corne or grasse; also, to divide, sunder, separate." The Fr. *Conteau* or *Conteau*, also, is "a knife or whittle; also, any such cutting instrument." *Couper* is derived by Fr. etymologists from the Gr. *Κομ-ειν*, to cut, and *Conteau*, from the L. *Cutellus*; and from one of these, Sk. thinks the Eng. *v. To cut*, (written by Wiclif, *To kit*,) may have been formed. *Kit* subsists in the A. S. *S-cyt-an*, *ge-cyt-an*, *dividere*. Un-

# D

**CUTICLE, s.** A thin skin; the thin outer-  
-ICULAR skin.

-ANEOUS. L. *Cuticula*, dim. of *cutis*, the skin.  
Gr. *Σαρκος*, *corium*, *pellis*, the hide, the skin.

**CUTLASS, s.** Various, and apparently  
CURT-ELASSER very corruptly, written in old  
-LAX authors, *Cartax*, *Curtleax*, *Cu-*  
*telaxe*, &c.

A kind of sword;—to cut by striking.

Fr. *Couteau*; It. *Coltellaccio*, *sica*, *ensis brevior*,  
qd. *cutelliacus*, vel *cutellaceus*.—Sk. From L.  
*Cutellus*, a knife. See **CULTER**, or **COULTER**.

**CUTTRY-COO.\*** See **COO**.—\**Drayton*.

**CYCLE, s.** **CYCLOID.** A revolution, or suc-  
cession of revolutions, of periods of time.

Fr. *Cycle*; Sp. *-clo*; It. *Ciclo*; L. *Cyclus*; Gr.  
*Κυκλος*, a circle, an orbit. En- Epi-

**CYCLO-PEDE,\* s.** -IA. A circle of  
knowledge or instruction—in one portion  
of knowledge or learning, in all arts and  
sciences.—\**Warton*.

Comp. of *Κυκλος*, a circle, and *παιδεία*, discipline,  
instruction, learning. En-

**CYCLOPS, s.** The *ads.* are used met.—

-P-EAN, *ad.* Gigantic, frightful, barbarous.

-IC, *ad.* L. *Cyclops*; Gr. *Κυκλωψ*, comp. of  
*κυκλος*, a circle, and *ωψ*, an eye.—*Foss.* *Απο του*  
*κυκλου της οψεως*, from the roundness of the eye.

**CYGNET, s.** A young swan.

Fr. *Cigne*; It. *Cigno*; Sp. *Cisne*; Gr. *Κυκνος*;  
L. *Cygnus*, a swan.

**CYLINDER, s.** In Mensuration,—a

-DR-IC. solid; so called, because oblong,

-ICAL and polished like a column.

-ACEOUS. Fr. *Cylindre*; It. & Sp. *Cilindro*; L.  
*Cylindrus*; Gr. *Κυλινδρος*, *απο του κυλινδρειν*, ob  
velubilitatem, because easily rolled; ita dixere,  
quidquid oblongum esset, et teres, instar co-  
lumne.—*Foss*

# D A B

**CYMAR, s.** Fr. *Chamarre*,—a loose and  
light gown, (and less properly, a cloak,)   
that may be worn scarf-wise.

See **CHIMERE**, and **SIMAR**.

**CYMBAL, s.** An instrument of music.

Fr. *Cymbale*; It. *Cembalo*; Sp. *Cimbalo*; L.  
*Cymbalum*; Gr. *Κυμβαλον*, from *κυμνη*, *cymba*;  
*κυμβες*, hollowness.

**CYNIC, s.** *ad.* App. met. — Snarling,  
-ICAL growling, ill-natured.

-ICISM. *Cyn-arcto-machy*,—a fight

-ARCTOMACHY.\* between dogs and bears.

-EGETIC. \**Hudibras*.

Fr. *Cynic*; It. & Sp. *Cinico*; L. *Cynicus*; Gr.  
*Κυνικος*, from *κυνων*, *canis*, a dog.

**CYNOSURE, s.** The name given by the  
Greeks to the Lesser Bear.

Fr. *Cynosure*; It. Sp. & L. *Cynosura*; Gr. *Κυ-*  
*νοσουρα*, i. e. *κυνος ουρα*, *cauda canis*, the tail of  
a dog.—*Martin*.

**CYON, or CION, s.** More properly written  
*Scion*, (qv.)

Any thing set or planted. App. met.

**CYPRESS, s.** *ad.* A tree.

Fr. & Sp. *Cypres*; It. *Cipresso*; L. *Cupressus*;  
Gr. *Κυπαρισσος*, a tree, supposed to be so called,  
*παρα το κνειν παρισσους τους ακρεμονας*, because it  
bears or produces equal branches.—See *Foss.* and  
*Martin*.

**CYPRESS-LAWN, s.** Sk. says, either  
from Fr. *Crespe*, (see **CRAPE**,) or from the  
Island of Cyprus, where this article was  
first manufactured.

**CYST, s.** A coffer, a chest.

A. S. *Cyst*; L. *Cesta*; Gr. *Κιστη*.

**CZAR, s.** Serenius says, S. *Ryss-Kiesare*,

-ISH. Emperor of the Muscovites; and

-INA. Ihre has, *Kiesare*, imperator. —

*Wach.* *Kaiser*, a word acknowledged and  
used by all ancient dialects.

# D.

THE letter *D* is classed by Wilkins among  
semi-spiritous or half-breathed consonants;  
meaning such as are accompanied with some  
kind of vocal murmur. *D* and *T* are cog-  
nate letters, and, he adds, are commonly  
framed by an appulse or collision of the  
top of the tongue against the teeth or upper  
gums; the first being more soft and gentle,  
with some kind of murmur, the other  
wholly mute, i. e. pron. with a strong emis-  
sion of the breath, without any vocal sound.  
—*On Real Character*, pt. iii. c. 12.

Tooke observes, that *D* differs from *T* by  
no variation whatever of articulation, but  
singly by a certain unnoticed and almost  
imperceptible motion or compression of or  
near the larynx; which causes what Wilkins  
calls "some kind of murmure."

*D* and *T* appear as literal roots in  
the Sanscrit *Da*, (whence *da-da-nu*,) the  
Pers. *Da-den*, the Go. *Tau-yan*, Eng.  
*Do*, (and *To*); also in the A. S. *Ad*, con-  
geries, L. *Ad-dere*, Gr. *Αδ-ειν*. Hence  
the A. S. term. *ad*, Eng. *ed*, (qv.); and  
hence a variety of words, which will be  
found in their places, and referred to this  
original.

**DAB, v. s.** *Dab*, *dib*, or *dob*; *dap*, *depe*,

-B-ING. *dip*, or *dop*, are the same word,

-LE, v. variously written or app.

-LER. *Dabble* is merely the dim.—to *dip*

-LING. a little part below the surface;  
met. to look or search, to examine or in-  
quire, shallowly, superficially.

To *dip*, (sc. cloth,) cons.—To dye, to



tinge, to stain, to daub; and thus we have, a *dab* of dirt.

To *dab*,—to move with the short, quick action of *dipping*.

A *dab*-wash,—a *dip*-wash. A *dab*,—a slight blow.

*Dab*, as app. to a person who is handy or clever at any thing, may be a corruption of *Adept*, (qv.)

*Dabbing*, in Norfolk, is *dibbing*, or setting plants with a *dibber*.

From Go. *Daup-jan*; A. S. *Dipp-an*, mergere, immergere, to *dip*; D. *Doop-en*; also cons. tingere, intingere, imbuere, inficere, i. e. to die or *dipp* cloth.—Som. Be-

**DACTYLE**, *s.* The name of a foot in -IC. poetry, and so called, because, like -IST. the *finger*, it consists of three -OGY.\* members, one long and two short.—Voss.

*Dactylogy*,—finger talk.—\**Dalgarno*.

Gr. *Δακτυλος*, a finger. Fr. *Dactylogis*; It. Sp. & L. *Dactylogia*.

**DADD**, *s.* -Y. *Da da*, a word, like *pa pa*, *ma ma*, formed from the sound. See **BABE**.

**DADE**, *v.* **DADDLE**. To *dade*, seems to be equivalent to—To move, or cause to move, cautiously, slowly.

A word peculiar to Drayton, and which, Johnson says, is to hold up by a leading string; and Mr. Nares, to flow; and Dr. Jamieson, to suck. *Daddle*, Mr. Grose explains, to walk unsteadily like a child; to waddle. To *daddle*, *diddle*, or *doddle*, are no doubt the dims. of *dade*, whatever may be the origin of this latter word. Perhaps the word *dawdle*, dim of *daw*, (qv.) may be a cognate term, if not the same, diff. app.

**DÆDAL**, *ad.* Artful, skilful; fruitful in invention.

Gr. *Δαίδαλλ-ειν*, to make or form artfully, skilfully. *Dædalum* vocatur, quicquid est artificiosè varium et affabrè factum.—Voss.

**DÆMON**, or **DEMON**, *s.* An intelligent

-ARCH. being (not of human kind);

-ESS. now most usually app. to an

-IAC, *ad. s.* evil spirit.

-IACAL. \**Pennant*. †*Cudworth*. †‡*Sir*

-IAL. *T. Herbert*. §*Shaftesbury*.

-IAN. Gr. *Δαίμων*; L. *Dæmon*; Fr. *Dé-mon*;

-IANISM. It. -*monie*, -*monio*; Sp. -*monio*; Gr.

-IST. *Δαίμων*, *sciens*, *gnarus*, from *δαι-ειν*,

-OLOGY. *scire*, to know.—Voss. And Plato,

-SHIP. (in *Cratylus*, xlii.) "On this ac-

-IFUGE.\* count, therefore, it appears to me

-OLATRY.† (Socrates) more than other, he calls

-OMY.‡ them *dæmons*, because they were

-OMIST.§ *prudent* and *learned*, (*δαίμονες*)."—

*Taylor's Translation*. En-

**DAFF**,\* *s.* *Daff*,—Mr. Tyrw. says is Sax. and means a *fool*. The A. S. is *Deaf-ian*, *adeaf-ian*, *surdescere*, to grow *deaf*. Wach. (in v. *Taub*,) and Jun. agree that—that is said to be *deaf*, which has lost any of its natural strength. *Deaf* corn is *barren* corn, sterile frumentum. See Dr. Jamieson, who considers it connected with the Sw. *Dofwa*, stupere, sensu privare. And see **DAW**.

\**Chaucer*. Be-

**DAFF**, *v.* To *doff*, to *do off*, throw off, put aside.

**DAFFADIL**, or **DAFFODIL**, *s.* A flower-  
-DILLY. ing plant.

-DOWNDILLY. Fr. *As-podille*; It. -*phodelo*; Gr. *Asphodelos*. From Fr. *Des Asphodilles*. Cot. writes, *Daffadill*,—*affodill* or *asphodill* flower.

**DAG**, *s.* -MAKER. A pistol; perhaps, says Mins. because brought into use by the *Daci*, a people of Germany; and that they were a new fashion of Ger. horsemen, appears from Knolles, quoted by Mr. Nares. See **DAGGER**.

**DAG**, *v. s.* "*Dagge*,—a slip or shread -ON. *Dagged*,—cut into slips. *Dag*-SWAINE. *ging*,—slitting, cutting into slips. *Dagon*,—a slip or piece."—Tyrw. A. S. *Dag*,—*sparsum pendens seu dependens*.—Sk. Any thing that is loose, and hanging abroad, *dagling*, *dagging*, or *dangling*.—Som.

*Dagswaine*,—a rough or coarse mantle to cast on a bed; *schiauina*.—Mins. And *Schiauina*,—a long robe of coarse cloth worn by slaves, (*schiaui*.)—Men.

**DAGGER**, *s.* -ED, A short (and perhaps strong) weapon, used to stab with.

Fr. *Dague*; Sp. & It. *Daga*; D. *Daghe*; Ger. *Degen*; Dan. & Sw. *Dagert*; Low L. *Dagga*, *daggerius*. This word, as well as *Dag*, (qv.) Du Cange says, some derive à *Dacis*, as a weapon peculiar to them. Wach. quotes authorities to show that *gladius* was called *degin*,—quod ejus ministerio in defensione utamur,—and hence inclines to think it an application of *degen*, vir fortis, miles, (A. S. *Dugan*, to be strong); remarking that men and their arms are often designated by the same name. See **DUGGON**, **DOUGHTY**.

**DAINT**, *ad. s.* *Dainty* is now used as -Y, *ad. s.* equivalent to—

-ILY. Delicate of taste, exquisite, ele-

-INESS. gant, nice, choice; and, emph.

-REL. —over-nice.

-EOUS.\* \**Chaucer*. †*P. Ploughman*.

-IFUL.\* Fr. *Dain*, m. *daine*, f. *Dainty*,—fine,

-EOUSLY.† quaint, curious; (an old word.)—Cot.

Sk. suggests the Fr. *Dain*, *daim*, a deer; because

its flesh has at all times, and in all nations, been

esteemed among the grandest delicacies or *dair-*

*ties*. Mins.—à *dente*, a tooth; because *dainties*

or delicacies are grateful to the teeth and palate.

Casaubon,—from the Gr. *Δαινοσθαι*, to feast,

to banquet; but the Fr. derive from the Gr.

through the medium of the L. The Go. *Dauht*,

*epulum*, *convivium*, occurs Luke v. 29, and xiv.

15; but no means of tracing the connexion of the

words have occurred. Mr. Tyrw. says, "*Deintee*,

*s.* Fr., value, a thing of value. *Deinteous*, choice,

valuable." And it is perhaps from A. S. *Dugan*,

*prodesse*; the guttural *g* being dropped.

**DAIRY**, *s.* A place for preserving milk,

churning it into butter, and making cheese,

&c.

Sw. *Dia*, lactere. Radicem servat L. Anglica,

*Dug*, mamma.—*Ihre*. Go. *Dadd-jawdei*, mulier

*lactans*, infanti lac præbens.—Jun. A. S. *Diende*,

*lactantes*.—*Lye* and *Benson*. The Sw. *Deja*, nutrix,

Dr. Jamieson says, has precisely the sense of *dey*,

a *dairy*-maid, and is evidently allied to a variety

of terms in the northern languages, which have a

similar meaning. Isl. *Dia*, *dy*; Sw. *Då*, to suck;

Sw.-Go. *Degg-ia*, *dægg-ia*, to give milk, to suckle,

(see DOG); Moes.-G. *Dadd-jan*, both—to milk and to suck. *Dey*, in Chaucer, and *Day-woman*, in Shak.,—a *dairy-woman*. *Dairy*, (Low L. *Dueria*, *deyria*,)—as above explained.

**DAIS, or DEIS, s.** Com. used for—The upper table, raised on a platform, more elevated than the others, and probably at first placed under a canopy.

Finkerton considers it to be the *elevated floor* only. Ritson (Met. Rom. ad voc. *Drys*) holds it to be indifferently the *floor* and the *canopy*. In Leland, the high *dease* seems to be what he has before called the high *table*.

*Daisium*, a word concerning the etym. of which, Du Cange is doubtful. Meursius derives it from *Digus*, Επιστάλιον, *subsellium*, a bench. *Dais*, however, as Du Cange shows, from a passage in Matt. Paris. (De Vita Abbatis S. Albani, 92,) has a widely different meaning. The newly elected abbot, says the historian, "Solus in Refectorio prandebit supremus, habens vastellum, Priore prandente ad magnam mensam, quam *Dais* vulgariter appellamus;" for the *Dais*, continues Du Cange, is the name given by the Fr. to a canopy suspended over a banqueting table.

Tyrw. again, derives it from the Fr. *Ais*, *assis* tabula; and thinks it was at first written *D'ais*, *ex assibus*. Men. brings it from *Dossium* or *dossium* for *dorsum*. May not the word be *Deske*, a table, or a platform?

**DAISY, s. -IED.** A plant.

A. S. *Dayes-eye*, i. e. *days-eye*. And Chaucer, in Prologue to Legend of Good Women,—

"That well by reason men it call may  
The *deisie*, or els the *eye* of the *day*."

This etym. was suggested to Sk. by T. H.; but Sk. himself adopts Fr. *Dais*, a canopy. (See **DAIS**) Propter aliquam in flore tallis *umbellae* similitudinem. B. Jonson writes *Dayes-eyes*.

**DALE, s.** The low ground between ground ascending around or on various sides of it.

Go. *Dalei*; A. S. D. & Dan. *Dal*; Ger. *Thal*, *tal*; locus declivis. The D. have the v. *Dal-en*, descendere, demittere se; to *descend*. Jun. seems to suspect some connexion with A. S. *Dæl-an*, to deal, to divide, to distribute. *Dal*, he observes, is used for the infernal pit. *Dale* and *Dell* seem to have the same origin, i. e. the A. S. *Delf-an*, to dig; and thus—to hollow.

**DALLY, v.** To act like one *dull* or foolish;

-ING. like a *dolt* or simpleton; to waste  
-INGLY. or idle away time; to spend, to  
-IANCE. loiter away time, in wanton or idle  
-IER. amusements; to amuse, to trifle,  
to sport, to frolic.

Sk. thinks, from the A. S. *Dole*, foolish, dull; and this Tooke considers to be the regular past tense and past p. of *Dwel-ian*, *dwot-ian*, hebere, hebetare, to be or cause to be *dull*; and hence, To *dally* will be—as above.

**DAM, or DAME, s.** *Dam*,—a mother; usually restricted to brute animals. And

*Dame*,—a matron, a mother, a mistress.

Fr. *Dame*-e; It. & Sp. -a; by contraction from the L. *Domina*, mistress. Som. thinks that *dam*, pro *brutorum matre*, procreatrice, may be from the A. S. *Teom*, issue, offspring, from the A. S. *Tym-ea*, parere, parturire, to bear, to bring forth; but *dame*, as well as *dam*, was app. to *mother*, by our old writers, and there seems not sufficient reason to suppose them different words.

**DAM, v. s. -M-ING.** To stop or shut up, block up or confine, to obstruct. See **DUMB**.

A. S. *Dam-an*; D. & Ger. -*men*; Sw. *Damma*, obturare, obstruere; to stop up, to obstruct. Un-

**DAMAGE, v. s.** The *damnum*, is the -ABLE. *doom*, the judgment, the loss, the -FULL.\* punishment, to which any one is judged, sentenced, *doomed* or *damned*; and then, gen.—

Any loss, injury, hurt, or detriment

\*Speed.

Fr. *Dam*, *dommage*; It. *Dan-no*, -*naggio*; Sp. *Dano*; from L. *Damnum*, from *damnare*, to doom, to deem, to *damn*, (qv.) En- In- Un-

**DAMASCENE, s.** Also written *Damson* or *Damsin*, (qv.)

A kind of plum.

Fr. *Damaisine*; prunum *Damascenum*, plum of Damascus.

**DAMASK, s. ad. v.** The colour of *da-IN, s. v. mask*, i. e. of the *damask* rose.

-ING. To *damask* their bodies,—to stain them with *damask* colour; to form, or imitate the form of, flowers; to flower; to variegate. Cups *damaskined*, (Fr. *Damaskiner*,) to flourish, carve, or engrave, *damask-wise*.

*Damask* garment, *damask* rose: vestis, aut rosa *Damascena*. Fr. *De damas*; It. *Di damaseo*; Sp. *De damasko*; D. Dan. & Ger. *Damask*. So called (says Sk.) from the most ancient and celebrated city of *Damascus*, whence they were introduced into Europe.

**DAME.** See **DAM**.

**DAMN, v.** To *damn* or to *condemn*,—is to

-ABLE. *deem*, think or judge, (subaud.

-ABLY. any one to be guilty, to be

-ABILITY. criminal;—to give judgment

-ABLENESS. or sentence, or *doom*, of guilt;

-ATION. to adjudge or declare the

-ATORY, ad. penalty or punishment.

-EDLY. Fr. *Damner*; It. *Dannare*; L. *Dam-*

-IFY, v. *nare*. (See **CONDEMN**.) Voss. says,

-ING. from *damnum*, and *damnum* from

-INGNESS. *δαναν*, *sumptus*, *impendium*; Var.

(lib. 4,) *damnum à demptione*. Quint-

tillian, however, remarks, *damnum esse am-*

*issionem* eorum, quæ habueris; and further, *mihi*

*ex hoc, quod plerisque criminibus pecuniæ poena*

*imponeretur, appellatio etiam damnatio videtur.*

—See Voss. The root is (Tooke) the A. S. *Dem-an*,

to deem, (*dem-a*, *judex*, or *doomer*; *demm*, *judi-*

*cium*, *damnatio*, *doom*.) In Matt. v. 21, the Gr.

Κρισις; L. *Judicium*; A. S. & Eng. *Dome* or *Doom*;

Mod. Ver. *Judgment*; are used emph., or with a

subaud. of the punishment *doomed* or adjudged,

'Ος δ' ον φονευσῃ, ενοχος εἶναι τη κρίσει. "Thou

shalt not kill, and whoever shall kill shall be in

danger of the *judgment*." And Dr. Hammond

observes of the Gr. Κριμα, that according to its

origination, it signifies *censure*, *judgment*; and

in its making hath no intimation, either of the

quality of the offence to which that judgment be-

longs, or of the judge who inflicts it;—he might

have added, or of the punishment inflicted.—

*Works*, i. 314. Con- In- Un-

**DAMP, v. s. ad.** To evaporate, to exhale,

-EN, v. to reek, to throw forth an exha-

-ISH. lation, a steam; and then, gen.

-ISHNESS. to moisten, to wet; and cons.

-NESS. and met. to cool, to chill; as to

-Y. *damp* or cool the courage; and

thus, further, to abate, to weaken, to deject,

to depress, to dishearten, to discourage.

Dan. *Damper*; D. *Dampen*, *dampen*, vaporare, et mollire, et mollescere ex vaporibus.—*Kilian*. Ger. *Dampfen*, exhalare, vaporare, fumare.—*Wach*. Un-

**DAMSEL, s.** A young maiden yet unmarried.

Fr. *Dam-oiselle*; It. *-igella*, *donzella*; Sp. *Donzella*, qd. *dominicella*, parva domina.—*Sk.* "It is properly," says *Mins.* "and according to the use of the word in times past, a gentlewoman, being not a ladie; and it is the feminine of the Fr. words, *Damoisel*, *damoiseau*; It. *Damigello*, *donzello*; Sp. *Donzella*. *Domicellus* quasi parvus dominus, which is a young gentleman following armes, and not yet knighted." But in England we call a *damself*—as above.

**DAMSON.** See DAMASCENE.

**DANCE, v. s.** To make certain motions

-ER. or movements with the feet cor-

-ING. responding to the sound and tune

-ERESS.\* of music.

-ERY.† To *dance* attendance, or to kick the heels, sc. while in attendance,—is an expression app. to those, who wait a wearisome length of time, and who endeavour to amuse or warm themselves by motion; and thus,—to wait or attend servilely, suppliantly.—\**Prynne*. †*Chapman*.

Fr. *Dan-ser*; It. *-sare*; Sp. *-zar*; Ger. *Tautzen*; D. *Dan-ssen*; Sw. *-sa*; Dan. *-dser*, of uncertain etym. *Wach*. observes, "*Sallare* nihil aliud est quam motus pedibus facere ad sonum et numeram chordæ compositos."

**DANDELION, s.** A plant.

Fr. *Dent de lion*; It. *Dente di lionne*; Sp. *Diente di leon*; from I know not what similitude to the tooth of a lion.—*Sk.* Because, says *Mins.*, its juice renders the *teeth* strong and firm.

**DANDLE, v.** Ger. *Denteln*. (See DANDY.)

*Mins.* says—To *dandle*, is to lull, cocker, hugge fondly, to *dandle* in the lap or armes, as a nurse doth to please an infant.

*Jun.* interprets the D. *Dandelen*, to the same effect. *Wach.* gives *cunctari*, as one of the usages of *denteln*; and *dandle* seems so used by *Spenser*; sc. to delay or trifle away. "They doe so *dandle* their doings, as if they would not have the enemy subdued."—*Spenser*.

**DANDRUFF, s.** "The *dandruffe* or unseemly scales within the hair of the head or beard."—*Holland*. *Plinie*.

*Sk.* says, from the A. S. *Tan*, i. e. "A foul tetter, scab or other like disease, especially in the chin, causing the hair to fall;" and *draf*, "filthy, dirty, drabby."—*Som.*

**DANDY, s.** -IPRAT. It may be,—one apt to play the fool.

*Dandy*. Dr. *Jamieson* refers to the Isl. *Dandi*, and Sw. *Daenne*, liberal, munificent; and explains it to be,—that which "is nice, fine, or possessing supereminence, in whatever way."—*Dandiprat*, is with us (*Sk.*) a dwarf, a little man: of uncertain origin. The D. *Danten*, *dandelen*; It. *Dondolare*; Fr. *Dandiner*, ineptire, garrire; Sc. *Dandile*, to saunter, to go about idly; Ger. *Denteln*, ludere, ludicrè agere, to dally, to idle; and (see *Florio*) to play the baby, puppy, or gull,—seem to be allied. But what is *Prat*? *Sk.* thinks it may be Fr. *Prest*, prompt, apt, fit.

**DANEGELD, s.** "*Danegelt*, is, or was to meane, money payde to ye Danya, or shortly *Dane money*."—*Fabyan*.

A. S. *Dano-geld*; Mid. L. *Dane geldum*; compounded of *Dane*, and *gelt*, a debt or fine. See *Spelman*, Gloss. Archæol.

**DANGER, v. s.** In Fr. and Old English

-FULL. Law, *danger* seems equivalent to

-FULLY. *penalty*, *damages*, commissi pœna.

-LESS. And thus, in *Chaucer*,—"Nar-

-OUS. cissus love had caught in his

-OUS-LY. *daungere*;" i. e. within the action

-NESS. or agency of pain or penalty, of

damage, hurt, ill or mischief; within the

reach of penal, hurtful, mischievous power.

Thus also, "In *danger* had he all the yonge

girles." And in *R. Brunne*, "All was in

the erle's *dangere*." And again, "He was

never wedded to woman's *danger*," i. e.

woman's dangerous power. From this

application to the risk or chance of pain or

mischief, the word seems to have been ex-

tended to the fear of pain or mischief; and,

cons., as Mr. *Tyrw.* explains,—to sparing-

ness, to coyness. Thus (*Chaucer*), "With

*daunger* uttren we our chaffare;" with fear-

fulness, with fear of loss, of harm; and,

therefore, cautiously, thriftily, sparingly.

*Dangerous*, in Gower and Chaucer, ap-

pears equivalent to—fearful to hurt, fearful

to lose; and, therefore, cautious to guard

or to preserve; or, as Mr. *Tyrw.* says,

sparing, sc. in the use. "He was of his

love so *dangerous* to me."—*Chaucer*. "Of

thyng, which was most precious, she [*Chry-*

*seis*] was *dangerous*."—*Gower*.

To *danger* or to *endanger* is, to be or cause

to be within the action or agency of *damage*,

of pain or penalty, of hurt, ill, or mischief;

within the reach of penal, hurtful, mis-

chievous power.

Fr. *Danger*; Low L. *Dangerium*, *domigerium*.

Mr. *Tyrw.* says,—"*Danger*, s. Fr. A dangerous

situation. In *danger*, 665.—In *danger* hadde he,

i. e. within the reach, or controul of his office,

and R. 1470.—Coyness, sparingness, R. 1147. Tr.

ii. 384.—With *danger*, 6103, sparingly.—*Danger-*

*ous*, adj. difficult, sparing, 519. 5733." Dr. *Jamieson*

says, "In his *daunger*, under his *daunger*, in

his power as a captive. But (i. e. Be-out) *dan-*

*gere*, without hesitation or apprehension. The Old

Fr. *danger* frequently occurs as signifying power,

dominion." The authors, he adds, of the Dict.

Trev. think that the word in this sense is cor-

rupted from the L. *Dominari*. With respect to

the etym. of this word, *Men.* says, they are de-

ceived who derive it from *damnum gerere*; it

comes from *damniarium*. *Damnum damni*, *dan-*

*niarium*, *damniarium*, *danger*. Du Cange presens

Fr. *Dammager*, i. e. *damnosus*. En- In- Un-

**DANGLE, v.** -ER. To hang, unfixedly; to

move or shake as it hangs, slackly, loosely;

to hang on, (sc. as dependent,) in idle

attendance.

It may be deduced, says *Sk.*, from the A. S. *Dan*

vel *Danhangen*, i. e. *deorsum pendere*, to hang

down. *Serenius* gives the Sw. *Dingla*, which *Isre*

interprets, *pendulum motitari*. And see *To Dine*

or *DANG*.

**DANK, ad. s.** -ISH. Wet, moist, mouldy.

Half-dry, half-wet, (*Sk.*) from the Ger. *Tanken*,

intingere, immergere; to dip, to immerse. *Tan-*

*ken*, *Wach.* says, is a word formed by the Franks

from the Gr. *Terr-eiv*; L. *Ting-ere*.

+ In sign of then & there are struck a small silver coin of little value, called a dandy, which, say, British historians of dandy, applied to worth, being sufficient people.

**DAP, or DAFE.** See **DAB**.

**DAPPER, ad.** Small and active, neatly formed, neat, spruce.

*Dut. Dapper; Ger. Tapfer; strenuus, fortis. A new word, says Wach., and sprung from Slavonic Delry, bonus. Sk. explains it,—a man of small stature, but courageous and active.*

**DAPPLE, v. s.** Gen.—to spot; to variegate with spots.

To variegate with spots, like the *apple*. In the same signification, and for the same reason, this colour is in Fr. called *Pommelle*.—*Sk.* In It. *Pommalato*, (in *star poma*;) in D. *Appel grauw*. *Pommal grey* is used by Chaucer, (v. 618.)

**DARE, v. s.** To have boldness, bravery—*ER.* or courage; to face danger, to—*ING.* defy it, to challenge or provoke—*INGLY.* it; and thus, to daunt or dismay;—*INGNESS.* to appal, to terrify, to cower or—*FULL.* cause to cower: and this seems to account for *Dare* in Chaucer's Shipman's Tale, v. 13,033; which Mr. Tyrw. says, is Saxon, and means *Stare*.

"Three wedded men, that lie and dare,  
As in a fourme setteth a very hare."

And *Mins.*, "to *dare*, an old Eng. word, for to *stare*; because they which behold a man stedfastly, with a wide, open, staring eye, are said to be bold or *daring*." With respect to *daring* larks, Mr. Steevens, on Henry VIII. says, "It is well known that the hat of a Cardinal is scarlet, and that one of the methods of *daring* larks, was by small mirrors fastened on scarlet cloth, which engaged the attention of these birds, while the fowler threw his net over them."—*Shak.*

*Dan. Tor; Sw. Toeras; D. Derren; Ger. Darfen.* "A S. *Deorren, dyrran*, audere, presumere, to dare, to presume, to adventure, to make or be bold."—*Som.* Go. *Cadavrata*; A. S. *Dorste*, audebat, (*Mar. xii. 34*;) whence the pret. *durst*. Over-*Out*.

**DARICK, s.** A coin, both of silver and gold, and so called, because the name of *Darius* was written upon them.

**DARK, v. s. ad.** To obscure, to dim, to—*ER, s.* cloud; to be, or cause to be, —*ENER.* obscure, gloomy, dim, dusky, —*IER.* clouded, hidden, secret; to involve in obscurity or secrecy; —*LING.* to deprive of clearness, brightness, purity, vivacity. —*LY.* To *dark-en* is now the usual *v.* —*NESS.* *Dark* is much used pref. —*FULL.* \**Wiclif.*

A. S. *Adcore-ian*, obscurare, to obscure, to make dark or dimme; to darken, to hide.—*Som.* Be-*En*.

**DARLING, s. ad. or DEARLING, s.** One very dear; very dearly, affectionately, tenderly, passionately beloved.

A. S. *Dyrting*, amasius, a sweetheart, a *darling*, or *dearling*.—*Som.* Dim. of *Dear*, (qv.)

**DARN, v. -ING.** To hide, to conceal, to cover over—*sc.* a hole, a rent.

May be the A. S. *Dyrnan*, occultare, to hide, to conceal. *Som.* says, *Dyrn*, occultus, secret, privie. Chaucer, *Derne*.

**DARNEL, s.** A plant, so called because it is *hurtful* or injurious to more useful plants.—*Sk.* and *Mins.*

From the A. S. *Derian*; D. *Deyren* or *Deren*, nocere, to hurt or injure.

**DARNEX, s.** Certain cloths introduced from Belgium, and so called from the celebrated city, *Doornick*. Fr. *Tournay*.—*Sk.*

**DARRAIN, v.** *Darreyn* is a common word in Law: Fr. *Derrain*, dernier, the last; and the *v. Darrain* may have been formed upon this *ad.*

To finish, to end, to conclude, or bring to a conclusion; to terminate, to determine, to decide.

In *Shak. Hen. VI. pt. 3*, the quartos read, "*Prepare your battel*," and Johnson and Steevens interpret, "Range your host, put your host in order." Jun. (in *v. Dare*) ascribes *dare* as the origin of *daren*, *darraine*, *darreigne* battle, which, he observes, frequently occur in Chaucer; unless, he adds, we suppose it to be from the Norman, *Desrener*, and to have been transferred from forensic litigation to contest in arms. *Cot.* has, *Desrener*, to *deraine*, to justify or make good the denial of an act or fact. *Spel.* thinks *desrener* contracted for *deraisner* or *deraisonner*; Low L. *Disrationare*, to assert or maintain the contrary by reasoning; to destroy by reasoning what has been asserted, (*Gloss. Archæol.* in *v. Disrationare*.) And Mr. Tyrw., *Desrener*,—Lat. *Derationare*, to contest. See **ARRAIGN**.

**DART, v. s. -ER.** "Fr. *Darder*, to *dart*;—to fling, hurl, cast or throw a *dart*; also to hit, wound, pierce or hurt with a *dart*."—*Cot.* Gen., to throw, to cast.

Fr. & Ger. *Dard*; It. & Sp. *Dardo*; Mld. Lat. *Dardus*, jaculum, telum missile. Martin. (in *v. Sagitta*;) derives *Dart* from the Gr. *Δορυτιον*, the dim. of *dore*, *hasta*, a spear; and this etym., says Wach., snatches the palm from all that I have seen: he thinks, however, the Gr. & Ger. had a Cel. origin. Jun. also prefers *δορυτιον*. En-

**DASH, v. s.** To *dash*, *sc.* the foot against—*ING.* a stone,—is simply to strike it—*ISM.\** against a stone.

To *dash* any one, met. is to strike him, *sc.* with surprise, with astonishment, with shame, with fear. And thus—to daunt, to depress, to lower the character or quality, and by striking or throwing one thing into another, to mix, and thus, to alter.

To *dash*,—to do any thing with a *dash*, with a stroke, at a blow, with a show of ease, of dexterity, with a flourish; hastily, carelessly, precipitately, flourishingly, ostentatiously.

A *dashing* fellow,—hasty, careless, ostentatious.—\**V. Knox.*

Sw. *Daska*, ferire, percutere, allidere, contundere, perfundere, confundere. *Dan. Dask*,—a blow. The original of this word is uncertain; its meaning and various applications are plain. *Dask, Daxe, Daw.* are probably the same word, differently written and app. Be- Inter- Un-

**DASTARD, v. ad. s.** To terrify, to dash—*IZE, v.* or strike with terror, to intimidate, to cow or cower.

—*LY.* —*LINESS.* *Dastard*, i. e. *territus*, the *past p.* of *Dastrig-an*, *adastrig-an*, *terrere*. *Dastriged*, *dastryed*, *dastried*, *dastrid*, *dastr'd*.—*Tooke.* Upon this *past p.* Dryden formed the *v.*: "And *dastards* manly soul with hope and fear."

**DATE**, *v. s.* *Date*, gen., is — any given  
-ER. time; any fixed or settled time; and  
-LESS. To *date*,—Sp. *Dat-ar*; Fr. -*er*,—to  
-ARY. mark, note, or fix the time.

*Datum*, pl. *Data*,—any thing or things,  
any fact or facts, given or granted.

Cot. has, "*Dataire*, a *dater* of writings;  
and (more part.) the *dater* or despatcher of  
the pope's bulls." *Datary*,—the despatch-  
ing of them.

Fr. *Date*; It. & Sp. *Data*; L. *Datum*, past p. of  
*dare*, to give, (i. e. to *add*, e. g. to the possessions  
of another: See D.) which was written by the  
Romans at the bottom of their epistles; denoting  
the time at which they were written.—As, *Datum*  
pridie idus Junil. Accepi literas *datas*, &c. Ant-  
Mis- Over- Out- Post- Un-

**DATE**, *s.* A species of palm tree, so called  
from some resemblance in the fruit, or the  
husk of the fruit, to the *finger*.

Fr. *Datte*, *dac-te*, -*til*, -*tyle*; Sp. *Datel*; It. *Dat-  
tero*; L. *Dactylus*. The Fr. *Dactyle*, Cot. calls  
the *date* or *finger-grape*.

**DAUB**, *v. s.* Cons.—to stain or smear,  
-ER. to dirty; to cover with, to lay on  
-ING. any thing thickly, coarsely; and thus  
-RY. met. to disguise, and also to flatter.  
-Y. *Daubing*, (P. Plouhman,) is *dabbing*,  
or *dibbing*.

Jun. thinks *Daub* is of the same origin as *Dabble*,  
(qv.) i. e. from *dab*, to *dab* or *dip*, sc. in the dirt;  
tingere, inficere. Be- Mis- Un-

**DAUGHTER**, *s.* The *daughter* of a  
-LESS. man or woman is his or her  
-LY. *female* child; the son is the male  
-LINESS.\* child.—\*H. More.

Goth. *Daughter*; A. S. *Doktor*; D. *Dochter*;  
Ger. *Tochter*; Dan. *Datter*. Jun. from the Gr.  
Θυγατηρ. Sk. from the L. *Dos*; puella enim  
sine *dote* vix elocari potest. (In Sc. *Tocher* is  
*dowry*.) Wach. from Low Sax. *Tygen*, gignere,  
parere, procreare; to beget, to bring forth.

**DAUNT**, *v.* "*Daunt*," says Sk. "is to  
-ER. terrify, to confound, to reduce to  
-ING. silence, by great daring, or threat-  
-LESS. ening." "Fr. *Dompter* or *donter*, to  
tame, to reclame, to break, *daunt*; vanquish,  
overcome, subdue, bring under."—Cot.

G. Douglas calls a *breaker* of horses or a  
horse-breaker, a *danter* of horses, b. xii.

Perhaps from Fr. *Domter*, *domare*, and this im-  
mediately from L. *Domitare*. Un-

**DAUPHIN**, *s.* Cot. says, "*Daulphin de  
-ESS. France*. The *Dolphin*, or eldest son  
-RY. of France, called so, of *Dauphiné*, a  
province given, or (as some report it) sold in  
the year 1349, by Humbert, earl thereof, to  
Philippe de Valois; partly on condition  
that for ever the French king's eldest son  
should hold it (during his father's life) of  
the empire."

Sk. & *delphino*, from the *dolphin*, which these  
princes wore for their family arms. But the  
adoption of these insignia or arms appears to have  
been subsequent to the name.

**DAW**, *s.* A bird.

-ISH. Sk. thinks it is so called from the sound  
-COCK. It utters Jun. strongly suspects that it  
was originally written *Dawl*: and that through  
the Ger. *Tul*, vel *tule*, it is, perhaps, from the Gr.

Θελλα, a sudden and heavy storm; which these  
birds usually presage.

**DAW**, *v.* To *daw* or *adaw* seems equivalent  
to,—to *dash*, to *daze*, to *daunt*, and so Mr.  
Gifford interprets the word in B. Jonson,  
(and all may have had the same origin.)  
"To *dauer*, *daiver*," Dr. Jamieson says,  
"is to stun, to stupefy, also to become  
stupid; Su. G. *Daur-a*, infatuare, *dofw-a*,  
stupere. To the same import is the Ger.  
*Teuben*. The Ger. *Daver-en*, tremere, tre-  
miscere, he considers to be cognate. Ihe  
says, that *dofw-a*, properly denotes, sensu  
privare; to *deprive* of *sense* or sensation.  
In Uncertain Authors it is,—to *tame*, to  
mitigate: "Euen he *adawth* the force of  
cold."—*The Meane Estate*. See ADAWN.

**DAW**, *v.* To *dawn* is,—to show or exhibit,  
**DAWN**, *v. s.* or cause to show or exhibit,  
-ING. the appearances of light; and  
(met.) of any brilliant quality; any talent or  
virtue; and, cons. to awaken, to arouse.

A. S. *Dag-ian*, *lucescere*, to *daw*.—*Dawn*, past p.  
*Dawen*; and hence the *v.* To *dawn*, to be or  
become day. To bring out of *daw* is not an un-  
common expression in R. Gloucester. Jamieson  
says, to do out of *dawys*, to bring of *daw*, is, to kill.  
*Daw*, he observes, is often used to denote *life*,—  
and thus out of *daw* denotes *death*; and on *daw*,  
(q. on *days*), may denote *in life*. But see *DAW*,  
*supra*. A- Be- Un-

**DAWDLE**, *s. v.* To move sluggishly,  
lazily, idly; to loiter or idle away time.

*Daw*, in Sc. (See To *DAW* or *ADAW*), is, cons.  
a sluggard, one who is lazy and idle.—Jamieson.  
And *Dawdle*, in Eng. seems to be a dim.

**DAY**, *s.* -LY, *ad. av.* A *day* is either natural  
or artificial: the natural day contains twenty-  
four hours; the artificial, the time from  
sunrise to sunset. The natural day is either  
astronomical or civil: the astronomical be-  
gins at noon; the civil, at different hours  
in different countries,—midnight, sunset,  
sunrise. *Day* is app. gen.—to time, to  
light, to life; to a specific period of time.

*Day* is much used pref. See *DAW*, &

A. S. *Dag*, from *Dag-ian*, *lucescere*, to grow or  
become light. D. *Dagh*; Ger. *Tag*; Dan. *Dag*.

**DAYESMAN**, *s.* An arbiter, an umpire.

An arbiter, as it were, bestowing a *day* to decide  
a matter.—*Mins.* In Ger. *Tag* is *day*, and emph.  
the day, the fixed or appointed *day*; and *Tagen*, is  
condicere *diem*, to appoint a *day*. In D. *Dag* is  
*day*; and *dagh vaerden*, *diem dicere*, constitnere,  
præfinire alicui; to fix, appoint or determine a  
*day* for any one. And *daghen*, citare, to cite or  
summon. And thus, *dayesman*,—he who fixes the  
*day*, who is present or sits as judge, arbiter or  
umpire on the *day* fixed or appointed. In Paul,  
1 Cor. iv. 8, Wiclif's translation "of *manys day*,"  
is literal from the L. Vulg. "ab humano *die*." In  
Gr. Απο ανθρώπων ημερας; and this Mr. Park-  
hurst observes, is spoken in opposition to the  
coming of the Lord, in ver. 5, and also to η *ημερα*,  
the day, i. e. the day of the Lord, in the preceding  
chapter, ver. 13; where the Vulgate renders η  
*ημερα*, *Dies Domini*.

**DAZE**, *v.* To *daze* or *dazzle*, seems equi-  
-ING. valent to,—To *dash*, to con-  
-ZLE, *v.* fuse or confound, perplex or  
-ZLINGLY. embarrass the sensations or  
-ZLEMENT.\* perceptions, sc. by excess of



light, of splendour or brilliancy—both lit. and met.—*Donne*.

D. *Decere, delirare*, insanire, phantasmate turbari. Also D. *Deyselen*; Vertigine laborare, obstupere, mente et animo perturbari, attonitus fieri.—*Kilian*. Jun. and Sk. think, from the A. S. *Deas*, stultus, foolish. Out- Un-

DE, *pr.* See DIS.

DEACON, *s.* "The lowest order of the -*ESS.* clergy in the apostolical and our -*RY.* church is, that of a deacon."—*SHIP.* *Comber*.

It & Sp. *Dis-ceno*; Fr. -*cre*; D. -*ker*; Ger. -*con*; L. *Diocenus*; Gr. *Διακονος*, qui festinat, qui sedulus est; a diligent *servant* or minister, from *Δια-κον-ειν*, to serve, to minister *diligently*; (compounded of *δια*, and *κον-ειν*, to hasten, to be diligent.) Sub-

DEAD, *s. & ad.* or DEADEN, *v.* To fail, -*LY, ad. az.* or decay, or dissolve, or cause -*LINESS.* to fail or decay, or dissolve;—to -*NESS.* lose or destroy, (sub.) motion or -*ISEL.\** sensation; any natural power or DEATH. quality; to be or make, or cause -*LESS.* to be, motionless, senseless, -*LY.* useless; without life, animation, -*FUL.†* breath, spirit; to have or cause -*FULNESS.†* to have any of the peculiar or distinguishing qualities or appearances of any thing *dead*, of any thing without action or sensation, light or life; the stillness, dulness, darkness, gloominess, sameness, of things without life.

Death is that which *deadeth*. The third per. sing. of A. S. *Dead-ian*, to *dead* or *deaden*, to kill.

Death is much used *pref.*

\**Fuller*. †*Chapman*. †*Bp. Taylor*.

Ga. *Ge-danthuan*, mori. *Af-danthjan*, morti tradere. A. S. *Adend-an*, fatiscere, to fail or decay, to die; *it. vastare, subruere, mortificare*, to lay waste, to destroy, to mortify.—*Som.* Ger. *Tocten*; D. *Dead-en*, mori, necare, to die or cause to die; to kill. Sw. *Doe*, mori, to die; *Doeda*, necare, to cause to die; to kill. Dan. *Döder*, *ad.*, *Död*, *ad. s.* Be- Un-

DEAF, *v. ad.* or DEAFEN, *v.* Also anciently -*LY.* written *Deve*, *Devs-ly*. As now re-*NESS.* stricted, To *deafen*, is,—to deprive of the sense of hearing; to stun the sense of hearing.

To be *deaf*, met.—to be insensible, heedless.

A. S. *Deaf-ian*, *adeaf-ian*, surdescere; Dan. *Deaf*; Ger. *Taub*; Sp. *Dofa-a*, sensu privare, to deprive of sense or sensation. Dan. *Döver*, *döv.* And Wach. and Jun. agree that that is *deaf*, which has lost any of its natural strength. *Deaf*, *Öwe* says, in the North, is, *blasted, barren*. A *deaf* nut, is a nut whose kernel is *decayed*. And *deafly*,—lonely, solitary, far from neighbours. Un-

DEAL, *s. v.* To *deal* cards,—is to share -*ER.* or distribute them among the com-*ING.* pany; to *deal* in business, is to share or partake or participate in business or the concerns of business; and thus,—to trade or traffic, or treat with, to have any transactions with. In Chaucer, &c. *Dell*.

A *deal*,—a part, portion, share.

A *deal-board*,—a board *dealt* or divided from a larger mass or trunk.

*Deal* supplies the dim. term.—*dle*.

Go. *Dail-jan*; A. S. *Dælan*, dividere, partiti, distribuere, to *divide*, to *distribute*, to impart, to *deale*.—*Som.* D. *Deyl-en*; Ger. *Theil-en*; Dan. *Deeler*; Sw. *Dela*. Inter- Un- Under-

DE-ALBATION, *\* s.* The act of making white; a term used by Alchymists.

\**Howell. Randolph*.

L. *Albus*; Gr. *Αλφος*, white: which Scheidius supposes to have the same origin with *Αλφιτον*, *farina hordeacea*, barley-meal; and to have signified originally commolita, bruised or ground; and thence app. to colour, quod *farina commolita album colorem præbet*, because meal bruised or ground, or rather corn ground to meal, presents a white colour.

DE-AMBULATION, *s. -ORY. ad. s.* Going about this way, and that; as herdsmen do when following their rambling cattle. See AMBLE.

DEAN, *s.* An ecclesiastical magistrate, -*ERY.* who hath power over *ten* canons at -*ESS.* the least.—*Mins.* See DE-CANAL. -*SHIP.* Sp. *Dean*; Fr. *Doyen*; It. *Decano*; Ger. *Eyn dechant*; D. *Deken*; Sax. *Decen*; L. *Decanus*; Gr. *Δεκανος*; from *δεκα*, *decem*, ten; because a *deane* is—as above.

DEAR, *v.\* s. ad.\** *Dearth* is app., cons., to -*LING.* the scarcity or want, or barren-*LY.* ness, that is the consequence of -*NESS.* hurt or mischief done. And thus, DEARTH. *dear* is—

Precious; costly, highly or greatly prized or valued, rated or esteemed, coveted or desired.—\**Chaucer. Gower*.

A. S. *Deor, dior*; Dan. *Dyrs*; Sw. *Dyr*; D. *Dier, dyr*. The old Eng. *v.* To *dere*, A. S. *Der-ian*, is, *nocere, lædere*, to *hurt*, to do mischief. "Never mo ye shul my contree *dere* ne maken werre upon me. . . . He coude with it bothe hele and *dere*."—*Chaucer*. "None other sorowe mal me *dere*."—*Gower*. *Dearth* is the third pers. sing., and means some or any season or weather, or other cause, which *dereth* or maketh *dear*, hurteth or doeth mischief.—See *Tooke*. En- In- Over-

DEARN. See DERNE.

DE-AURATE, *\* ad.* "Fr. *Dore*, gilt over; also, of gold; also, fair, beautiful, brightly shining."—*Cot.* \**Chaucer*.

L. *Deauratus*; Sp. *Dora-do*; It. -*to*.

DE-BACCHATIONS, *\* s.* "Fr. *De-baccher*,—to rave, rage, rail, take on like a drunken man."—*Cot.* See DEBAUCH.

\**Prynne*.

L. *Debacchari*, to revel like a *bacchanal*.

DE-BAR, *v. -RING.* To guard against, to prevent; to hinder. Un-

DE-BARE, *\* v. i. e.* to bare.—\**Drant*.

DE-BASE, *v.* To put or bring low, to -*MENT.* deject or cast down, to lower, to -*ER.* degrade.

DE-BATE, *v. s.* To fight, quarrel, strive, -*ABLE.* struggle, contend; to dispute, -*FULL.* argue, discuss, examine. -*MENT.* Fr. *Débat-tre*; Sp. -*ir*. -*ER.* -*ING.*

**DE-BAUCH, v. s.** Various written in  
-EDLY. our elder writers,—*Debois, De-*  
-EDNESS. *bosh, Debauch.*  
-EE. "Fr. *Desbaucher*,—to *debosh*, mar,  
-ER. corrupt, spoyle, viciate, seduce,  
-ERY. mislead, make lewd, bring to dis-  
-ING. order, draw from goodness."—  
-MENT. *Cot.*—\**Prynne.*  
-T-NESS.\* *Cot.*, in *v. Debaucher*, refers to *Baucher*,  
which he explains—to rank, order, array, lay  
evenly. *Mins.* thinks, the Eng. *Debosh*, and *Sk.*,  
the Fr. *Desbaucher*, also, to be compounded of *de*  
or *des*, and *baucher*; and to signify,—to put out  
of rank or order; to turn from the right way.  
*Bauche*, *Sk.* thinks, is the L. *Abacus*; *Series lap-*  
*pidum vel laterum juxta positum mensiformis.*  
The L. *Debaccari*, to revel like a *bacchanal*, Fr.  
*Debaccher*, seems to present a more simple etym.  
See **DEBACCHATION**. Un-

**DE-BEL, v.** "Fr. *Débeller*,—to subdue,  
-LATE, *v.* vanquish, overcome."—*Cot.* See  
-LAT-ING. **BELLICIOUS**, and **DUEL**.  
-ION. L. *Debellare*, to make war against.

**DE-BELLISH, v.** Found only in *G.*  
*Fletcher*; opposed to *Embellish*, (qv.)

**DEBENTURE, s.** An acknowledgment,  
that (such things are) so much is, due or  
owing.  
L. *Debentur*, from *debere*, to be due; and so  
written by *Bacon*, in the old edition of his speech  
to *King James*, touching purveyors.

**DEBILE,\* ad.** Weak, feeble, faint, in-  
-IT-ATE, *v.* firm.  
-ATION. To *debilitate*,—to weaken, to  
-ATING. enfeeble, to lessen or diminish  
-BILITY. the strength, firmness or stabi-  
lity.—\**Shak. Shelton.*  
Fr. *Debile*; L. *Debilis*, q. *dehabilis*.

**DEBITE,\* i. e.** Deputy, (qv.) And see  
**DEBT**.—\**Bible*, 1551. *Udal.*

**DEBONAIR, s.** "Fr. *Débonnaire*,—cour-  
-ITY. teous, affable, gentle, mild; of a  
-LY. sweet or friendly conversation."—  
-NESS. *Cot.* "Debonairtee withdraweth  
-TY." and refreineth the stirrings and  
mevings of mennes corage in his herte,  
in swich maner, that they ne skip not out  
by anger ne ire."—\**Chaucer.*

*Bonere*, (qv.) was formerly in use. *Sk.* says,  
"De bon aïre, i. e. of good temper or disposition;  
but *Jun.* seems to accede to *Men.*, who conceives  
it to be formed from Low L. *Debonarius*, used for  
*bonus*. The It. *Bonari-o*, -ista, correspond to the  
Fr. *Débon-naire*, -nairété. In *Boecius*, (b. iii. met.  
9,) *Chaucer* translates Tu requies tranquilla pits,  
"Thou art pesible rest to *debonnaire* folk." The  
word is now used as in *Cot.*

**DE-BREYD, s.** See **BRAID**. "And the  
unclene spirit *debreydyng*."—*Wiclif.*

**DEBT, s.** A debt,—any thing had or held  
-LESS. of or from another, his property  
-OR. or right, his due: that which is  
-ED.\* owed to him; which ought at some  
**DEBIT, v.** time to be delivered or paid to him.  
To *debit*, in Accounts,—to put or write  
down as a debt.—\**Shak.*

Fr. *Debt*; It. *Debito*; L. *Debitum*, past p. of  
*debere*. *Voss.* says, q. *de alio habere*. See **TO**  
**OWE**. En- In-

**DE-BURSE,\* v.** Now written *Disburse*,  
(qv.).

To pay out of the purse or burse; to  
expend.—\**Wyatt. Nicol. Ludlow.*

**DECA-CHORD, s. ad.** An instrument  
of ten strings.

Gr. *Δεκα*, ten, and *χορδή*, a chord or string.

**DECADE, s.** A collection of ten; the  
number or sum of ten, (qv.)

Gr. *Δεκα*, ten; L. *Decas*; Fr. & It. *Decade*, from  
*Δεχ-εσθαι*, *capere*; quia comprehendat ac capiat  
omnia numerorum genera.—See *Tooke*, ii. 205.

**DE-CADENCE,\* s. -y.†** A falling into  
disuse, into ruin, decay, (qv.)

\**Goldsmith.* †*Swindburne.*

**DECA-LOGUE, s. -ist.** The Ten Dis-  
courses or Commandments of God.—*Mins.*

Fr. *Décalog-us*; It. & Sp. -o; L. *Decalogus*; Gr.  
*Δεκαλογος*; from *δεκα*, ten, and *λογος*, *sermo*;  
because it contains—as above.

**DECA-MERON, s.** Any thing consist-  
ing of, distributed into, ten parts.

Fr. It. & Sp. *Decameron*; Gr. *Δεκαμερον*; from  
*δεκα*, ten, and *μερος*, part; because divided into  
ten parts.

**DE-CAMP, v.** To take down or remove  
a camp; and, gen., to quit or leave any  
place; to move off. Opposed to *Camp*, or  
*Encamp*, (qv.)

**DECANAL, ad.** Pertaining to a *dean*,  
(L. *Decanus*), or deanery.

**DE-CANT, v. -ER.** To *decant*, is—to  
pour, draw off, or drain from a vessel, by  
tilting, lifting or raising one end of it:—by  
general usage, from one bottle to another  
of a different description—called a *de-*  
*canter*.

*Serenius* says, "Ex *de*, and *Sulo*. Goth. *Kenna*,  
*cantharus*," as if poured out of a can; but *To*  
*cant*, (see **CANTON**), among mechanics, is to raise  
on the edge or corner.

**DE-CAPITATE, v. -ION.** To take off or  
away, to cut off, the head, or top.

"Fr. *Décapiter*, to *decapitate*, to behead."—*Cot.*

**DE-CARD.** See **DISCARD**.

**DE-CARDINALIZE,\* v.** To remove  
from the rank, to deprive of the rank, of  
*cardinal*, (qv.)—\**Howell.*

**DE-CARNATION, s.** The putting off,  
stripping off, or, as *W. Mountague* says,  
"devesture of carnality," (qv.) or fleshli-  
ness, fleshly lusts.

**DECA-STICH, s.** A poem of ten lines  
or verses.

Gr. *Δεκα*, ten, and *στιχος*, which, *Voss.* says,—  
*ordinem ac versum* notat.

**DE-CAY, v. s.** To fall from, to fall away,  
-EDNESS. to decrease, to diminish, to less-  
-ER. sen; to wane, to waste, to wither.

-ING. Fr. *Déchoir*; Sp. *Decaer*; It. *Decat-*  
*ere*; L. *De-cidere*, to fall from. See **DECADENCE**.  
Pre- Un-

**DE-CEASE, v. s.** To go away, to depart  
from, (sub. life;) and thus, to die.

L. *De-ced-ere*, *decessum*, to go away; It. *Decedere*; Fr. *der*, to depart, sc. from life. Fr. *Décès*, a departure from life. Pre-

**DE-CEIVE**, *v.* To take away from, sc.

-ABLE by fraud or guile; to defraud,  
-ABLENESS to beguile, to delude, to mislead, to lead into error.

-ING. \*Gower. †Chaucer.

-ANT, \*ad Fr. *Découvrir*; L. *Decipere*, *deception*, to take away from. "Decipere is so called, because fraudulent men are accustomed craftily to take (espere) from a sum or heap, and this is properly *de-cipere*."—

-CEIT. *For.* Un-

-FUL-LY. *For.* Un-

-NESS. *For.* Un-

-CEPT-IBLE. -IBILITY. -ION. -IOUS. -IVE.

**DECEN-VIRI**, *s.* Ten men appointed

-AL to draw up a new code of laws for

-ATE the Roman government.

-SHIP. L. *Decem*, ten, and *vir*, men.

**DEC-ENNIAL**, *ad.* Continuing for ten

-ER years.

-ARY. *Decennier*, variously written; Fr.

-NOVAL. *Dixainer*,—an officer over ten; a

-NOVARY. tithing-man.

*Decem-noval*, -*novary*,—app. to the lunar cycle of Meton, sc. 19 years.

L. *Decem*-is, -*ium*, (*decem*, ten, *anni*, years.)

**DECEMBER**. See SEPTEMBER.

**DECENT**, *ad.* Fitting, becoming, be-

-ENCE hoving, appropriate, suitable, sc.

-ENCY to time, place, and circumstances.

-ENT-LY. Fr. *Décent*-ce; It. -*as*; Sp. -*cia*; L. *De-*

-NESS. *centia*, from the *v. Decere*. "Decere,

quod aptum esse consentaneumque temporis, et

personae, quod tum in factis amplissime, tum in

dictis valet, in vultu denique et gestu, et incessu;

contraque item *Dedecere*."—Cic. Orat. Ernest. l.

611. *Voss* thinks from the Gr. *Δεει*, contr. *δει*,

*chieria*. In- Un-

**DE-CERN**, *v.* To distinguish, to discri-

-MINATE; to decide, to determine,

-ING to adjudge.

-MENT. Fr. *Décerner*; It. *Dicernere*; L. *De-*

-CERNERE, from the Gr. *Κερν-ειν*, to separate, to

distinguish, to decide; because he who judges,

separates or distinguishes truth from falsehood;

hence, *Κερν-ειν*, in a secondary or cons. sense, is

used for *judicare*; and this latter signification,

*Voss* adds, we have in the compound, *de-cern-ere*,

that is, *judicare*, to judge. See DISCERN.

**DE-CERPT**, \**s.* -ION.† Plucked, pulled,

turn, rent away.—\*Sir T. Elyot. †Glanvill.

L. *De-cerp-ere*, -*ceptum*, to pluck away.

**DE-CESSION**, \**s.* -OR.\* A going, separa-

-TURE, or separation.

*Decessor*, vulgo *Predecessor*.—Du Cange.

\*Bp. Taylor.

L. *De-ced-ere*, -*cessum*, to go away from. See

DECREASE.

**DE-CHARM**, \**v.* To charm (qv.) is to

act upon by charms (*carmina*) or incanta-

-tions; and to *decharm*, (Fr. *Descharmer*)—

To free or deliver from the action or

agency of charms or incantations; "to frus-

-trate a charm, dissolve a spell."—Cot.

\*Harvey.

**DE-CIDE**, *v.* To determine, to adjudge;

-ABLE to bring to a determination, to

-EDLY. an end, to a conclusion. Holland

-ER. uses *Decisions* lit. (sc. cuttings,

-ING. pieces.) "There be *decisions*

-INGLY. pass of some parcels and smal

-MENT.\* fragments."—Holland.

-CIS-ION. \*Beau. & F. †Udal.

-IVE. Fr. & Sp. *Decider*; It. & L. *De-cidere*;

-IVE-LY. *controversiam abscindere*, to cut off,

-NESS. to sever; to cut short, terminate,

-CISE,† *v.* put an end to—a dispute. In- Un-

**DE-CIDENCE**, \**s.* -UOUS. A falling

down. In- \*Brown.

**DECIMATE**, *v.* To tythe; to take or

-ATION. select a tenth.

-ATOR. Fr. *Décimer*; L. *Decimus*, the tenth;

-AL. from *decem*, ten.

**DE-CIPHER**, *v. s.* To cypher, is to write

-ER. in fictitious characters; characters

-ING. unknown to, and concealed from

-ESS.\* others. *Decipher*,—

To make known or explain such fictitious

characters; and, gen. to explain, to inter-

pret; to delineate or describe.—\*Byrom.

Fr. *Dé-chiffrer*; Sp. -*cifrar*; It. -*ciferare*. Un-

**DECK**, *v. s.* -ING. To cover, to array;

and thus, to dress, to adorn, to embellish.

The *deck* of a ship, so called, because it

*covers* and conceals the rest of the ship.

A. S. *Thæc-an*; Dan. *Dæk*; Ger. & D. *Deck-en*,

*operire*, *vestire*, to cover, to clothe. Be- Un-

**DE-CLAIM**, *v.* To speak aloud, earnestly,

-ER. vehemently; to plead loudly,

-ING. earnestly.

-CLAMAT-ION. Fr. *Déclam-er*; Sp. -*ar*; It. & L.

-OR. *Declamare*, to call or cry out

-ORY. aloud.

**DE-CLARE**, *v.* To show *clearly*, plainly,

-ABLE. openly, manifestly; to make

-AT-ION. *clearly* known, to explain; to

-IVE. pronounce or proclaim *clearly*,

-IVELY. plainly, publicly.

-ORY, *v. s.* Fr. *Déclar-er*; Sp. -*ar*; It. *Dichiar-*

-ORILY. *are*; L. *De-clarare*, to show openly,

-EDLY. clearly. Un-

-MENT. -ER. -ING.

**DE-CLINE**, *v. s.* To lean from. See

-ABLE. INCLINE. "Fr. *Décliner*,—

-ATION. To bend or fall downwards;

-ATORY. also, to eschew, *decline*, bend

-ING. -ER. from, wave, avoid, swerve, turn

-CLENISION. away, pass by."—Cot.

Fr. *Déclin-er*; Sp. -*ar*; It. & L. *De-clinare*.

In- Un.

**DE-CLIVITY**, *s.* Declination or descent;

sloping downwards.

It. *Decliv-e*, -*ità*; Sp. & Fr. *Déclive*, steep, deep,

hanging or bending downwards, (*de*, and *clivus*);

Gr. *Κλίτος*; Æol. *Κλίπυς*, *κλίπυς*, from *κλιν-ειν*,

to bend.

**DE-COCT**, *v.* -ION. To boil, to seethe;

to reduce, to consume, to digest—by boil-

ing or seething, by heat.

Fr. *Déco-ction*; It. -*zione*; Sp. -*cion*; L. *De-*

*coquere*, -*coctum*, to boil, to seethe.

**DE-COLLATE, v.** To cut off the neck ;  
-L-ATION. to sever or separate the head  
-ING. from the shoulders ; to behead.  
L. *Decollare*.

**DE-COM-POSE, v.** To separate or dis-  
-ITE. join things composed or  
-ITION. put, placed or set toge-  
-POUND, v. s. ad. ther ; to disorder, disar-  
range, unsettle. To *decompound*, is also,  
(by usage,)—

To compound compounds ; or to com-  
pound things already in themselves com-  
pounded.

L. *De-com-ponere, -positum ; com-ponere*, to put,  
place, or set together.

**DE-CORE, v.** Cons. — To adorn, to  
-ATE, v. ornament, to beautify, to em-  
-ATION. bellish.  
-OUS. L. *Decorus* ; from *decere*. (See DE-  
-OUSNESS. CMT.) Fr. *Décorer*. In-  
-UM.

**DE-CORTICATE, v.** -ION. To strip off  
the bark or rind, (*cortex*.)

**DE-COURT,\* v.** To drive or expel from  
*court*.—\*Cabbala, James I.

**DE-COY, v. s.** To *decoy*, as To *coy*, is—  
To quiet, to still, to lull, to appease, to  
soothe, to caress, to allure, to entice.

**DE-CREASE, v. s.** To be, or cause to  
be, less ; to lessen, to diminish.  
L. *De-cresc-ere*, to grow, to enlarge. Gower  
writes *Dis-cresc*.

**DE-CREATION, s.** "The continual  
*decreation* and annihilation of the souls of  
the brutes," &c.—Cudworth.

**DE-CREE, s. v.** To adjudge, to order, or-  
-ER. dain, enact, establish, award,  
-CRETE. appoint.—\*Fox. †Ayliff.  
-CRE-TAL, s. ad. It. *Decret-are* ; Sp. -ar ; Fr. -er ;  
L. *Decern-ere, decretum*, to sepa-  
-TIVE. rate, to distinguish, to divide.  
-TORY. (See DECERN.) Un-  
-TORIAL. -MENT.\* -TIST.†

**DE-CREMENT, v.** -TION.\* Lessening,  
decrease, diminution.—\*Pearson.  
L. *Decrescere*, to grow less, to *decrease*, (qv.)

**DE-CREPIT, ad.** Groaning under infr-  
-NESS. mities, under the weight of age ;  
-UDE. weighed down, enfeebled, by years.  
-Y.\* \*Chapman.

Fr. *Décrépi-té* ; It. -to ; L. *Decrepitus*. Scal.  
says, that old men are called *decrepit*, by a me-  
taphor derived from lanterns or candles ; which  
are said *decrepare*, to *creak* or *crackle*, when  
they send forth a noise at the moment of going  
out. Voss.—a metaphor à rebus fragilibus, which  
from old age *creak* if you move them.

**DE-CREPITATED,\* v.** -CRIPATED,† ad.  
Deprived of the power of crackling. See  
DECREPIT.—\*Brown. †Boyle.

**DE-CREW,\* v.** Fr. *Décru* ; from "*décrois-  
tre*, to lessen, decrease, wain."—Cot.  
\*Spenser.

**DE-CROWNING,\* s.** A taking away, or  
depriving of the crown.—\*Overbury.

**DE-CRY, v.** To *cry* down, to raise a cry  
-IAL. or clamour against. "Fr. *Descrier*,  
-IER. to *cry* down or call in, uncurrent or  
-ING. naughty coin ; also publicly to dis-  
credit, disparage, disgrace ; to publish the  
faults, divulge the imperfections, blaze the  
wants, proclaim the defects of."—Cot.

**DE-CUBATION,\* s.** A lying down.  
-CUMB-ENT. *Decumbent*,—laying or lying  
-ENCY. down—at rest, at meals.  
-ENCE. \*Evelyn.  
-ITURE. L. *Decumbere*, to lie down ; p. p.  
*decumbens*, past p. *decubitus*.

**DE-CUPLE, av.** Tenfold.  
Fr. *Décuple* ; L. *Decuplus*, from *Decem*, ten.

**DE-CURION, s.** -RY. One who is ap-  
pointed over ten, (*decem*.) See DECIMATE.  
L. *Decurio*.

**DE-CURRENT,\* ad.** -CURSION. Run-  
ning down.—\*Sir W. Jones.  
L. *Decurrens*, p. p. of *De-currere, -cursum*, to run  
down.

**DE-CURTED,\* pt.** Cut short.—\*Bak.

**DE-CUSSATE, v.** To intersect at acute  
-ION. angles.  
-IVE. L. *Decussis, decem asses*. From its sign  
-IVELY. or mark X (ten) is *Decussare*, to *decus-*  
*sate*, to reduce any thing to this form.

**DE-DENTITION,\* s.** A falling of the  
teeth, (*dentes*.)—\*Brown.

**DE-DICATE, v. ad.** To allot, to appro-  
-ION. priate or apportion ; to devote, to  
-ING. consecrate.  
-OR. L. *Dedi-care* ; Sp. -car ; Fr. -er :—*de*, and  
-ORY. *dicare*, which (Voss.) is the same as *attri-*  
*bueré*, ac *præcipuè consecrare*, to attribute, and  
especially to *consecrate*. Un-

**DE-DITION,\* s.** A giving up, yielding,  
surrendering.—\*Hollinshed. Hammond.  
L. *Deditio*, from *Dedere, deditum*, to give up.

**DE-DUCE, v.** To lead, draw or bring  
-IBLE. from. Gen. used met. in  
-ING. reasoning, as to *deduce* a con-  
-MENT.\* sequence from premised pro-  
-DUCT, v. positions ; to infer, to bring.  
-DUCT-ION. bear, or take from, to subtract.  
-IVE. "He should hither *deduce* a  
-IVELY. colony."—Selden.  
\*Milton. Dryden.

Fr. *Dédu-ir* ; Sp. -zir ; It. *Didurre* ; Eng. *De-*  
*duce* ; L. *Deducere*, to lead away from ; and *de-*  
*duct*, from *deduct-um*, past p.

**DEED, s.** Any thing done ; an act.  
-LESS. *Deedy*, — industrious, notable.—  
-Y. *Grose*, Berks. It is properly app-  
to any one *doing* attentively.

(Like *actum* and *factum*) means something  
any thing *done*. It is the past p. of the A. S. s.  
*Don*, to do. *Do-ed, did, deed*, is the same word  
diff. spelled. It was formerly written *Dede*, both for  
the past tense and past p.—Tooke. See Do. Un-

**DEEM, v. s.** To think, to judge, to deter-  
mine.

See DOOM and DAMN. Go. *Dom-jan* ; Dan.  
*mer* ; Sw. -a ; A. S. *Dem-an* ; D. *Doemen*. Mis-

**DEEP**, *ad. & v.* As now app. *Deep* is—  
-LY. Far below the surface; far with-  
-EN, *v.* in, sunk, depressed, immersed;  
-NESS. (met.) not easily fathomed, not  
-SOME. easily seen through or pene-  
-DEPTH. trated; profound.

-LESS. *Deep* is much used in compo-  
sition, and supplies some phrases or ex-  
pressions of strong import.—\**Chapman*.

A. S. *Depe*; D. *Diep*; Ger. *Tief*; Sw. *Djup*;  
Dan. *Dyb*. From A. S. *Dipp-an*, to dip, to dive.  
*Depth* is the third pers. sing. Over-

**DEER**, *s.* App. to—a kind of beast,  
hunted for their flesh, called *venison*.

A. S. *Deor*; D. *Dier*; Ger. *Thier*; Sw. *Djur*;  
Dan. *Dyr*. Sam. says, "*Deor*,—wild deer, wild  
beasts of all kind;" and the etymologists derive it  
from Gr. *Oup*, *bestia*.

**DEESS**. See **DEITY**.

**DE-FACE**, *v.* To take away "all the  
-MENT. seture of the *face*," (Gower); to  
-ER. disfigure, to deform; to destroy  
-ING. the *face*, form, or figure; and gen.  
to destroy.

Cot. says, *Desfacer*, as *efacer*; and *efacer*,—  
"to *eface*, (qv.) race, blot, rub out, wipe away."  
And *Mina*.—*quasi* *pristinam faciem auferre*, seu  
*summa delere*. It. *Sfacciare*. And Sk.—*pristinam*  
*faciem exuere*. Un-

**DE-FAIL**, *v.* -ANCE. "Fr. *Défaillance*,—  
a failing, languor, faintness; defect, want,  
lack, defection."—Cot. \**Machin*.

From the Fr. *Défaillir*, to fail; from L. *De*, and  
*fallere*.—Sk.

**DE-FAITED**, *pt.* Mr. Tyrw. says,—  
Wasted. It is Fr. *Desfait* or *desfaict*,—  
defeated, undone; decayed in feature and  
colour.—\**Chaucer*.

**DE-FALK**, *v.* To cut off, prune or lop  
-CATE, *v.* off, take away part of; to di-  
-CATION. minish, to withdraw, to deduce,  
to subtract.—\**Bp. Hall*.

Fr. *Defalquer*; It. *Difalcare*, subtrahere; qd.  
L. *Defalcare*, i. e. *falce rescare*, et quasi ampu-  
tare, to cut off as with a *falchion*.

**DE-FAME**, *v. s.* To speak ill of, to speak  
-ATION. against the *fame*, reputation, or  
-ATORY. character; to speak to the dis-  
-ER. credit, disgrace, or dishonour, of  
-ING. any one; to calumniate.

*Defame*, the *s.* is used by Chaucer and  
others as we now use *Infamy*: also written  
*Difame* by him, Berners, &c.

Fr. *Difamer*; Sp. *Desfamar*; It. & L. *Difamare*;  
Gr. *Διφάμειν*, to speak ill, (from *δις*, ill, and  
*φάμειν*, fame.)

**DE-FATIGATE**, *v.* To drive about to  
-ABLE.† an unspeakable degree, exces-  
-ATION,† *s.* sively; and thus—To weary,  
to tire.—\**Sir T. Herbert*. †*Glanville*. †*Bp.*  
*Fisher. Bacon*.

L. *Defatigare*, -atum. In- Un-

**DE-FAULT**, *s. v.* -ER. "Fr. *Défault*, or  
*Défaut*,—a *fault*, offence, or defect; any  
want, lack, penury, scantness, or scarce-  
ness; a defection."—Cot.

Chaucer renders (Boethius, b. iii.) *Bonis*

*pluribus carent*, "There be *defaut* of many  
goods."

The *v.* To *default* is sanctioned by  
Milton;—To fail or be deficient, or cause  
to fail or be deficient, or be wanting; to  
miss or omit.

From Fr. *Défaillir*, to fail. See **DEFAILANCE**,  
and **FAULT**.

**DE-FEASANCE**, *s.* -IBLE. To annul, to  
abrogate, to avoid or make void.

Spenser uses *defeasance* as *defeat*, (qv.)

Fr. *Desfaire*, to undo. In- Un-

**DE-FEAT**, *v. s.* -URE. "To undo, break;  
*defeat*, discomfit, overcome, ruin, destroy;  
overthrow."—Cot.

It. *Disfare*; Fr. *Desfaire*.

**DE-FECATE**, *v. ad.* -ION. To free from  
the *feces*, lees, dregs, any filthy excrescence;  
to purify.

Fr. *Défequer*, to fine, purge, cleanse, purify; L.  
*Defecare*.

**DE-FECT**, *v. s. ad.* A *defect*,—any thing  
-IBLE. *undone*, *sc.* which ought to be

-IBILITY. done; and therefore—wanting.

-ION. *Defect*, the *v.* is used by some

-IVE. of our old writers,—To be want-

-IVELY. ing, to fail, to fall off, to fall

-IVENESS. short, to be insufficient; to be

-UOUS.\* inadequate. And,—

-UOSITY.† *Deficient*,—wanting, failing, fall-

-FICI-ENT. ing off; falling short, insuffi-

-ENCE. cient, inadequate.

-ENCY. \**Hobbs. Barrow*. †*W. Mountague*.

L. *De-secere*, -sectum, to undo. In-

**DE-FENCE**, *v. s.* 1. To keep or hold off,  
-LESS. ward off, repel; and thus—

-LESS-LY. To guard, to secure, to fortify,  
-NESS. to uphold, to protect.

-FEND, *v.* 2. To keep off, to ward off;

-FEND-ABLE. to reject, to repel, to resist;

-ANT, *s. ad.* to prohibit, to forbid, to con-

-ER. tradit, to deny.

-ING. Mr. Tyrw. says, To *defend*, (in

-RESS. Rom. of the Rose,) is to ran-

-S-ATIVE. som; it is, to guard, protect,

-IBLE. save themselves, *sc.* by the

-IVE, *ad. s.* gifts of *lampreie*; and thus, \*

-IVELY. redeem or ransom themselves,

-ION.\* or they shall be bound with a

-ER,\* -OR.† cord, &c.

To *defence*, (or *defense*, as it should be  
written,) is used by our old writers, as they  
used to *defend*.—\**Fox*. †*Fabyan*.

Fr. *Dé-fense*; It. *-fensione*; Sp. *-fensa*; Fr.  
*-fendre*; Sp. *-fender*; It. *Difendere*; L. *Defendere*,  
*proprie de se ac suis fendere*, hoc est *arcere*, *de-*  
*pellere*. *Defendens*,—*defend-ens*, not *-ant*. In-  
Un-

**DE-FER**, *v.* "To *defer*, delay, drive or

-ENT, *ad. s.* put off; to protract, prolong,

-ENCE. linger, procrastinate, shift off

-R-ER. day after day."—Cot. Also—

-ING. To put away, *sc.* our own

-MENT.\* judgment, and *prefer*, *sc.* that

of another; and thus, to pay respect or

regard, to submit.



*Deferent*,—that which bears, carries, or conveys.

To *defer* the matter, (in Bacon,) to bear it, to lay it before, (to refer.) Brevint entitles his fifth chapter—Of the Worship *deferred* to the Virgin, (i. e. offered in *deference* to.) "Peter was the elder, the *deference* being given to his age."—*Hammond*. "It was *deferred* to age, because Peter was elder."—*Barrow*.

\**Sir J. Suckling*.

It. *Dis-ferire*; Sp. *-erir*; Fr. *-férer*; L. *Disferre*, in diversas partes *ferre*, to bear diverse ways.

**DE-FIGURE, v. -ATION.** The *v.* is used by Weaver, as equivalent to—To *figure* out, describe, delineate; the *s.* by Hall, as *Dis-figuration*.

**DE-FILE, v.** Anciently written *File*, and *-MENT.* *Afile*, (qv.)

*-ER.* To dirty, to pollute, to corrupt, to contaminate.

*-FOUL, v.* D. *Fuylan*; A. S. *Fyl-an*, *afyl-an*, *-FOULING.* *besfyl-an*, inquinare, contaminare, *fo-dare*, to *defile*, pollute or make filthy.—*Som.* Un-

**DE-FILE, v. s.** To draw out threads, to prolong, to extend in length; and thus, to move off in a line or *file*.

L. *Fileum*, a thread; Fr. *Filer*.

**DE-FINE, v.** To bound or limit; to de-

*-ABLE.* scribe the bounds or limits,

*-ER.* the end, the termination; and

*-ITZ.* thus, cons., as in Cot,—

*-ITE-LY.* *Definir*,—"to conclude, deter-

*-NESS.* mine or discuss; precisely to

*-IT-ION.* express; fully to describe;

*-IVE, ad. s.* exactly to declare."

*-IVELY.* Chaucer uses *Definish*.

Sp. *Definir*; It. *Definire*; L. *Definere*, quasi *finem* dare; to set a bound or limit. Pre- In- or Un-

**DE-FIX, v.** To *fix* down, to *fix* or fasten firmly. L. *Defigere*, *defixum*.

**DE-FLAGRATION, s.** Burning:—

*-BLE.* burning, so as to destroy.

*-BILITY.* Lat. *Deflagrare*.

**DE-FLECT, v. -FLECTION, or -FLEXION.**

To bend or curve, to turn aside, out of the straight way, to deviate.

L. *De-flectere*, *-flectum*.

**DE-FLOUR, v.** To strip or rob of the

*-ER.* flour; the bloom, the grace,

*-ING.* the beauty. Used *literally* by

*-ISH, v.* W. Mountague, "deflowering

*-FLORATION.* the gardens." Met.—to vi-  
ciate, to defile, to pollute.

*Deflourish* is used by Drummond *literally*.

*Defloration*,—a picking or culling of the flowers, or gen., the beauties.—*Selden*.

Fr. *Déflorer*, *déflorer*; Sp. *Deflorar*; L. *Deflorare*, quasi *florem* demere, to take away the flower. In- Un-

**DE-FLOW,\* v.** To flow down, to run

*-FLUENCY.* down, to descend.

*-FLUXION.* \**Brown*. †*Holland*.

*-FLUX.†* L. *De-fluere*, *-fluxum*, to flow down.

**DE-FOEDATION, s.** "Fr. *Défédation*,—a fowling, soyling, filing, defiling, staining, spotting of."—*Cot*.

L. *Fœdus*, foul.

**DE-FOIL,\* v.** To strip off the leaves (*folia*).  
\**Holland*.

**DE-FORCE, v.** To deprive by *force*, (qv.)

*-MENT.* "Fr. *Déforcer*; to disseise, dis-

*-IANT.\** possess, violently take, forcibly pluck from."—*Cot*. \**Black*.

**DE-FORM, v. ad.** To strip or spoil of the

*-ATION.* form, shape, or figure; to take

*-EDLY.* it away; to disfigure, to deface,

*-ER.* to corrupt, to defile. See *Dir-*

*-ITY.* FORM.

*-ATE, ad.\** \**Chaucer*. †*Leighton*.

*-ATELY.†* Fr. *Déformer*; Sp. *Deformar*; It. *Deformare*; L. *Deformare*. Un-

**DE-FRAUD, v.** To take away by *fraud*,

*-ER.* by deceit, by guile; to deprive

*-ING.* deceitfully; to cheat.

*-ATION.\** \**E. Hall*. *Hammond*. *Bp. Taylor*.

*-MENT.†* †*Milton*.

Fr. *Défrauder*; Sp. *-ar*; L. *Defraudare*, to take away by *fraud*.

**DE-FRAY, v.** To *defray*, is used as equi-

*-ER.* valent to—

*-ING.* To bear, pay or settle the costs,

*-MENT.* charges or expenses; to discharge them.

It may admit a conjecture, that *fray* in *Defray* and *Affray*, are the same word; that *defray* is the reverse of *affray*; and signifies—to compose or settle a *fray*, debate or dispute; and thus, to settle damages, costs or charges.

Fr. *Défrayer*. *Frais*, (of which Sk. says, *quod si à L. Paratus*), is—costs, expenses, charges.

**DEFT,\* ad.** A. S. *Dæfe*, meet, fit, conve-

*-LY.* nient, meetly. *Defice*,—fitly,

*-NESS.\** conveniently, seasonably, in good time, commodiously.—*Som.* \**Drayton*.

**DE-FUNCT, ad. s.** In English used as

*-ION.\** equivalent to—Deceased, departed

*-IVE.\** from life, dead. \**Shak*.

L. *Defunctus*, (*de*, and *funct*, *functus*) There is in this word, says Voss., the notion of *perfecting* and *bringing* to an end, (*ad finem*), and hence (from *finis*) some etymologists suppose it to be derived. *Defunctus est vitâ*, *id est*, *finivit officium vitæ*, i. e. has ended or finished the duty of life.

**DE-FUSEDLY,\* au.** Confusedly.

\**Holinshed*.

**DE-FY, v. s.** To renounce, refuse, deny,

*-IANCE.* or reject *affiance*, i. e. faith given,

*-IER.* placed or reposed; and, cons., to—

proclaim independence, hostility; to chal-  
lenge, to dare. Also, simply, to deny, re-

nounce, or refuse.

Fr. *Défer*, *défer*; It. *Sfidare*, *disfidare*; Low L. *Disfidare*, *disfiduciare*. *Omnia fidem aperte res-*  
*nantia. Disfidare est fidet vinculum solvere,*  
*quod prius aliquando affidare connexerat.*—*Spri.*  
Un-

**DE-GENER, v.** To grow out of kind, be  
-ATE, *s. ad.* unlike his ancestors, (Cot.); to  
-ATELY. be inferior to them; to become  
-ATENESS. of a worse or baser nature  
-ATION. or kind.—*\*Daniel. Glanville.*  
-ACY. †*Decay of Piety.*  
-OUL.\* Fr. *Dégénérer*; Sp. *Degenerar*; It.  
-OUSLY.† & L. *Degenerare. Degener, v.* is  
used by some of our old writers.

**DE-GLORIED,\* pt.** Dishonoured.  
\**G. Fletcher.*

**DE-GLUTTON, s.** A swallowing.  
Fr. *Dégouter*; L. *Deglutire*, to swallow. See  
GLUT.

**DE-GRADE, v.** Sometimes written Dis-  
-ATION. grade. To deject, throw, or cast  
-INGLY. down, sub. from a higher degree,  
-MENT.\* rank, or state, to a lower; to  
deprive of honorary rank or title; to dis-  
grace, to dishonour.—*\*Milton.*  
Fr. *Degrad-er*; It. *-are*; Sp. *Desgraduar*, *gradu*  
*dehors*, to cast down from his rank or degree.  
Un-

**DE-GREE, s.** A step; a step in pro-  
-ED.\* gress, promotion, advancement;  
-INGLY.† exaltation; as *degree* in rank,—a  
step, distant or removed; *degree* in rela-  
tionship; *degrees* in measurement.

*Degreed* and *Degrecingly* rest upon the  
authorities cited.—*\*Heywood. †Feltham.*

Fr. *Degré*; It. *Grado*; L. *Gradus*, a step. It is  
used by Chaucer lit. for *step*; the step of a stair;  
a step by which to go up, to ascend.

**DE-GUSTATION,\* s.** A tasting.  
\**Bp. Hall.* L. *Degustare*, to taste of.

**DE-HONESTATE,\* v.** See To Dis-  
honest.—*\*Bp. Taylor.*

**DE-HORT, v.** To discourage, to warn or  
-ATION. admonish, or advise, from doing  
-ATORY. any thing; to dissuade.

"Exhortation and *dehortation*, is counsel,  
accompanied with signs in him that giveth  
it, of vehement desire to have it followed;  
or, to say it more briefly, counsel vehe-  
mently pressed. For he that *exhorteth*,  
doth not deduce the consequence of what  
he adviseth to be done, and tye himself  
therein to the rigour of true reasoning: but  
encourages him he counselleth, to action,  
as he that *dehorteth*, deterreth him from  
it."—*Hobbs.*

Old Fr. *Desenhortier*; L. *Dehorteri*.

**DE-HUSK,\* v.** To strip off the *husk*, (qv.)  
\**Drant.*

**DEICTICALLY, av.** Demonstratively;  
specifically.

Gr. *Deiktikos*, from *deik-eco*, to point out.

**DE-JECT, v. ad.** To cast or throw down;  
-ELY. and thus, to humble or humiliate,  
-EDNESS. to depress, to sink, to debase, to  
-ION. dispirit, to dishearten.  
-URE.\* \**Arbutnot.*

Fr. *Déjecter*; L. *Déj-ctere, -ctum*, to cast down.  
Un-

**DE-JERATION, s.** A solemn swearing.  
L. *Dejerare*, (*de*, and *jurare*, to swear.)

**DEI-FY, v.** To rank or class among the  
-CAL. gods; to treat as if a god.  
-CATE. *Deist*, (or *theist*, qv.) one who  
-CATION. believes that there is a God,  
-FIER. (but disbelieves the Scriptures.)  
-FORM. *Deity*,—the God-head; also app.  
-FORMITY. to the person—God.  
-FYING. *Deicide*,—used by Prior, in re-  
-ISM. ference to the crucifixion.  
-IST. *Deess*, i. e. goddess.—*Evelyn.*  
-ISTICAL. L. *Deus*, God, and *feri*, to be made  
-ITY. or become. Fr. *Déist-er*; Sp. *-car*;  
-ITATE. It. & Low L. *Deist-ere*, in numerum  
-ICIDE. *deorum* ascribere.—*Mins.* In *Deos*  
-ESS. *referre*, consecrare.—*Voss. de Vitilis.*  
Dis- Un-

**DEIGN, v.** To think or esteem worthy  
-LY. or deserving; to think or esteem  
-OUS. worthy or becoming; to vouch-  
-OUSLY. safe, to condescend.  
-FUL.\* *Deignous* is used by R. Brunne,  
and *Digne* and *Deignous* by Chaucer, as—  
thinking or esteeming too worthy or de-  
serving; valuing too highly; and thus,  
equivalent to—disdainful, (sc. of others.)  
So also *Deignful*.—*\*Fairefax.*

Fr. *Daigner*; It. *Degnare*; L. *Dignari, -num*;  
*estimare*, to think or esteem worthy. See *Dig-*  
*nify.* Dis-

**DE-KING,\* v.** To cause to be no longer  
*king*; to deprive of a *kingdom*. South  
uses *Unking*.—*\*Speed.*

**DE-LAPSED,\* pt.** -sion.† Fallen away  
from.—*\*Drayton. †Holland.*  
L. *De-labi, -lapsus.*

**DE-LATE, v.** To bear, carry or bring;  
-ION. (lit.) and met. with a subaud. of in-  
-OR. formation, accusation; and thus,  
cons. to inform, to accuse.

To bear, to convey, to conduct. "The  
time wherein sound is *delated*."—*Bacon.*

*Delacyon*, in Lord Berners, is—*delay*;  
deferring or *delaying*. "After this iudge-  
ment there was no *delaycion* of sufferance  
nor mercy." (See To DEFER.) In Sir  
Thomas More, *delating* seems equivalent to  
*collating*; conferring or bringing together.  
"Repayring and *delating* his church again  
and gathering thereinto."

*Dilate* was written not uncommonly *De-*  
*late*, by old writers. "To *delate*, or speak at  
large of any thing; see To DILATE."—*Mins.*

*Dilation*, on the other hand, in Shak.  
(first folio,) appears to be of the same im-  
port as *Delation* in Wotton and others, i. e.  
—information, accusation: in Shak., "close  
*delation*,"—is secret information, intimation;  
and thus varying very little from the ex-  
pression in the quarto,—"close denote-  
ments." See DENOTE.

L. *De-ferre, -latum*, to bear or carry.

**DE-LAY, v. s.** To put off or postpone;  
-ER. procrastinate; to prolong or pro-  
-ING. tract; to stop, detain or retard;  
-FUL.\* to pause, to linger.  
-MENT.† *Delatory* (Warner), now *Dilatory*,  
-OUS.† qv. See DELATE.

\**Chapman.* †*Gower.* †*Fabyan.*

*Delation*

Fr. *Délayer*; It. *Dilat-are*; Sp. *-ar*; from *Dilatum*, (Men.) used as the past p. of *Differre*, to put or bear away or apart; to put off. In-  
Un-

**DE-LAY**, *v.* To dilute, to weaken: met. to allay, to alleviate, to soften. "Wine *delayed* with water."—*Holland*. "To *de-lay* his pride."—*Latimer in Fox*. "To *delay* not Titan's beams."—*Spenser*.

Fr. *Delayer*; L. *Diluere*, to dilute.

**DELEBLE**,\* *v.* That may be rased or -LETE,† *v.* rubbed out; eradicated, obliterated. -LET-ION.‡ ated, avoided or annulled.

-IVE.§ \*†*Fuller*. †*State Trials*, 1643.

-ERY.‖ *Bates*. ‖*Bp. Taylor*. ‡*Evelyn*.

-ORY.‖ L. *Delere*; *delebilis*, quod *deleri* potest, which may be erased, rubbed out. A.S. *Dilg-ian*.—*Tooke*. See INDELEBLE. In-

**DE-LECTABLE**, *s.* Used actively, —-BLY. Able to attract, to allure, to entice; -TION. to hold out pleasing allurements or enticements; to please, to gratify.

Fr. & Sp. *Délectable*; It. *Dilettevole*. The L. *Delectare*, Gesner says, is *illicere et attrahere*; compounded of *de*, and *lactare*, from *lacere*, to draw. See DELICACY.

**DE-LEGATE**, *v. s. ad.* "Fr. *Déléguer*, —-ION. to assign, commit or appoint into -ACY. an office, charge or commission."—*Cot*.

Sp. *Delegar*; It. & L. *Delegare*; to act or cause to act under a certain law or rule of action, *certâ lege*.—*Koss*. Un-

**DE-LETERIAL**,\* *ad.* Hurtful, injurious, -IOUS. mischievous; and thus extended to -Y. —poisonous, deadly.—\**Boyle*.

Gr. *Ἀηλ-ειν*, to hurt or injure.

**DELF**, *s.* A ditch, a quarry, a mine; any thing *delved* or dug out.

Go. *Dalf*, fovea, a pit. The *v.* is also written *Delf* or *Dulf*. See DELVE.

**DE-LIBATE**,\* *s.* -ION. The first wine poured, and then tasted; the first pouring, or effusion, or tasting, was called a *libation*. It is used metaphorically for,—a taste, an effusion.

\**Marmion*.

L. *Delib-are*, -*atum*, to pour from.

**DE-LIBER**,\* *v.* To choose, to select, to -ATE, *v. ad.* elect; to advise, to think, to -ATE-LY. consider; to reflect with a view -NESS. to choice or selection; to examine which is best, which to -ION. -IVE, *ad. s.* be preferred; to examine with -IVELY. caution, discretion, hesitation, -ORS. wariness; with temper, calmness, coolness, slowness.

\**Chaucer*. *Joy*.

Fr. *Délib-er*; Sp. *-rar*; It. & L. *Deliberare*, *liberè de aliquâ re cogitare*.—*Mins*. *Deliberat*, cui *libertas eligendi est aliquid ex duobus*. He *deliberates* who has the *liberty* of choosing one from several; where that *liberty* is not, there is no *deliberation*.—*Foss*. And Cicero, —*inciditur enim omnis deliberatio, si intelligitur non posse fieri, aut si necessitas affertur*. (De Orat. lib. ii.) In- Un-

**DE-LICACY**, *s.* *Delicate* is,—attractive, -CATE, *ad. s.* alluring, enticing, tempting, -CATELY. holding out pleasing inducements, allurements, or temptations;—pleasing, gratifying. -CATENESS. -CIOUS. -CIOUS-LY. Opposed to plain, common, -NESS. coarse, vulgar, robust.—Carried to excess,—nice, dainty, -LI-CES.\* -CIATE.† tender, soft, effeminate, luxurious, feeble.

*Delicious*,—Fr. *Délicieux*; Low L. *Deliciosus*,—full of, abounding in *delicacies* or *delights*,—highly pleasing or gratifying to the mind or senses.

\**Wiclif*. *Chaucer*. †*Partheneia Sacra*.

Fr. *Délic-asse*; Sp. *-adeza*; It. *-atezza*; Eng. *-acy*. Fr. *Délic-at*; Sp. *-ado*; It. *-ato*; Eng. *-als*; L. *Delicatus*, from *Delicia*, (*de* and *lacere*, to draw, to attract.) The Ger. *Locker*, *delicatus*, Wach. says, is not from the *v. Lecken*, *lambere*, to lick, but from the Gr. *Γλωκερος*; it seems to claim the same origin as the Eng. *Lecher*, (qv.) viz. the Go. *Leik-an*; A. S. *Lic-ian*, to like, or (the same word diff. written and app.) the Go. *Laig-wan*; A. S. *Licc-ian*, to lick; Gr. *Λει-ον*, (and the L. *Lac-ere*); and hence *De-licia*, things pleasing, gratifying to the taste. Gen. attractive, &c.—as above. See DELIGHT. In- Over-

**DE-LIGATION**, *s.* A bandage (in Surgery.) L. *Deligare*, to bind.

**DE-LIGHT**, *v. s.* To please greatly; to -ER. gratify in a great degree; to fill with highly pleasing sensations. -ABLE. -FUL. \**Chaucer*.

-FULLY. Fr. *Délecter*; Sp. *-tar*; It. *Dilettare*;

-FULNESS. L. *Delectare*, (*de*, and *lactare*, from

*lacere*, to draw, to attract.) See DE-

-INGLY. LECTABLE, DELICACY, and DIL-

-LESS. GENT. Un-

-SOME. -OUS.\*

**DE-LINEATE**, *v. ad.* To draw a line or -ION. outline; to portray, to describe, -ING. to depicture; to sketch a picture, a profile.—\**H. More*. -OR. -AMENT.\* L. *Deline-are*, -*atum*; *lineam ducere*, to draw a line.

**DE-LINQUENT**,\* *ad. s.* Leaving, omitting, what ought to be done; and -LICT. thus, positively,—doing wrong, offending;—and the *s.*—a wrong doer, an offender; a trespasser or transgressor. So also *Delict*, *s.*—\**Howell*.

Fr. *Délinqu-ant*; It. & Sp. *-ente*; L. *Delinquens*, p. p. of *Delinquere*. *Delinquere* propriè est prætermittere quod non oportet præterire; to leave undone, that which ought to be done.—*Festus*.

**DE-LIQUATE**,\* *v.* To melt, to dissolve; to reduce to a liquid state.—\**Ray*. *Boyle*.

**DE-LIQUIUM**, *s.* A defect, or deficiency, a failing, a fainting; a *delinquency*.

*Deliquium* is used by Chemists as if from *Deliquere*, to melt. See DELIQUATE.

**DE-LIRATION**, *s.* A wandering, erring, or straying from a right mind or understanding; raving, -IOUS. -OUS. -IOUSNESS. speaking or talking idly. -IUM. L. *Delirare*. *Lira*, orig. signified, sulcus, a furrow; and hence (met.) he is said, *delirare*, who wanders from the right line of

reason: quasi sulco et *lira* rationis evagatur.—Voss. "To rake or harrow, is called in Latine *lirare*, from whence came first the word *delirare*, which is to leave bare balks uncovered, and by a metaphor and borrowed speech, to rave and speak idly."—Holland. *Plinius*.

**DELIVER, v. ad.** To free from—sc.  
-LY. from confinement or custody or  
-NESS. slavery; and thus, to rescue: to  
-ANCE. release from the power or posses-  
-ER. sion of an enemy; to release or  
-ING. surrender from our own; and thus,  
-Y.-ESS. to give up or resign; to give up  
from one holder or possessor to another;  
and thus, simply,—to give up, throw up,  
cast away.

To *deliver* from the mouth, i. e. to utter,  
to speak.

In our old writers, (Chaucer, Gower,  
Fabyan,) *Deliver*, *Deliverly*, *Deliverness*, are  
used as app. to *liberty* of action, freedom of  
motion, unrestrained, unencumbered; and  
thus, to,—activity, agility or nimbleness.

Fr. *Délivrer*; It. *-rare*; Sp. *-rar*, *delibrar*; L.  
*Liberare*; *liberum facere*, in *libertatem* reducere;  
—to free or make free; to restore to freedom or  
liberty. See **DELIVER**. Re- Un-

**DELL, i. e.** Dale; or rather used as a dim.  
of Dale, (qv.)

D. & Ger. *Delle*, locus declivis. Spenser writes  
*Delle*, q. *dell*. See **DALE**.

**DE-LUDE, v.** To cheat, to deceive, to  
-ABLE. beguile; sc. by assuming false  
-ER. appearances, making false pre-  
-ING. tences.

-LUS-ION. L. *Deludere*, to cease playing; *de*, and  
*ludere*, to play or sport; *ludere à*

-IVE. *Lydis*, who first introduced them

-IVENESS. (*Indi*) into Hetruria, whence the

-ORY. Romans received them.—Voss. *Delu-*

*dere* is, *ludendi finem facere*. The Roman gladi-

ators before the real combat had a mock battle, as

a preparatory exercise, and when they ceased from

this, they were said *deludere*. If hence deduced,

the word must have been subsequently app. to

the mock battle itself; and that also, when the

real one was required of them; when they con-

terfused earnest, as Manning, the translator of

Xiphelin, expresses it, (vol. II. p. 204.) Un-

**DELVE, v. s.\*** To dig; to cut into; to  
-ER. cut towards a depth or bottom; to  
-ING. hollow.—\*Spenser.

A. S. *Delf-an*; D. *Delf-an*, to dig. See **DALE**,

**DELL**, and **DELF**.

**DELUGE, v. s.** To cover with waters, to  
overflow, to overwhelm.

Fr. *Déluge*; It. & Sp. *Diluvio*; L. *Diluvium*;

from *Dilucere*, *dilutum*; terram enim reddat *dilu-*

*tem*, i. e. wetted, washed, soaked. Joye writes

*Diluvy*. Un-

**DEM-AGOGUE, s.** A leader of the  
people; app. to a factious or seditious

leader. Milton considers the word as a

novelty.

Gr. *Ἀγῶγος*, compounded of *ἄνθρωπος*, people,

and *ἄγω*, to lead.

**DEMAIN, Demean, Demesne, Domain, s.**  
The same word, so variously written. "Fr.

*Domaine*,—a man's patrimony or inheri-

tance, proper and hereditary possessions;

those whereof he is the right or true *lord* or  
possessor, and absolute owner: also, an here-  
ditary property in, and possession of land,  
&c."—Cot. For the more technical usages  
of the word, see *Dominicum* in Spel., Gloss.  
Arch. And see also **DEMEAN**, *infra*.

Fr. *Demain* or *domain*; L. *Dominium*; from  
*dominus*; perhaps, master of the house, (*domus*.)

**DE-MAND, v. s.\*** As *man-dare* is to give,  
-ABLE. deliver, or commit to the hands of  
-ANT. another—

-ER. To *de-mand* is,—to seek, ask or  
require from the hands of another. And  
gen. to ask, to claim, to require.

Fr. *Démander*; It. *Domandare*; Sp. *Demandar*,  
parum deflexo sensu, from the L. *Demandare* (Sk.);  
*de*, and *mandare*, qd. in *manus dare*; so Gr. *ἐν-*  
*χειρίζειν*, in *manus dare*, tradere, committere. Re-

**DE-MARCATION,\* s.** A very modern  
word. By usage,—A mark, a marking off,  
sc. of boundaries or limits.

\*Burke. Horsley, &c.

Cot. has "*Desmarquer*; to take away the mark  
from; or, to put from his mark."

**DEMEAN.** See **DEMAIN**.

**DE-MEAN, v. s.** To rule or have *domi-*  
-URE. nion over; to *manage*, to conduct,

-ING. (subaud.) the behaviour, the mode

-AUNCE.\* and manner of acting; and thus,

to treat, to behave towards; to behave or

deport. It is used by some writers as if

they considered it to be from the *ad. Mean*;

thus,—to act *meanly*; to debase, to dis-

grace.—\*Skelton.

Jun. thinks that this word may be from the Fr.

*Moyen*; L. *Modus*, vel *medium*. *Modus* vel ratio

decenter se gerendi in rebus gerendis. Sk. sug-

gests other conjectures. Mr. Tyrw. interprets the

*v. Demaine*, in Chaucer's Second Book of Fame,—

to *manage*; and the *s.—management*. There are

other passages in which the application seems

precisely the same; and hence it admits a doubt

whether this *v.* may not be formed upon the *s.*

*Demain* or *Domain* (supra); and thus, to signify—

as above explained. Mis-

**DE-MENT,\* v.** To deprive of the *mind* or  
-ATE, *v. ad.* senses; to be or cause to be,  
-MENCY.† mad, insane of understanding.

-MENTATION.†\*Joye. Bale. †Skelton. †Brown.

Sp. *Dementar*; L. *Dementare*, *dementem facere*.

—Voss. *De-mens*, without mind.

**DE-MERGE,\* v. -MERSE.\*** To sink down,  
to plunge down into.—\*Boyle.

L. *Demergere*, -sum.

**DE-MERIT, v. s.** "Fr. *Démérite*,—desert,  
*merit*, deserving; also, the contrary,—a

disservice, *demerit*, misdeed, ill-carriage,

ill-deserving; (in which sense it is most

com. used at this day.)"—Cot.

Fr. *Démérite*; It. & Sp. -o; L. *Demeritum*,

from *De-mereri*, (*De*, aug.) Voss. says, that to use

*demeritum* for *peccatum*, is to recede from the

purity of the L. tongue.

**DEMESNE.** See **DEMAIN**.

**DEMI, or DEMY, ad.** Either part of that  
which is divided through the *middle*.  
A *demy-fellow*,—a half fellow.

*Demy* is very com. pref. as a dim.; and  
*demy paper*—is paper of a smaller size.

Fr. *Demi*; L. *Dimidium*, half; pars *dimidiati* altera; i. e. per medium divis. Ac-

**DE-MIGRATION,\* s.** A departure from.

\**Bp. Hall*.

L. *De-migratio*, from *De-migrare*.

**DE-MISE, v. s.** To *demise* is—To *dismiss* or put away, sc. the possession; to part or depart, to decess; to part with, sc. to another; to transfer, to convey. And *Demise, s.* is—The decess or departure.

Fr. *Démision*, a *demise*, letting, or *demising*. L. *Demittere* vel *dimittere*; *dimittere* autem pro *relinquere* vel *donare* testamento occurrit apud *Ællum Lamprid.* Sk.,—to leave, give or bequeath by will or testament.

**DE-MIT,\* v.** To drop or sink down; to -MISS, *ad.*† submit, to depress, to humble.

-MISSION.‡ *Demission*,—a relinquishment or surrender. See **DEMISE**.—\**Brown. Norris.* †*Spenser. Holland.* ‡*Hollinshed.*

L. *De-mittere*, -*missum*, to send, throw or cast down.

**DEMO-CRACY, s.** “Fr. *Démocratie*,—

-CRAT. a *democratie*; popular govern-

-CRAT-IC. ment, rule or authority,”—

-ICAL, *ad. s.* *Cot.* “When the sovereign power is lodged in an aggregate assembly, consisting of all the free members of a community, it is called a *democracy*.”—*Blackstone.*

Gr. *Δημοκρατία*; It. *Democrazia*; Sp. -*cia*.

**DEMOLISH, v.** Gen.—To destroy, to

-ER. ruin, to dash or break to pieces.

-ING. \**Beau. & F. Goodwin.*

-MENT.\* Fr. *Démolir*; L. *Demoliri*, *molem de-*

-LITION. *ficere*; to cast down any mass, any pile or structure. Un-

**DEMON.** See **DÆMON**.

**DE-MONSTRATE, v.** To show, to ex-

-ION. hibit, to present,—to the senses,

-ING. to the mind, the understand-

-IVE. ing; to make manifest, clear,

-IVELY. plain; to prove.

-IVENESS. “Where the agreement or dis-

-OR. agreement (of ideas) is by this

-STR-ABLE. means plainly and clearly per-

-ABLY. ceiv'd, it is call'd *demonstration*,

-ABLENESS. it being shewn to the under-

-ANCE.\* standing, and the mind made

to see that it is so.”—*Locke.* \**Holland.*

Fr. *Démonstrer*; Sp. -*ar*; It. *Dimostrare*; L. *De-monstrare*; (*De*, aug.) from *Monere*, to call to mind; to call the attention to. In- Un-

**DE-MORALIZE, v.** -ATION. Modern

words. To deprive of, to destroy, morality; to annul the effect or influence of moral law, upon human conduct; to deprave, to vitiate.

**DE-MULCE,\* v.** To soften, to soothe, to

-ENT, *ad.* lull, to assuage.

-SION. \**Sir T. Elyot.* †*Feltham.*

-SATION.† L. *Demulcere*, (*De*, aug.) to soften.

**DE-MUR, v. s.** Also written *Demour*,

-RER. (*demorare*.)

-RAGE. To abide, to remain, to tarry

-MORANCE.\* or retard; to stay, linger,

stand long on; to dwell upon, to pause, to hesitate.—\**Skelton.*

Fr. *Dem-eurer*, -*ourer*; It. *Dimorare*; L. *Demorari*;—*de*, and *morari*, from *mora*, delay; and this from Gr. *Μετ-ειν*, *dioidere*, quia morantes tempus intervallis trahunt ac dividunt.—*Voss.*

**DEMURE, ad.** Attentive to, observant

-LY. or regardful of, manners or morals;

-NESS. now frequently with a subaud. of—*affectation*.—Thus the *v.* in *Shak.*—

To regard or look upon with affected modesty.

*De bons mœurs*; one of good manners.—*Mins.* This, Jun. thinks, is trifling; and prefers *Cassanbon's* derivation from Gr. *Θεμπερος*, grave, honest. Sk. thinks, from *Dès mœurs*, as we now say, *over mannerly*,—*molestè*, *superstitiosè modestus*; but, by our old writers, it is used without any subaud. of such excess.

**DEMY.** See **DEMI**.

**DEN, v. s.** “A pathless place, woody, rugged, and uncultivated, suited for feeding swine and cattle.”—*Som.* Also, a lurking place, a cave (for wild beasts).

*Good den* is a corruption of *Good even*, (*Good e'en*, *gooden*.)

*Den* is a frequent term. in Eng. names of places, and always implies a situation in a valley. The word may probably be akin to *Down*, (qv.) See also **DINGLE**.

A. S. *Den*, vallis, a valley, a vale, a dale; also *Cubile*, a couch, a *den*.—*Som.*

**DENARY, s.** A *denarius*,—a Roman silver coin marked with the letter X, valued at ten *asses* or ten pounds of brass, (7½d. Eng.)

Fr. *Dénair*; L. *Denarius*, ten. *Decem*, *decus*, *denu*, *denarius*.

**DE-NATIONALIZE, v.** To sever, to remove, to exclude from the rank of nations; to excommunicate from the rights, the laws, of nations.

A word adopted in public, esp. diplomatic, documents, from the ephemeral French.

**DENAY, v. s.** *Deny*, (qv.) anciently so written.

**DE-NEGATION,\* s.** A refusal, a denial. See **DENY**.—\**Hollinshed.*

**DE-NIGRATE, v.** Fr. *Dénigrer*,—to

-ION. *blacken*, to smear with *black*.

-OR.\* \**Brown.*

L. *De-nigr-are*, -*atum*; (*De*, aug.) *Niger*, from the Gr. *Νεκρος*, nam mortui, *atri*.—*Voss.*

**DENIZE, v.** Various written, *Denizen*,

-EN, s. v. *Denisen*, *Denison*.

-ATION. A *denizen*, (*Blackstone*), is an alien born, but who has obtained, *ex donatione regis*, letters patent, to make him an Eng. subject.

*Mins.* suggests, *Donatio*, Fr. *Donation*, a gift or *donation*, sc. of liberty. En- In-

**DE-NOMINATE, v.** To name or call by

-ATION. name; to give or apply a name.

-ATIVE. \**Baxter.*

-ATOR. Fr. *Dénomin-er*; Sp. -*ar*; It. & L. *De*

-ABLE. *nominare*, (*De*, aug.) to name.

-IVELY.\*



**DE-NOTE, v.** To mark, signify or designate, *v.* *note*; to betoken.  
**-ATION.** *Denotement* (Shak. Othello,) is the  
**-MENT.** reading of the first quarto; the  
**-ATIVE.\*** first folio reads *Dilation*, (qv.)  
*\*Letters on Physiognomy.*

**DE-NOUNCE, v.** To give information;  
**-ER.** to inform against, to publish,  
**-ING.** to proclaim, *sc.* an  
**-MENT.\*** accusation, a menace or  
**-JUNCTION.** threatening; and thus, to accuse,  
**-ATOR.** to menace, to threaten.  
**-ATE,† s.** *\*Milton. †Burke.*  
*Fr. Dénoncer; Sp. -ar; It. -iare; L. Denunciare, (De, aug.) to bring something new.*

**DENSE, ad. -ITY.** Thick, compressed or compacted into a close mass.  
*L. Densus, thick. Var. says, Densum, à dentibus pectinis, quibus feritur, (sc. tela.) Con-*

**DENT, s. v.** First app. to—The *din* or noise of blows; “that *dent* of thunder.”—*Chaucer.* And then to the mark or impression made; “the *dent* of the sword.”—*E. Hall.* See *DIN*, and *DINT*.  
*First p. of A. S. Dyn-as, strepere, to din.—Teoba. In-*

**DENTISE,\* s.** To *dentise*, (Bacon,)—to  
**-ITION.** tooth; to have, to form or  
**-IST.** produce, teeth.  
**-AL, s. ad.** *Dentifrice, (dentes fricare,)*—  
**-ATE, v.** to rub the teeth.—*\*Bacon.*  
**-ATION.** *L. Dens, a tooth, q. edens, eating;*  
**-RIFICE.** that which *eateth.*—*Foss. De-*  
**-ICULATION.**

**DE-NUDE, v.** To strip off the covering  
**-ATE,\* s.** or clothing; to lay bare or naked.  
**-ATION.†** *\*Feltham. †W. Mountague.*  
*Fr. Dénuer; L. Denudare, (De, aug.) to strip or lay bare.*

**DE-NULL, v.** Used by Fabyan as *Annull*, (qv.)

**DENY, v.** To refuse, to contradict, to  
**-ING.** disown. *Deni-ance* is opposed to  
**-IABLE.** affirm-ance by *E. Hall.*  
**-AL.** *Fr. Dénier; Sp. -egar; L. Denegare,*  
**-ANCE.** *De aug., ne, and agere, (qd.) Be it not;*  
**-ER.** let it not be done.

**DE-OBSTRUENT,\* s.** That which destroys obstructions; separates parts closed or blocked up.—*\*Boyle, &c.*

**DEO-DAND, s.** That which ought to be, which must be, given to God.  
*L. Deo dandum.*

**DE-OPPILATE,\* v.** “*Fr. Déoppilatif,*—  
**-ION.** opening or unstopping obstructions.”  
**-IVE.** *\*Brown. Boyle.*  
*L. De, and oppilare; pilare, densare, to thicken, to close or stop.*

**DE-ORDINATION,\* s.** Used as *Disorder* is, (qv.)—*\*Bp. Taylor. Hale.*

**DE-PAINT,\* v. -PEINCT.** To imitate the likeness of any thing, (coloured;) to draw,  
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portray, describe or delineate, (to *depicture*, qv.)—*\*Common in old poets.*  
*Fr. Dépeindre; L. Depingere, (De, aug.) to form or figure, (figere,) to express a real object by imitation.*

**DE-PART, v. s.** To divide or separate,  
**-ABLE, ad.** to deal, share, or distribute; to  
**-ER.** part with or give up, to part  
**-ING.** from or relinquish, to quit,  
**-ITION.** leave, go away.  
**-MENT.** “They *departiden* his clothis.”  
**-URE.** —*Wiclif.*  
**-MENTAL.\*** “Who ordeynede me a domesman or a *departer* on you?”—*Id.*

*\*Burke, (from the Fr.)*  
*Fr. Départir; It. Dipartire; L. Dispartiri, to separate; to part from. Mis- Un-*

**DE-PASTURE, v.** To feed upon, to eat, to browse or graze upon.  
*L. De-pascere, -pastum, to feed.*

**DE-PATRIATE,\* v.** To go or cause to go from, to quit—his country (*patria*).  
*\*W. Mason.*

**DE-PAUPERATE,\* v.** To impoverish.  
*\*Bp. Taylor.*  
*L. De-pauper-are, -atum, (De, aug.)*

**DE-PEACH,\* v.** *Sk. says, absolvere, (i. e. to acquit, to discharge,) from Fr. Des-pescher. See DESPATCH.—\*Hackluyt.*

**DE-PECULATION, v.** “Robbery, and *depeculation* of the public treasure or revenues, is a greater crime than the robbing or defrauding of a private man.”—*Hobbs.*  
*L. Depeculari, to plunder.*

**DE-PEND, v.** To hang down, to rest, to  
**-ANT.** repose, to rely upon—in a hanging  
**-ENT.** position; to rest, to repose or  
**-ANCE.** rely upon, gen.; and thus, met.  
**-ENCE.** to trust to, to confide in.  
**-ANCY.** To rely upon; to have as a sup-  
**-ENCY.** port; and thus, to be connected  
**-ENTLY.** with as an inferior, to be subor-  
**-ER.** dinate, subservient or subject to.  
**-ING.** To hang, *sc.* upon the balance,  
**-INGLY.** under examination, investiga-  
 tion, trial; and thus, to be undetermined,  
 undecided.

Archdeacon Nares, (Gloss. ad v.) gives several instances from our elder dramatists, in which *Dependance* or *Dependency* is used for the subject of a quarrel, i. e. the affair *depending*.

*Depend-ent* is the proper way of writing: *Independ-ent* is always so written.

*Fr. Dépend-re; Sp. -er; It. -ere; L. Depend-ere, p. p. depend-ens, to hang from. In- Un-*

**DE-PEOPLE,\* v.** To destroy the people; to *depopulate*, (qv.)—*\*Chapman.*

**DE-PERDIT,\* s.** Any thing lost, de-  
**-ELY.** stroyed, ruined.  
**-ION.†** *\*Paley. †Dean King.*  
*Fr. Déperir; L. Deperd-ere, -itum, to lay waste or destroy.*

**DE-PERTIBLE, ad.** In some editions written *Depectible*. Bacon appears to mean—that may be distributed, or spread.

**DE-PHLEGM,\* v.** To clear or purify  
-ATE, *v.* from *phlegm*: in Chymistry,—to  
-ATION. free from pituitous, aqueous, or  
-EDNESS. watery parts. Un- \*Boyle.

**DE-PICT, v.** -URE, *v.* To imitate the  
likeness of any thing; to draw, portray,  
describe or delineate.

L. *De-pingere, -pictum, to depaint, (qv.)*

**DE-PILATION, s.** To take away, strip  
-T-ORY. off or destroy the hair.

-OUS. *Depilation* is used by Dryden, in  
his translation of Persius, Sat. 4.

"Fr. *Dépilé*,—bald, bare or bared of hair."—*Cot.*  
L. *Depilare*; (*de*, and *pilus*, hair.)

**DE-PLICATION, v.** Unplaiting, un-  
folding, untwisting.—*W. Montague.*

"Fr. *Déplicer*,—to unplait or unfold, to undo  
the plaits, to open the folds of."—*Cot.*

**DE-PLORE, v.** To weep for, to bewail,  
-ABLE. to bemoan, to mourn, to

-ABLY. lament.

-ABLENESS. Fr. *Déplor-er*; Sp. *-ar*; It. &  
L. *De-plorare*, distinguished from

-ATE, *ad.* *lacrymare*, in degree. *Lacriman-*

-ATION. *dum est, non plorandum.* (Seneca,

-EDLY. Ep. 63.) Also Ex- Im-plore.

-EDNESS. -MENT. -ER.

**DE-PLUME,\* v.** To strip off the feathers,  
(*plumas.*)—\*Bp. Taylor.

**DE-PONE, v.** A *deponent*,—one who  
-ENT. gives evidence, bears witness or  
-ER. testimony; so called, (Sk.) because  
the witness *depones*, (*deponit*,) places his  
hand upon the book of the holy Evangelists,  
while he is bound by the obligation of an  
oath.

The Scotch use,—To *depone*; the Eng. To  
*depose*, (qv.)

**DE-POPULATE, v. ad.** "To unpeople  
-ATION. or dispeople, to waste, ravage, ruin  
-ATER. or destroy."—*Cot.* \*Chapman.

-ACY.\* Sp. *Despoblar*; It. *Dispopolare*; Fr. *Dé-*  
*populer*; L. *Depopulare*, to *de-people*, (qv.)

**DE-PORT, v. s.** To bear or carry away, sc.  
-ATION. to a place of exile or banishment;  
-MENT. and thus—to exile or banish.  
"The *deported* house of Saxony."—*Cabbala.*

To bear or carry,—app. to the (*deport-*  
*ment*) bearing, carriage, conduct or beha-  
viour.

Fr. *Déporter*; L. *Deportare*, to bear, carry, away.

**DE-PORTRAIED,\* v.** Depainted, de-  
pictured, *portrayed*, (qv.)—\*Speed.

**DE-POSE, v. s.** To put down, as to  
-ABLE. *depose* a crown; to put it down  
-AL. from the head.

-ER. To put, place, or lay, sc. in the  
-ING. hands, custody, or power of an-

-IT, *v. s.* other, as a pledge or security, in

-IT-ARY. safety, at use, at interest. Now

-ING. more usually, To *deposit*.

-ION. To *depose*, (or *depone*,)—to give

-OR. evidence, bear witness or testi-

-ORY. mony.

-URE. Fr. *Dépo-ser*; Sp. *-ner*; It. & L. *De-*  
*ponere, -situm*, to put down.

**DE-POVERISH,\* v.** To impoverish.  
See DEPAUPERATE.—\*Grafton.

**DE-PRAVE, v.** To deprave, (Min.)—  
-ATION. to vitiate and corrupt that which

-ABLE. before was good.

-EDLY. To vitiate, to corrupt, to de-

-EDNESS. grade; to put a bad meaning or

-MENT. construction upon; and thus, to

-ER. vilify, to defame.

-ITY. \*Uncertain Authors.

-ERESS.\* Fr. *Déprav-er*; Sp. *-ar*; It. *-are*; (L.  
*De*, and *prævus*;) perhaps from the Gr. *Πραος*,  
mild, gentle—and by warlike people, (in contempt,)  
cowardly. Un-

**DE-PRECATÉ, v.** A *deprecation*, (Min.)

-ION. or begging of God to turn away his

-IVE. heavy displeasure from us, for our

-ORY. sins committed.

Fr. *Dépréca-tion*; Sp. *-cion*; L. *Depreca-tio*,  
from *deprecatus*, p. p. of *deprec-ari*. "Fr. *Des-*  
*prier*,—to unpray, disintreat; revoke a suit, re-  
call prayers; desire to the contrary."—*Cot.*

**DE-PRECIATE, v.** To lower, lessen or

-ION. diminish the *price* or value; to deny

-ORS. the *price* or value; to dis-esteem.

Low L. *Depreciare*, *minuere pretio*; Fr. *Dé-*  
*priser*.—*Du Cange.*

**DE-PREDATE, v.** To prey upon,

-ION. plunder, pillage, despoil, ravage,

-OR. waste or lay waste.—\*G. Watts.

-ORY. Fr. *Dépréder*; L. *Depred-ari, -atum*,

-DABLE.\* to prey, to plunder.

**DE-PREDICATE,\* v.** -ING.\* To pro-  
claim, to commemorate.—\*Hammond.

**DE-PREHEND, v.** -SION. To catch or  
seize; to seize the intent or meaning; to  
discover, to detect. See HAND, and PRIZE.

The *v.* is not uncommon in old authors.

L. *De-prehendere*. In-

**DE-PRESS, v.** To press down; to

-ION. thrust or squeeze down; to deject,

-IVE. to sink, to debase, to degrade.

L. *De-primere, -pressum*. Un-

**DEPRISURE,\* s.** "Fr. *Despris*,—dis-  
esteem, dispraisal, neglect, little regard,  
small respect, contempt or disdain of"—  
*Cot.* See DEPRECIATE.—\*W. Montague.

**DEPRIMENT,\* s.** Pressing down.

\*Derham.

L. *Deprimens*, p. p. of *deprimere*, to depress, (qv.)

**DE-PRIVE, v.** To make our own *private*

-ABLE. and peculiar property, to appro-

-ATION. priate; and thus—

-ER. To take away, withdraw or with-

-ING. hold from another; to take away,

-MENT.\* bereave, or despoil.

\*Goodwin. Boyle.

Fr. *Priv-er*; Sp. *-ar*; It. *-are*; L. *Privare, depri-*  
*vare*. See PRIVATE. In- Un-

**DE-PROPERATED,\* pt.** L. *De-prope-*  
*rare*,—to hasten.

\*Used by Dr. Basire, in a Funeral Ser.  
1673.

**DE-PUDORATED,\* s.** Rendered shameless, or void of shame.—\**Cudworth*.

L. *De*, and *pudor*, shame.

**DE-PULSION,\* s.** A driving away.

\**Speed*.

L. *De-pellere*, -*pulsam*, to drive away.

**DE-PURE,\* v.** "Fr. *Dépurer*,—to purge, -*ATE*, v. *ad.* clear, purify, clarify."—*Cot.*

-*ATION*. \**Sir T. More. Raleigh*.

**DE-PUTE, v.** To appoint, authorize or -*ATION*. empower one or more to act for -*ATIVE* others.

-*Y*. Some old authors write *Debyty* for -*ISHIP*. *Deputy*.

The Fr. *Député*; It. -*ato*; Sp. -*ado*, are from the Lat. *Deputare* pro *delegare*. Rectius itaque, *delegatos* dixeris, quos vulgo *deputatos* vocant.—*Jun.* And *Voss.* says, "They are rashly called *deputies*, who ought to be called *delegates*." And see *Deputer*, in *Men.*; and *Deputati*, in *Du Cange*.

**DEQUACE, v.** Mr. Tyrw. (on Chaucer) says, To shake down, as if from the L. *Quelere*, to shake. The A. S. *Cwoys-an*, to quash, to crush, to bruise, to squeeze, seems to offer a more satisfactory etym. Sk. says, q. *Dequash*. (See *QUASH*.) "Thou shalt surmount and *dequace* the yuel in their heartes. . . . I think, thilk foresaid errors to distroy and *dequace*."—*Chaucer*.

**DE-QUANTITATE,\* v.** To take from the quantity, to diminish.—\**Brown*.

**DE-RACINATE,\* v.** To root up, tear or cut up by the roots.—\**Shak.*

Fr. *Racine*, a root; L. *Radix*, -*icis*. See *RACE*, *RADICAL*.

**DE-RANGE, v. -MENT.** "Fr. *Desranger*,—to disrank, disarray, disorder; to thrust out of his rank, put out of array; turn out of order."

Both *De-* and *Disar-range*, (qv.) are of modern introduction: the former is the more so. The *s.* in each case appears to have been in use before the *v.*; but *Cot.* uses *Desranged* in interpreting the Fr. *pt. Desrangé*.

**DERE.** See *DEAR*.

**DERELICT, ad. s. -ION.** Forsaken, abandoned, deserted, left destitute.

L. *De-re-linguere*, -*lictum*, to forsake, to abandon.

**DERIDE, v.** To laugh at; to mock or -*ER* make a mockery of; to jeer, to -*INGLY*. scorn, to treat scornfully or jeer-*-RIS-ION*. ingly.

-*IVE*. It. & L. *De-ridere*, to laugh at. Sub-*-IVELY*. -*ORY*.

**DE-RIVE, v.** To flow or cause to flow -*ABLE*. from, or deflow; to flow down, -*ATION*. to descend; to have the source -*ATIVE, ad. s.* or origin from, to rise or -*ATIVELY*. spring from; to take, draw or -*ER*. deduce the source or origin -*-ING*. from; gen.—to draw, to draw -*-MENT,\** down, to drain, to deduce or educe. Also, to flow, to diffuse. "Through the ryghteousnes of one, which is *deriued*

into all suche as beleue and submitte themselves."—*Udal*. "Hee shewed what was the solemne and right manner of *deriving* the water."—*Holland*. "They mean that a contempt of these miracles would necessarily *derive* the same contempt on history itself."—*Middleton*. \**W. Mountague*.

Fr. *Dériv-er*; Sp. -*ar*; It. & L. *Derivare*, (*de*, and *rivus*, from *pe-iv*, to flow.) Mis-

**DERN,\* ad.** Hidden, secreted, concealed.

-*FUL*.† Used, cons.—Solitary, lonely, sad, -*LY*.‡ dismal, melancholy, mournful, lamentable.

\**Chaucer. Shak.* †*Brysket.* ‡*Spenser.*

A. S. *Dyrran*, occultare, to hide, to conceal, to secrete. See *DARN*.

**DE-ROGATE, v. ad.** To take or de-

-*LY*. tract, sc. from any thing established by law or otherwise; to -*ION*. deduct from, lessen or diminish, -*IVE*. the authority, the reputation; to -*ORY*. degrade, disparage, debase.

L. *Derog-are*, -*atum*. *Rogare* legem proferre, *abrogare* cum tollitur, *derogare* si pars tollatur.—*Voss.* (See *ABROGATE*.) And *Festus*,—*Derogare*, propriè est, cum quid ex lege vetere, quo minus fiat, sancitur lege novâ. *Derogare* ergo *de*trahere est. Un-

**DERRING**, in *Spenser*, seems plainly to mean *Daring*.

**DES-CANT, v. s. -ING.** *Descant*, Archdeacon Nares says, is now called—variation in music; and the subject varied was called the plain song or ground. As gen. app. the *v.* is—

To touch or treat upon, to discourse upon various topics, different heads or divisions of a subject. To discourse, make remarks or observations.

Fr. *Deschanter*; It. *Biscuntare*; Sp. *Discantar*. The word is formed upon the L. *Cantare*, to sing or chant, (qv.) Un-

**DE-SCEND, v.** To climb down; gen.—

-*ANT, ENT.* to come or go down; to fall or -*IBLE*. drop down; to move or go from -*IBILITY*. higher to lower, on a slope, to -*-ING*. or towards the bottom. -*-SCENT*. To move or flow downwards; -*-SCENS-ION*. to be derived or deduced from; -*-IONAL*. to follow in succession of time, -*-ORY*. sc. from generation to generation.

Fr. *Déscend-re*; Sp. -*er*; It. *Discendere*; L. *De-scendere*, to climb down. *Descend-ens*, and therefore *Descend-ent*, not -*ant*. Con- Re-

**DE-SCRIBE, v.** Written by old writers, -*ABLE*. *Describe*.

-*ER*. To write, to mark out, to trace -*-PT-ION*. out, to delineate, to depicture; -*-IVE*. to define, trace or mark out the boundaries; to present or represent the likeness or similarity.

It. *Descr-ivere*; Sp. -*bir*; L. *Describere*, to write, to grave. Un-

**DE-SCRY, v. s.** Gen.—To act as scout,

-*-IER*. as spy, (watching the enemy, for -*-ING*. instance, and crying or proclaiming

their approach;) to spy into, investigate or examine, detect or discover.

See ASCRY. The Fr. *Descrter*, *décrier*, is app. as the Eng. *Decry*, i. e. to cry down. Sk. says, *Descry* is, in common speech, merely to detect; properly, to detect, discover or make known by a loud cry, a cry of joy or encouragement. Such, for instance, as the—*Italiam, Italiam*, of the comrades of Æneas; and—*The Sea, The Sea*, of the soldiers of Xenophon. Un-

**DE-SECRATE**, *v.* -ION. To unhallow, to profane, to violate; to pervert from holy or sacred purposes—purposes to which any thing has been consecrated or devoted.

Fr. *Désacrer*, to unhallow; L. *Desecratus*, unhallowed, profaned.

**DE-SERT**, *v. s. ad.* To disjoin, to dis-  
-ER, -OR. sever, to sunder or separate from;  
-ION. to depart from, forsake, quit,  
-NESS. leave or abandon.

-RICE.\* A *desert*,—frequently, though improperly, written *desart*,—any place *deserted*, forsaken, quitted, left or abandoned, sc. by all inhabitants, settlers, &c. And therefore—a wilderness, a wild, waste, untilled, uncultivated, or uninhabited place.

\*Milton.

Fr. *Désert-er*; Sp. -*ar*; It. *Disertare*; L. *Deserere*, -*sertum*, (*de*, and *serere*; Gr. *Ep-eiv*, to knit, to join.) And *deserere* properly denotes—*id quod prius connexum pro derelicto habere*; to disjoin what was before connected.—*Voss*. See INSERT. In-

**DE-SERVE**, *v.* To earn by *service*; to  
-EDLY. merit or to be worthy of, sc. as  
-EDNESS. a reward or payment for *ser-*  
-ER. *vice*; for any thing done or  
-ING. to be done; and, gen.—to  
-INGLY. merit, to be worthy of—whe-  
-SERT, *s.* ther good or ill.  
-SERT-FUL. *Desert*,—formed from the  
-LESS. past p. *Deserved*, *deserv'd*, *de-*  
-LESSLY. *sert*.

Fr. *Déservir*, to earn by service; L. *Deservire*, to serve for. Mis- Un-

**DE-SICCATE**,\* *v.* To dry, or become  
-ANT,† *s.* dry, to drain of all moisture.  
-ATION.\* \*Bacon. †Wiseman. †Ferraud.  
-ATIVE.† L. *Desic-care*, -*catum*, to drain.

**DE-SIDERATE**, *v. ad.* To look anx-  
-ABLE.\* iously for, to wish, seek for or  
-ATIVE. covet, sc. any thing deficient or  
-ATUM. wanting; any thing whose coming  
-Y.† promises good, sc. as certain *stars*  
or constellations to the husbandmen.

*Desideratum* is in common use.

\*Holland. †Chaucer.

See CONSIDER. *Præsiderare* cum *maturis* hiberna tempestas movetur, quasi ante *sideris* tempus. Gr. *Προ-χρειαζειν*; sic *desiderare*, sit *απο-χρειαζειν*, cum *sideris* tempus deest; unde *desiderari* dicuntur quæ *desunt*;—whence those things are said to be *desiderated* or *desired*, which are *wanting*.—*Festus*. See *Voss*. in v. *Sidus*. Pliny speaks at large (lib. xviii. c. 26) of the different stars which mark or announce to the husbandman the approach and progress of the different seasons.

**DE-SIDIOUSNESS**,\* *s.* Slothfulness, idleness, carelessness.—\*Leland.

L. *Desidi-a*, -*onus*, à *desidendo*, *id est*, valde *sedendo*; sitting too much.

**DE-SIGN**, *v. s.* To mark out, to frame  
-ABLE. or form; and thus (met.) to form  
-ATION. in the mind, to scheme or plan, to  
-EDLY. intend, to purpose, to project.  
-ER. \*Buck. †Barrow.  
-ING. Fr. *Désign-er*; Sp. -*ar*; It. *Disegnare*;  
-LESS. L. *Designare*, to mark out. Un  
-LESSLY. -ATE, *v. ad.*\*  
-MENT. -FULNESS,† *s.*

**DE-SINENT**,\* *ad.* Leaving off, ending,  
-SINENCE.† terminating.  
-SITIVE,† *s.* \*B. Jonson. †Bp. Hall. †Watts.

Lat. *De-sin-ere*, -*ens*, to leave off, to cease. In-

**DE-SIRE**, *v. s.* To wish for, covet, long  
-ABLE, *ad. s.* for, to be eager to obtain; to  
-ABLENESS. have a love or passion for; to  
-ER. ask for, entreat, require or de-  
-ING. mand.—\*Udal.  
-LESS. Fr. *Désirer*; Sp. -*ar*; It. *Desiare*  
-OUS. or *Desiderare*. See DESIDERATE.  
-OUSLY. Un.  
-OUSNESS. -FUL.\* -FULNESS\*.

**DE-SIST**, *v.* To stand off, or away from;  
-ING. to quit, to leave off, to cease, to  
-ENCE.\* give over, to stop or to stay, to  
forbear.—\*Boyle.

Fr. *Désist-er*; Sp. -*ir*; It. & L. *Desistere*, to stand from.

**DESK**, *v. s.* Sometimes written *Dess*, (qv.) and *Dais*.

A table to write upon.

To *desk*,—to shut up or inclose, as in a *desk*.

Dan. *Disk*; D. *Disch*; Ger. *Tisch*, a table; perhaps from L. *Discus*, because a table resembles a *discus* in its broad form or shape.—*Sk*.

**DE-SOLATE**, *v. ad. s.* To be or cause  
-LY. to be solitary, lonely, desert; for-  
-ER. saken or abandoned; to reduce to  
-ION. solitude or dreariness; to lay waste,  
-ORY.\* to ravage.—\*Bp. Hall.

Fr. *Désoler*; Sp. *Dessolar*; It. & L. *Desolare*; q. *solum et desertum*; to make or cause to be solitary and desert.

**DE-SPAIR**, *v. s.* To be or cause to be  
-ER. without hope, hopeless.  
-INGLY. *Desperate*,—without hope,  
-FUL.\* hopeless; and, therefore,  
-PER-ATE, *ad.* careless, reckless, fearless,  
-ATELY. having no regard to con-  
-ATENESS. sequences.  
-ATION. "Despair; this is a per-  
-ADO. manent fear of losing some  
-ANCE. valuable good, of suffering  
some dreadful evil, or remaining in a state  
of actual misery, without any mixture of  
hope."—Cogan. \*Spenser.  
Fr. *Désespér-er*; Sp. -*ar*; It. *Disperare*; L. *Desperare*, to be without hope. Un-

**DESPATCH**. See DISPATCH.

**DE-SPEED**,\* *v.* To send with *speed*, haste, or despatch.—\*Speed.

**DESPICABLE**, *ad.* Cons.—Worthless, -ABLY. vile, mean, contemptible. -ABLENESS. "Christian humility is a clear -IENCE. inspection into, and a full -LENCY.† *despection* of ourselves." — -SPECTION. *W. Mountague*.—\**Tyndal*.†*Mede*. L. *Despic-eri*, -*abilis*, to look down upon, sc. as worthless. See **DESPISE**.

**DESPISE**, *v.* To look at or upon with -ABLE. contempt, with scorn; to con- -AL. temn, to scorn. -EDNESS. Chaucer renders — *spemendus* -ER. est, "it is to *despise*;" the only -ING. mode then adopted for rendering -MENT.\* the *pts.* in *rus* and *dus*. We -SPICION. still say, "He is to blame."

*Despicion* is frequent in Sir T. More.

\**Holland*.

L. *De-spicare*, -*spectum*, to look down upon, sc. as worthless, contemptible. See **DESPICABLE**.

**DESPITE**, *v. s.* To act with *spite*, with -FUL. contempt, with malignity, with -FULLY. malicious anger, mischievous -FULNESS. resentment, resistance or oppo- -OUR.\* sition; to harass, to vex, to -OURLY.\* cross, to thwart, to defy. -BOUL.† \*Chaucer. †Sir T. More. *Holland*. -BOUSLY.† *Spenser*. †Sir T. More. *Shak.*

Fr. *Despiter*, -*it*; It. *Dispetto*. This word is usually referred to the same origin as *Despise*. But the existence of the uncompounded *spite* in Eng. and *spitt*, *spitten* in D. causes Jun. to hesitate. If these words be of northern origin, he fixes upon the Ger. *Spitten*, *spuere*, *despuere*, to spit, to spit down,—as the root. In Go. *Spey-an*; A. S. *Spat-an*. *Spite* being—*dedignatio et contemptus rei*, ad cuius mentionem fastidiosè *despiciunt*,—disdain or contempt of any thing, at the mention of which we spit contumeliously. A lucid illustration occurs, Mar. viii. 65, "Sume agnatum *hinc* *en* *spaten*," which Wiclif renders, "Sume bigunnen to bi-spete him," manifesting their *spite* or *despite* strongly enough. And to this day, "To spit his *spite*" is a common expression. And G. Douglas, (in the Preface, l. 44.) "I spits for *dispite*." The applications of *Despite* are more various and extensive than those of *Despise*.

**DE-SPOIL**, *v.* "Fr. *Despouiller*,—to strip, unclothe, dis-array; despoil; take away, unfurnish, deprive or bare of; to rob."—*Cot.*

Fr. *Despouiller*; It. *Dispogliare*; L. *Despoliare*.

**DESPOND**, *v.* To yield, resign or -ENT. abandon—sc. from hopelessness -ENCE. or despair; to give up or relin- -ENCY. quish hope; to despair.

-ER. *Despond* is not in Jun. Sk. or Mina. -INGLY. L. *Despond-ere*, to pledge, to betroth; also, to despair of. *Holland* renders Livy (3. 38) *desponderant animos*, "they let fall their hearts and were discouraged." And Varro says, "Qui *desponderet* *filiam despondisse* dicebatur, quod de *sponte ejus*, id est, ex voluntate exierat." And, "Si *despondisse* *animum quoque* dicitur, ut *despondisse* *filiam*, quod sum *sponsus* statuerat finem;" because he had put an end to his own free will; his own freedom or liberty of action.

**DE-SPONSAGE**,\* *v.* A betrothing.

-ATION.† \**Fox*. †*Bp. Taylor*. †*Clarendon*. -ORY.† See **DESPOND**. L. *Desponsum*, past p. of *Despondere*, to pledge, to betroth. *Cockram* has *Desponsated*, betrothed.

**DE-SPOT**, *s.* "Fr. *Désote*,—a *despot*, -IC, *ad.* —the chief or sovereign lord of -ICAL. a country."—*Cot.* -ICALLY. Fr. *Désote*; It. & Sp. -*to*; Mid. L. -ISM. *Despota*; Gr. *Δεσποτης*, *δεσποτειν*, to rule or govern. See *Lennox* and *Scheide*.

**DE-SPREAD**, *v.* To spread abroad.

\**Spenser*.

**DE-SPUME**, *v.* -ATION. "Fr. *Despumer*, —to clarify, to scum the foam or froth off."—*Cot.*

**DESSERT**, *s.* The last course or service at table; of fruits, comfits, sweetmeats, &c. Fr. *Dessert*, from L. *Deservire*. A word, in Skinner's time, but lately introduced.

**DESTINE**, *v.* To stand set, or place, -ATE, *v. ad.* sc. any fixed or certain end or -ATION. purpose; to ordain, to appoint, -Y, *s.* to doom, to adjudge, to deter- -ABLE, *ad.*\* mine, to devote.—\**Chaucer*. -ABLY, *av.*\* Fr. *Destin-er*; It. -*are*; Sp. -*ar*; -AL, *ad.*\* L. *Destinare*. *Destinare* est aliquid ad finem certum ordinare. See **OBSTINATE**. Pre-

**DE-STITUTE**, *v. s. ad.* To leave weak, -LY. or helpless, or in want; to desert, -ION. to forsake, to abandon, to deprive.

Fr. *Destitu-er*; Sp. -*ir*; L. *Destitu-ere*, -*tum*. (See **STATUTE**.) The Fr. and Sp. from the L. *v.*; the Eng. from the past p. The L. *De-stituere*, is,—*defigere*, *deponere*, to unfix, to displace or pull down; and then, *derelinquere*, to leave helpless.

**DE-STROY**, *v.* To pull down any build- -ABLE. ing or structure, any thing -ER. built or constructed; to de- -ING. molish; to overthrow, to -STRUCT, *v.*\* subvert, to lay waste, to ruin; -STRUCT-IBLE. to put to death, to kill. -ION. \**Mede*.

-IVE. Fr. *De-struire*, -*truire*; Sp. *De-* -IVELY. *struir*; It. *Distruggere*; L. *De-* -IVENESS. *stru-ere*, -*ctum*. See **STRUCTURE**. -OR. In- Un-

**DE-SUETUDE**, *s.* *Disuse*; neglect or forbearance of use.

L. *De*, and *suer*, quasi *usu ire*,—to go by use or usage, accustom. See **CON**.

**DE-SULTORY**, *ad.* Leaping, starting, -LY. moving quickly from one thing to -NESS. another; moving by fits and starts; -OUS.\* unsteady, inconstant, unsettled, wavering.—\**Bp. Taylor*.

L. *De-silire*, -*sultum*. *Desultor*, qui binos trahens equos, ex uno mira celeritate in alterum transiliret.—*Voss*.

**DE-SUME**,\* *v.* To take away.

\**Hale*. *Brown*. *Boyle*. L. *Desumere*.

**DE-TACH**, *v.* To take from or away; -ED. to remove any thing attached, (qv.) -EDLY. any thing fixed, fastened, united -MENT. or conjoined;—to disunite, disjoin, separate, send part away.

See **ATTACH**. *De*, and *tach*, from the A. S. *Tac-an*, capere, to take.

**DE-TAIL**, *v. s.* To tell or enumerate the particulars, to particularize, state minutely. See **TALE**. "Fr. *Détailler*,—to piecemeal, to cut into pieces or parcels."—*Cot.*



**DE-TAIN, v.** To hold from, or withhold;  
 -ER. to hold or keep back, sc. from  
 -ING. going away; to stop or stay,  
 -MENT. to retard or delay.  
 -TENTION. "If I lend a man a horse, and  
 -TINUE. he afterwards refuses to restore  
 it, this injury consists in the *detaining*, and  
 not in the original taking, and the regular  
 method for me, to recover possession, is by  
 action of *detinue*."—*Blackstone*.

Fr. *Déten-ir*; It. *-ere*; Sp. *-er*; L. *De-tin-ere*,  
*detentum*, to hold.

**DE-TECT, v. ad.** To uncover, to dis-  
 -COVER. cover, to disclose, to lay bare, to  
 -ION. expose, (sc. the guilt, the crimi-  
 nality;) to reveal, to bring to light, to see  
 or search through any concealment: and  
 hence, to try, to prove, to put to trial, (and  
 in elder writers,) to *accuse*.

L. *De-tegere*, *-tectum*, to uncover.

**DE-TENEBRATE, v.** To darken, to  
 obscure.

L. *Dē*, and *tenebræ*, darkness, which Voss.  
 thinks is from *ten-ere*, to hold; because men in  
 darkness, (*in tenebris*;) are held (quasi *teneantur*;) and  
 dare not move themselves freely lest they  
 strike against any thing, or fall from an eminence.

**DE-TER, v.** To frighten from, (sc. doing  
 -MENT. any thing;) to cause to cease or  
 -RING. desist; and thus, to hinder, to pre-  
 vent. L. *De-terrere*, to frighten from.

**DE-TERGE, v.** To wipe off or away, to  
 -ENT, *ad. s.* cleanse, to purify.  
 -TERS-ION. L. *De-ter-gere*, *-sum*, to wipe away.  
 -IVE, *ad. s.* See *TERSE*.

**DE-TERIORATE, v. -ION.** "Fr. *Dété-  
 riorer*,—to impair, make worse, mar, spoil,  
 (destroy)."—*Cot.*

L. *Deterius à terendo*; because things are the  
 worse, the more they are worn.

**DE-TERMINE, v.** To bound, to limit,  
 -ABLE. to define, to end; to confine, fix  
 -ATE, *ad.* or settle the bounds, the limits,  
 -ATELY. the ends; and thus, (met.)—  
 -ATION. To conclude, to decide, to re-  
 -ATIVE, *ad.* solve.  
 -ATOR. Chaucer writes *Determinacion*.  
 -ER. Fr. *Détermin-er*; Sp. *-ar*; It. & L.  
 -ING. *Determinare*, *terminus* dare, to  
 bound, to fix the bound or *terminus*.  
 -EDLY. In- Pre- Un-

**DE-TEST, v.** Gen.—To loathe, abhor,  
 -ABLE. hate, abominate; dislike in a  
 -ABLY. great degree.  
 -ABLENESS. \**State Trials*, 1649.  
 -ATION. Fr. *Détest-er*; It. *-are*; Sp. *-ar*; L.  
 -ER. *Detestari*. *Obtestatio* est cum Deus  
 -ING. *testis* in *meliolem* partem vocatur.  
*Detestatio*, cum in *deteriorem*.—  
 -ATE, \**v.* *Festus*. Deum *testari* hoc vel illud  
 mihi odiosum. To call God to witness that this  
 or that is odious or hateful to me. Un-

**DE-THRONE, v.** To remove from the  
 -IZE, *v.* throne, or seat.—\**Speed*.  
 -IZATION. \* -MENT.

**DE-TOMB, \* v.** To remove from the tomb.  
 \**Stirling*.

**DE-TONATE, v.** To make a loud noise,  
 -ATION. to crack, to explode. A word  
 -IZE, \**v.* brought much into use lately by the  
 invention of *detonating* balls.—\**Arbutnot*.

**DE-TORT, v. -TORSION.** Not uncommon  
 from Bacon to Atterbury, but now dis-  
 placed by *Distort*, (qv.)

L. *Detor-quere*, *-tum*, to twist, to wrest from.

**DETOURS, \* s.** "Fr. *Détours*,—a turning,  
 byway, crooked way; also, a cunning shift,  
 a subtle evasion, crafty avoidance."—*Cot*.  
 See *DETURN*.—\**Warburton*.

**DE-TRACT, v.** Lit.—To draw or take  
 -ER. away from; to traduce, to with-  
 -OR. draw; and met. with a suband of  
 -ION. the fame or reputation of another.  
 -IVE. *Detraction*, met. —slander, ca-  
 -ORY. lumny.

-RESS. \* *Detraction*, lit.—"The *detraction* of  
 the eggs of wild fowl."—*Bacon*.

Wolsey wrote *Detray*, i. e. to withdraw.

\**Addison*.

Fr. *Dé-tracter*; It. *-trahere*, *-trarre*; Sp. *-tra-  
 tar*, *-tractar*; L. *De-trahere*, (*-tractum*),—aliquid  
 de fama alterius *trahere*, (Mins.)—to draw or take  
 away from the fame of another.

**DE-TRENCH, \* v.** "Fr. *Trencher*,—to  
 cut or carve, slice, hack or hue (hew)."—  
*Cot.*—\**Wilson*.

**DETRIMENT, s.** An impairing, les-  
 -AL. sening or loss, or diminution of  
 -ED. \* value; damage, injury, mischief.  
 -TRITION. "The brush of time," is the gra-  
 dual *detritio* of time.—*Steevens*. \**Fuller*.

Fr. *Détri-ment*; It. & Sp. *-mento*; L. *Detrimen-  
 tum*, (usu *tritum*, Voss.) from *deterere*, *detritum*,  
 quoddam ea quæ trita sunt, minoris pretii sunt.—  
*Mins*. Because things which are worn are of  
 less value,—are *deteriorate*, (qv.)

**DE-TRUDE, v. -SION.** To thrust or push  
 down. L. *De-trudere*, to thrust down.

**DE-TRUNCATE, v.** "*Detruncate*,—to  
 -ION. cut or lop boughs" (from the  
 -TRUNK, \**v.* trunk). "*Detruncation*,—a  
 lopping or cutting."—*Cockeram*. \**Dram*.

**DE-TUMESCENCE, \* s.** A swelling.  
 \**Cudworth*.

L. *De-tumere*, to cease to swell.

**DE-TURBATE, \*** See *DISTURB*.  
 \**A Def. of Lord Cobham*.

**DE-TURN, \* v.** "Fr. *Destourner*,—to turn,  
 divert, distract, avert, withdraw, dissuade,"  
 &c.—*Cot*. See *DETOUR*.—\**Digby*.

**DE-TURPATE, \* v. -ION.** To defile, to  
 pollute, to contaminate.—\**Bp. Taylor*.  
 Fr. *Dé-turper*.

**DE-VAST, \* v.** To lay waste, to ravage,  
 -ATE, *v.* to demolish, to destroy, to plun-  
 -ATION. der.—\**Ford*. *Strype*. *Bolingbroke*.  
 L. *Devastare*, to lay waste.

**DE-VELOPE, v. -MENT.** "Fr. *Déve-  
 loper*, *développeur*,—to unwrap, unfold, unde-  
 open, shew forth, display, spread abroad."  
 —*Cot*.

Perhaps from *Devolvère*, *deorsum volvere*, to roll back; and thus, unfold, open, any thing enveloped or rolled in a volume. *Evolvère*, is suggested in Men. *Envelope*, is from *involveere*, to roll in.

**DE-VEST**, *v.* -URE. "Fr. *Desvestir*, *dé-vestir*, — to unclothe, despoile, deprive; disceise, dispossess of."—*Cot.*

To strip, to denude, to free or deliver from. See **DIVEST**.

**DE-VEX**, *s.* Fr. *Dévezité*, *Cot.* interprets, Eng. "*Devezity*, — a hollowness, bowing, bending, hanging double or downwards." *Devezity* occurs in Davies's Wit's Pilgrimage.—*\*May.*

L. *De-echere*, -*ecrum*, to carry down.

**DE-VIATE**, *v.* To go out of the way, to -ATION. err, to go astray, to wander.

-OUS. *\*Chaucer.*

-OUSLY. Fr. *Devier*, to mislead, or put out of -OUSNESS. the way. Un-

-ANT.

**DEVIL**, *s.* Devil, frequently by our old

-ING. authors written *Divell*. Fr. *Dia-*

-BLE. ble; Sp. -*blo*; It. -*volo*; L. *Dia-*

-ISHLY. bolus; Gr. *Διαβολος*, a traducer,

-ISHNESS. a calumniator.—Introduced into

-ISM. the northern as well as southern

-RY. languages. Go. *Diabulus*; A. S.

-IER, *s.* Deaf; D. *Dieffle*; Ger. *Duyvel*;

Sw. *Diefioul*. The Gr. *Διαβολος*, from *δια-*

*βαλλ-ειν*, *trajicere*; and met. *traducere*, to

*traduce*, to calumniate. And thus the Devil

is appropriately and emph. the Father of

lies.—*\*Bp. Hall.* Be-

**DE-VIRGINATE**, *s.* -ION.† To cause

to be no longer a virgin; to deprive or rob

of virginity.—*\*Marlow.* *Prynne.* †*Holland.*

Low L. *Devirgin-are*, -*atum*. In-

**DE-VICE**, *s.* or **DEVICE**, *s.* To invent, to

-ABLE. contrive, to plan, to scheme; to

-ER. lay or form plans, schemes or in-

-ING. tentions: to imagine.

-FUL. *\*Spenser.* *Chapman.* †*Donne.*

-FULLY.† Fr. *Deviser*, to invent. Sk. says,

*Devisare*, sc. *visum*, i. e. oculos circumferre; to

throw or cast around the sight, i. e. the eyes. Jun.

refers *Devisare*, *ex-cogitare*, *communiare*, to the same

origin as the *v.* *Advise*, i. e. the A. S. *Wiss-ian*,—

to be or cause to be wise, to *wisse*; and in our

older writers there is very little difference in the

usage. See **ADVISE**.

**DE-VICE**, or **DEVIZE**, *v.* App. to the par-

-TICE. tion of property, which a testator

-OR. appoints by his will or testament;

-ABLE. and also to the testament itself.—

*Spel.* The application of the word is quite

technical.

Fr. *Diviser*; L. *Divid-ere*, -*isum*, to part or

divide.

**DE-VOCATION**, *s.* A calling away, in-

-VING. viding away.

*\*Hallywell.* L. *Devocare*, to call away.

**DE-VOID**, *ad. v.* Destitute or desolate;

deprived of; vacant or free from.

*\*Chaucer.*

**DEVOIR**, *s.* "Fr. *Devoir*, or *Devoir*,—

duty, endeavour; a service, good office, obligation."—*Cot.*

From L. *Debere*, to be due. "Do thou thy *dever* at the beste wele."—*Chaucer.* *Clerkes Tale.*

**DE-VOLVE**, *v.* Gen.—to drop down, to

-VOLUT-ION. fall down, to descend.

-ED. *\*E. Hall.* *Grafton.*

L. *Devol-vere*, -*utum*, to roll down.

**DE-VOTE**, *v. s. ad.* To pledge or pro-

-EDNESS. mise, to dedicate or destine,

-EE. to addict,—to yield, to con-

-MENT. sign, or give up to.

-ER. A devote or devout man, is a

-ING. man devote, consecrated, sc.

-ION. to godliness: and, cons.—

-IONAL. Godly, holy, pious, religious.

-IONALIST. *\*Goodwin.* †*Hammond.* †*Bp. of*

-IONIST. *Chichester*, 1576. †*Daniel.*

-ARY. *\*Fr. Dévot; It. Divoto; Sp. Devoto;*

-IOUSNESS.† *Fr. Dévouer; L. De-vovere, -votum,*

-VOUT, *ad. s.* DEVOW. In- Mis- Un-

-VOUT-LY. -NESS. LESSNESS.† -FUL.‡

**DE-VOUR**, *v.* To eat; to eat—raven-

-ER. ously, greedily, gluttonously;

-INGLY. to consume, to ravage, to

-VORATION. swallow; to glut, to gorge.

Fr. *Dévorer*; Sp. *Devorar*; L. *Devorare*, to feed

or eat—like a beast.—*Foss.*

**DE-VOW**, *v.* -VOVE, *s.* To pledge or

promise, dedicate or destine, or addict,

yield, consign or give up to.

In Fletcher, *Devow* is to *dis-avow*, to

disclaim. "The armies angelic *devow'd*

their former rage."—*G. Fletcher.* *\*Cowley.*

Lat. *Devovere*. See **DEVOTE**.

**DEUSE**, *s.* App. qd. a deviling, or little

devil.

Isidorus, in Gloss.: *Dæsius*,—*dæmon*. And Au-

gustin, de Civitate Dei: Quosdam *dæmonas*, quos

*Dæsius* Galli nuncupant. And the Collectanea

upon Isidorus, (annexed to Martin.) suggests that

*Dæsius* may be a corruption of *Drusus*, (son of

Tiberius;) referring to the Commentary of Lipsius

upon Tacitus, whence (p. 163,) it appears (upon

the authority of Dion Cassius, lib. 57,) that the

sharpest swords, *gladii acutissimi*, were pro-

verbially named *Drusiani gladii*; and Isidorus

also suspects, that hence the word *Droes*, used as

we use *Deuce*, remains to the Dutch. *De droes*

*wal waait het hard*. "The *deuce*, how it does blow!"

Kilian thinks *Droes*, which he interprets, *Gigas*,

*homo valens*, &c. may be from this *Drusus*; be-

cause he was *domitor acerrimus*. This *Drusus*

was famous, or rather infamous, for his Germanic

victories; and his name may have been perpet-

uated as a name of terror among that people:

and from the corruption, *Dæsius*, our word may

have sprung. (And see *Foss.* in *v. Diaboli*.)

**DEUTERO-GAMY**, *s.* -IST. A second

marriage.

Gr. *Δευτερος*, second, and *γαμ-ειν*, to marry.

**DEUTERO-SCOPY**, *s.* A second sight,

second inspection; or, as Brown explains

it, second intention.

Gr. *Δευτερος*, second, and *σκοπ-ειν*, to look.

**DEW**, *v. s.* To wet, to moisten, to damp.

-Y. *Dew-lap* of a beast,—because it

-INESS. hangeth down so much that it

-LAP. seemeth to lap the dew.—*Mins.*

-LAPT. and *Sk.* The latter adds, perhaps

*deep lap; deep læppe.* A. S. *Deop*, profundus, and *læppe*, ora; pars dependens.

*Dew* is much used pref.

Dan. *Dugger*; D. *Dawson*; Ger. *Tawen*; A. S. *Deow-ian*, rorare. Alludit, (Sk.) Gr. *Δευ-ειν*, rigare, and in this the etymologists agree. Be-

**DEXTER**, *ad.* Active, ready, expert,  
-ITY. skilful, clever, adroit.  
-OUS. L. *Dexter*; Gr. *Δεξιτερ-ος*, poetice pro  
-OUSLY. *δεξιος*. *Δεξια* is properly spoken of  
-OUSNESS. the (right) hand, sc. *απο του δεχεσθαι*,  
-TRAL. to take, to catch, to hold; because  
-TRALITY. more active than the left.

**DI.** See **DIS**.

**DIA-BETES**, *s.* -TICAL. App. to a disease, in which (the urine) passes through (to excess).

From Gr. *Διαβητης*, from *δια-βαίνειν*, *pertransire*, to pass through.

**DIA-BOLIC**, *ad.* Devilish, pertaining to  
-AL. the devil.—\**Warburton*.  
-AL-LY. L. *Diabolus*, the devil. See **DEVIL**.  
-NESS. -BOLISM.\*

**DIA-CHYLON**, *s.* "Fr. *Diaculon*, — a certain mollifying plaister, termed otherwise, *Diachylon*, because it is made of juices."—*Cot.*

Gr. *Δια*, and *χυλος*, *succus*, juice, from *χεειν*, to pour.

**DIA-CONATE**,\* *ad.* Pertaining to a deacon.—\**Goodwin*.

From L. *Diaconus*, a deacon, (qv.)

**DIA-CRITICAL**,\* *ad.* That can or may separate or distinguish.—\**Sir W. Jones*.

Gr. *Διακριτικός*, from *δια-κριν-ειν*, to distinguish, to separate.

**DIA-DEM**, *s.* -ED. Properly, (Mina.) it signifieth a wreathed *hatband*, with which the ancient kings contented themselves, as thinking the crown only belongs to their gods.

Fr. *Diadème*; It. & Sp. *-dema*; D. & Ger. *-dem*; L. *Diadema*; Gr. *Διαδημα*, from *διαδ-ειν*, to bind around (*δια* and *δ-ειν*, *ligare*, to bind.)

**DIÆRESIS**, *s.* A distinction.

Fr. *Diérèse*; L. *Diæresis*; Gr. *Διαίρεσις*, from *διαίρειν*,—to divide, to distinguish.

**DIA-GNOSIS**, *s.* -GNOSTIC, *s.* That by which any thing is known or distinguished from any thing else; the symptom that decides the nature of the disease.

Brown uses *Dignotion*, from the L. *Dignoscere*, in an equivalent signification.

Gr. *Διαγνῶσις*, *διαγνωστικόν*, from *διαγινώσκ-ειν*, to discern, to distinguish, thoroughly.

**DIA-GONAL**, *s.* *ad.* -LY. A line drawn from corner to corner.

Fr. *Diagonal*; Gr. *Διαγωνίος*, ut *διαγωνίος γραμμή*, *linea ab angulo ad angulum perducta*, (Vitruv. ix. 1,) from *δια*, and *γωνία*, a corner.

**DIA-GRAM**, *s.* Any thing delineated; described by lines; a geometrical figure.

Gr. *Διαγραμμα*, from *διαγραφ-ειν*, to describe, to delineate.

**DIAL**, *s.* Quasi *diale*, because it points  
-L-ING. out the hour of the day, (*diei*)  
-IST.

**DIA-LECT**, *s.* App. gen. to any peculiar  
-IC, *ad.* *s.* style or manner of expression,  
-IC-AL. speech or language.

-ALLY. *Dialectician*, — one skilled in  
-IAN. speaking; able to speak, to reason; skilled in logic.

Fr. *Dia-lecte*; It. *-letto*; Sp. *-lecto*; L. *Dialectus*; Gr. *Διαλεκτ-ος*; from *δια*, through, thoroughly, and *λεγειν*, to discourse. Sub-Trans-

**DIA-LOGISE**,\* *v.* *Dialogue*, — a talk,  
-IST. conversation, discourse, dis-

-ICAL.† cussion, between or among  
-ISM.‡ two or more speakers.

-ISTICALLY.§ The usage of *Dialogism* is well

-LOGUE, *v. s.* stated by *Cot.*: "Fr. *Dia-*  
*gisme*, — a figure or discourse, wherein one  
arguing with himself as if he talked to  
another, both moves the question, and  
makes the answer."—\**Fotherby*. †*Burton*.  
‡*Fulke*. §*Bp. Richardson*.

Fr. *Dia-logue*; It. & Sp. *-logo*; L. *Dialogus*; Gr. *Διαλογος*, *απο του δια-λεγεσθαι*, to discourse together; where two or more persons talk or converse together.

**DIA-METER**, *s.* The straight line which  
-R-AL, *ad.* *s.* passing through the centre of  
-ALLY. any figure measures or divides  
-ICAL. it into two equal parts. Things  
-ICALLY. are said to be *diametrically*  
opposite, when they are as opposite as the  
extreme points of a *diameter*.

Fr. *Dia-mètre*; It. & Sp. *-metro*; L. *Diameter*; Gr. *Διαμετρος*, from *δια*, and *μετρον*, a measure.

**DIAMOND**, *s.* "Wonderfull and inenar-  
-ED. rable is the *hardnesse* of a dia-

-MANT, or *mant*; besides it hath a nature

-MENT. to conquer the fury of fire, nay,

-MANTINE. you shall never make it hote;

doe what you can: for this *untamable* vertue  
that it hath, the Greeks have given it the  
name *Adamas*."—*Holland*. *Plinie*.

Fr. D. & Old Eng. *Dia-mant*; It. & Sp. *-mante*;  
Ger. *Demant*; L. *Adamas*; Gr. *Αδαμας*, *αδαμα-*  
*τος*; *adamant*, a precious stone, from *α*, priv. and  
*δαμα-ειν*, *domare*, to tame, to overpower; quæ  
nullâ vi domabilis, to be overpowered by no force.  
See *Voss*.

**DIA-PASE**, *s.* -ON. *Diapason* or concord  
of all.—*Mins*. "The *diapason* or eight, in  
Music, is the sweetest concord; insomuch  
as it is in effect an unison."—*Bacon*.

Fr. Sp. & L. *Diapason*, est concentus *omnium*  
in musica. Gr. *Διαπασων*, from *δια*, through,  
*πασων*, *omnium*.

**DIA-PASM**, *s.* "*Diaparms* are aromatic  
herbs dried and reduced to powder; they  
were formerly made into little balls with  
sweet water, and strung together as here,  
or worn loose in the pocket." This is else-  
where called a "pomander chain."—*Gifford*,  
Note on B. Jonson.

Gr. *Διαπασμα*, from *διαπασσ-ειν*, *inspergere*.

**DIAPER**, *v. s.* *ad.* "Fr. *Diaprer*, — to  
*diaper*, flourish, diversify with flourishing."  
—*Cot*. "*Diapred*, embroidered, diversified.

Rich cloth embroidered with raised work we call *d'Ippe*, and from thence *Diaper*; and to do this, or any work like it, was called, To *diaper*, whence the participle."—See *Warton's History of English Poetry*, i. 176. N. y.

Sk. mentions the conjecture, that this word owes its origin to the town of *Ippe*, in Flanders; but adds that there is no reason given for believing that *Ippe* was more famous for this manufacture than any other town. Dr. Anderson revives the conjecture, and Warton adopts it. The word they suppose was orig. written *D'ipre*. In confirmation, Warton quotes from Chaucer's *Wife of Bath*, v. 450.

"Of cloth making she had such a haunt,  
She passed them of *Ippe*, and of Gaunt, (i. e. Ghent.)"

Sk. proposes Fr. *Divaire*, to variegate. Du Cange, the It. *Diapro*, jasper.

**DIA-PHANEITY**, s. -NOUS. "Fr. *Diaphaner*,—To clear, brighten, make transparent."—*Cot.*

Gr. *Δια*, through, and *φαίν-ειν*, to shine. Un-

**DIA-PHORETIC**, ad. s. -AL. "Fr. *Diaphorétique*,—dissolving or evaporating humours."—*Cot.*

Gr. *Διαφορητικός*, from *διαφορ-ειν*, to dissipate, to disperse.

**DIA-PHRAGM**, s. "Fr. *Diaphragme*,—the midriffe; a long and round muscle, whereby the vital parts are separated from the natural, and the heart and lights from the stomach and nether bowels."—*Cot.*

Gr. *Διαφραγμα*, from *δια-φρασσειν*; It. Sp. & L. *Diaphragma*.

**DIA-RRHOEA**, s. A flood, a flux, through, sc. the bowels.

Fr. *Diarr-hée*; It. *-ea*; Sp. *-hea*; L. *Diarrhoea*; Gr. *Διάρρεια*, from *διαρρ-ειν*, from *δια*, and *ρρ-ειν*, *fluere*, to flow.

**DIARY**, s. A record, or an account of daily occurrences.

Fr. *Diare*, est libellus, in quo acta unuscujusque diei describuntur.—*Mins.* L. *Diarium*.

**DIA-STOLE**, s. The dilatation, sc. of the heart.

So written in Fr. It. Sp. & L.; Gr. *Διαστολη*, from *διαστελλειν*, to separate, to disjoin.

**DIA-TRIBE**, s. -IST. The word appears to have been applied to a prolonged or renewed discussion or examination of any thing.

L. *Diatrise*; Gr. *Διατριβη*, from *διατριβειν*, (*δια*, and *τριβειν*, *terere*, *terere lempus*.)

**DIB**, v. -BLE, s. v. To *dib*, or *dibble*, is to dip, (qv.) *Dibble*, the dim. is,—

A tool with which plants are *dipped* into the ground; and thus planted. See **DAB**.

**DICACITY**, s. Coined by Byrom, to denote—Fluency in writing.

**DICE**, v. s. *Dice*, the pl. of *Die*, anciently -ER. written *Dis*, *Dies*; and upon which -ING. the v. is formed.

A cubic body, used for a game at hazard: —met. hazard, chance.

Fr. *Dé*. Voss. says, "*Dadus*, et *Detius*, tesseram notant, quæ Italis et Hispanis, *Dado*, unde *Dadus*; Gallis *De*, vel *Det*, unde *Detius*."—*De Vitiis*, l. ii. c. 5. Jun. says, perhaps from the Gr. *Δικ-ειν*, *jacere*, to throw or cast. Sk. prefers the L. *Datum*, i. e. delivered or thrown from the hand. And Men. *Dado*, corrupted from *Datus*.

**DICHO-TOMY**, s. The v.—To cut into -IST. two.

-IZE, v. Gr. *Διχοτομειν*, to cut into parts, (*διχα*, and *τεμν-ειν*, to cut.)

**DICTAMNE**, s. The herb *Dittany*; Pennyroyal.

**DICTATE**, v. s. To say, speak, tell,

-ION. proclaim, declare,—what shall be

-OR. done; where, when, and how; what

-OR-Y. another shall write;—to speak or

-IAL. write with authority.—\**G. Wats.*

-IAN. Fr. *Dict-er*; Sp. *-ar*; It. *Dettare*; L.

-SHIP. *Dictare*, from *Dicere*, to say or speak.

-ATRIX. *Dictator*, à *dictando*, quia crebro *diceret*,

*ediceretque*, quæ utilia essent reipublicæ.

-AMEN. —*Voss.*

-ATURE.\*

**DICTION**, s. The style of language in writing or speaking.

Fr. *Diction*; L. *Dictio*, from *Dicere*, *dictum*. Ad- Bene- Contra- E- En- or In- Inter- Juris- Male- Pre- Ver-

**DICTIONARY**, s. A book of words, containing (as distinguished from a mere vocabulary) their etymology, meaning, and usage.

L. *Diction-arium*; Fr. *-naire*; It. *Dizionario*; Sp. *Diccionario*. D. *Woordenboek*.

**DIDACTIC**, ad. Instructive, directive,

-AL. sc. of manners or conduct.

-DASCALIC.\* \**Prior*.

Gr. *Διδάκτικος*, that can or may teach or learn; able to teach or learn; from *διδασκ-ειν*, to teach.

**DIDAPPER**, s. Sk. says, qd. *Dive-dapper*. It is probably merely a reduplication of *Dip*, qd. *Dip-dipper*. See **DAB-CHICK**.

**DI-DRACHM**, s. A double *drachm*, equal to two Roman *denarii*, or 1s. 3d. English.

Gr. *Διδραχμον*, from *δισ*, twice, and *δραχμη*.

**DI-DUCTION**, s. -IVELY. A drawing apart; withdrawing one part from another.

*Diductively* is used by Brown as *Deductively*.

L. *Di-ducere*, -*ductum*, to draw apart.

**DIE**, s. A cubic body. (See **DICE**.) Also that in which any thing is cast or moulded; the cast or mould itself; the stamp.

**DIE**, v. s. -ER. Sometimes written *Dye*.

To tinge, to stain, to steep or dip in any thing, that will tinge or stain; to colour; to give a hue, tinge, or colouring to. In Chaucer it is app. to the *scent*:—

"The swote smell sprong so wide  
That it *died* all the place about."

"A. S. *Deag-an*, tingere, intingere, inficere, imbuerere, colorare. To *dy* or colour."—*Som.*

**DIE**, (also written *Dye*, qv.) See **DEAD**.

**DIET, v. s.** The *s.*—"A set rule and order of eating and drinking."—*Mins.*  
**-ER.** of eating and drinking.  
**-ETIC.** To *diet*, is used, (lit. and met.)  
**-ETICAL.** as equivalent to—  
**-ING.** To feed: more restrictedly, to feed upon medicated meats, or upon meats prepared to secure or restore health. *Diet-breads*, and *Diet-drinks*, were breads and drinks so prepared.

Fr. *Diète*; It. & Sp. *Dieta*; L. *Diata*; Gr. *Διαίτα*. Of uncertain etym.

**DIET, s.** App. to—a public assembly.

See *Diette*, in Men.; *Dieta*, in Du Cange; *Dent*, in Wach.; *Thiuda*, in Jun. (Gloss. Goth.) Men. thinks it an application of *Diet* (above) to a public assembly; because the Germans were anciently accustomed to treat of public affairs in the midst of their *festivals*. Duchat and Sk. think from *Dies*, a day; the Ger. *Reichs tag*, dies imperil, translated into *Dieta*, the *day* (emph.) fixed, according to the former, for pleas or other public business. In English legal proceedings, the parties (in certain cases) pray *a day* (sc. for deciding their suit) Sk. says,—because, perhaps, the whole time of session was judicially considered as one *day*. Lye refers to the Goth. *Thiuda*, gens, in Jun. (Gloss. Goth.) where *Thiuda*, *thied*, or *Diet*, *dieta*, are assigned to the A. S. *Theod-an*, *getheod an*, jungere se alicui, associari;—to join or unite, to associate or meet together.

**DIE-FAME.** See **DEFAME.**

**DIF-FER, v.** To bear apart, to separate

**-ENT.** or divide; to be or cause to  
**-ENCE, s. v.** be separate or apart, or asunder in place; to dis sever or  
**-ENTIAL.** distinguish; to be or cause to  
**-ENTIALLY.** be separate, distinct, dissimilar  
**-ENTLY.** or unlike in appearances; to have dissimilar or unlike properties or qualities; to have, keep or maintain, dissimilar or contradictory ideas, notions, or opinions. And thus, to dissent, to disagree, to dispute, to controvert, to debate, to contend.

Fr. *Dif-fer*; It. *-ire*; Sp. *Diferenciar*; L. *Dif-ferre*, to bear apart. Voss. says,—*Differre* is properly *dissipare*, *dividere*; to dissipate, to divide; and, met. as things dissimilar are said (*di-stare*) to stand apart; so are they said (*dif-ferre*) to differ or bear apart. In—

**DIF-FICILE, \*ad.** *Difficult*, or *Difficile*,—

**-NESS.** That can or may not be done,  
**-ITATE,† v.** sc. easily, without labour,  
**-CULT.** without skill, without learning,  
**-CULT-Y.** ing, without trouble; and  
**-NESS.** thus, troublesome, laborious, hard, uneasy.—\*Sir T. Elyot. *Berners.*  
 †*Bacon.* †*Montague.*

Fr. & It. *Difficile*; Sp. *Difficil*; L. *Diff-cilis*, *-cile*; difficult; hard to be done; that cannot or may not be done (easily). Fr. *Diff-culté*; It. *-coltà*; Sp. *-cultad*. Cot. explains the Fr. *v. Diff-cultus*,—"To *difficultate* or *difficilitate*; to make *difficult* or uneasy; to make it a hard matter, to make bones of."

**DIF-FIDE, v.** To distrust or be distrust-

**-ENT.** ful, to disbelieve, to discredit, to  
**-ENCE.** doubt; to be uncertain, to have or  
**-ENCY.** place no trust or faith or credit.  
**-ENTLY.** F. *Diff-dent*; It. & Sp. *-dente*; L. *Diff-dens*, p. p. of *Dis-fidere*.

**DIF-FLUENCY, s.** A flowing apart; fluidity. L. *Diffluere*, to flow apart.

**DIF-FORM,\* v. -ITY.†** Fr. *Difforme* is *Deformed*, (qv.) Eng. *Difform* is app. to dissimilarity or unlikeness in *form*: opposed to *uniform*.—\*Newton. †S. Clarke.

**DIF-FUSE, v. ad.** To pour apart or

**-EDLY.** abroad; to spread abroad, to  
**-EDNESS.** spread or disperse widely; to  
**-LY.** extend; to expand.  
**-ER.** G. Douglas uses *Diffound* in analogy of formation with *Confound*.  
**-ION.** It. *Diffondere*; L. *Dis-fundere*, *-fusus*,  
**-IVE.** to pour apart or abroad.  
**-IVE-LY.**  
**-NESS.**

**DIG, v.** To *dig*, as now used, is to raise,

**-G-ER.** turn or throw up, or turn over the  
**-ING.** earth, sc. with a spade or other tool.  
 Dan. *Diger*; A. S. *Dician*; A. Saxonibus est *fossam fodere* (Lye); i. e. to *dig* a ditch. Som.; to make a trench, ditch, dike or moat. See *Dike*, and *Ditch*.

**DI-GAMMA, s.** The Double Gamma, so named from its form, *F*. One Gamma set upon another. Gr. *Δις γαμμα*, à figurâ.

**DI-GAMY, s. -IST.** *Digamy* and *Bigamy* were formerly used indiscriminately. See **BIGAMY**.

Gr. *Διγαμία*, a second marriage; from *δι-γαμειν*, to marry twice or a second time. Fr. *Digame*.

**DI-GASTRIC, s.** "Fr. *Digastrique*, having two bellies."—Cot.

Gr. *Δις*, and *γαστρον*, the belly.

**DI-GEST, v. s.** To *digest*,—or, as frequently written, *digest*,—food,

**-ER.** to bear or convey food, concocted, into different parts of the body.  
**-IBLE.**  
**-IBILITY.**  
**-ION.**  
**-IVE, ad. s.** To *digest* ideas or thoughts,—  
**-ING.** to arrange or distribute them  
**-EDLY.** in order for consideration; to dispose them methodically; to consider them well; to meditate upon, to contemplate; to sink or settle them in the mind.

Hence the application of the *s.* is plain to any work *digested* into good order: as by Tertullian, to the Gospel of St. Luke; and by the Civilians, to the Pandectæ of Justinian.

The *Digests*,—(Fr. *Digest-es*; It. *-i*; Sp. *-os*; L. *Digesta*, from *digerere*, to set or order,)—a volume of the civil law, so called, because the legal precepts therein are so excellently ordered, disposed, and digested.—*Mins.*

L. *Dis-gerere*, *divisum vel diversum gerere*; from L. *Dis*, (qv.) and *gerere*; It. *Diger-ire*; Sp. *-ir*. "Fr. *Digérir*,—to *digest*, concoct; brook, bear, *digest*, abide, away with; also,—to sort, order, dispose."—Cot. In- Pre- Un-

**DIGHT, v. -ING.** To prepare, to procure, to provide, to appoint, to furnish; to dispose, to set in order, to compose.

Sk. and Lye think, from *To deck*.

"He hathe put hys sweards to the *dight-ying*, (Mod Ver. *to be furbished*,) that good hold may be taken of it. This sweards is sharpned and *dyght* (furbished,) that it may



be given into the hands of the manslayer."—*Bible*, 1551.

A. S. *Digian*, parare, procurare, instituere, instruere; it. *disponere*, componere, exarare. Be-Mis-Over-Un-

**DIGIT**, *v.* *s.* -ATED. The Romans, (says Dr. Adam,) as other nations, derived the names of measures chiefly from the parts of the human body. *Digitus*,—a digit or finger's breadth. Each foot (*pes*) was divided into sixteen *digiti*, each supposed equal to four barley-corns. The numbers or figures also, are called *digits*, from the practice of counting upon the fingers, (*computandi per digitos*.)

*Digit* is principally used by astronomers. The diameter of the respective heavenly bodies is divided into twelve *digits*; and by the number of these which are obscured, the extent of an eclipse is computed.

\**Fellham*.

Fr. *Digitis*, the character which expresseth a figure in Arithmetic.—*Cot.* L. *Digitus*; perhaps Gr. *δεικνναι*, *monstrare*, to show or point out, q. *δεικνναι*, *ostensor*, from its being used to point out. *Fellham* used the *v.* To *digit*,—to point out with the finger, in allusion to:—"At pulchrum est *digito* monstrari et dici: hic est."—*Persius*, Sat. I. v. 23. In-

**DIGLADIATE**, *v.* -ION.† "*Digladation*,—fight, strife, debate."—*Cockeram*.

\**Hales*. †*Hale*. *Evelyn*.

L. *Digladare*, to fight with swords, (*gladiis*.)

**DIGNE**.\* See **DEIGN**.—\**Chaucer*.

**DIGNIFY**, *v.* To *dignify*, (formed of -FICTION. *dignus* and *feri*.) is, lit.—to be -FYING. or cause to be worthy: but by -N-ITY. common application it is—-FIARY. To bestow or confer that of -ATION.\* which any one is worthy; and thus, to distinguish by honours or emoluments; to advance, to prefer, to promote to honours or emoluments or authority; to exalt to honour, to rank, to grandeur; to elevate.

*Dignation*,—estimation, sc. of worth or worthiness.—\**Bradford*. *Bp. Taylor*.

Fr. *Dignité*; It. *-ità*; Sp. *-idad*; L. *Dignitas*, *dignus*; by some supposed to be from Gr. *δεικνναι*, *ostendere*, *demonstrare*, to show, to point out, —for different reasons:—*Perottus*, because those who appear worthy, (*digni*.) are usually pointed out to others by the finger (*digito* demonstrantur.) *Voss*, however, is inclined to believe that *dignus*, or as the ancients wrote it, *dicnus*, comes from Gr. *δεικνναι*, i. e. *jus*; ut *dignus*, cui *tribui* aliquid *apud* est, (q. *de-af-ior*.) Con- In- Un-

**DIGNOTION**. See **DIAGNOSTIC**.

**DIGRESS**, *v.* To go apart or away from; -ION. to wander or go astray; to deviate, -SIONAL. to depart or separate from; to turn -IVE. aside, to diverge.

Fr. *Faire une Digression*; It. *Digred-ire*; Sp. *-ir*; L. *Di-gredi*, *-gressum*, to go apart or away.

**DIGUE**, *s.* Fr. "A ditch, bound or bank; a jetty, dam or mount, raised up for a defence against the incursions or inundations of water."—*Cot.* See **DIG**.

\**Temple*. *Boyle*.

**DI-JUDICATE**, *v.* To deem or doom, -ION. to sentence, to give sentence or -CANT, *s.* opinion, to decide, to determine. L. *Dijudicare*, (*judicare*, quod *jus* dicatur.)

**DIKE**, *v.* *s.* -ERS. To *dike*, is now to *dig*. A *dike*,—that which is *digged* or *dug*. In some counties, that which is *dug out*, sc. the mound or bank formed by *digging out* is called the *dike* or *ditch*; but gen. the cavity left. See **DIGUE**.

A. S. *Dician*, *fossam fodere*, i. e. to dig a ditch; Dan. *Dige*. To make a trench, *ditch*, *dyke* or moat.—*Som.* See **DIG**, and **DITCH**.

**DI-LACERATE**, *v.* -ION. To rend or tear in pieces. Fr. *Dilacérer*.

**DI-LANIATE**, *v.* Bullokar and Cock-eram both have—"Dilaniation, a tearing in pieces." L. *Dilaniare*, to tear away.

\**Strype*, an. 1585.

**DI-LAPIDATE**, *v.* *Cot.*—To pull down -ION. stone buildings. Gen.—

-OR. To pull down, to destroy, to ruin.

Fr. *Dilapid-er*; Sp. *-ar*; It. & L. *Dilapidare*; propriè (*Voss*.) *lapides* dissipare, et disperdere, to scatter or disperse stones.

**DI-LATE**, *v.* *ad.* To widen, to broaden,

-ABLE. to expand, to enlarge, to open

-ABILITY. widely, to extend, to expatiate.

-ATION. Fr. *Dilat-er*; Sp. *-ar*; It. & L. *Dilatare*, (*latum* facere, to make wide or broad.)

-ER.

**DI-LATION**, *s.* *Dilation*,—delay, pro- -ORY. crastination.

-ORI-LY. *Dilatory*,—delaying, procrastinating;

-NESS. slow to perform; loitering, tardy.

Fr. *Dilat-oire*; It. & Sp. *-orio*; L. *Dilatorius*; from *Differre*, *dilatam*, to bear apart; to put aside, to put off, sc. to a future time; and thus,—to *delay*, (qv.) In-

**DI-LECTION**, *s.* L. *Di-ligere*, -*lectum*, to choose, to prefer, to love, (qv.) Pre-

\**W. Mountague*.

**DI-LEMMA**, *s.* A *dilemma* is cons.—A puzzling or perplexing or distressing situation,—each alternative abounding with difficulty or danger.

L. *Dilemma*; Gr. *διλημμα*, (*δις*, twice, and *λημμα*, something taken or assumed; from *λε-λημμα*, pret. perf. passive of *λαμβάνειν*, to take.) In a *dilemma*, two propositions are taken or assumed; as (*South*.) either (1) the thing we sorrow for is to be remedied, or (2) it is not; and from each the same inference is made.

**DI-LIGENT**, *ad.* Careful of or about; -ENCE. careful or anxious to perform -ENTLY. or execute; sedulous, assiduous, steady, constant, persevering, industrious, sc. in performing or executing.

Fr. *Diligen-ce*; It. *-za*; Sp. *-cia*; L. *Diligens*. p. p. of *Di-ligere*, to choose, to prefer; to be choice of, careful of. Opposed to *Neg-ligent*. In- Un-

**DILLING**, *s.* Mr. Grose says, To *dill*,—to soothe, blunt, or silence pain or sound, (i. e. to *dull* it.) *Dilling*,—a darling or favourite child.—*South* and *North*.

A *dilling*,—a darling or best beloved child.—*Ray*. South and East Country

Words. Jun. says, perhaps from the ancient Teut. *Dillen*, garire, ineptè fabulari. Mins. thinks from the L. *Diligo*, because such child is loved (*diligitur*) more than others.

**DI-LUCID, ad.** "Fr. *Dilucider*,—to clear, -ATE, *v.* *dilucidate*; explain, manifest, make -ATING. plain to be understood. *Dilucide*, -ATION. —clear, bright, plain, manifest, -LY. evident, easie to be discerned."—*ITY.* \*Cot.—\*Holland.  
It. & L. *Dilucidare*, from *Dilucere*, to shine.

**DI-LUTE, v. ad.** To dilute,—to water, to -NESS. infuse water, to thin by the -ER. infusion or mixture of liquid, -ION. of water; to thin, to weaken; -LUENT, *ad. s.* (to delay, *qv.*) -LUVY. *Diluvy*, (L. *Diluvium*,)—a de- -LUVIAN. luge, (*qv.*)  
L. *Di-lucere*, -lutum, to wet or wash. Ante-Post- Un-

**DIM, v. ad.** To dull, to obscure, to darken, -MING. to deaden. Though formerly of -MY. general, literal, application to any -LY. of the senses, it is now restricted to -NESS. the sense of sight; as *Dumb*, to the -MISH. power of speech.

Dan. *Dummer*; Sw. *Dimma*; "A. S. *Dimnian*, *adimnian*, *obscurare*. It was formerly in Eng. written *Dimn*,"—*Tooke*, H. 309. Som. writes the "A. S. *Adimnian*, *obscurare*, to dull, to darken, to make *dimme*," and it is so written in Lye, and in the usages of the word quoted by him. In Shak.—*Dimn*, *bedymn*. See *DUMB*. Be-

**DIMBLE, s.** Benson has *Dim-hof* or *Dim-hol*, antrum; and Som. says of *Dim-hof*, that it is, "A cave, a hole, a denne, a vault, a grot; a secret or dark house, place, or corner; a hiding-place."

*Dimble* may be corrupted from *Dimhol*; thus, *Dimhel*, *dimmel*, *dimble*.

**DI-MENSION, v.\* s.** To examine or as- -LESS. certain the magnitude or size of any -SITY. thing; its bulk, its extent, the space -SIVE. it occupies or fills; its capacity.

\*Pope.

Fr. & Sp. *Dimens-ion*; It. -*ione*; L. *Dimensio*, from *Di-metiri*, -*mensus*, to measure.

**DI-METER, ad.** Having two *meters* or measures.

Versus *Dimeter*,—*duo metra seu duas mensuras habens*.

**DI-MIDIATE,\* ad.** i. e. As if separated or divided through the middle.—\**Search*.

L. *Dimidium*: à *Medium* est *Dimidium* (Voss.); quasi per *medium* divisus.

**DI-MINISH, v.** To be or cause to be, -ING. or to become, less (in number -INGLY. or magnitude); to lessen; to -MENT. lessen the power, to weaken, -MINUTE.\* to impair; to take away a part -MINUT-ION. or portion; to decrease, to -IVE, *ad. s.* contract. See *MINISH*. -IVE-LY. \*Sir T. More.

-NESS. Fr. *Dimin-uer*; Sp. -*ir*; L. *Diminuer*. "Verbum fuit antiquum, *μῖν*, unde *μῖν*, *μῖν*; L. *Min-uo*, -*uor*, -*uius*."—*Scheidius*. In- Un-

**DI-MIT,\* v.** To send away; to give leave -MISS-ION. or order to depart, to *dismiss*, -ORY. (*qv.*)—\**Bp. Hall*.  
L. *Di-mittere*, -*missum*, to send away.

**DIMITY, s.** A cloth manufactured at *Damietta*.

Gr. *Μίτος*, a thread; and *διμιτος*, (Jun. observes,) wrought of a double thread; or (perhaps)—as above.

**DIMPLE, v. s.** To make small *dints* or -ING. depressions; to sink in holes or -Y. cavities.

A *dimple* in the face or chin,—perhaps the dim. of *Dint*, *qd. dintle*, *dintel*; (see *DINT*).—*St.*

**DIN, v. s.** To make a noise; a stunning, deafening, continued noise.

A. S. *Dyn-en*, "strepere, sonare, tonare, resonare, to make a noise."—Som. D. & Ger. *Dow-en*; Sw. -*a*. See *DENT*.

**DINE, v. s.** *Dinner*,—the meal taken upon -ING. cessation from labour, formerly -N-ER. about mid-day; now, the principal -ERLESS. meal of the day.

To *dine* with Duke Humphrey is—to be *dinnerless*.—See *Fuller*. *Worthies*. London.

Fr. *Disner*; It. *Desinare*. Perhaps, as suggested in Men., and adopted by Mins., from L. *Desin-ere*, i. cessare, à cessations ab operi; to cease, the time of ceasing from labour. Mins., inconsistently enough, derives *Dinner* from *Δειν-ov*.

**DI-NETICAL,\* ad.** Whirling.

\**Brown*. *Ray*.

Gr. *Δι-νειν*, to whirl around.

**DING, v. ad.** Also written *Dang*.

To cast, to throw, to strike down. "And Dowel shall *ding* him down, and destroy his might."—*P. Ploughman*. "Whom there charret wheelles downe *dinges*, and axle swift in flight throwes to the ground."—*Pharr*. *Virgill*.

*Ding-thrift*,—a spend-thrift.

In A. S. *Denc-gan*, is tundere, to knock, to *ding*.—Som. *Ray* says, *Ding*, in Essex, is to sling; in the North, to beat. Mr. Grose adds, in Norfolk, to throw in general. *Tooke* interprets the A. S. *Dyngan*, dejicere, to cast down. (See *Dura*.) G. Douglas renders—*Impulit portas*, "Danged up the gates." The *ding-dong* of bells, (Fr. *Dindan*), seems formed from the sound.

**DINGLE, s.** A lowly vale.

Gen. considered to be a dim. of A. S. *Den* or *Din*, a vale or dale. But if *Tooke* be correct in his explanation of *Dyng-an*, viz. dejicere, to cast down, that word presents a more satisfactory etym.; *qd. locus dejectus*, depressus; and it may likewise be the parent of *Den* or *Din* itself.

**DINGY,\* ad.** -INESS. Obscure, dusky.

\*Common in speech, but not in writing.

A. S. *Dunniath steorran*, obscurantur stelle. The A. S. *Dunnian*, obscurare, is probably the parent of *Dun*, (a *dun* colour,) and also of *Diagy*.

**DINT, v. s.** As com. app.—To make a hollow mark or impression, either by a blow or pressure.

By *dint* of argument,—by pressure, by strength, by force of argument.

The past p. of *Dynan*, strepere, to *din*, (*Tooke*), as if first app. to the noise of blows, to the blow itself, and then to the mark or impression made. See *DENT*, and *DUN*. Un-

## DIR

**DI-OCESSE**, *s.* -AN, *ad. s.* A part or portion of an inhabited country; a district or division of it. More esp. app. to the division of an archbishop's province under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of each bishop.

Fr. *Diocèse*; It. -i, -e; Sp. -is; L. *Diocesis*; Gr. *Διοίκησις*, from *δι-οικ-ειν*, to dwell apart. Un-

**DI-OPTRIC**, *ad.* That can or may be -TRICAL. looked through; that can or may -TRICK. assist the sight (in viewing distant or minute objects).

Gr. *Διοπτρικός*, from *δι-οπτρ-εσθαι*, to look through.

**DI-ORISM**, *s.* -ISTICALLY. A distinction, a definition.—*More.*

Gr. *Διορισμός*, from *δι-ορίζειν*, to distinguish, to define, (ἀν, *ορίζειν*, to bound, to limit.)

**DIP**, *s. s.* To sink, to immerge, to put -P-ER. under water or other liquid, to -ING. depress; to sink below the surface, to enter or go superficially or slightly into any thing. Cons.—to wet, to damp.

A. S. *Dippan*, mergere, immergere, to dip, to dive. D. *Dippen*, *doppen*; Sw. *Dopa*. In- Un-

**DIPH-THONG**, *s.* or **DIP-THONG**. "*Diphthongs* are the complexions, or couplings of vowels, when the two letters send forth a joynt sound, so as in one syllable both sounds be heard."—*B. Jonson.*

Fr. *Diphthongue*; Sp. *Diphthongo*; It. *Dittongo*; Gr. *Διφθόγγος*, (διφ, and *φθγγεσθαι*, to utter a sound.

**DIPLOMA**, *s.* App. to—Certain papers -CY. or writings (orig. *folded* double) -Y-ED. conferring certain honours or privileges, or appointing to certain -MY. offices or duties, as those of ambassador.

*Diplomated* is not uncommon in Wood.

L. *Diploma*; Gr. *Διπλωμα*, from *διπλουν-σθαι*, duplicari, to fold together. Est igitur *diploma*, duplicatis compositum, aut complexum, — any thing folded double.—*Foss.*

**DIPSAS**, *s.* Fr. *Dipsade*, — "a snake whose biting brings with it a mortal *dri-*ness."—*Cot.*

Gr. *Δίψας*, qd. siticulosa, from *διψ-ειν*, to thirst. L. *Dipsas*; It. *Dipsa*.

**DI-PTYCHS**, *s.* "They writ their names in their *diptychs*, or two-leaved records, which contained in one page all the names of the living, in the other the dead that were of note in the church."—*Bp. Lloyd.*

L. *Diptycha*; Gr. *Διπτύχος*, from διφ, and *πτυχή*, plicis, a fold.

**DIRE**, *ad.* Hurtful, distressing, causing -FUL. great evil, mischief; and, there- -FULNESS. fore, dreadful, terrible, mourn- -FUL. ful, lamentable.

*Direful* is *dereful*, full of *dere*, i. e. of hurt, mischief, injury.

*Dire* is not, like *Dere*, used as a *s.*; though Fletcher uses the plural *dires*, as equivalent to the L. *Diræ*, furies, avengers.

L. *Dirus*, deer, from A. S. *Dirian*, nocere, to deer or dere, to hurt. (See *DZAR*, and also *Tooke.*) Yon., from the Gr. *Δεινός*, (v changed into ρ.) *Terribilis*,—*Dei ira.*

## DIS

**DI-RECT**, *v. ad.* To rule or order, to

-ION. proceed in, to put into, the ruled, -IVE. ordered, or right way; the straight -LY. way, the right line; to guide, to -NESS. regulate, to manage, to conduct. -OR. To do any thing *directly*, is to do -ORY. it straightway, straight forward, -ORIAL. without turning to any thing else, -ORSHIP. immediately.—*\*Shak.*

-RESS. Fr. *Dirig-er*; Sp. -ir; It. & L. *Di-rigere*,

-RIX. -rectus, to rule or order. Mis- In-

-ITUDE. \* Un- Also A-droit.

**DI-REMP**, *s.* -ION.† To separate, to decide.—*\*Hollinshed.* †*Bp. Hall.*

L. *Di-rimere*, -remum.

**DIREPTION**, *s.* -ITIOUSLY.† To seize, to snatch away, to plunder; to despoil.

\**Speed.* †*Strype.* L. *Di-ripere.*

**DIRGE**, or **DIRIGE**, *s.* A funeral song or chanson.

So called, from the beginning of the Psalm, *Dirige nos Domine*, which is accustomed to be sung at funerals.—*Sk.* But what Psalm can *Sk.* and his monitor T. H. mean? Jamieson and Fosbrooke are both wrong in that to which they refer, viz. the ninth verse of the fifth. In v. 8, we have "*Dirige meam viam.*" Other etymologists ascribe it to a Popish hymn: *Dirige gressus meos.* Casaubon objects to this etym., and gives as an especial reason, that he can find no name given—his sacris ab hoc *dirige*—in any other language. Our old authors, however, write the word *Dirige*; and no other plausible origin has been assigned.

**DIRK**, *v. ad.* To *dirk* (Spenser) is to *derck*, to dark or *darken*, (qv.) See *Dirk*, in Jamieson.

**DIRK**, *s.* A dagger.

The *v.* To *dirk*, or *durk*, is found in Sc. writers. Dr. Jamieson thinks, that as the Isl. *Daur* signifies a sword, *durk* may radically be a Go. *v.* The D. have *Dorck*, pugio, a short sword.

**DIRT**, *v. s.* To *dirt*, or to *dirty*, (the latter

-Y, *v. ad.* now the more common *v.*) gen.

-I-LY. is—

-NESS. To bemire, to defile, to bedaub, to pollute; to cover, smear, or stain with mire, filth, mud.

Som. says, from the A. S. *Tord*,—which, according to Tooke, is the past p. of *Tiran*, to feed upon; *Tord*, that which has been fed upon. In A. S. *Ge-drit-an* is cacare; D. *Dritten*. And see *To dryte*, in Dr. Jamieson's Supplement. Be-

**DIS**, (in Composition.) From *Dis*, says Scal. is formed *Di*, and thence *De*. *Dis*, from the Gr. *Δις*, bis, quod enim bis fit, separatim fit.—*De Causs.* lib. 8. c. 145. Gr. *Δις*, from *δι-ειν*, (δα-ειν, δαι-ειν) to divide, to separate. *Dis*, *Di*, and *De*, may be considered as the same prefix, meaning *separation*, *partition*, *privation*. They vary somewhat in their usage; *De* is more commonly app. to express separation, by motion *from*, as of a part from the whole; and then, motion *downwards from*. *Di*, separation by motion of diverse parts, diverse ways: and *Dis*, the same. App. to words denoting *wholeness* or *rest*, they would reverse or negative the signification of those words: as *Dis-unite*, *Dis-compose*; and afterwards convey that

force to words of a different description. More than this; being frequently prefixed to words, themselves meaning *separation* or *partition*, as *Dis-part*, *Dis-sever*, and thus augmenting the force of those words, they have been improperly—with this augmenting force—pref. to other words, not having such meaning of separation or partition, e. g. *Dis-annul*, and the old v. *Dis-slander*. For the etymology of the word to which *Dis* is prefixed, reference must be made to that word.

**DIS-ABLE, v. ad.\*** To deprive of ability, -MENT. strength, power, force; to strip -ABILITY. or deprive of those qualities, which *en-able* or empower, (and in our old writers) which give value or estimation; and thus, to undervalue, to underrate, to disqualify, to dis-esteem.

*Refellere*, in Livy, is rendered in Hackluyt to *disable* or *confute*: "Neither mean I to auouch ne to *disable* or *confute* those thinges," &c.—\*Daniel.

**DIS-ABUSE, v. s.** Fr. *Désabuser*,—to free from *abuse*; from deception, guile, imposition; to undeceive.

**DIS-ACCOMMODATE, v. -ION.** To strip or deprive of measure, of moderation, of proportion, of fitness, suitability, convenience, advantage; to inconvenience.

Fr. *Désaccomoder*,—to disaccommodate.—Cot. See DISCOMMUNICATE.

**DIS-ACCORD, v. -ANT.** To strip, deprive or divest, of accord, of union, of harmony, conformity or agreement; to disagree, to dissent, to differ.

**DIS-ACKNOWLEDGE, v. -ING.** To refuse to acknowledge; to refuse to own; to disown.

**DIS-ACQUAINT,\* v. -ANCE.†** To break or dissolve the acquaintance of; also, to renounce or forego all acquaintance with.—Cot. \*Drant. Udal. †South.

Fr. *Désacquaintre*,—to disacquaint.

**DIS-ADORN, v.** To strip or deprive of ornament; of decoration, of embellishment.

**DIS-ADVANCE, v.** To come or cause to come, *from* the *van* or front; to move backward, to retire or retreat, or cause to retire or retreat.

**DIS-ADVANTAGE, v. s.** To strip or -OUS. deprive or divest of an advantage, -OUSLY. of any thing that may forward or -OUSNESS. promote the interest or service; -ABLE.\* of favour, benefit or profit; to injure, to cause a loss or mischief. See DISADVANCE.—\*Bacon.

**DIS-ADVENTURE, s.** To *adventure*, -AVEN-TURE.\* is to try, risk or hazard, -TUROUS.† what may be about to come: *Disadventure* is used as *Misadventure*, i. e.—misfortune; an unlucky and unfortunate trial, risk or hazard.—\*Chaucer. †Spenser.

**DIS-ADVISE,\* v.** To advise not, or advise or counsel *from*, doing any thing.

\*Boyle.

**DIS-AFFECT, v.** To be or cause to be -ED. without affection, without attach- -EDNESS. ment, friendly regard, love, good -ION. will, liking. To dislike, to dis- -IONATE. content, to dissatisfy, to discompose.

**DIS-AFFIRM,\* v. -ANCE.†** To *affirm*, met. is—to speak *firmly*, resolutely; to declare or assert confidently.

To *disaffirm*, (in Law) is—to undo or annul any thing so *affirmed*, to contradict, to deny it.—\*Udal. †State Trials, an. 1606.

**DIS-AFFORD,\* v.** To refuse to *afford* or yield; to deny, to withhold.—\*Daniel.

**DIS-AFFOREST, v. -ING.** To strip of the privileges of *forest* lands; to render common.

**DIS-AGREE, v.** Not to agree, or accord, -ABLE. or suit, concur, or please or -ABLY. become friendly; to differ, to -ABLENESS. be unsuitable, displeasing, -ER. offensive; to be dissimilar or -MENT. unlike; to be contrary. -ANCE.\* \*Udal.—Fr. *Désagréer*.

**DIS-AGUISE,\* v.** To strip of *guise* or *guise*.—\*Stirling.

**DIS-ALLIEGE,\* v.** To strip, free from, divest of the *tie*, or bond, (of duty or good faith).—\*Milton.

**DIS-ALLOW, v.** To refuse to *allow*; to -ABLE. refuse to grant, permit, or concede, -ANCE. or yield. -ING.

**DIS-ALLY, v.** The Fr. *Désallier*, is—to unbind; but *Dis*, in *Disally*, as in *Disadventure*, is used by Milton with the force of *Mis*, qd. *Misally*,—to ally, or bind wrongly, improperly.

**DIS-ANALOGAL,\* ad.** Not *analogous*, i. e. having no similitude or proportion. \*Hale.

**DIS-ANCHOR,\* v.** Also written *Disancor*. To unfix, draw or haul up the anchor.

\*Not uncommon in old Chronicles.

It. *Disancorare*; Sp. *Desancorar*; "Fr. *Désancor*, to weigh anchor, and begone."—Cot.

**DIS-ANGELICAL,\* ad.** Unlike, unsuited *angels* or the messengers of God. \*Coventry.

**DIS-ANIMATE, v.** To deprive of breath, -ING. spirit, or life, lit. and met.; to di- -ION. spirit, to discourage, to dishearten. Fr. *Désanimer*.

**DIS-ANNEX,\* v.** To unbind, unfasten, disunite, disjoin, dissever.

\*State Trials, an. 1608.

**DIS-ANNUL, v.** To bring to nothing; -LER, s. to take away the being or exist- -LING. ence; to deprive of power or -MENT.\* efficacy, (*Dis*, aug.)—\*Bp. Laud.

**DIS-ANOINT,\* v.** To deprive of the effects of being *anointed*.—\*Milton.

**DIS-APPAREL,\* v.** "Fr. *Désappareiller*,—to ruffle, disorder, make unready, put out of tune or trim."—Cot. \*R. Junius.

**DIS-APPEAR, v.** To go out of sight—ANCE or view; without or beyond the—ING reach of perception, observation, notice.

**DIS-APPLIED,\* i. e. Mis-applied, (qv.)**  
\*Cowper.

**DIS-APPOINT, v. -MENT.** Written *Dis-point*, in Chaucer, and in Bible, 1551.

Sp. *Desapuntar*; "Fr. *Désappointer*,—to disappoint or frustrate; also, to remove or put from an office or estate; to deprive or bereave of authority."—Cot.

Not to do as *appointed*; to remove or displace from an *appointment*, from an *appointed* place or station.

Not to do, to omit, to neglect to do, as fixed, settled or agreed upon, at the precise point of time or place agreed upon, expected, hoped for.

A man armed at all *points*, well equipped, was said to be well *appointed*; and *Dis-appointed*, in Shak., appears to be the reverse, i. e. *ill-appointed*, ill-prepared, unprepared, (*mis-appointed*.)

**DIS-APPROPRIATE, v. ad.** In Law, a benefice is said to be *appropriated* when it is perpetually annexed to some spiritual corporation, either sole or aggregate, being the patron of the living; and *disappropriate*, when stript or divested from such *appropriation*. Used gen. by Milton.

**DIS-APPROVE, v.** To think or judge—AL unfavourably; to dislike; to feel—RATION discontent or dissatisfaction with.

**DISARD.** See DIZZARD.

**DIS-ARM, v.** To strip off, deprive or di—ER vest of, the *arms*,—of that which—ING may protect, strengthen or defend;—Y,\* s. of that which may offend, injure or destroy.—\*E. Hall. Fr. *Désarmer*.

**DIS-ARRANGE, v. -MENT.** "Fr. *Désarranger*,—to unrank, disorder, disarray."—Cot. To put out of order, to put or place in a disorderly, a confused manner; to destroy the order or method. See DE-RANGE.

**DIS-ARRAY, v. s.** "Fr. *Désarroyer*,—to disorder, *disarray*, confound, mar the order or fashion of; also, to discomfit, overthrow, or put to rout an army," &c.—Cot. To uncover, uncloak, undress; to put out of order, to throw into confusion, to rout. *Disarray-ment*.—Fellham.

**DIS-ASSENT, s. -ER.** Used by some old writers, (e. g. E. Hall, Prynne) qd. *Dissent*, (qv.)

**DIS-ASSIDUITY,\* s.** Cessation from assiduity or constant and continual attention.—\*Wotton.

**DIS-ASSOCIATE, v.** "Fr. *Désassocier*,—To *disassociate*, break company, dissolve society, separate or part friends."—Cot.

**DIS-ASTER, v. s.** To *disaster* is app.—LY, av. gen.—to cause or produce any—TROUS ill luck, misadventure, misfor—TROUSLY. tune, calamity or distress; any misery or wretchedness.

Fr. *Désastre*; It. *Disastro*; Sp. *Desastre*. Sk. and Jun. agree in substance: *Dis-astum*, i. e. *sidus*,—misfortune, calamity, à malo veluti *sidere*, as if from an ill *star*.

**DIS-AVAUNCE.** See DISADVANCE.

**DIS-AVOUCH,\* v.** To *disavow*, (qv.)  
\*Daniel.

**DIS-AVOW, v.** To annul a *vow*, to re—AL nounce or abjure, refuse to abide—ANCE,\* by, that which has been *vow-ed*,—MENT.† *avow-ed*, *avouched* or promised; and then, gen., to disacknowledge, to disallow, to disown, to disclaim.

\*South. †Wotton.

**DIS-BAND, v. -ING.** "Fr. *Disbander*,—to loose, *unbind*, *unbend*; also, to *casse*, to *disband*, scatter, disperse."—Cot. Un-

**DIS-BARK, v.** "Fr. *Desbarquer*,—to *disembark*, (qv.) put aland, set ashore."—Cot.

**DIS-BARK, v.** To strip off the *bark*. To *bark* is sometimes so used.

**DIS-BECOME, v.** Used by Massinger as *Mis-become*, (qv.)

**DIS-BELIEVE, v.** To disacknowledge,—ER disallow, disown, disclaim—any—LIEF. thing to be a rule of life; and gen. to discredit, to deny to be, to deny to be right or true; to refuse to credit.

**DIS-BENCH,\* v.** To remove from a *bench* or seat.—\*Shak.

**DIS-BEND, v.** Used by Stirling, who appears to mean, *misbend*, bend amiss.

**DIS-BIND,\* v.** To free from *bands* or bondage.—\*Mede.

**DIS-BLAME,\* v.** To free from *blame*.  
\*Chaucer.

**DIS-BODIED,\* pt.** Freed from *body*.  
\*Glanvill.

**DIS-BORD,\* v.** Opposed to, To *board* or to go on *board*; as *Debark* is to *Embark*.  
\*Chapman.

**DIS-BOWEL, or DIS-EMBOWEL, v.** To deprive of, to empty out the *bowels*, the entrails, the interior contents; to eviscerate.

Surrey writes *De-bowel*.



**DIS-BRANCH,\* v.** To lop off, to strip, deprive or divest of the *branches*; i. e. that which bends, turns, reaches, extends, sc. from the trunk; from the main stem, (met.)  
\*Holland. Shak.

**DIS-BURDEN, or DISBURTHEN, v.** To free from a *burthen*, that is a weight or load, *borne*; to unload, to exonerate, to discharge.

**DIS-BURGEON,\* v.** To strip off, to divest of, the *bourgeons*, i. e. buds or young shoots.—\*Holland.

**DIS-BURSE, v.** To take out of the -ING. *burse* or *purse*; to pay away; to -MENT. expend, to defray expenses, costs or charges. See also DEBURSE. Re-

**DIS-CALCEATION,\* s.** "The custom of *discalceation*, or putting off their shoes at meals."—Brown. Cockeram has "*Discalceate*,—to put off one's shoes."—\*Mede.

L. *Discalceatus*, without shoes; from *dis*, and *calceare*, to put on shoes.

**DIS-CAMP,\* v.** Fr. *Descamper*,—"to raise or remove a *camp*; to depart from the *camp*."—Cot.

To remove, or cause to remove or go from, the *camp*. See To DECAMP.

\*Holland.

**DIS-CANDY,\* v.** To reduce from a *candied* state; to dissolve.—\*Shak.

**DIS-CARD, v.** -ING. To throw *cards* out of the hand, (as usual at various games.) In The Dumb Knight, written *Decard*. Gen.—To throw or cast or send away, to dismiss; to turn away.

Sp. *Descartar*; Fr. *Escarter*; It. *Scartare*; *chartas abjicere*, to throw away cards.

**DIS-CARNATE,\* ad.** Stripped, deprived or divested of *flesh*.—\*Glanvill.

**DIS-CASE, v.** To *case* is used by Shak. as *Dis* or *Un-case*,—to strip off the *case*; sc. that which takes, receives, holds or contains; to divest, strip off the covering.

**DIS-CEPTATION,\* s.** (As the Fr.) "Disputation, contention, arguing, debating, reasoning about a matter."—Cot.

\*Not uncommon in old writers.

Sp. *Discepta-cion*; Fr. -tion; L. *Disceptatio*, from *Disceptare*; *dis*, and *captare*, from *capere*, to take. Quasi in diversas partes *captare*.—Gesner.

**DI-SCEPTER,\* v.** To strip, to deprive, divest of his *sceptre*.—\*G. Fletcher.

**DIS-CERN, v.** To see or perceive clearly -ER. and distinctly; to distinguish or -IBLE. make or mark the difference; to -IBLY. distinguish or discriminate accurately; to look or observe keenly, -INGLY. shrewdly; to judge.

-MENT. Fr. *Discern-er*; It. -ere; Sp. -ir; L. *Discernere*. Kuster agrees with Voss. that L. *Cern-ere*, Gr. *Kpivciv*, properly signifies to separate, to disjoin; he considers it then to have been app. to denote:—to see any thing clearly and distinctly; to *discern* (separate) one thing from another by sight; and then, further, to have been app. to the

*mind*; i. e. to distinguish accurately the perceptions, the conceptions of the mind. *Cernere*, he observes, *plus est quam videre*. And see DICKEN, and DISCREET. In- Un-

**DIS-CERP, v.** To pluck asunder; to -IBLE. pull or pluck or tear in pieces; -IBILITY. to sever, to dissever. -TIBLE. L. *Discerpere*, to pluck away. -TIBILITY. -TION.

**DIS-CESSION,\* s.** Going away from, departing, retiring.—\*Bp. Hall.

L. *Dis-cedere*, -cessum, to go away from.

**DIS-CHARGE, v. s.** Gen.—to unload; -ER. to take out, remove, displace, a load, -ING. weight or burthen, a *cargo*; to disburden; to free or release or dismiss from any thing burthensome, oppressive, troublesome or inconvenient; from any thing obligatory, any obligation to perform, sc. a duty or office; to free, release or dismiss, gen.

Fr. *Descharger*. *Dis*, and *charge*, *carum* rare, to load a *car*;—and *Discharge*, Low L. *Discharge*, a *carro* ponere, to put out, throw out, of a *car*; *carum* exonerare, to unload a *car*.—Voss de Vit. Ser. lib. iv. c. 3. 6.

**DIS-CHURCH,\* v.** To free from, divest or deprive of a *church*.—\*Bp. Hall.

**DIS-CIDE,\* v.** To cut or tear to pieces. -CIND.† *Discition*, (Prynne,) is so written -CISSION.† for *Decision*.

\*†H. More. \*Spenser. †Howell.

L. *Discind-ere*, to cut apart.

**DISCIPLE,\* s. v.** *Disciple*,—one who -PLESS. teaches or learns, one who -PLESHIP. receives learning or knowledge; and— -PLINE, s. v. *Discipline*, v.—to teach, to -PLIN-ABLE. treat as a *disciple*, to train up to learning or knowledge; -ABLENESS. to train up in the means of learning; in good order, -ARY. method, regularity, diligence; in good conduct; in all good habits;—to order, to regulate, exercise, direct, correct, chastise.

\*Spenser. Hammond. †Skelton.

Fr. *Dis-ciple*; It. -cepulo; Sp. -cipulo. Fr. *Disciplin-er*; It. -are; Sp. -ar; L. *Discipulus*; *disciplina*, from *discere*. Voss. thinks from the Gr. *Διδασκαλία*. Lennep considers the L. *Discere*, to be no other than the Gr. *Δικ-ειν*, signifying *pellere* vel *impellere*, *expellere*, *ejicere*, ore verba: to cast out, throw out, sc. words from the mouth. Of similar origin, it may be observed, is the Eng. word, to *shoot*, i. e. *shoot*, sc. words from the mouth. The L. *Disc-ere*, he supposes to have originated from *Δικ-ειν* (by metath. *Δικ-ειν*) the first future of *Δικ-ειν*, to cast or throw. Whence also *δικος*, *discus*. Upon this etym. Scheidius interprets *Disc-ere* lit. to mean, *expellere sapiam*, *identidem dicere*; to throw out the same thing frequently, i. e. to say the same thing, (sc.) till it is *taught*, or *taken*; and thus to *teach*, i. e. to *take* knowledge, to learn. Con- In- Un-

**DIS-CLAIM, v.** To claim (as the Fr.) -ER. is to make a *claim* to, or lay in a *claim* for; to challenge, -ING. demand, pretend a title unto.—Cot. To *disclaim*,—

To deny such title, so challenged or demanded; and, gen.—To disown, to renounce.—*Bp. Hall.*

**DIS-CLOKE,\* v.** To strip off or divest of a cloak; of any covering or concealment; to uncover, to discover, to disclose.

\**B. Jonson. Feltham.*

**DIS-CLOSE, v. s.** To uncover or discover. cover, to reveal, to open; to make known, to tell, that which has been kept concealed.

L. *Disclu-dere*, -*ere*, to separate things, close or in contact with each other. Un-

**DIS-CLOUD,\* v.** To free or clear from, to disperse clouds; to uncover.—*Feltham.*

**DIS-CLOUT,\* v.** To free from, take out of a clout. "Disclout his crownes,"—sc. the clout or napkin in which his crowns were wrapped.—*Bp. Hall.*

**DIS-COAST, or Discost, v.** To go away or far from, from the coast or side of; to keep apart or distant; to depart, to separate from. "Coasting and discoasting from England to the coast of Fraunce, and from thence to England."—*Stow.* "Never willingly discest from truth and equity."—*Barrow.*

Fr. *Discoaste*. To accost, (Sk.) is,—*latus lateri adjungere*, to join side to side, from the L. *Costa*. *Discoast* is,—*latus lateri disjungere*, to disjoin side from side.

**DIS-COLOUR, v. -ORATION.** To be, or cause to be without, to deprive of, colour; to change colour; to deprive of or change the hue or appearance; to stain: also, to stain or tinge with various colours.

L. *De-colorare*.

**DIS-COMFIT, v. s.** To disperse, to rout, -*INA*. to put to rout or flight; to defeat, -*URE*. to disconcert.

Fr. *Disconfire*; It. *Sconfiggere*; to dissipate or disperse, to break up, rout an army;—qd. L. *Disconfigere*, *disrumpere*, *dissolvere*, to unfix, to loosen or dissolve.—Sk. Un-

**DIS-COMFORT, v. s.** To comfort, is—*-ABLE*. to strengthen, confirm, help, *-ABLENESS*. encourage, cheer, solace. And *-LESS*. to discomfort, is—

To deprive or strip of that which cheers or solaces or inspirits; to deject, to sadden, dishearten, dispirit.

*Discomfortless*, qd. *comfortless*, is used by Sir T. More.

It. *Disconfortare*; Sp. *Desconfortar*; Fr. *-er*.

**DIS-COMMEND, v.** To commend, is to *-ABLE*. give into the hands, to the care of *-ATION*. another; and thus, to entrust, to declare trustworthy. To *discommend*, is—To declare not trustworthy; to disapprove, to hold in disrepute; to censure as blameworthy, to blame.

**DIS-COMMODATE, v.** "Fr. *Discommoder*,—To discommode, in *-IOUSNESS*. commodate, hurt, hinder, bring damage, breed inconveniences unto."—*Cot.*

**DIS-COMMON, v.** To strip, deprive or *-MUNE*. divest of the right of common; of *-MONING*. a common right or usage. Also—to *discommune*, or to deprive of communion, expel from communion.

**DIS-COMPANY,\* v.** To deprive of company; to be or cause to be without company. \**B. Jonson.*

**DIS-COMPLEXION,\* v.** To take away or spoil the general appearance or hue; to discolour.—*Beau. & F.*

**DIS-COMPOSE, v.** To put out of place *-EDNESS*. or order; to disorder, disarrange, *-ITION*. unsettle, disquiet, disturb. *-URE*.

**DIS-COMPT.** See DISCOUNT.

**DIS-CONCERT, v. -ION.** To concert is, to join or unite for the same purpose. To *disconcert*,—to undo or defeat a concert, or concerted plan; to discompose, to confuse, to abash.

*Disconcertion* has the authority of Mr. Curran.

**DIS-CONFORM-ABLE, ad. -ITY.** *Conform*, is to be or cause to be of the same form, as another; to be uniform; to comply with, yield or assent to, sc. a set form of words. See DEFORMITY.

*Disconformity*, is—the not being of the same form; dissimilarity, unlikeness; the not complying with, yielding or assenting to; non-compliance, dissent.

**DIS-CONGRUITY,\* s.** Cons.—Inconvenience, inconsistency, unsuitableness, unfitness, disagreement, disparity.

\**R. Mountagu. Hale.*

**DIS-CONNECT, v. -ION.** To separate or sever things knitted or enfolded together; and gen.—to separate, to dissever, to disjoin or disunite, to put asunder.

**DIS-CONSENT, v.** Not to think or feel as others do; to think or feel differently from others; to differ, to disagree. See DISSENT, and DISASSENT.

\**Tyndall. Milton. Udal.*

**DIS-CONSULATE, ad.** Destitute of *-LY*. consolation, of comfort; comfortless, *-NESS*. hopeless, disheartened, forsaken, *-ION*. abandoned, deserted, refusing consolation or comfort.

Fr. *Desconso-le*; Sp. *-lado*; It. *Sconsolato*; L. *Consolari*, to console, or soothe by converse the minds or feelings of the solitary.

**DIS-CONTENT, v. ad. s.** To dissatisfy; *-ATION*. to wish or cause to wish for something more or different, for a *-EDLY*. change; to be ill at ease, to be *-EDNESS*. uneasy; not pleased with things *-ING*. as they are; to displease. *-MENT*.

Sp. *Discontento*; It. *Discontento*, *scontento*; L. *Contentus*, qui continet quod animo satisfaciat; and thus, satisfied.

**DIS-CONTINUE**, *v.* To cease from  
 -ANCE. keeping or holding together; to  
 -ATION. make a break, or stop from keeping  
 -ER. or holding together; to cease or  
 -ING. leave off; to stay or stop, to break  
 -ITY. or interrupt, the permanence, the  
 -OUS. perseverance, the conjunction or  
 connexion;—"to surcease, intermit, for-  
 bear, put off for a time."—*Cot.*

*Fr. Discontinuer. Continu*, from *L. Continuare*, to contain or hold together.

**DIS-CONVENIENT**,\* *ad.* -ENCE.† "Fr. *Disconvenir*,—to disagree, to be at odds with; to be unfit for or unlike unto; to dissent from."—*Cot.*

Disagreeing, unsuiting, unfitting.

\**Bp. Reynolds.* †*Bacon.*

**DIS-CORD**, *v. s.* To be or cause to be of  
 -ANT. a different *heart* or mind; to have  
 -ANTLY. a different will or inclination, wish,  
 -ANCE. or desire; to be at variance; to  
 -ANCY. disagree; not to harmonize; to  
 -ING. be incongruous; to be inconsist-  
 -ABLE.\* ent, dissimilar, unlike.

-FUL.† \**Chaucer.* †*Spenser.* †*Bp. Hall.*

-OUS.‡ *Fr. Discord-er; It. -are; Sp. -ar; L. Discors.* Opposed to *L. Concors*, being of the same *heart* or mind. Un-

**DIS-CORRESPONDENT**,\* *ad.* Not answering one to another; unsuitable, unfit.

\**W. Mountague.*

**DIS-COST**,\* *v.* To part, or keep apart or removed, or distant. See **DISCOAST**.

\**Barrow.*

**DIS-COVER**, *v.* To *discover*, is—as the  
 -ABLE. *Fr. "Decouvrir; to discover;*  
 -ER. to uncover, to *unhil*; denude, lay  
 -Y. naked, lay bare; to disclose, de-  
 -MENT.\* tect, manifest, open, lay open,  
 exposed unto the world's view; also to  
 descry, discern, perceive afar off."—*Cot.*  
 Or rather thus:—To remove any thing put  
 or placed over; any thing overlaid, any  
 thing that hides, cloaks, conceals, shelters,  
 or protects; (to *un-cover*), to find by such  
 removal; by search, by inquiry. Gen.—to  
 find; to discern, to come in view of; to  
 detect, to disclose, to expose to view, to  
 reveal; to bring to light; to find out, to  
 invent, (qv.)—\**Fairfax.*

*Fr. Des-couvrir; Sp. -cubrir; It. Discoprire.*  
*Cover*, to put, place, or lay, over, on or against.  
 In- Un-

**DIS-COUNSEL**,\* *v.* To counsel or advise not; to dissuade.—\**Berners. Spenser.*

**DIS-COUNT**, or **DIS-COMPT**, *v. s.* -COUNT-  
 ER. "Fr. *Descompter*,—to account (for the  
 profits of land, &c. received), to account  
 back, to make a back reckoning."—*Cot.*

*Discount*,—a sum paid back (or deducted)  
 from a principal sum, for the use of the  
 latter.

**DIS-COUNTENANCE**, *v. s.* -ER. To  
*countenance*, app. cons. is—to give encou-

agement, support, power, patronage. And,  
 to *discountenance*, is—To discourage, to dis-  
 hearten; to abash, to put out of countenance,  
 to refuse or deny support or patronage.

*Fr. Descontenancer.*

**DIS-COURAGE**, *v. s.* To discourage,  
 -ABLE. unhearten, (i. e. dishearten,) fear,  
 -ER. frighten, appal, put into doubt,  
 -MENT. drive out of heart, bring out of  
 -ING. conceit with his own fortune or  
 worth.—*Cot.*

*It. Discoraggiare; Fr. Descourager.* Un-

**DIS-COURSE**, *v. s.* To pass from  
 -ER. thought to thought, topic to topic,  
 -ING. subjects or parts or divisions of a  
 -IVE. subject to others; from premises to  
 -LESS. conclusions; to talk, or speak, or  
 write at large; to converse, to reason; to  
 employ or exercise the powers of the mind  
 in examining the portions of a subject; to  
 treat of, to dilate or expand or extend, the  
 views, the contemplations of the mind.

*Spenser* uses the *s. Discourse*, lit.—run-  
 ning about.

*Fr. Dis-cours; It. -corso; Sp. -curso; Fr. Dis-  
 courir; It. -correre; Sp. -currir; from the L. Dis-  
 currere, to run apart, sc. (met.) from one thought,  
 notion or idea, to another.—Sk. Discoursus pro-  
 priè est sermo vagus atque hinc inde accersitus.—  
 Jun. See DISCURSION.*

**DIS-COURTEOUS**,\* *ad.* *Courteous*,—

-EOUSLY. having the manners of a *court*, of

-ESY. *courtiers*, or those who follow a

-SHIP. *court*; sc. endeavouring to please  
 or to gain or win favour. *Discourteous*,—

Not having the manners of a *courtier*;  
 careless, heedless of pleasing, of gaining or  
 winning favour; uncomplaisant, uncivil,  
 rude.

*Speed* uses *To discount*,—qd. dismiss  
 from court.—\**B. Jonson.*

*Fr. Discourtois.*

**DIS-CRADLE**,\* *v.* To come, to rise, (as  
 an infant) from the cradle, the nursery; to  
 come forth, to burst forth.—\**Ford.*

**DIS-CREDIT**, *v. s.* To disbelieve, to  
 -ABLE. think not secure or assured; to dis-  
 -ING. trust, to have no confidence in; to  
 -OR. give or allow no credit unto, to  
 deprive of credit, to disgrace.

*Fr. Décroire, or descroire; It. Discre-dere; Sp. -dító.*

**DIS-CREET**, or **DISCRETE**, *v. ad.* To dis-  
 -CREETNESS. *crete*, lit. is,—to separate, to  
 -CRET-ION. disjoin; and, the *ad. lit.*—sepa-  
 -IONAL. rate, disjoined, distinct. (Met.  
 -IONALLY. as now written) *Discreet* is,—  
 -IONARY. Seeing or perceiving distinct-  
 -IVE. -LY. ly; distinguishing accurately;  
 -IVELY.\* circumspect, heedful, provi-  
 dent or prudent; cautious in observing  
 times and seasons; judicious.

*Fr. "Discrétion*,—(true) discerning; a  
 difference made, or a sensibleness of dif-  
 ference had, between things; hence, judg-  
 ment, advisedness, knowledge; wit enough

to find out what's good, to eschew what is bad, and to make the best use of either."—*Cot.*—*Bp. Richardson.*

Fr. *Dis-cret*; It. & Sp. *-creto*; L. *Dis-cernere*, *-crem*, to separate, to disjoin. See DISCERN. In- Un-

**DIS-CREPANT**, *ad.* Gen. as Fr.,—*-ANCE*. "Different, disagreeing from, *-ANCY*. pugnacious unto."

Fr. *Discrep-ance*, *-ant*; It. & Sp. *-ante*; L. *Discrepans*, p. p. of *dis-crepare*, to differ in sound, (*dis*, and *crepare*, to make a noise.)

**DISCRETE**. See DISCREET.

**DIS-CRIMINATE**, *v. ad.* To separate, *-ATELY*. to disjoin, to distinguish; to *-ATION*. mark or note or observe, differences, distinctions. *-ATIVE*.

*-ATIVELY*. \**Lord Mansfield*. †*Harvey*.

*-ANCY*. \* L. *Discrimin-are*, *-atum*; to separate, (*dis*, and *crimen*, from Gr. *Kpivew*.) In- Un-

**DIS-CROWN**, \* *v.* To strip or take off, to divest, to deprive of, a crown.

\**Warner*. *Bp. Hall*.

**DIS-CULPATE**, *v. -ION*. \* To clear from blame; to free from censure; or, more usually, to exculpate, (qv.)—\**Burke*.

Sp. *Disculpar*; L. *Culpa*.

**DIS-CUMBENCY**, *s. -CUBITORY*. App. to—the reclining posture in which the Greeks and Romans took their meals;—lying along at their meals.

L. *Discumbere*, to lie apart. See DECUMBENT.

**DIS-CUMBER**, or **DIS-ENCUMBER**, *v.* To free from a load or burden; to unload, disburden, exonerate.

It. *Dis-grombrare*, *Sgrombrare*.

**DIS-CURE**, \* *v.* Fr. *Descouvrir*, to discover, (qv.)—\**Chaucer* to *Spenser*.

**DIS-CURSION**, *s.* A passing from *-S-IVE* thought to thought, topic to *-IVELY*. topic, from premises to conclusions; reasoning, arguing. See *-ORY*. DISCOURSE.—\**Addison*. *-IST*.

**DIS-CUSS**, *v.* To shake apart or away, *-ING*. to dissipate, to disperse, to *-ION*. sift; and thus, to seek or *-IVE*. search into, examine or try; *-TIENT*, *ad. s.* to investigate, to debate.

Fr. *Discut-er*; Sp. *-ir*; It. & L. *Discutere*, to shake apart, (*dis* and *quater*, to shake.) In- Un-

**DIS-DAIN**, *v. s.* To think or esteem unworthy, undeserving; to think, *-FULLY*. esteem or consider unworthy, *-FULNESS*. unbecoming; to scorn, to despise, to condemn, to spurn at; *-FULLY*. \* not to vouchsafe, not to condescend. *-OUSLY*.

†*Hynde*. †*Sir T. Elyot*. †*Bale*.

Fr. *Desdaigner*; It. *Disdegnare*, *Sdegnare*; Sp. *Desdenar*; L. *De-dignari*, *dignari*, to think or esteem worthy. See DEIGN.

**DIS-DEIFY**, \* *v.* To deprive of, or deny his Deity or Godhead.—\**Feltham*.

**DIS-EASE**, *v. s.* To deprive of ease, to *-EDNESS*. make or cause to be uneasy; to *-FUL*. \* disquiet, to disturb, to trouble; *-FULNESS*.† to be or cause to be in pain, in *-LY*.† sickness; to affect, infect with *-MENT*.‡ pain or sickness; to be unsound, unhealthy, morbid; afflicted with any distemper, malady, weakness or infirmity. See MIS-EASE.

Wiclif renders the *vv.* *Affligere*, *Inquietari*, to disease, and *ss.* *Ærumna*, and *Pressura*, disease.—\**Bacon*. †*Sidney*. †*Chaucer*.

Fr. *ad. Desaise*.

**DIS-EDGE**, \* *v.* To deprive of its edge, keenness, sharpness; to blunt, to dull.

\**Shak*.

**DIS-EMBARK**, *v. -ING*. "To disembark or unload a ship: also, to land or go ashore out of a ship," &c.—*Cot*. See DISBARK.

It. *Sbarcare*; Fr. *Déembarquer*.

**DIS-EMBARRASS**, *v.* Fr. "*Désembarrasser*,—To unpester, disentangle; rid from intricateness or trouble."—*Cot*.

**DIS-EMBAY**, \* *v.* To get out of, to clear the bay.—\**Sherburne*.

**DIS-EMBITTER**, *v.* To free from bitterness, from acrimony.

**DIS-EMBODY**, *v.* To embody, (app. to soldiery,)—is to convoke or assemble into a body, or corps;—and To disembody,—to dismiss them from such assemblage, and the services attending upon it. See DISBODY.

**DIS-EMBOGUE**, *v.* To discharge from the mouth, to vomit, to emit, to eject, to evacuate.

I believe, says Sk. from obsolete Fr. *Dis* or *des-emboucher*; It. *Sboccare*: said of a river, where it discharges itself by a mouth or estuary into the sea. Fr. *Bouche*; It. *Bocca*, the mouth, from the L. *Bucca*, *cavitas interior genarum*. Fr. *Embouchure*, a mouth or passage. *Embogues* has not been adopted by us.

**DIS-EMBOSOMED**, \* *s.* Removed, departed, disclosed, from the bosom.—\**Young*.

**DIS-EMBOWEL**. See DISBOWEL.

**DIS-EMBRANGLE**, \* *v.* To free from dispute, squabbling, or quarrelling.

\**Bp. Berkeley*.

**DIS-EMBROIL**, *v.* To free from broil or brawl, confusion, trouble, disorder.

**DIS-EMPIRE**, \* *v.* To deprive of empire, of command.—\**Speed*.

**DIS-EMPLOY**, \* *v.* To free from, to dismiss from, the engagements, the occupations of business.—\**Bp. Taylor*.

**DIS-ENABLE**. See DISABLE.

**DIS-ENAMOURED**, \* *s.* Freed from the captivity, the thralldom, of love.—\**Shelton*.

**DIS-ENCHANT**, *v. -MENT*. To free from enchantment; from the influence or

power of *charms* or spells; to deliver from delusion, from fascination; to dis-encharm.

Fr. *Désenchanter*.

**DIS-ENCHARM,\* v.** To free from the influence of *charms* or incantations; to disenchant; to deliver from delusion, from fascination.—*Bp. Taylor*.

**DIS-ENCOURAGEMENT,\* s.** The original folio of the Spectator reads *Disencouragement*. The common reading is *Discouragement*, (qv.)—*Wood*.

**DIS-ENCUMBER, v.** See DISCUMBER.

**DIS-ENGAGE, v. -MENT.** To free, deliver or release from *engagements*, from any thing which binds or confines or holds fast; to free from an obligation, an attachment, an affection or desire; to disjoin, separate or disentangle. Fr. *Disengager*.

**DIS-ENNOBLE,\* v.** To strip, divest or deprive of any thing *ennobling*; of that which confers renown or a good name.

\**Guardian*.

**DIS-ENROLL,\* v.** To *enroll*,—is to write down in a *roll* or volume, in a register, a list. To *disenroll*, is,—to strike out, blot out from a *roll*, volume, register or list.

\**Donne*.

**DIS-ENSLAVE,\* v.** To free, release or deliver from *slavery*, from servitude, from captivity.—*South*.

**DIS-ENTANGLE, v. -MENT.** To free, deliver or release from *entanglement*; from being tied, bound, folded, knitted, laced, perplexed together; to release or relieve from perplexity, embarrassment, or intricacy.

**DIS-ENTHRALL, v.** To free, deliver or release from *thralldom*, i. e. from servitude or slavery; from the dominion of a master or tyrant.

**DIS-ENTHRONE,\*** See DETHRONE.

\**Milton. Heywood*.

**DIS-ENTITLE,\* v.** To deprive of that which *entitles*, of the *title* or name, under which a claim to certain rights is made or granted.—*Bp. Taylor. South*.

**DIS-ENTRAIL,\* v.** To deprive of the *entrails*, bowels or intestines; to disembowel.—*Spenser. Fr. Désentrailer*.

**DIS-ENTRANCE,\* v.** To free, relieve, restore, from *trance*, or swoon.

\**Hudibras*.

**DIS-ESPERANCE,\* s.** “Fr. *Désespérance*, desperateness, *despair*, (qv.)”—*Cot.*—*Chaucer*.

**DIS-ESPOUSE,\* v.** To free or release from *espousal*; to debar or prevent from *espousal*; to prevent the union of those betrothed.—*Milton*.

**DIS-ESTEEM, v. s.** “*Désestimer*,—to -ER. *disesteem*, neglect, contemn, -TIMATION. set nought by, make no reckoning of.”—*Cot*.

**DIS-EXERCISE,\* v.** To deprive of *exercise* or employment.—*Milton*.

**DIS-FAME,\*** See DEFAME.—*Aschan*.

**DIS-FANCY,\* v.** Not to *fancy*; to have no *fancy*, no *fanciful* liking, no partiality for.—*Hammond*.

**DIS-FASHION,\* v.** To disform, to disfigure.—*Sir T. More*.

**DIS-FAVOUR, v. s.** “Fr. *Disfavoriser*,—ABLE. to *disfavour*, not to *favour*; to -ABLY. withdraw his *favour* from, to banish -ER. from his *favour*.”—*Cot*. To disgrace.

**DIS-FIGURE, v. s. -MENT.** “Fr. *Défigurer* or *desfigurer*,—to *disfigure*, deform, deface, disgrace, to spoyl the fashion, mar the *figure* of.”—*Cot*.

**DIS-FLESH,\* v.** To free, or release from, to get rid of, to waste the *flesh*.

\**Shelton*.

**DIS-FOREST.** See DISAFFOREST.

**DIS-FRANCHISE, v. -MENT.** To *franchise*, (Sk.) is to endow with the liberties and privileges of a *free* citizen.

To *disfranchise*,—

To deprive of certain liberties or privileges.

Fr. *Deafranchiser*; It. *Disfrancare*.

**DIS-FRIAR,\* v.** To strip, divest or deprive of the rank or order of a *friar*.

\**Sir. E. Sandys. Fuller*.

**DIS-FURNISH, v.** To strip or deprive -ISHING. of *furniture*; of any thing borne -ITURE. or brought into possession or occupation; and, gen.—

To strip, divest, or deprive.

**DIS-GAGE,\* v.** To free from, relieve or release from *gage*, pledge or pawn. See DISENGAGE.—*Cornelia, 1594. Holland*.

**DIS-GALLANT,\* v.** To strip or divest or deprive of *gallantry*, of a *gallant* spirit.

\**B. Jonson*.

**DIS-GARLAND,\* v.** To strip off, throw off, a *garland*, i. e. that which girds, encircles or surround, sc. the head.

\**Drummond*.

**DIS-GARNISH, v. -GARRISON.** To strip off, or deprive of the *garniture* or ornament; to divest or deprive of; to dis-furnish. Fr. *Desgarnir*.

**DIS-GEST, v. -ION.** i. e. *Digest*, and *Digestion*, (qv.)

**DIS-GLORIFY,\* v.** To strip, to deprive, or divest of *glory*.—*Milton*.



**DIS-GORGE**, *v.* -MENT. To throw out from the mouth; to empty out from the mouth; to discharge; to throw forth.

*Fr. Degerger.*

**DIS-GOSPEL**,\* *v.* To separate, to differ, from the Gospel, or doctrines of the Gospel.  
\**Milton.*

**DIS-GRACE**, *v. s.* To strip, deprive or -FULL divest of grace or favour; to dis- -FULLY. favour; to dishonour, to degrade; -ER. to put or bring to shame or in- -ING. famy.—\**Feltham.*  
-IVE.\* *Fr. Disgracier; It. -ziare; Sp. Desgra- ciar. Un-*

**DIS-GRADE**,\* *v.* *Degrade*,—to throw or -UATE,\* *v.* cast down from rank or degree. -GRESS,\* *v.* \**M. Rogers, in Fox. North. †Tyndall.*

**DIS-GREGATE**,\* *v.* To separate things collected, gathered, or assembled together; to separate; to disperse.

\**Howell. H. More. Holland.*

*Fr. Disgrégier; It. -are.*

**DIS-GUISE**, *v. s.* To strip off, throw off -EDLY. the (usual) guise, manner or dress; -EDNESS and as the *Fr. Desguiser*, "to -ER. counterfeit or set a false coat or -ING. gloss on; to alter, adulterate, -MENT.\* falsify, sophisticate."—*Cot.*

*Disguising* is com. app. to certain pas- times by *disguisers*, or performers in *dis- guise*.—\**Spenser.*

**DIS-GUST**, *v. s.* "*Fr. Desgouter*,—to -INGLY. distaste, loath, dislike."—*Cot.*  
-FUL.\* Also,—to cause loathing or dis- -FULNESS.† like.—\**Barrow. †Sir W. Jones.*

*Fr. Desgouter; It. Disgustare. Aliquid fas- tidire, indignari, i. e. malè seu molestè gustare, to taste ill or unpleasantly.—Sk.*

**DISH**, *v. s.* -FULL. To *dish*,—to put or place in a dish or platter.

*A. S. Dice; D. Dish; Ger. Tisch; Sw. Dick.* With the consent of all, says Wach., from *Gr. Diss-er*; *L. Disc-us*; and so called from the shape. To the same purport, *Ihre*. The *A. S. Dice* is used in the *A. S. version of Matt. xiv.* and also in *Mark*: it is also app. to a table,—the table of money-changers. See *DISK, DESK, and DATA.*

**DIS-HABILLE**, *s. ad.* *Fr. Déshabiller*, (*Cot.*) "To disarray, unclothe, make un- ready; put or take off clothes;" to divest of the *habiliments*, to array negligently, in- formally. *Dryden* does not endenizen the word; he writes *Deshabille*. "We have a kind of sketch of dress, if I may so call it, among us, which, as the invention was foreign, is called a *dishabille*: every thing is thrown on with a loose and careless air."—*Guardian.*

**DIS-HABIT**,\* *v.* *Fr. Déshabiter*,—to dis- inhabit, to deprive of inhabitants," (*Cot.*) to remove from its habitation, dwelling or abiding place.—\**Shak.*

**DIS-HARMONY**,\* *s.* -IOUS. Want of harmony, of concert, of union; discord.

\**Glanville.*

**DIS-HEARTEN**, *v.* To deprive of heart -EN-ING. or courage, of animation, ardour, -EDNESS.\* hope or confidence; to discour- age, to daunt, to depress, to deject.

\**Goodwin.*

**DIS-HEIR**, *v.* See **DISINHERIT**.—\**Speed.*

-HER-IT, *v.* -IT-ING. -ISON.

-ITANCE. -IZE,\* *v.* -IZING.\*

**DIS-HELMED**,\* *ad.* *Fr. Desheaulmer*,—to deprive of the helms or helmet.

\**Berners.*

**DI-SHEVEL**, *v.* To separate, disperse, or scatter the hair; to hang in disorder, discomposedly.

*Fr. Discheveler; It. Scapigliare; Fr. Cheveul; It. Capigli. From L. Capilli, the hair of the head, capitis pilus.*

**DIS-HONEST**, *ad. v.* The *ad.*—Destitute -LY. of, void of honesty, of good faith or -Y. probity; fraudulent, deceitful, faith- less, unchaste. It is sometimes used as equivalent to *Dishonourable*.

To *dishonest*, by our old writers, is equi- valent to To *dishonour*, to disgrace. "They do *dishonest* y<sup>e</sup> congregation of Christ." *Tyndall.* "To defile and *dishonest* the ad- monitions of the Gospel."—*Udal.*

*Fr. Dis-honneste; It. -onesto; Sp. Dishonesto.*

**DIS-HONOUR**, *v. s.* To deprive of -ABLE. honour, of esteem, of value; of -ABLY. any thing honoured, esteemed, -ER. highly valued or prized; to dis- -ING. esteem, to disvalue, to disregard, to disgrace; to bring or reduce to shame or ignominy. See **DISHONEST**.

**DIS-HORN**,\* *v.* To strip off, or deprive of, horns. Formed by *Shak.* to suit the occasion.—\**Shak.*

**DIS-HUMOUR**, *v.\* s.†* To be, or cause to be, out of humour; out of good humour, or temper.—\**B. Jonson. †Spectator.*

**DIS-IMPROVE**,\* *v. -MENT.†* To prove, is to put to trial or experiment, to establish or confirm by proof, to better by trial or essay, to improve. To *disimprove*, is—

To strip or deprive or divest of improve- ment; to deteriorate, to render worse or inferior.—\**Bp. Taylor. †Swift.*

**DIS-INCLINE**, *v. -ATION.* To bend or turn a different way; aversely; to indis- pose, to disaffect, to disfavour.

**DIS-INCORPORATION**, *s.* A de- privation of the privileges and powers of incorporated places or persons.

**DIS-INCREASE**,\* *v. s.* i. e. *Decrease*, (qv.)—\**Lidgate. Chaucer.*

**DIS-INFLAME**,\* *v.* To divest, to deprive of flame, of heat, of ardour.—\**Chapman.*

**DIS-INGENUITY, s.** *Disingenuous* is, —unfitting, unbecoming a free-born man, a gentleman; illiberal, mean, mean-spirited, uncandid, unfair.

**DIS-INHABIT,\* v.** See **DISHABIT.**  
\*Hackluyt.

**DIS-INHERIT, v.** To deprive of, prevent from having an inheritance; —RISON. to *disheir*, or *disherit* (qqv.); to put out of regular hereditary descent.

**DIS-INTER, v.** To release from an earthly covering; gen. to disclose, to unveil. Fr. *Désinterrer*.

**DIS-INTERESS, or -EST, v.** *Disinterested*, *ad. ested*, or *disinterested*, is—without interest, gain or profit; not seeking, having no view to, no wish —S-MENT.\* for, interest, gain, benefit, profit or advantage; not influenced by favour or partiality; impartial.

To *disinterest* is,—to separate from the interest, to abandon the party. “Fr. *Désintéresser*,—to rid from all interest in.”—Cot. “If he would *disinterest* himself from the queen.”—Camden. “It is a great absurdity to imagine that God should wholly *disinterest* those two noble leading affections of hope and fear, from having any thing to do in man’s salvation.”—South.

Warburton uses *Disinteresting*, as equiv. to *Uninteresting*; i. e. having no interest, nothing to win or gain favour and attention.  
\*Prior.

**DIS-INVALIDITY, s.** Corruptly used by R. Mountagu as *Disvalidity* or *Invalidity*; want of *validity*, strength or force.

**DIS-INVITE,\* v.** To undo, to revoke or recall an invitation.—\*Sir J. Finett.

**DIS-INVOLVE,\* v.** To unroll, unfold, disclose.—\*Young.

**DIS-INURE,\* v.** To strip, divest or deprive of, usage or custom.—\*Milton.

**DIS-JOIN, v.** To sunder or put asunder —JOINT, *v. s. ad.* things joined; to dispart, —ING. to separate, to sever; to —LY. disunite, to loose; to divide, —JUNCT. to part or partition. —JUNCT-ION. —IVE, *s. ad.* —IVELY. —URE. Fr. *Disjoindre*; L. *Dis-jungere*, —*functum*.

**DIS-JUDGE,\* v.** To strip, divest, or deprive of, the rank and authority of a judge.—\*State Trials, Dr. John Hewet.

**DISK, s.** App. cons.,—to the form or shape of the thing thrown—*figura plana ac rotunda*.

A plane round figure.

L. *Discus*; Gr. *Δίσκος*, from *δίσκειν*, to throw.

**DIS-KINDNESS, s.** Used by Search as more emphatic than the common word *Unkindness*.

**DIS-LIKE, v. s.** To dissent, to disagree, —ING. to disapprove, disincline; to have —ER. no common (*like*) or similar will, —NESS.\* feeling, inclination or disposition or affection for; to have an ill will towards; to be displeased with or averse from. *Dislikeness*,—dis-similarity.—\*Locke.

**DIS-LIMN,\* v.** To destroy the *limning*, the picture, the delineation, the form or figure, depicted or delineated.—\*Shak.

**DIS-LOCATE, v. -ION.** To put out of place, out of joint; to *displace*, to disjoin. Fr. *Dis-loquer*; Sp. —*locar*; It. *Sloggiare*.

**DIS-LODGE, v. s.** “Fr. *Desloger*,—to *dislodge*, remove, shift, flit, part or depart from an accustomed lodging.”—Cot.

**DIS-LOYAL, ad.** Unfaithful to the *law*, —LY. unfaithful to allegiance; faithless, —TY. perfidious, treacherous. Fr. *Desloyal*; It. *Disleale*.

**DIS-LUSTRE,\* v.** To deprive of lustre or brightness, splendour.—\*W. Mountague.

**DIS-MAIL,\* v.** To deprive of the coat of mail.—\*Spenser.

**DIS-MAL, ad. -LY.** Dark, gloomy, clouded, cheerless, dull, melancholy, unhappy. “And observed *dismall* dayes,” Bible 1549, 4 Kings, xxi. is, v. 26, “observe times;” but in v. 31, “seek after wizards,” Mod. Ver.

Of uncertain origin. Serenius, from *Dys*, an avenging deity, *dea noxia*; and *mal*, a pre-appointed time, qd. *Dysas mal*, dies vindictæ, (Mins.) *dis malus*. Sk. from *Dimmel*, a dim. of *Dim*; in A. S. *Dimn-ian*, obscure, to darken.

**DIS-MAN,\* v.** To deprive or divest of manhood, (to unman.)—\*Feltham.

**DIS-MANTLE, v.** “Fr. *Desmanteller*,—to take a man’s cloak off his back; also to *dismantle*, to raze or beat down the walls of a fortress.”—Cot.

**DIS-MARRY,\* v.** To divorce or separate from marriage or matrimonial union; to disjoin those united in wedlock.—\*Berners.

**DIS-MARSHAL,\* v.** To derange or disarrange; to disorder.—\*Drummond.

**DIS-MASK, v.** To strip or deprive of a mask; to uncover, reveal, disclose.

**DIS-MAST, v.** To strip or deprive of the mast.

**DIS-MAW,\* v.** To throw out of the maw or mouth; to disgorge; (a word coined for the occasion.)—\*Shelton.

**DIS-MAY, v. s.** “Fr. *Es-mayer*,—to be —EDNESS. sad, pensive, astonished, careful.”—FULL. Cot. “Sp. *Desmayar*,—to faint, to swoon, to lose courage, to *dismay*.”—Dep. In Eng. *Dismay* is more strongly app—

To deprive of might or power, of all active courage, of fortitude; to daunt, to dispirit, to dishearten.

By an easy and elegant metaphor, (says Sk.) from L. *Dis*, and Sp. *Majar*, to bruise, to crush; from the L. *Malleus*, qd. *malleo* frangere. More probably, *dis*, and *may*, to have might or power. A.S. *Mog-en*; Ger. *Mog-en*; D. *Mag-en*; "posse, valere, prevalere; to may or can, to be able, to avail, to prevail."—Som. Un-

**DISME,\* v.** Fr. *Disme*, a tithe or tenth. From L. *Decimus*.—\*Gower. Sir T. More.

**DIS-MEASURED,\* ad.** Out of measure; immoderate.—\*Berners.

**DIS-MEMBER, v.** To separate, dis-  
-MENT. join, disunite, *member* from *member*,  
-ING. limb from limb, one part or por-  
tion of a whole or entire body from another;  
"to tear, mangle, cut or rend, from or in  
pieces."—Cot.

Fr. *Dismem-brer*; It. *-brare*; Sp. *Desmembrar*.

**DIS-MISS, v. s.** To cause to go or depart,  
-AL. to send away, to discard, to discharge.

-ION. It. *Dimettere*; L. *Dimittere*, *dismissus*.  
-IVE. Un-

**DIS-MOUNT, v.** To descend or cause  
to descend, to get down or alight, to throw  
off or cast down.

Fr. *Desmonter*; It. *Dismonlar*, *Smontare*.

**DIS-NATURED,\* ad.** Unnatural, ill-  
natured.—\*Daniel. Shak.

\*Fr. *Dernaturer*,—to make unnatural; to weaken  
nature.—Cot.

**DIS-OBEY, v.\*** To obey, from *Ob-ed-ire*,

-BEDI-ENT. to hear, hearken or listen to;

-BETLY. and thus,—to comply with,

-ENCE. submit to the will or wishes

-ENCY. of another. And to *Disobey*,

-REISANCE.\* —to refuse, or deny, or with-

-REISANT.† hold, or withdraw, *obedience*,

compliance or submission, to the will or

wishes of another; to act contrary to rule

or order, or command; to resist authority.

\*E. Hall. \*†Gower. †Chaucer. Berners.

Fr. *Désobé-ir*; Sp. *-dacer*; It. *Disubbidire*.

**DIS-OBLIGE, v.** To oblige is,—to bind,

-ATION. sometimes with a subaud. of—

-MENT. by acts of kindness or service;

-ER. and *Disoblige* is opposed to this—

-INGLY. not to bind or attach by kindness

or service; to withhold, to refuse a kind-

ness or service; and thus—to offend, to

give offence to, to displease.

Our old Eng. writers use the word pro-

perly as the Fr. and It.—viz. to release or

free from bond or obligation. "Could a

man by his will, oblige himself, or make

any thing unlawful to him, there would be

nothing got by this, because then might he

by his will, *disoblige* himself again, and

make the same lawful as before."—Cud-

worth.

It. *Disobbligare*; Sp. *Desobligar*; Fr. "*Désobli-*

*ger*,—to release or discharge of a bond, to quit of

an obligation."—Cot. L. *Ob-llig-are*, to bind, to

hold to. Un-

**DIS-OCCIDENT,\* v.** To turn away

from the west. L. *Occidens*, the setting,

sc. of the sun. See DISORIENT.—\*Marvell.

**DIS-ORBED,\* pt.** Thrown out of its orbit  
or sphere of motion.—\*Shak.

**DIS-ORDAIN,\* v.** See To DISORDER.

Fr. *Desordonné*,—"disorderly, disordinate,  
unruly, disordered, outrageous, unbridled,  
out of all compass."—Cot. To put out  
of orders, sc. as a cleric.—R. Gloucester.

\*Chaucer.

**DIS-ORDER, v. s.** To put, cast or throw,

-EDLY. out of bounds or limits, out

-LY, ad. av. of station or rank, rule or

-LINESS. regularity or method; to dis-

-DIN-ATE.\* compose, to disarrange, to

-ATELY.† disturb, to confound or con-

-ANCE.‡ fuse.

\*Holland. Prynne. †E. Hall. ‡Chaucer.

Fr. s. *Disord-re*; It. *-ine*; Sp. *Desorden*; It. v.  
*Disordinare*; Sp. *Desordenar*.

**DIS-ORGANIZE, v. -ATION.** To de-

stroy the *organical* or instrumental con-

struction, disposition or arrangement of

parts; to discompose, disarrange, disorder.

**DIS-ORIENT,\* v.** Fr. *Désorienter*,—to

turn away from the east, (L. *Oriens*, th.

rising, sc. of the sun.) It seems equivalent

to the vulgar expression—

To be or put out of his latitude; to have

lost the right way.—\*Warburton.

**DIS-OWN, v.** To refuse to own or ac-

knowledge; to disclaim, disallow, disavow,

renounce.

**DI-SPACE,\* v.** To move about, range

about.—\*Spenser. G. Fletcher.

**DIS-PAIR,\* v.** To separate a pair; to

separate or join those matched.

\*Beau. & F.

**DIS-PARAGE, v. s.** To degrade, to

-ABLE. underrate, to undervalue, to dis-

-MENT. grace. *Dis-paragon*, v.—G. Fletch.

-ER.

It. *Dispareggiare*; Fr. *Disparager*,—"to

-ING. offer unto or impose upon a man unfit

-INGLY. or unworthy conditions."—Cot. Mid.

L. *Disparigare*, (Voss. de Vitia, iv. 6.) Spel.

says,—the Fr. use *Parage* for family, consangui-

nity, parentage; hence, in our Law, To *disparage*

is the same thing as to bind together *unequals* in

blood; from the L. *Dispar*, unlike, unequal.

**DIS-PARATE, ad. -ATES, s.** Of *Dispa-*

*rates*, Cockeram says, "Words which are

differing from one another, but not con-

trary; as heat and cold are contraries, but

heat and moisture *disparates*."

The ad. *Se-separated*, disjointed, distinct.

L. *Dis-parare*, *se-parare*, et *sejungere*, to separate,

to disjoin. *Disparata*, quasi ab aliis sejuncta *sepa-*

*rataque*.—Voss. in v. *Paro*.

**DI-SPARCLE,\* v. i. e. Dis-sparcle.** To

throw out sparks; to spread, to scatter, as

sparks do.

\*Brende. Sir T. More. Holland.

By this word Brende renders *Spargere*, and

*Dissipare*, to spread, disperse, dissipate.

**DIS-PARATION, s.** Used by Bp. Hall

as equivalent to *Disappearance*; and in

opposition to *Apparition*.

**DIS-PARITY**, *s.* Unlikeness, inequality.  
L. *Dispar*, unlike, unequal.

**DIS-PARK**, *v.* -ING.\* Fr. "*Déparqué*,—*disparked*, disinclosed, laid open: also broken or got out of a *park* or inclosure."—*Cot.* \**Bp. Taylor*, (met.)

**DIS-PART**, *v.* -ATION. To divide, to separate, to dissever, to sunder.  
L. *Dis-partiri*, to separate.

**DIS-PASSION**, *s.* Want of, freedom  
-ED. from, *passion* or feeling; calm-  
-ATE, *ad.* ness, coolness of feeling, tem-  
-ATELY. perance, moderation.

Equivalent to *Dispassion* (used by Sir William Temple) is *Apathy*, (Gr. *Απαθεια*;) and to *Compassion*, *Sympathy*, (Gr. *Συμπαθεια*.)

**DISPATCH**, *v. s.* "Fr. *Despescher*,—  
-ER. To hasten, rid, send away quickly,  
-FULL. to take a speedy course with, make  
-ING. a speedy end of."—*Cot.*  
-MENT. A *despatch*,—messages or letters sent *expeditiously*, with haste, with speed.

*De-spach* is more consistent with the origin of the word. Fr. *De-spescher*, -*pescher*; Sp. -*spachar*; It. *Spacciare*. Men. says,—*Dépêcher*, quasi *depedire*, i. e. *expedire*; and to the same purport Sk. —"*Ex-ped-ire* dicitur, qui *pedem* retentum liberat."—*Donatus*, in Ter. *Hecyram*, v. l. 28.

**DIS-PEL**, *v.* To move or cause to move apart; to drive asunder, to disperse.  
L. *Dispellere*.

**DIS-PEND**, *v.* To take from, use out of,  
-ER. a collected *weight* or mass, out of a  
-ING. heap; to dispose of, to disburse, to distribute; and (now the more common word) to *expend*, (qv. and *Spend*.) *Dispende* (i. e. *Dispense*) is also used in our elder writers as equivalent to—*Expende* (i. e. *Expense*.) See **DISPENSE**.

Etym. requires that we should write *Dis-pend*. Fr. *Dependre*; It. *Dispendere*; L. *Dispendere*, to take from a weight or mass. *Dispendium* est, si *ponderi* aliquod detrahatur cum damno nostro.

**DIS-PENSE**, *v. s.* To distribute, to deal  
-ABLE. out, to apportion, to give a  
-ARY. portion or allowance, to  
-ATION. allow; to give leave or per-  
-ATIVE. mission to do or not to do;  
-ATIVELY. to exempt, to excuse, to  
-ATOR. make or claim an excuse.  
-ATORY, *s. ad.* *Dispensator* is used as equi-  
-ATORILY. valent to *Steward*.  
-ER, -OR. \**Hammond*.

-ING. Fr. *Dispens-er*; It. -*are*; Sp.  
-ABLENESS.\* *Dispensar*; L. *Dispensare*. See **DISPEND**. Low L. *Dispensare*, canone vel legibus solvere.—*Voss. de Vitia*, i. 34. In- Un-

**DIS-PEOPLE**, *v.* -ER. To drive out, expel or destroy the *people*; to depopulate. See **DEPEOPLE**. Fr. *Despeupler*.

**DI-SPERPLED**,\* or -SPARBLED, *pt.* "Fr. *Esparpiller*,—to scatter, disperse, disparkle asunder."—*Cot.*

\**Not uncommon in our oldest books, from Wiclif to Chapman; and variously written.*

It. *Sparpagliare*, Men. derives from L. *Dispergere*, to disperse, to scatter.

**DI-SPERSE**, *v.* To scatter, to spread,  
-EDLY. to dissipate.  
-EDNESS. Our elder writers used,—To *disperple*, and To *disparcle*, (qv.)  
-ER. now obsolete.—\**Brerewood*.  
-ING. L. *Dispergere*, -*sum*, to scatter abroad.  
-ION. In- Un-  
-IVE. -NESS.\*

**DIS-PIERCE**, *v.* Probably so written by Drayton, for *Disperse*. "Colour doth *dis-pierce* the light."

**DI-SPIRIT**, *v.* -EDNESS. Met.—To deprive of or destroy the *spirit*; to cast down or deject, sink or depress the *spirit*; to dishearten, to discourage.

**DIS-PITIOUS**,\* *ad.* -LY. Mr. Tyrw. says,—Angry to excess. It is sometimes used as if from *Despite*, (qv.) and at other times as if comp. of *Dis*, and *pity*; and will then mean—*Pitiless*, merciless: having no *pity*, no mercy, no compassion.

\**Not uncommon in old writers.* Un-

**DIS-PLACE**, *v.* To move from, away  
-ING. from, a *place*; to move into another  
-ABLE.\* *place* or station, from any station or situation; to dislocate, to dispose, to disorder.—\**Boyle*. Fr. *Desplacer*.

**DIS-PLACENCY**, *s.* *Displeasure*, dislike.

L. *Displicens*, (*dis*, and *placere*, to please.) Opposed to *Complacency*, (qv.)

**DIS-PLANT**, *v.* Fr. "*Desplanter*,—To  
-ATION. *displant* or pluck up by the root;  
-ING. to *unplant*, unset, remove."—*Cot.*  
It. *Spiantare*, *Dispiantare*.

**DIS-PLAT**,\* *v.* To unfold, to untwist.  
\**Hakewill*.

**DIS-PLAY**, *v. s.* -ER. To unfold, to expand; to spread or stretch out; to extend, to open widely; to show, to exhibit—ac- fully, clearly, ostentatiously.

Fr. *Des-plier*, -*ployer*; It. *Dispiegare*, *Spiegare*, to unfold, to dilate, to extend; qd. *Displicare*.—*Sk.*

**DISPLE**,\* *v.* -ING.† Corrupted from *Disciple*, and *Discipline*, (qv.)  
\**Spenser*. *Milton*. †*For*.

**DIS-PLEASE**, *v.* To deprive of, to de-  
-ANT. stroy, *pleasure*; to cause dislike,  
-ANTLY. offence, anger, vexation, grief;  
-ANTNESS. to offend, to anger, to vex, to  
-EDLY. grieve.—\**Chaucer*.  
-EDNESS. Fr. *Dis-plaire*; It. -*piacere*; Sp. *Des-plazer*; L. *Displicere*. Un-  
-INGLY. -INGNESS. -URE, *v. s.* -ANCE.\*

**DIS-PLICENCE**,\* *s.* -ENCY.† *Displea- sure*, dislike. See **DISPLACENCY**.  
\**W. Mountague*. †*Goodwin*.

**DIS-PLODE**,\* *v.* -PLOSION. To burst or break asunder with a loud noise. *Explode* is now the more common word.—\**Milton*.  
L. *Dis plod-ere*, (*dis*, and *plaud-ere*.)

**DIS-PLUME,\* v.** To strip off the *feathers*.—*Burke*. Fr. *Desplumer*.

**DIS-PONE,\* v. -ENT.†** L. *Disponere*. See *DISPOSE*.—*Chaucer*. †*Bacon*.

**DISPONGE,\* v.** To distil or drop, as from a full *sponge*. In first fol. *Dispunge*.—*Shak*.

**DI-SPORT, v. s. -ING.** To *sport*, to play about, to gambol, to divert, to amuse; to please or be pleasing.

*Dis-parting*, in *Prynne*, is lit. from *De-partare*, to carry or bear away:—"Disport-ing of goods."

Fr. *Déporter*; It. *Disportare*.

**DIS-POSE, v. s.** To put or set in separate places, in particular places, in proper places, in order; in fit or suitable places; and thus, to arrange, to adapt, to appropriate, to regulate.

**-ING.** To form or frame for particular places or purposes; and thus, to incline, to direct, to manage, to settle.

**-MENT.\*** To employ for, or apply to, a particular purpose or use; and thus,—to bestow.

*Disposition*, in *Shak*. (*Hamlet*), is,—collectively, the whole arrangement of parts, the frame.

\**Goodwin*. †*Glanvill*. †*Massinger*.

Fr. *Dis-poser*; It. *-porre, -ponere*; Sp. *-poner*; L. *Disponere*, to put or set about. In-*Mis-Re-Ue*.

**DIS-POSSESS, v.** To put out of, strip, or divest of possession; to deprive of the tenure or occupation.

OR. Fr. *Despos-séder*; Sp. *-seer*; It. *Dispos-sedere*. L. *Dis*, and *possidere*, to possess, (qv.)

**DIS-PRAISE, v. s.** To deprive of, deny or refuse *praise* or estimation; to disesteem, to disregard, to disvalue; to condemn, to blame.

Fr. *Dispriser*; It. *Disprezzare*.

**DIS-PRAVE, v.** Used by *Chaucer* as—To deprave.

**DI-SPREAD, v. -ER.** To *spread*, to spread abroad, to spread widely.

Dis, *ang.* and *spread*.

**DIS-PREJUDICE,\* v.** To free from *prejudice* or *prejudgment*, from opinions formed before inquiry.—*W. Mountague*.

**DIS-PREPARE,\* v.** To deprive of *preparation*, readiness, fitness; to render unfit. —*Hobbs*.

**DIS-PRIVILEGE,\* v.** To deprive of *privilege*, of a peculiar or proper right, law, or power.—*Goodwin*.

**DIS-PROFESS,\* v.** To renounce, to cease to profess.—*Spenser*.

**DIS-PROFIT, v.\* s.† -ABLE.†** To be or cause to be without *profit*, benefit or advantage; to lose, to injure, to damage. —*Bale*. †*Udal*. *Speed*. †*E. Hall*.

**DIS-PROPERTY,\* v.** To cause any *property* to cease to be such; to dispossess of, plunder of.—*Shak*.

**DIS-PROPORTION, v. s.** To deprive

**-ABLE.** of *proportion*; to give an undue share or *proportion*; to give

**-ABLY.** more or less than the share or

**-ABLENESS.** portion; to associate or conjoin

**-AL.** unfitly, unsuitably.

**-ATE.** The "dis-proportionatedness of

**-ATELY.** orbs and motions" is an ex-

**-ALITY.\*** pression of *H. More*, (*Notes on Psychodia*).—*H. More*.

Fr. *Dispropor-tion*; It. *-lione*; Sp. *Despropor-cion*; L. *Dis, pro*, and *portio*, q. *partio*, (*Voss*.) from *pars*, a part or share.

**DIS-PROVE, v.** To divest of, clear from,

**-ABLE.** *proof* or evidence; to *prove* not to

**-ER.** be; to show to be incapable of

**-PROOF.** *proof*; to show by trial to be false; to confute, to convince or convict of error: sometimes used, as by *Stirling* and *Wotton*, as equivalent to *Disapprove*.

It. *Disprovare*.

**DIS-PROVIDED,\* ad.** Unprepared, unfurnished.—*Boyle*.

**DIS-PUNCT,\* v.** To point or mark off; to separate or sever; to part off.

\**Fox*. *B. Jonson*.

L. *Dis-pungere, -punctum*, to point or mark off.

**DIS-PUNGE,\* v.** Used as equivalent to —To expunge, to blot out.—*Wotton, Boyle*.

• L. *Dispungere*, to point off.

**DIS-PUNISHABLE,\* pt.** That may not be punished; free from punishment, pain, or penalty.—*Holinshed, Swift*.

**DIS-PURPOSE,\* v.** To separate, to turn from, the *purpose*, meaning, intent, or design.—*Brewer*.

**DIS-PURSE,\* v.** To disburse or *deburse*, (qv.)—*Shak*.

**DIS-PURVEY,\* v. -ANCE.\*** To deprive of provision or preparation, to disfurnish.

\**Not uncommon in old Chronicles and Memoirs*.

**DIS-PUTE, v. s.** To think differently

**-ABLE.** from; to hold or maintain, or

**-ABLENESS.** contend for different opinions;

**-ANT, ad. s.** to oppose or controvert the

**-ATION.** opinions of others; to argue,

**-ATIOUS.** to debate, to discuss; to dis-

**-ATIVE.** course upon; and, gen.—to

**-ER.** contest, to struggle against.

**-ACITY.\*** \**Scott*.

Fr. *Disput er*; Sp. *-ar*; It. & L. *Disputare*, (*dis*, and *putare*, that is, *opinari*, to think,) nam cum *disputatur*, diversis opinionibus *con-tenditur*.



**DIS-QUALIFY**, *v.* -ICATION. To strip off, divest or deprive of, *qualifications*, of certain *qualities*, fitting, enabling or entitling; to unfit, to disable, to disentitle.

**DIS-QUANTITY**,\* *v.* To reduce the *quantity*, diminish the number.—\**Shak.*

**DIS-QUIET**, *v. s. ad.* To deprive of *quiet*,  
-AL. ease, rest, peace, or tranquillity;  
-ER. to disease or make uneasy; to dis-  
-FUL. compose, to disturb, to vex, to  
-ING. harass.—\**Milton.*  
-LY. Obsol. It. *Disquietare, Squietare, Disqui-*  
-MENT. *etudine, Squietudine.* Un-  
-NESS. -UDE. -OUS.\*

**DIS-QUISITION**, *s.* A seeking or searching after or about; an examination, an investigation; a discussion.  
L. *Disquisitio*, from *Disqui-rere*, -itum, to seek or search after.

**DIS-RANK**,\* *v.* To throw out of the *rank*, to disarrange, to disturb, to disorder, to put out of order, to throw into confusion.  
\**Drayton. Speed. Baker.*

**DIS-RAY**.\* See **DISARRAY**.—\**Holland.*

**DIS-REALIZE**,\* *v.* To deprive of the *reality*; to render vague and uncertain.  
\**Udal.*

**DIS-REGARD**, *v.* Not to hold in re-  
-ER. membrance or consideration; to pay  
-FULL. no *regard*, attention, or respect to;  
to take no notice of; to neglect, to slight,  
to disrespect.

**DIS-REGULAR**, *ad.* Used by Evelyn as equivalent to *Irregular*.

**DIS-RELISH**, *v. s.* To be or cause to be without savour, without a pleasant taste; to distaste; to dislike the taste or savour; gen. to dislike.

**DIS-REPUTE**, *v. s.* L. *Re-putare*, to  
-ABLE. think again, to reconsider, to re-  
-ABLY. spect, to *repute*, sc. as estimable  
-ATION. or valuable. And *Disrepute*,—

To hold in no consideration, no estimation or honour; to disesteem, to disregard, to disrespect, to dishonour.

**DIS-RESPECT**, *v. s.* To *disrespect* is—  
-ER. To hold in no consideration, in  
-FUL. no estimation, in no honour; to  
-FULLY. feel, have or pay, no regard or  
-IVE.\* honour; to disesteem, to disre-  
gard, to *disrepute*, to dishonour.—\**Bp. Hall.*

**DIS-REVERENCED**,\* *pt.* Treated without *reverence*, without respect; *irreverently*, or disrespectfully, or profanely.  
\**Sir T. More.*

**DIS-ROBE**, *v.* To take off the robe.

**DIS-ROOT**, *v.* To separate from the *root*. As app. by Beau. & F.—to throw out of the seat, to *disseat*.

**DIS-RULILY**,\* *av.* Contrary to *rule* or order; disorderly.—\**Chaucer.*

**DIS-RUPTION**, *s.* A breaking, bursting or rending asunder.

Fr. *Disruption*; L. *Dis-rumpere*, -ruptum, to break or burst asunder.

**DIS-SATISFY**, *v.* Not to give enough,  
-FACT-ION. not to supply so much, as or  
-ORY. that which, is required, for any  
-ORINESS. purpose, or so much as is wished for or desired; to discontent.

**DIS-SCATTER**,\* *v.* To shed abroad, to disperse.—\**Daniel.*

**DIS-SEAT**,\* *v.* To remove from, throw out of, the *seat*.—\**Beau. & F.*

**DIS-SECT**, *v.* To cut apart or in pieces;  
-ION. and thus, to lay open for inspection  
-IBLE. or examination; to inspect or ex-  
-OR. amine, sc. in separate parts or divisions.

Fr. *Diss-quer*; Sp. -car; L. *Dis-secare*, -sectum.

**DIS-SEISE**, *v.* Fr. *Dessaisir*,—to deprive  
-ER. of *saisine*, i. e. of hold, tenure, or  
-IN. possession. Fr. "Se *dessaisir de*,—  
-URE. To dispossess, bereave or deprive himself of; to forego, give over, loose or let go, his hold of."—Cot. Re-

**DIS-SEMBLE**, *v. s.* To divest of like-  
-ER. ness, of *similar* or *like* appear-  
-ING. ances; to substitute, or invest with,  
-INGLY. *unlike*, with false appearances or  
-ANCE.\* qualities, to discolour; and thus, to hide, to conceal.—\**Chaucer.*

Fr. *Dissimul-er*; Sp. -ar; It. & L. *Dis-simulare*. *Dissimulare* is to feign or pretend that (sc. *likeness*) not to exist, which actually does exist; and *simulare*, to feign or pretend that (sc. *likeness*) to exist, which does not exist. See **DISSIMUL-UN-**

**DIS-SEMINATE**, *v.* To scatter as seeds  
-ION. (*semina*) are scattered in *sowing*;  
-IVE, *ad.* to scatter or spread abroad, to  
-OR. disperse. L. *Dis-seminare*.

**DIS-SENT**, *v. s.* To *think* or *feel* differ-  
-S-ION. ently from; to differ or dis-  
-IOUS.\* agree in *sentiment* or opinion;  
-IOUSLY.† to differ, or disagree, or be  
-T-ER. discordant from.  
-IENT, *ad. s.* \**Daniel.* †*Chapman.* †*Barrow.*  
-ING. †*Milton.* †*W. Browne.*  
-ANEOUS.† Fr. *Dissen-tion*; It. -tira, -zione;  
-ARY,† *ad.* Sp. -tir, -tion; L. *Dis-sentire*.  
-ATION.‡

**DIS-SERT**,\* *v.* To discuss or discourse  
-ATION. upon, to dispute or debate, to  
-ATOR. argue or reason upon.

**DISERTLY**.† \**Harris.* †*Holland.*  
Sp. *Dissert-ar*, -o; It. -azioni; L. *Dis-ertare*, -erium. (*dis*, and *serere*, to sow,) quod dicimus *dis-serit* partes, item areas, translatitio sequè ex agri verbo utimur. Ut olitor *disserit* in areas unius cujusque generis res, sic in oratione qui *ficit disertus*.—Var. l. 5. Voss. thinks, from *serere*, *la-nectere*; and that *disserere* means, to connect or

## DIS

bind together fitly in discourse. *i. e.* to put proper words in proper places. Cockeram has the *v.* "To *disser*,—to dispute on matters."

**DIS-SERVE, *v.*** "Fr. *Desservir*,—to do one  
-ICE, *s.* ill service or bad offices."—*Cot.*  
-ICE-ABLE. To harm or injure, to do a  
-ABLENESS. mischief or damage.

**DIS-SETTLE, *v.*** -MENT. To remove  
from its *seat*; from its station, position or  
abiding place.

**DIS-SERVER, *v.*** To *separate* into several  
-ING. parts or divisions; to part, to  
-ANCE. sunder, to disperse.—*\*Chaucer.*

**DIS-SHADOW, *v.*** To free from *shadow*  
or *shade*; from that which eclipses, darkens  
or obscures.—*\*G. Fletcher.*

**DIS-SHEATH, *v.*** To draw, drop or fall  
from the *sheath*. The common word is  
*Unsheath*, (*qv.*)—*\*Raleigh.*

**DIS-SHIP, *v.*** To remove from a *ship*.  
See **UNSHIP**.—*\*Hackluyt.*

**DIS-SHIVER, *v.*** To shiver, (*dis*, *aug.*)  
*\*Daniel.*

**DIS-SIDENT, *ad.*** Being or keeping  
apart, or disunited; disagreeing.  
*\*Sir T. More.*

*L. Dissidens*, *p. p.* of *dis-sidere*, to set apart.

**DIS-SILITION, *s. v.*** A leaping, spring-  
ing, or starting asunder.—*\*Boyle.*

*L. Dissilira*, to leap asunder.

**DIS-SIMILAR, *ad.*** Having unlike  
-ITY. appearances, unlike qualities;  
-LY. having no likeness or resem-  
-BLITUDE. blance.

*L. Dissimilis*. See **DISSIMULE**.

**DIS-SIMULE, *v.*** To divest of *likeness*,  
-ATE, *ad.* of *similar* or *like* appearances;  
-ATION. to substitute or invest with un-  
-ING. like, with false, appearances or  
-ER. qualities; to discolour; and  
thus, to hide, to conceal.

"Simulation is a pretence of what is  
not, and Dissimulation a concealment of  
what is."—*Tatler*. Dissimulation is still  
common.

*\*Not unusual in old writers.*

*Fr. Dissimul-er*; *Sp. -ar*; *It. -are*; *L. Dissimu-*  
*lare*. See **DISSEMBLE**.

**DIS-SIPATE, *v.*** To cast or throw away,  
-ATION. to disperse, to scatter abroad.

-ABLE. *\*Bacon. H. More.*

*Fr. Dissip-er*; *Sp. -ar*; *It. -are*; *L. Dissipare*;  
*proprie est dissipare, dispergere, ab antiquo sipare,*  
*(jacere).—Foss. Un-*

**DIS-SLANDER, *v.*** *\*s.† -ous.†* "Fr. *Es-*  
*clandre*,—a *slander*, a defamation; a detrac-  
tion, unjust imputation. *Esclandir*,—to  
*slander*, defame, dishonour, deprave, detract  
from."—*Cot.* (*Dis*, *aug.*)

*\*Chaucer. †Hall. †Fabyan.*

## DIS

**DIS-SOCIATE, *v.*** To part company;  
-ABILITY. to separate from *society*, com-  
-ATION. pany, or fellowship; to part,  
separate, or *disunite*. See **DISASSOCIATE**.  
*L. Dissoci-are, -atum.*

**DIS-SOLVE, *v.*** To destroy the solidity  
-ABLE. or continuity; to change or  
-IBLE. convert from solid to fluid  
-IBILITY. or liquid, to melt; *gen.* to  
-ENT, *s. ad.* loosen, to relax, (to disjoin,)  
-ER. to disunite, to break the  
-LUBLE. bonds or ties, fastenings or  
-LUBLENES. connexions, or conjunctions;  
-LUBILITY. to free from restraint, check,  
-LUTE. or control; also, to free from  
-LUT-ED. difficulty or intricacy; (to  
-LY. solve or resolve.) And—  
-NESS. Dissolute, the *ad.* is—loose,  
-ION. unrestrained, (in morals,) li-  
-IVE. centious, riotous, debauched,  
profligate.

*Brende so renders, Temulentus.*

*Fr. Dis-souldre*; *It. & L. Dissolvere*. To dis-  
join, (by delivering from bonds.)—*Voss. In-*  
*Re- Un-*

**DIS-SONANT, *ad.*** Sounding apart, in  
-ANCE. disunion; disjoined or disunited  
-ANCY. in *sound*; unharmonious, discord-  
ant; and thus, disagreeing, inconsistent  
with.

*Fr. Disson-ant*; *It. & Sp. -ante*; *L. Dissonans*.

**DIS-SUADE, *v.*** To represent as disa-  
-ER. greeable, unfitting, unadvisable,  
-SION. disadvantageous; to advise, or  
-SIVE, *ad. s.* solicit (or persuade) not to do.

*Fr. Dissuad-er*; *Sp. -ir*; *It. -ere*; *L. Dissuadere*.

**DIS-SUNDER, *v.*** To separate, to sever.  
(*Dis*, *aug.*)—*\*Chapman. More.*

**DIS-SYLLABLE, *s.*** -BIC. B. Jonson  
writes *Syllabe* without the *l*; and says, "A  
*syllabe* is a part of a word that may itself  
make a perfect sound." A *Dissyllable* is—  
A word of two *syllables*.

**DIS-TACKLED, *ad.*** Having lost the  
*tackle*, (*qv.*)—*\*Warner.*

**DI-STAFF, *s.*** A *staff* round which the  
*tow* or *tawe* (as Chaucer writes it) is wound  
for spinning.

*Sk. thinks the D. Towstaff, baculus stuppeus*;  
and thus,—as above.

**DI-STAIN, *v.*** To sully; *met.* to sully  
with disgrace, dishonour, infamy; to dis-  
grace, to dishonour.

In Chaucer, (says Jun.) is *contaminare, macu-*  
*lare*. "Fr. Desteindre; to distain, to dead or take  
away the colour of."—*Cot.*

**DI-STANCE, *v. s.*** To stand apart, sepa-  
-ANT, *ad.* rate or removed from; to remove  
-ANTLY. from, put away from; to pass,  
-ANC-Y. leave or put afar off.  
-IAL.† Distance is used, in elder writers,  
for aversion, dissension, discord.

*\*H. More. †W. Mountague.*

Fr. *s. Dist-ance*; Sp. *-ancia*; It. *-anza*; Fr. *ad. Dist-ant*; It. & Sp. *-ante*; L. *Distans*, p. p. of *Distare*, to stand apart. The *v.* is formed upon the *ad.* In-

**DIS-TASTE**, *v. s.* *Taste*, lit. is app. to  
-FUL. certain sensations or feelings  
-FULNESS. caused upon the palate by the  
-IVE.\* touch. To distaste, is—  
-URE.\* To have or cause to have an unpleasant taste, i. e. sense or feeling, upon the palate; and gen., to disgust, to dislike, to disrelish, to loathe, to nauseate.—\*Speed.

**DIS-TEMPER**, *v. s.* To temper, is to  
-ATE. suit to time (*tempus*) or season.  
-ATURE. To distemper,—  
-EDNESS. To unsuit or unfit for the time  
-ANCE.\* or season; to separate from, to  
-MENT.† divest of, to destroy, the seasonable moderation, regulation, government or control; to disorder, to disease, to disturb, to confuse.

*Distemper*, in Painting, appears orig. to have been app. when the simple *temperature* or admixture of colours with water, (for limning,) or with oil, (for oil-painting,) was altered by the substitution of one or more ingredients; as of size, to render the whole composition more adhesive, of galls for marbling paper, &c.

\*Sir T. Elyot. Daniel. †Feltham.

Fr. *Des-tremper*; Sp. *-templar*; It. *Distemperare*; Low L. *Distemperare*. Un-

**DIS-TEND**,\* *v.* To stretch apart, to  
-TENT, *ad. s.* stretch out, to widen, to en-  
-TENTION. large, to dilate, to expand; and also equivalent to—to extend, to swell.

\*Wotton.

Fr. *Disten-dre*; It. *-dere*; Sp. *-de*; L. *Distendere*.

**DIS-TER**,\* *v.* To separate from the land (*terra*); to banish, to exile. "Thousands were *disterr'd* and banished hence."

\*Howell.

**DIS-TERMINATE**,\* *ad.* -ION.† Separate in bounds or limits; separate, divided, severed or cut off. See DETERMINE.

*Disterrmination*,—extermination, expulsion.

\*Chapman. Bp. Hall. Hammond.

**DIS-THRONIZE**, *v.* "Fr. *Désthroner*,—To *disthronize*, or *unthroner*; to depose from, or put out of, a throne."—Cot. See DE-THRONE.—\*Spenser.

**DI-STICH**, *s.* Comprising two verses.

Fr. *Disti-que*; It. *-co*; Sp. *-cho*; L. *Distichon*; Gr. *Διστίχον*, *carmen duorum versuum*, *δυο στιχου* *εχον*, i. e. *duos continens versus*: *στιχου*, from *στιχ-ειν*, to go, to march, to go by measured steps.

**DI-STIL**, *v.* To separate drop by drop;  
-LABLE. to fall, descend from, in  
-LATION. small particles, portions or  
-LATORY, *ad.* quantities, by slow degrees;  
-LER. gradually, gently.—\*Shak.  
-LERY. Fr. *Déstillier*; Sp. *Distil-ar*; It.  
-MENT.\* & L. *Distillare*.

**DIS-TINCT**, *v.\* ad.* To separate by marks  
-ION. or notes, (or by different tints  
-IVE. or colours;) to mark or note  
-IVELY. or discern the separation or  
-IVENESS. difference, the separate or  
-LY. different qualities; to show  
-NESS. or declare or make manifest  
-OR.† the difference, sc. by some  
-GUISH, *v.* token; to be or cause to be,  
-GUISH-ABLE. to put or place, in a situa-  
-ABLY. tion separated from that of  
-ER. others, sc. an eminent, a con-  
-INGLY. spicuous situation.—\*Chau-  
-MENT. cer. Barnes. †Hollinshed.

Fr. *Distinguer*; Sp. *Destinguir*; It. & L. *Distinguere*. Voss. is in doubt whether from *Dis*, and *tinguere*, or from *stinguere* or *stingere*; Gr. *Στιγ-ειν*, *pungere*, vel *notas pungendo* *infigere*. If from the latter, *distinguere* will signify *dis-pungere*, Gr. *Διαστιγ-ειν*; and the Gr. *Στιγμα*, he adds, is by grammarians rendered *distinctio*; but if from *tingiere*, it will mean *coloribus separare*, or more fully, *ita diversis coloribus tingere*, ut *colores ta-men separantur*, non confundantur. Valcknaer, apparently with good reason, decides for the former. See *Στιγμα*, in Lennep. Contra- la-Mis-Un- Also, Ex-Re-stinguish; In-stinct: Prestiges.

**DIS-TITLE**,\* *v.* To divest of title. See DISENTITLE.—\*B. Jonson.

**DIS-TONE**, or **DISTUNE**, *v.\** To put out of tune, to disorganize, to disorder.

\*Chaucer. Wotton.

**DIS-TORT**, *v. ad.\** To turn or bend  
-EDLY. away; to turn aside; to twist, to  
-ION. wrest, to writhe.—\*Spenser.

L. *Dis-torquere*, *-tortum*;—to twist apart or away. Un-

**DIS-TRACT**, *v. ad.* To draw apart, to  
-EDLY. tear apart, to draw separate ways;  
-EDNESS. met. to draw away the thoughts,  
-ION. the attention; to draw from one  
-IVE. thing to another; and thus, to  
-FUL.\* unsettle, to disturb, to confuse,  
-IOUS.† to confound, to perplex, to ha-  
rass; emph.—a *distracted* mind is a mind  
*drawn*, torn away, unsettled from its  
strength or soundness, its firmness or  
sanity; mad.—\*Heywood. †Cudworth.

Fr. *Dis-traire*; Sp. *-trahir*; It. *-trarre*; L. *Dis-trahere*, *-tractum*, to draw apart. Un-

**DI-STRAIN**, *v.* "Fr. *Destraindre*,—to  
-ABLE. strain, press, wring, vex extremely;  
-ER. also, to straiten, restrain or abridge  
of liberty."—Cot.

Fr. *Distraindre*; It. & L. *Distringere*, to strain, press or wring away from.

**DI-STRAUGHT**, i. e. *Distract*, (*qv.*)  
*Distracted*, (*met.*)—torn to pieces by wild and profane thoughts. (*Vagis et inanis cogitationibus distractus*.—Sk.)

**DI-STRESS**, *v. s.* To press or strain or  
-FUL. pinch close or tight; to wring  
-FULLY. hard; met. to cause painful sen-  
-ING. sations, to agonize; to harass or  
-EDNESS.\* afflict with calamity or misfor-  
tune, with misery or wretchedness.

\*Verstegan.

Angustia, difficultas, from Fr. *Destresse*; It. *Distretta*. *Angustia*, qd. *Districitia*. (See DISTRAIN.) The Fr. *Estreoir*, to *straiten*, Sk. adds, he believes to be of the same origin.

**DISTRIBUTE**, *v.* To part, portion,  
-ABLE share or deal out; to allot, to  
-ER assign to each his share or por-  
-ION tion; to divide, to dispense.  
-IVE Fr. *Distribuer*; Sp. *-ir*; It. & L. *Dis-tribuere*.  
-IVELY  
-IVENESS.

**DISTRICT**, *ad. s.* *District*, the *ad.*, is  
-ION used as L. *Districtus*,—

-LY.\* Rigorous, harsh, severe. *District*, *s.*—

All that space within which the lord has the power *distringendi*, i. e. of coercing and punishing. More largely,—region, territory.

*Districcion*, (Collier,) seems to be app. met. (from *districtus ensis*,) i. e. the glitter of a drawn sword:—"A smile breaks out with the brightest *districcion*."—\*Fox.

L. *Dis-trinere*, *-trictum*. See DISTRAIN.

**DISTROUBLE**,\* *v.* To harass, to distress, to perplex, to confuse, or throw into confusion.—\*Wiclif to Spenser.

**DISTRUST**, *v. s. ad.* To diffide in, to  
-FUL discredit or disbelieve; to sus-  
-FULLY pect, or be suspicious, or ap-  
-FULNESS prehensive; to have no trust  
-ING or confidence in, or reliance  
-LESS upon, the truth of.

**DISTURB**, *v. s.* To put out of order, to  
-ANCE disorder, to disarrange; to put  
-ER or throw into confusion, to con-  
-ANCT.\* fuse, to disquiet, to perplex.  
-ATION.\* \*Daniel.

Fr. *Destourber*; Sp. *Disturbar*; It. & L. *Disturbare*. In-Un-

**DISTURN**,\* *v.* "Fr. *Distourner*,—to turn, divert, distract, avert."—Cot.  
\*Chaucer. Daniel. Donne.

**DIS-VALUE**, *v. s.* -ATION. To under-  
rate the price or *value*, to undervalue; to set or fix a low price or *value* upon; to disesteem, to disregard.

**DIS-VANTAGEOUS**,\* i. e. *Dis-advan-  
tageous*, (qv.)—\*Drayton.

**DIS-VENTURE**,\* i. e. *Dis-adventure*, (qv.)—\*Shelton.

**DIS-VISER**,\* *v.* To take off the visor, or mask that covers or protects the visage.  
\*E. Hall.

**DIS-UNITE**, *v.* To sever or sunder the  
-ION unity or oneness; to separate, to  
-ITY.\* disjoin, to be or put at variance,  
-IFORM.† at discord.

*Disuniform*,—wanting uniformity; irregular.—\*H. More. Cudworth. †Coventry.

**DIS-VOUCH**,\* *v.* To disavow, to dis-  
affirm.—\*Shak.

**DIS-USE**, *v. s.* -AGE. To quit, cease or desist from using; not to use; to disaccustom, to diswont.

**DIS-WARN**,\* *v.* To warn from, to caution or admonish not, to dissuade.—\*Cabbala.

**DIS-WIT**,\* *v.* To strip, to divest or deprive of wits.—\*Drayton.

**DIS-WONT**,\* *v.* To disaccustom.  
\*Bp. Hall.

**DIS-WORKMANSHIP**,\* *s. i. e.* II' or bad workmanship.—\*Heywood.

**DIS-WORSHIP**, *v.\* s.†* To refuse to worship, to treat as unworthy; to degrade, to disgrace, to expose to shame.

\*Sir T. More. Udal. †Holland. Milton.

**DIT**, *v.* To stop up, to shut in.

A. S. *Dytlan*, occludere, obturare. The *v.* (Tooke) is used in its *pt.* by G. Douglas. (See DOT.) The *v.* itself is used by H. More.

**DITATION**,\* *s.* An enriching.

\*Bp. Hall. L. *Ditare*, to enrich.

**DITCH**, *v. s.* -ER. A ditch or dike,—that which is *digged* or *dug*. In some countries, that which is *dug out*, (i. e. the mound or bank formed by *digging out*,) is called the *ditch* or *dike*: but gen.—the cavity left. See DIG, DIGUE, and DIKE.

The A. S. *Dicclan*, (Lye,) is *fossam fodere*, i. e. to dig a ditch; Som.—"To make a trench, a ditch or moat." D. Diick.

**DITE**,\* *v. i. e.* *Dight*, (qv.) to prepare, to make ready, sc. to smite. See DITT.

\*Spenser.

**DI-THEISM**, *s.* The doctrine of two  
-IST. gods,—a good and an evil one.

-ISTIC. Gr. *Διθεϊα*; (dis, two, and θεος, God.)

-ISTICAL.

**DITHER**. See DODDER.

**DITHYRAMB**, *s.* -IC. A kind of hymn to Bacchus, who was himself also named *Dithyrambus*.—See VOSS.

**DITT**, or DITTY, *s.* Any thing said or  
-YING. sung.

-IED. A. S. *Dihtan*, to dispose, to set in order, to compose, to write, to *endite*. *Dihtan* sen ærend gewrit,—*dictare* epistolam, to *endite* a letter. Hence (saith Verstegan) our names of *ditties* for things that be *dighted*, or made in meter.—Som. Sw. *Dickta*; Ger. *Dichten*, fingere. *Dichter*, poeta. This northern etym. is rejected by Sk. and Tooke, who adopt the L. *Dictum*, past p. of *Dicere*, to say.

**DITTANY**, *s.* A plant.

Either L. *Dictamnus*, Gr. *Δικταμνος*, ἀπὸ τοῦ τικτεῖν, i. e. *parere*, because this plant was supposed *parium accelerare*; or *Dictamnus*, because it grows plentifully on *Dicta*, a mountain of Crete.—Voss. It. *Dittamo*; Sp. *Dict-amo*; Fr. *-ame*.

**DIVAN**, *s.* A word of extensive use in Ar., Pers., and Turk.,—app. to denote—A collection of poems, or a public office,—in the two former languages; and—the Supreme Court of Judicature, or Audience-chamber of the Prime Minister, in the latter.

**DI-VARICATE**, *v.* -ION. Seems equivalent in its application to,—

To diverge, to distend, to separate, to divide. See PREVARICATE.

L. *Di-varicare*, to stride or straddle.

**DIVE, v. -ER.** To dip or go beneath the surface; to move or continue in motion, to remain, beneath the surface. See **DI-DAPPER.**

A. S. *Dippan*; D. *Doop-en*, mergere, immergere, to sink, to immerge, (to dip, qv.)

**DI-VEL, v. -VULSION.** To tear or rend; to pluck or pull asunder.

L. *Di-vellere*, -vulsum. In-

**DI-VERB,\* s.** An antithetical proverb or saying, in which the parts or members are contrasted or opposed.—\**Burton.*

The L. usages of *Diverbium*, and the Eng. of *Diverb*, (only found in *Burton*,) are very different. The Eng. word is app. to—as above.

**DI-VERGE, v.** To turn away or apart; -ENT. (sc. from the same point,) to bear -ENCE. or direct the course separate ways, -ENCY. to separate points. L. *Divergere*.

**DI-VERS, or DIVERSE, v.\* ad.** To *diverse*

-VERSE-LY. or to *divert*,—Fr. *Diverter*; to

-NESS. turn away, aside or apart from;

-IFY, v. to bend or draw away, to with-

-IFICATION. draw; met.—to withdraw the

-IFIABLE. thoughts, the attention, sc.

-ION. from severe study, from pain-

-ITY. ful subjects; and thus, to re-

-ORY. create, to amuse, to cheer, to

-VERT, v. please. And so also is used—

-VERT-ER. To *divertise*.

-INGLY. *Diverse, ad.*—turned away, a-

-IVE. part, apart or aside; and thus,

-ISE, v. pursuing a different course;

-ISEMENT. different, sundry, several, various, dissimilar, unlike.

\* *Wiclif* renders, et nihil discrevit, “and nothing *diversed*,” i. e. made no difference or distinction.

To *diversify*,—Fr. *Diversif-er*; Sp. -*car*; It. & L. *Diversificare*,—to be or cause to be different, various, dissimilar, unlike; to variegate; and, as *Cot.* says, “to deck with sundry colours, work in various fashions; interlace or mingle sundry forms together; to change or alter often.”

Fr. *Div-ers*; It. & Sp. -*erso*; L. *Diversus*, from *Di-oclerere*, -versum, to turn away or aside. Sub-Un-

**DI-VEST, v. -IBLE.** In older writers more com. *Devest*, (qv.)

To strip, to denude, to free or deliver from.

**DIVIDE, v.** To part or portion, to share,

-ABLE. to distribute, to distinguish;

-EDLY. to set or put or place, to

-END. keep or hold, apart; to sepa-

-ER. rate, to sunder, to sever; to

-ING. disunite, to cause to be at

-UAL, ad. s. disunion or discord.—\**Shak.*

-ENT,\* ad. Fr. *Divi-ser*; Sp. -*dir*; It. & L.

-S-IBLE, ad. s. *Dividere*; from *di* or *dis*, and the

-IBLY. Etruscan v. *Iduo*, (whence *idus*,) that is, *partiri*, to part or portion;

-IBLENESS. *Becman* conjectures *iduo*, to be

-IBILITY. *ex duo*, into two; and *Martin.*, that it is from *idios*, that is, *pro-*

-ION. *prius*, proper or peculiar to; so that *idware* may mean, to put,

-IVE.

place or set, *idia* or *kar' idiar*, that is, *secreta*, separately, asunder.—A. S. *Waden*? See *Wren*. In-Sub-Un-

**DIVINE, v. s. ad.** To foretell, to predict,

-ATION. to presage, to foreknow, to pro-

-ATOR. gnosticate; and also, to conje-

-ATORY. ture or surmise, to guess, to

-LY. presume, to anticipate.

-NESS. *Divine, ad.*—Godlike, having the

-ER. powers or attributes of God;

-ITY. superhuman, supernatural; pre-

-IZE, v. eminent, supremely excellent.

-AL.\* By *Milton*,—*Divining*, presaging.

-ATRICE.† A *divine* is app. in common to—

-MENT.‡ A professor of *divinity* or sacred

-ERESS.§ theology; to one whose duty it is

-IFY,¶ v. to study and expound the *divine*

will as declared in Holy Writ; a clergyman.

*Divine, v.* is used by *Drayton* and *Spenser*, and *Divinize* by *Ramsay*, as—to cause

to be *divine*, to consecrate, to sanctify.

\**Fabyan*. †*Sir T. More*. ‡*North*. §*Chau-*

*cer*. *Dryden*. ¶*Parthenia Sacra*.

Fr. v. *Deviner*; Sp. *Divinar*; It. *Indovinare*; L.

*Divinare*. Fr. ad. *Devin*; It. & Sp. *Divino*; L.

*Divinus*, from *Divus*; Gr. *Διος*, godlike. *Divinus*

was sometimes used (*Voss*.) as a s. pro sale, a

prophet; because they were supposed to be able

to understand and declare the will of the gods,

(*divinam voluntatem*,) from certain signs or tokens.

And hence, To *divine*, is—as above. In-Sub-Un-

**DIVORCE, v. s.** To turn or put away or

-MENT. apart; to part, to separate, to

-ER. sunder; part. app. to the separa-

-IBLE.\* tion of the bonds of matrimony.

-IVE.\* \**Milton*.

Fr. *Divor-cer*; It. -*ziare*; Low L. -*tiare*; L. *Di-*

*ver-tere*, -sum, to turn away, aside or apart; be-

cause then the wife *divertitur* à marito, is turned

away from the husband. Un-

**DI-URETIC, ad. s. -AL.** That can or

may, has the power to excite, to expel, sc.

urine.

Gr. *Διουρητικός*, from *δια*, and *ουρον*, (for *ορον*,

from *ορεν*, excitare, impellere,) quod impellitur,

vel cum stimulo quodam expellitur, urina.—

*Scheidius*.

**DI-URNAL, s. ad.** A *diurnal*, *djurnal*,

-IST. *journal*, (qv.),—a day-book, a daily

-LY. paper.

L. *Diurnus*, from *Dies*, day. Fr. *Diur-nal*; Sp.

-*nal*; It. -*no*; of or pertaining to the day; daily.

**DIU-TURNAL, ad. -NITY.** L. *Diuturnus*,

from *Diu*; i. e. from *day*, sc. to *day*; for a

succession of *days*, a continuance, a length

of time.

**DIVULGE, v.** To publish; to make

-ER. publicly or commonly known;

-ATION. to disclose or discover; to make

-ING. manifest; to declare.

-ATE,\* v. \**Sir T. Elyot*. *Sir T. More*.

Fr. *Di-vulguer*; It. -*vulgare*; Sp. -*vulgar*; L.

*Di-vulgare*, spargere voces in vulgum.—*Mina*. To

scatter words among the *vulgar*; and thus—as

explained above. Un-

**DIZEN, v.** To *dize*,—to put tow on a

*distaff*, dress it. *Dizen*,—to dress. Hence,

*bedizen'd* out,—over, awkwardly or improp-

erly dressed. See *Groce*, and *Ray*. Be-



**DIZZARD, or DISARD, s.** A *dizzard* is  
-TY. one — confused, stupified; per-  
-PLEXED. plexed by confused variety or mul-  
tiplicity.

D. *Dyscelen*. Sherw. says, To *dizze*, *estourdir*; and Cot., *Estourdir*, to astonish, *dizze*, to amaze. Sem. has, "Dysignen, ineptire, to be foolish. *Dysignare*, *dysignese*, stultitia, foolishness. Hence, happily, our *dizzenesse*, which proceeds from the weakness of the braine." The progress was probably quite the reverse. See DAZE.

**DO, s.** Do is used emph., with subaids. to  
-ER. be implied from the context; e. g.  
-ING. We shall *do* without his help, i. e. *do*  
what we wish, what we aim at; and so suc-  
ceed. Thus it may be supplied by various  
other words, more fully expressing the  
meaning intended, and principally by the  
following,—

To act or transact, to cause or occasion,  
to effect or produce, to perform or execute,  
to make, to practise, to accomplish, to  
complete or fulfil, to finish, to bring to an  
end.

"Have on him routh, and doeth him  
nat deie."—Chaucer. "And in the next  
river *do* me drenche."—Id. "Thei haue  
done hir vnderstonde."—Gower. "I *do*  
thee to understand."—North. "Arion;—  
doing the mariners to wet."—Holland.

A s. auxiliary, and a v. absolute, (says Wallis;) as an auxiliary, having only the present and pre-  
terimperfect, (*did* for *do-ed*;) as a v. absolute, hav-  
ing the pte. (*doing*, *do'n*.) and then also itself  
admitting auxiliary verbs.

Mr. Tyrw. remarks, that *Do* is used very rarely  
by Chaucer as an auxiliary, (v. 1472, 4;) that he  
more frequently uses it transitively, (v. 10,074, 5;) but still more frequently to save the repetition of  
a word, (v. 269.) This latter usage has been  
noticed by Hickee in the A. S., who gives, with  
other instances, one from Mark viii. 6:—Et  
dedit discipulis ut apponerent, et apposuerunt  
turba; "And he gave to his disciples, that they  
should set before them, and *they did so*," in A. S.  
And *his sune didon*. Mr. Tyrw. also observes, that  
the exact power which *Do*, as an auxiliary, has in  
our language, is not easy to be defined, and still  
less to be accounted for from analogy. Tooke  
answers, "that though we cannot account for the  
use of this verbal sign, (as he emph. calls it,) from  
any analogy to other languages, yet there is no  
caprice in these methods of employing *to* and *do*,  
(the same word, in his opinion,) so differently  
from the practice of other languages: but that  
they arise from the peculiar method which the  
English language has taken to arrive at the same  
necessary end, which other languages attain by  
distinguishing termination."—i. 359.

To (i. e. *act*;) prefixed to a s., invests such s.  
with a verbal character, and was used to distin-  
guish the infinitive from the s., after the infinitive  
had lost that distinguishing termination, which it  
formerly had.

*Do*, for the same reason, and with the same  
effect, is pref. to other parts of the English v., un-  
distinguished from the s. by termination, and to  
these parts only. In Chaucer's time, the distin-  
guishing terminations of the v. still remained,  
although not constantly employed; and he availed  
himself of that situation of the language to use  
them or not; and thus both *To* and *Do* are used  
by Chaucer more rarely than we use them at pre-  
sent. See Tooke, i. 350, *et seq.*

*To* or *Do* is the Go. s. *Taus* or *Tauhts*; i. e. *act*,  
effect, result, consummation; which Go. s. is itself  
the past p. *Tausid* or *Tauids*, of the v. *Tausan*,  
agere, to do or cause to do, to act. A. S. *Don*;  
Ger. *Thun*; D. *Doen*. For- Mis- Over- Out- Un-

**DOCIBLE, ad.** A *docile* person takes,  
-NESS. -BILITY. comprehends readily, easi-  
-CILE. ly, willingly, what is shown,  
-CILITY. pointed out or explained to  
him; and thus, is apt or  
quick to learn.

**DOCTOR.**

-AL.

-ALLY.

-ESS.

-ING.

-LY.

-SHIP.

-ATE, v. s.

-TRINE.

-TRINAL, s. ad.

-TRINALLY.

-TRICE.†

-CUMENT, v. s. or explained; any principle  
or opinion held or maintained: it is also  
app. to a writing produced in evidence or  
as proof; (quod nos certiores reddat.)

*Doctorate*,—to take the degree of Doctor.

\*Fuller. Wood. †Udall. †Boyle.

*Docible* or *Docile*,—It. *Do-cibile*; Sp. *-cil*; Fr.  
*-cile*; L. *Docil-bilis*, contracted into *Docilis*, from  
*Docere*, which Voss. thinks, with Scal., is from  
the Gr. *Δοκ-ειν*, existimare, putare; Martin. (with  
more probability) from *Δεικ-ειν*, to show, to point  
out. (to teach, A. S. *Tæc-an*.)

Sp. *Doc-tor*; Fr. *-leur*; It. *Dottore*; L. *Doc-tor*,  
vel quod sit *doctus*, vel quod *doceat*.—Mins.

Fr. *Doctrine*; It. & Sp. *Dottrina*; L. *Doctrina*.

Fr. *Docu-ment*; It. & Sp. *-mento*; L. *Docu-mentum*, quidquid nos aut *doctiores* reddit, aut  
certiores, aut prudentiores.—Mins. En- In-

**DOCK, v. s. -ET, v. s.** A place sunk for  
the reception of, for building or repairing  
ships, and for other purposes.

D. *Duyken*, Ger. *Duken*, are also, to droop  
or drop down, to hang down; and may thus  
be app. to—

The fleshy part of the tail, which drops  
or hangs down from the extremity of the  
back (of a horse) as distinguished from the  
hair. And thus further (as *To head* or *be-  
head*, is, to cut off the head) to *dock* may  
be to cut off the dock; and gen.—

To cut off, to lop off, to curtail or shorten.

*Docket*,—a brief in writing, or some small  
piece of paper or parchment, containing  
the effect of a large writing (Mins.), i. e. a  
large writing curtailed, shortened.

Sk. thinks, a dock for ships may be from the D.  
*Duyken*, abscondere, latere, to hide, to be hid;  
but the D. *Duyken*, Ger. *Duken*, is premere, de-  
primere, to depress, to sink: and thus app. to a  
place sunk.

**DOCK, s.** A plant. "Garden docke is  
knowne to run downe in the ground three  
cubits deepe."—Holland. Plinie.

A. S. *Docca*. Perhaps of the same origin as the  
former "*Dock*."

**DODDER, v. -ED.** To *dodder* (or, as  
pronounced in some counties, *diddy* or  
*dither*) is to totter or tremble; to shake.

*Dodder*, Mins. says, is a weed winding about  
herbes, from Ger. *Dotteren*, to tremble; because  
with the least blast of wind it is easily shaken,  
and doth *dodder*, or tremble. To the same pur-  
port is Sk.

*This is not  
applicable to  
the dodder,  
which does  
not tremble*

*Dodder evidently same as Hedera*

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somewhat resembling the bell of a great watch."—  
Coté Du Cange says, what the Fr. call *Dôme*, the  
It. call *Capela*.

**DOMESTIC**, *ad. s.* That can or may  
-AL, *ad. s.* house, or keep house or at  
-ALLY. home; and, more widely,—Of  
-ATE, *v.* or pertaining to house or home,  
-M-ICILE. family or kindred; fond of  
-ICILE-ARY. home, of privacy; attached to  
-ATE, *v.* family enjoyments, devoted to  
-AL. family duties.

*Domesticate*, "Fr. *Domestiquer*,—to tame,  
reclaim: civilize, make familiar, gentle,  
tractable, *housak*."

*Domicile*, "Fr. *Domicile*,—a house, man-  
sion, habitation, dwelling, place of abode."  
—Coté. \**Sterne*.

Fr. *Domestique*; It. & Sp. -*tico*; L. *Domesticus*,  
from L. *Domus*. See **DOME**.

**DOMINATE**, *v.* To *dominate*,—to rule  
-ATION. over, to govern, to have power,  
-ATIVE. command or authority; to  
-ATOR. tyrannize.  
-ANT. Gen., to *domineer* is—to go-  
-ION. vern; to govern in a lordly,  
-ER, *v.* magisterial or tyrannical man-  
-ERING. ner; with insolence or haughti-  
ness: to tyrannize, to lord it.

\*To *domineer* or *bear* rule;—B. *Domin-eren*;  
Fr. -*erier*, -*er*; It. -*are*; Sp. -*ar*; L. *Dominari*,  
from *Dominus*, a lord; to play the lord."—*Mins*.  
See **DEMAIN**. Pre-

**DOMINICAL**, *s. ad.* The Lord's Day;  
and also, the Lord's Prayer.

Fr. *Dominical*. La lettre *dominicale*,—the  
dominical letter. It. Lettera *Dominicale*; Sp.  
Letra *Dominical*. Fr. L'Oraison *Dominical*,—  
the Lord's Prayer; the Paternoster.

**DON**, *s. -SHIP*. A title of gentility in  
Spain. Used in derision in English.  
Sometimes written *Dom*.

Contracted from L. *Dominus*.

**DON**, *v.* To *do on*, to put on. *D'on*.—  
*W. Browne*. See **DOFF**.

**DONATION**, *s.* A giving or bestowing,  
-ATIVE. a gift or grant, a largesse.  
-ARY. Fr. *Don-aïson*, -*ation*; It. -*azione*; Sp.  
-*acion*; L. *Donatio*, from *Donare*, to  
-OR. give. Con-  
-EE.

**DONZEL**, \**s.* "A young gentleman follow-  
ing arms and not yet knighted."—*Mins*. in  
*v. Damsel*, (qv.) \**Beau. & F.*

Fr. *Damoisel*; It. *Damigello*, *Donzello*; Sp. *Don-  
zello*; L. *Domicellus*, quasi parvus dominus.

**DOOM**, *v. s. -FUL*. \* To judge or adjudge,  
to sentence, determine or decree.—\**Drayton*.

A. S. *Dom-on*, to think, to judge, to determine.  
(See **DEEM**.) The *s.* "Dom, dome, judicium, sen-  
tentia, arbitrium, a judgment, sentence, ordinance,  
decree. *Domes-dag*,—dies judicii, the day of judg-  
ment."—*Som*. See **DOM**.

**DOOR**, *s.* "Dure or durh. Now a *doore*,  
it is as much to say as *through*, and not im-  
proper, because it is a *durh-fare*, or *thorough*  
*passage*."—*Verstegan*.

Ge. *Daura*, *daur*; A. S. *Dora*, *duru*; D. *Deure*,  
*dow*; Ger. *Thure*; Dan. *Dor*; Gr. *Θυρα*. Tooke

considers the Eng. *pr. Thorough*, *through*, and the  
*s. Door*, to be the same word. diff. written and  
app.; meaning,—door, gate, passage. Chaucer  
writes the word in the *Persones Tale* twice *Thor-  
rute*; or as Tyrw. writes it, *Thurrok*, qd. *tho-  
rough-fare*.

**DOP**, *s. i. e. Dlp.* The Venetian *Dop*,  
-PER. (Gifford,) is the *Dip*, a very low  
-PING. bow or curtesy, (a *cringe*, qv.)  
-CHICK. *Dop-chick*, also written *Dab-chick*,  
or *Dob-chick*. See **DAB**.

**DOR**, *v. s. -RER*. \* To *dorr*,—to befool, to  
delude, to bemoek, to bother.—\**Sir. T. More*.

A. S. *Dora*, a *dorre* or drone, (Som.) from, To  
*dare*, A. S. *Dyrran*, qd. minaciter provocare.  
(See *Sk.*) But, To *dorr* the *dollerel*, is to delude  
the *dollerel*; and both are from the same *v. Dyd-  
rian*, to befool.

**DORIAN**, *ad.* One of the five dialects of  
-IC. the Greek tongue, which the  
-IZE, \**v.* *Dorienses*, a people of Greece, used  
in their common speech and writings.—  
*Mins*. Also, their music, their archi-  
tecture.—\**Cudworth*.

Fr. *Dori-que*; It. & Sp. -*ce*; L. *Dialectus Do-  
rica*; Gr. Διαλεκτος Δωρικη.

**DORMANT**, *ad.* Sleeping, reposing;  
-ANCY. leaning or lying in a state of  
-ITIVE, *s.* repose, in a reclining position;  
-ITORY. continuing or remaining at rest,  
-ER. \* in stillness, in tranquillity.  
-TURE.† A *dormitory* (or *dormer*),—a place  
to sleep in; also of eternal rest; as a place  
for burying.

*Dorture*,—Fr. *Dortoir*, q. *dormiture*.

\**B. Jonson*. †*Bacon*. *Spenser*.

Fr. *Dormant*; L. *Dormiens*, p. p. of *Dormire*, to  
sleep. Ob-

**DORMOUSE**, *s.* The sleeping mouse.  
L. *Dormiens mus*.

**DORSE**, *s.* The back; a cover for the  
DORCER, or back, thrown or hanging or de-  
DOSSER. pending backwards.

**DORSAL**. *Dorser*,—a pannier or basket  
or bag thrown over the back.

Fr. *Dossier*; Mld. L. *Dosserum*, from Fr. *Das*,  
and this from L. *Dorsum*, the back; because it  
was placed upon the back of beasts of burden.—  
*Jun*. En- In-

**DOSE**, *v. s.* App. (part.) to—The portion  
of medicine given at one time; to a suffi-  
cient quantity.

Fr. *Dose*; It. *Dosa*; Gr. *Δοσις*; that which is  
given.

**DOT**, *v. s.* It is not made "to mark any  
place in a writing, but is what we call the  
full stop;" a small spot.

*Dot*, the *s.* (Tooke) is merely the past p. of the  
A. S. *v. Dyllan*, to stop up, to shut in. See **DIR**.

**DOTE**, \**s.* App. part. to—That which is  
-AL. given in marriage, a marriage  
-ATION. portion.

-ATE.† "Fr. *Dotal*,—given in dowry; of  
or belonging to a dowry." *Dotes*, in B.  
*Jonson*,—endowments. See **DOSK**.

\**Sir T. Wyat*. †*Spotswood*.

L. *Dos*, *dotts*, *dotalis*; Gr. *Δωτ*, any thing given

**NOTE, v.** Also written *Doat*.

- AGE. To *dote* is,—to do as *dotards*
- ARD. do; to be weak or imbecile in
- ARDLY. mind or understanding; to be
- ER. weakly fond, childish, unreason-
- INGLY. ably, excessively so.—*Shak.*
- ISH. D. *Doten*, *dutten*, delirare, decipere;
- HEAD. Fr. *Doter*, *radoter*. Some have said—
- ANT.\* from Herodotus, because he tells so
- many old women's stories. Tooke thinks
- that *Dotard* (i. e. one who *dotes*) is *doder'd* (i. e.
- befooled*), the regular past tense of *Dyderian*, *dyd-*
- rian*, to delude. The *v.* To *dote*, may have been
- formed from this *past p.*; or we may owe it to the
- Ger. *Dotteren*, to tremble, to totter. Be-

**DOTTARD, i. e. Doddered, (qv.)** Ascham writes *Dotterell*.

**DOTTEREL, s.** The bird.

"For as you creep, or cower, or lie, or stoop, or go,  
So marking you (with care) the apish bird doth do,  
And acting every thing, doth never mark the net,  
Till he be in the snare, which men for him have  
set."  
*Drayton. Poly-Olbion.*

Tooke says, dim. of *Doder'd*, (i. e. befooled.) See  
**NOTE.** Camden from—To *dote*.

**DOUBLE, v. s. ad. av.** To fold over, sc.

- NESS. one part over another; to put or
- ER, s. add equal to equal, in number or
- ING. measure; to equal twice the number
- Y. or quantity.
- ET. To turn, and go twice, or a second
- time, over the same ground or tract; to
- turn and go in the course or direction
- already passed; to cross backward and
- forwards, in and out; and thus, to en-
- deavour to elude or escape, to illude or
- deceive, to trick. See **DUPPLICITY**.

*Doublet*, vestis duplicata.—*Mins.*

*Double* is much written *pref*.

Fr. *Double*; Sp. *Doble*; It. *Doppio*; D. *Dobbel*;  
Ger. *Doppel*; Sw. *Dubbel*; L. *Duplus*; Gr. *διπ-*  
*λος, ους*; *διπλας*; twofold. Re-

**DOUBT, v. s.** The usage is well expressed

- ABLE. by Cot. :—"To doubt, suspect,
- EDLY. mistrust; be uncertain, make a
- ER. question, or scruple of; to
- FUL. stagger, stammer, waver be-
- FULLY. tween hope and fear; to be in
- FULNESS. suspense; also, to fear, awe,
- ING. dread, redoubt; (sometimes)
- INGLY. also (as much as) to hope."
- LESS. To fear, to dread, to stand in
- LESSLY. awe of, is the constant usage of
- ANCE.\* the old writers; e. g. in R. of
- IF.† Gloucester, "He was a good
- OUS.‡ man, and doubted God:" i. e.
- feared. "And all the people vnto the
- louteth; and all the world thy person *dout-*
- eth*."—*Gower*. "Their wonder turn'd to
- doubt*."—*Spenser*.

\**Chaucer*. †*Gower*. ‡*Sir T. More*.

Fr. *Doubter*; It. & Sp. *Dudar*; L. *Dubitare*; q.  
*dubitare*, i. in *duo* *itare*.—*Mins.* And Voss. agrees  
that *du* is *duo*, but does not accede with respect  
to the remainder of the word. En- In- Mis- Un-

**DOUCEUR, s.** Gen. app. in Eng. to  
that which *sweetens*, renders pleasant or  
agreeable, sc. a gift or present; a donation.

Fr. *Douceur*, sweetness, from L. *Dulcis*, sweet.

**DOVE, s.** A bird.

- ISH. *Dove-tail*, (in Joinery,) so called
- TAIL. from its resemblance to the tail
- TAILED. of a dove; (à figurâ caudæ colum-
- binæ emulâ*.—*Sk.*)

Go. *Dubo*; A. S. *Duva*; D. *Duyce*, *duyf*; Ger.  
*Taube*; Sw. *Dufwa*. The L. *Columba* is thought  
to be from the Gr. *Κολυμβαν*, urinare, aquam  
subire; to *dip* or *duck*; from the action of these  
birds; Jun. supported by Wach. thinks *Dove* is  
from the A. S. *Duf-ian*, to *dive*, *duck* or *dip*.

**DOUGH, s. -Y.** The *bread*, (i. e. brayed  
corn or grain,) by being *wetted* becomes  
*dough*. See *Tooke*.

A. S. *Dah*; D. *Deeg*; Ger. *Teig*; Sw. *Deg*.  
*Sk.* & Wach. seem inclined to derive from A. S.  
*Deagan*, imbuiere, qd. farina aqua mixta, seu im-  
buta. Tooke says,—*Dough* is the *past p.* of the  
A. S. *v. Deaw-ian*, to moisten, to wet. *Dough* or  
*dow* means *wetted*. *Dew* is the same *past p.*

**DOUGHTY, ad.** A. S. "*Doktig*, noble,

- ILY. stout, valiant, hardy, courageous,
- INESS. renowned, virtuous."—*Som.*

From *Duguth*, virtue, goodness, valour, valiant-  
ness, the third per. sing. (Tooke) of *Dug-an*,  
valere, "to be able, to be of force or power, to  
may or can, to prevail or profit. Belgis, *Dough-*  
*en*, *dogh-en*, *doog-hen*."—*Som.* See **DUX**.

**DOUS, term.** L. *Dus*, *da*, *dum*; as, *aman-*

*dus*, one who *ought to be* loved; *docendus*,  
who *ought to be* taught. The root is prob-  
ably the Gr. *Δεον*.

**DOUT, v.** The commentators on *Shak.*

agree that *Doubt* is wrong, and *Dout*, i. e. *do*  
*out*, right; but under the word *Doubt* it has  
been shown that *To doubt* is constantly used  
as equiv. to—to fear, to awe; and thus it  
may be cons. in this passage, to quell, to  
subdue. Ray, however, has *Douter*, an ex-  
tinguisher, qd. *Do-outer*.

**DOW,\* v.** That which is given, sc. for the

- ABLE. sustenance of the wife, and the
- AGE. nurture and the education of the
- AGER. younger children.
- ER. *Dowager*,—who enjoys a *dowry* after
- ER-Y. the death of her husband.
- ED. \*R. *Gloucester*. R. *Brunne*.

-LESS. Fr. *Dower*, to induce, *endow* or give a  
*dowry* unto. *Dower*; Fr. *Douaire*; Mid. L. *Do-*  
*tarium*, *douarium*, from L. *Dos*; Gr. *Δω*, any  
thing given. (See **ENDOW**, and **DORS**.) *Dowager*,  
*douariere*, quæ fruitur *dote* post mariti mortem.  
En-

**DOWDY, ad. s.** One whose clothes hang  
on like *rags*; are ill put on; one loosely  
dressed—in a slovenly manner.

It appears also to have been app. to an  
article of dress. "She had made herself a  
plain homely *dowdy*."—*Tatler*.

Mr. Grose says, "*Dudds* in the North are *rags*,  
in the West, *clothes*; a square in the center of  
Stirbitch fair, where linen cloth is sold, is called  
the *duddery*. *Dudman* in the West is a scarecrow,  
also a ragged fellow." In D. *Tod* is a rag. From  
*Dudds*, whatever it may have orig. meant, there  
is little doubt that *Dowdy* has been formed, and  
app.—as above.

**DOWLAS, s. -smock.** A kind of coarse  
and strong linen, probably from *Dowlans*,  
a town of Picardy, formerly celebrated for  
this manufacture.—*Sk.*

**DOWLE**, *ad.* See **DOLE**. *Dowle*, or *dole*, or *Deale*, are but one word diff. pronounced and written; and mean merely a *part, piece, or portion*, (without any signification of feather, or downe, &c.) "He wolde teare him every *doule*," i. e. piece-meal, tear every *piece* of him, tear him in *pieces*. See **TOOKE**.

The commentators on Shak. conceive *Dowle* to mean *feather or down*. Be-

**DOWN**, *s.* App. to—Elastic feathers, -Y. which, when pressed down, raise -LESS. themselves again. Also app. to other substances having the softness and lightness of such feathers; and also (met.) to that which is soft, tender, soothing.

D. *Dunst, dense*; Ger. *Dunen*; Sw. *Dun*. Sk. says, D. *Dunne*, veders, *tenner*, i. e. molles *plumæ*, and refers to *this*: in D. *Dun*, and Ger. *Dunn*. Wach. and Ihre think, from *Dunen*, tumere, to swell, to rise; and thus *Dunen*, are—*pennæ elasticæ, quæ depressæ resurgunt et eleuantur*.

**DOWN**, *s.* App. to—a rising ground; a mount; a plain, to which there is an ascent; and from which,—a descent. See **DOWN**, *av.*

Fr. *Dunes*; It. *Dune*; D. *Dun*; Ger. *Dun*; and A. S. *Dun, dune*, which Som. explains, *Mons*, a hill or mountain,—a *downe*. Item, locus apertus, campestris et planus, *champaigne ground*. He and Men. think the word Celtic. Verstegan says, "Dune, a hill, com. that stretcheth or extendeth itself out in length. They call in Holland the sand-banks, which lye upon the sea-side the, *Dunes*. The town of *Dun-kirk*, rightly in Eng. *Dun-church*, hath had that appellation by being situate in the *Dunes*, or sand-banks. We yet, in some parts of England, call hills—*downes*." To the same purport is Cot. Wach. (who, as Tooke acknowledges, has laboriously and learnedly, though, he thinks, not happily, considered the word, *Dun*.) derives from *dun-en*, to swell, to rise, to be elevated: a most ancient word, he adds, the preservers of which are *Saxones inferiores*; and that they received the word from their ancestors is manifest from its derivatives, *dun*, a mountain, a hill, a rising or swelling of the earth, (tumor terræ,) *dunen*, *pennæ elasticæ*. See **DOWN**, *supra* and *infra*.

**DOWN**, *av. pr.* *Down* is sometimes used -WARD. as a *v.*, and is equivalent to—To -WARDS. sink, to depress, to suppress, to subdue.

It is also used with a subaud. of the *v.* as in Locke,—“Bread will *down*,” i. e. go *down*. “*Down* with them,” i. e. pull them, throw them, knock them *down*.

*Down*, lit., always expresses *descent* either in space or time, (met.) from a higher to a lower, superior to inferior, better to a worse state or condition.

It is also much used in composition, and gives birth to some words of great force.

Tooke agrees with Camden that this word has proceeded from *Dafen*,—a British word in the opinion of the former; a Sax. word in that of the latter, and the *past p.* of the A. S. *v. Duf-an*, mergere, to sink, to plunge, to *dive*, to *dip*. The corruption he conceives to have proceeded thus, *duf-en, davn, dun, don, down*. He adds, “in most of the passages in which the *pr.* or *ad.* *Down* is used in Eng., the sense of this *past p.* is clearly expressed, and, without the least straining or twisting, the acknowledged *pt.* may be put instead of

the supposed *pr.*; although there may perhaps be some passages, in which the *pr.* *Down* is used, where the meaning of the *pt.* may not so plainly appear.” *Down*, the *s.* (see *ante*), he asserts to be the same word, though he does not explain how a word, which, according to himself, means, “sunk, *depressum*, deep, or low,” is to be app. to “a hill, a rising ground.” Perhaps this deficiency may be relieved by supposing the word to have been orig. app.—by those on the summit—to the descent, the depression of the sides, in relation to themselves. See **DING**.

The editor of the 8vo. edition of the *Diversions of Purley*, suggests that *Down*, *adown*, is a contraction of A. S. *Ofdune, of, or from hill, down hill*: of *dune*, he adds, is interpreted by Lye, *deorsum, downward*; and he quotes a passage from Boethius, with the A. S. translation by Alfred, and the Eng. by Chaucer, to show that the same L. word (*pronus*) is by the one rendered of *dune*, and by the other *adown*.

**DOWSE**, *v.* To *douce* (or *douze*) is used (met. by Hammond) as equivalent to—

To plunge, to immerse.

Sk. says, from D. *Donsen*, to strike with the fist on the back. A *douce* in the face is used in vulgar speech for a *blow* in the face.

**DOWSETT**, *s.* *Douced*, (in Chaucer) Mr. Tyrw. says, may be a corruption of *doucets*, which is the name of a musical instrument, in a poem of Lydgate's, MS. Bodl.

“There were trumpes and trumpetes  
Lowde shallys and *doucets*.”

*Dousett* of a Deer,—Fr. *Doucet*, sweet, from L. *Dulcis*; cibus gratissimus et *suavis-simus*.

**DOXOLOGY**, *s.* A saying, a declaration, of glory. In the Church Service—“Glory to the Father,” &c.

Mid. L. *Doxologia*; Gr. *Δοξη*, glory, and *λογος*, a word or saying. Para-

**DOXY**, *s.* A wench, free of her favours. Sk. says, I know not whether from D. *Docken*, to give quickly.

**DOZE**, *v.* To be or cause to be stupid, -Y. dull, heavy, sleepy.

-INESS. D. *Dugselen*, to stupify, to be stupid.—Sk. And see **DARE**.

**DOZEN**, *s.* **DOZE-PEERS**. Two and ten.

*Douse, doce, doze-peers*, i. e. dozen-peers. “For to brynge this warre to the more effectuell ende, he [Charles Martel] chase, xii. perys, which after some wryters, are callyd *doseperys*, or kyngs, of ye which vi. were bisshopys, and vi. temporall lords.”—*Fabyan*.

Fr. *Douzaine*; It. *Dozz-ina, -ena*; L. *Duodecim*, (duo et decem.)

**DRAB**, *v. s.* App. to—Dirty, vulgar, and -B-ER. depraved women.

-ING. To *drab*,—to associate with, keep -LE, *v.* the company of *drabs*; follow their -ISH.\* habits or manners. *Drabble* is the dim.—\**Drant*.

Scortum, prostibulum, elegans vocabulum, (Sk.) from A. S. & D. *Drabbe*; Ger. *Draber*, saces, (dregs, lees); qd. sœx populi, the dregs of the people. Perhaps from A. S. *Dræf-an, drif-an*, expellere, ejicere, to drive out, cast out. See **DRAFT**.

**DRAB-COLOUR**, *ad.* i. e. *Drape-colour*, the colour of fullers' earth. See **DRAPE**.



**DRACHM, s.** App. to—A small portion or quantity. "A *drachma*, so termed for that it was as much as the *hand* could *gripe*;" (τοσούτον γὰρ ἡ χεὶρ περιέδραττερο.)—*North, Plutarch.* See **DRAM.**

L. *Drachma*; Gr. *δραχμή*, from *δραττεσθαι*, that is, to contain; because it comprised as many small coins (called *κερματα*) as any one could hold, or contain, or shut up in the hand.

**DRAD, i. e. Dread, (qv.)**

**DRAFF, s.** App. met. to—Any thing vile -Y. and worthless.

-TY. D. & Sw. *Draf.* Sk.—from *Drabbe*, dregs, lees. (See **DRAB.**) Wach.—from A. S. *Drif-an*, *dræf-an*, (to drive,) expellere, *Dræf-ed*, *dræft*, expulsus, expelled, cast out, cast away, winnowed away. Ihre thinks that this etym. does not account for the *draff* or *dregs* of beer; because they remain till the beer is drawn off; but, it may be observed, they are then expelled or cast out.

**DRAFT, s.** Lit.—Any thing *drawn*; as sea-charts, plans, &c. Any attraction.

*Draw* or *draugh*, *drawed* or *draughed*, *draugh'd*, *draught*, *draft*. See **DRAUGHT**, and **DRAW**.

**DRAG, v. s. -GLE, v.** Written by Chaucer *Drugge*. To *draw*, pull, hale along.

A. S. *Drag-an*, trahere, vehere, to draw, to carry; D. & Ger. *Trecken*; Sw. *Drag-a*; Dan. *Drag-er*. *Draggle* is the dim. Be-

**DRAGON, s.** An animal;—the plant, so -ESSE. called because spotted like the *dragon*.—Sk.

-ISH. Fr. & Sp. *Dra-gon*; It. *-gone*, *-cone*; L. *Draco*; Gr. *δράκων*, from *εδρακον*, by transposition for *εδρακον*, from *δρακειν*, that is *βλεπειν*, to see: quidd *dracones* acutè *vident*, immo et *insomnes* sunt; because they are *keen-sighted*, and ever awake.—*Foss.*

*French 122* **DRAGOON, v. s.** A class of soldiery.

-ADE. To *dragoon*,—to act as a *dragoon*, -ER. i. e. with military rigour, extreme -ING. severity.

In the decline of the empire, certain standard bearers were called *Draconarii*, i. e. bearers of the Standard of the *Dragon*. And hence the name appears to have been perpetuated after the cause had ceased. Sk. thinks that, in modern times, *Dragoons* are so called, because they are as destructive as *dragons*, and like them seem to vomit fire.

**DRAIL, v.** Corrupted from *Draggle*, the dim. of *Drag*, (qv.)

**DRAIN, v. s.** To draw off, to cause to -ER. run or flow off; to exhaust, to empty, -ING. to dry.

Sk. and Jun. from Fr. *Trainer*; L. *Trahere*, to draw: Tooke from A. S. *Drygan*, excutere, expellere, and, therefore, siccare. *Dryg-en*, (y into a,) *drag-en*, *drag-n*, *dræn* or *draen*; app. to that by which any fluid (or other thing) is excussum or expulsum, shaken off or expelled.

**DRAKE, s.** A bird. An engine of war.

1. Sea *drake*, *draco marinus*, quia mare et fluvios ut *draco* terram populatur. 2. An engine of war, qd. *draco*, because like a *dragon* it vomits forth fire.—Sk. The common bird, perhaps from Ger. & D. *Dreck*, (*dreg*.) mud, because it delights in mud. In Ger., it may be added, the *duck* is *Ente*, (L. *Anas*.) and the *drake*, *Entereich*, ductor (*rex*) anatum; and from this, by dropping the first syllable *En*, we shall have *Tereich*, whence *Treich*, Eng. *Drake*. In Dan. *And* is *Duck*; and *Andrike*, *Drake*.

**DRAM, s.** A very small portion or quantity. See **DRACHM.**

**DRAMA, s.** "Dramaticall, or represent-T-IC. ative [poesy] is, as it were, a -ICAL. visible history; for it sets out the -ICALLY. image of things, as if they were -IST. present; and history, as if they were past."—*Bacon.*

L. *Drama*; Gr. *δραμα*, from Dor. *δραμ*, i. e. *agere*, to act, wherefore also the parts or divisions of the *drama* are called *acte*.—*Foss.*

**DRAPE, v.** "Fr. *Draper*,—to make or -ER. work cloth; to dress or *full* cloth; -ERY. (Fr. *Fouler*, to tread,) to beat or -ING. thicken, as cloth in the fulling. -ET." Of *Draperie*, Cot. says, also, "a flourishing with leaves and flowers in wood or stone, used esp. in the heads of pillars, and termed by our workmen *drapery* or *cilery*."

In Statuary or Painting, app. gen. to—The dress, the fall or flow of the dress.

\**Spenser.*

*Draper*, Sk. says, from Fr. *Drap-ier*; It. *-piere*, panni mercator, (Sp. *Trapere*; D. *Drapiere*.) from Fr. *Drap*, pannus, (It. *Drappo*; Sp. *Trapo*; Mid. L. *Drapp-a*, -us.—See *Du Cange*, and *Spel.* D. *Drapieren*, exercere lanificam,) either, Sk. adds, from the v. *Draper*, to polish or fine wool by the art of the fuller; or from *Trampelen*, to trample upon, tread upon; or from L. *Trapetum*. *Trapetum* itself is from *τραπειν*, to tread.

**DRASTIC, ad.** App. to medicines acting strongly upon the intestines.

Gr. *δραστικός*, able to act, efficacious.

**DRAUGHT, s. v.** Any thing *drawn*.

Upon this *past p.* the v. To *draught* has been formed; which is almost entirely restricted to men, or bodies of men, *drawn* off, with-*drawn*, from any place; or to horses, cattle, &c. It is not unusually pref., as *draught-beast*, &c.

The *past p.* of *Drag-an*, to *draugh*, (now written To *draw*.) *Draughed*, *draugh'd*, *draught*. See **DRAFT**. In-

**DRAW, v.** To *draw*, is opposed to,—To -ER. *push*: to *push*, denotes a motion -EE. from; to *draw*, a motion to or -ING. towards. It is distinguished from, To *lead*: to *draw*, includes physical force; to *lead*, does not. See **DRIVE**.

To *draw* away from; to abstract; (met. to detract,) to abduce.

To *draw* to or towards; to attract, to induce, to allure, to entice.

To *draw* in, to inhale; to *draw* out, to exhale.

To *draw* out of; to extract, to educe, to exhaust.

To *draw* out; to protract; to produce; to deduce or derive, and also to prolong, to delay.

To *draw*, sc. a line or superficies,—to delineate, to describe, to sketch, to depicture, to portray.

To *draw* out, sc. in writing,—to write, to set or put down; to sketch, sc. certain thoughts or notions; to take them from

books or writings; and thus, also, to describe or delineate; to compose.

To *draw off* or *withdraw*,—to retire, to retreat.

*Drawing-room*,—a room to which persons *withdraw*, or retire from another room or apartment.

A. S. *Drag-an*, (see *DRAG*, and *DRAUGHT*.) to draw, pull or hale. L. *Trah-ere*. Be- Mis- Out- Un- Up- With-

**DRAWL**, *v. s.* To *draw* along slowly, tediously, idly; to *draw out* the words (to speak) in a slow, lingering tone.

*Drawler*, *s.* is in common usage in speech.

Dim. of *Draw*, (or corruption of *Drabble*;) Ger. *Draslen*.

**DRAY**, *s.* App. to—A carriage with low, heavy wheels, *dragged* heavily along,—as a brewer's *dray*.

A. S. *Drag-an*, to draw, (qv.) Barrett has,—“A *dray* or *sledge*, which goeth without wheels.”

**DRAZEL**, or **DROSSELL**, *s.* A dirty slut.—Grose and Ray, South.

**DREAD**, *v. ad. s.* “*Dread* is a degree of  
-ER. permanent fear: an habitual  
-ING. and painful apprehension of  
-INGLY. some tremendous event.”—  
-FUL. Cogan.

-FULLY. *Dread-ful*,—full of *dread* or  
-FULNESS. fear; fearful, timorous: also,  
-LESS. causing *dread*, awe, fear; fright-  
-LESSNESS. ful, terrible, awful.

*Dread-less*,—without *dread*, fear, or doubt. Out of *drede*, (Chaucer,)—out of doubt. See *DOUBT*.

“A. S. *Adread-an*, timere, to fear, to be afraid; to *dread* or stand in fear of.”—Som. Ic hit eom, nellen ge eoth on-*drædan*. Y am-nyle ye *drede*.—Wiclif, Mark vi. A- Mis- Un-

**DREAM**, *v. s.* To think during sleep;  
-ER. to think as if asleep; vainly,  
-ING. lazily, drowsily, sluggishly.  
-INGLY. \**Mickle*. †*Camden*.

-FULL. \* D. *Droomen*; Ger. *Traumem*; Sw. *Drom-s*; Dan. -*mer*; somnare, by metathesis from L. *Dormire*, to sleep.—Sk. Ithre thinks from Celt. *Drem*, visio, qd. a nocturnal vision. The root may be the A. S. *Rym-an*, to roam. The A. S. equivalent term is “*Swefen*,—a vision in one's sleep.”—Som. Out- Un-

**DREAR**, *ad. s.* Mournful, sorrowful, sad,  
-Y. full of sorrow, sadness or grief;  
-ILY. melancholy, gloomy, dismal,  
-INESS. distressful.  
-IMENT. \* †*Spenser*. †*Chaucer*. H. *More*.  
-YHEAD. † A. S. *Dree-ri*, -*rig*; mœstus, dolens, tristia, lugubris; sad, sorrowful, pensive, *dreery*. *Dreorigynesse*,—sadness, pensiveness, sorrowfulness, *dreeriness*.—Som. Ger. *Trauren*; D. *Trauren*, mœrere, dolere, tristari, to mourn, to grieve, to be sad or sorrowful. The root may be the A. S. *Hreow-an*, to rue.

**DREDGE**, *v. s.* To *dredge* or *drudge*, is—to scatter flour, sand, dust, &c.

*Drudge* (Mr. Grose says) is a mixture of oats and barley, now little sown. Used met. by Holland and Brende, for a mixture or medley. “*Dredge* of men (colluvionem hominum.)”—Brende. By the latter, perhaps, for *Dreg*.

**DREDGE**, *v. s.* -ER. To *dredge*, is—to drag.

A *dredge*, or *dredge-net*, is a *drag* or *drag-net*. D. *Dregk-net*. See *DRETCH*.

**DREG**, *s.* App. cons. to—The foulness, -GY. or filthiness, the muddiness “of -GISH. any thing settled in the bottom,” from which the purer substance is *drained*. Any thing foul, sordid, low, base, mean, worthless.

Ger. *Dreck* and *druse*; D. *Dreck* and *drossen*; Sw. *Drugg*; Eng. *Dregs*, *dross*; A. S. *Dresten*; faeces, *dreggs*, lees, grounds, or thick substance of any thing settled in the bottom. A. S. *Dros*, sordes, faex, filth, *dreggs*, lees, *drossa*.—Som.—Wach. thinks from Go. *Driusan*, (A. S. *Dreos-an*.) to fall, and app. to that which falls, sinks, or settles to the bottom. Perhaps from the A. S. *Dryg-an*, excutere. See *DRAIN*.

**DRENCH**, *v. s.* **DREINT**, *pt.* To merge or immerge, to soak or steep, to souse or plunge, to drown, or overwhelm.

A *drench*,—any thing *drunken*.

A. S. *Drenc-an*, *adrencan*; mergere, immergere, ingurgitare, to drown, plunge, or overwhelm, to *drench*.—Som. The root may be the Go. *Rign-an*, to rain. See *DRUNK*. *Dreint*,—*drenched*, *drench'd*, *drencht*, *drent* or *dreint*. In- Un- Be-dreint.

**DRESS**, *v. s.* To set or put in order, to  
-ER. direct, to guide, to regulate, to rec-  
-ING. tify, to adjust; and further, to pre-  
pare, to provide, to furnish, to trim, to  
deck, to adorn; and also, to clothe: also,  
to prepare, sc. for food, to cook it.

In Chaucer, To *dress*, is to *address* or direct oneself, to apply.

*Dresser*,—that which *dresses*; and also, that on which any thing is *dressed* or prepared.

Fr. *Dresser*; It. *Drizzare*; L. *Dirigere*, to direct, to set right or in order. Ad- Over- Re- Un-

**DRETCH**, *v.* -ING. To prolong, to protract, to delay, to linger, to weary; to be tedious or tiresome, wearisome or troublesome; to trouble, to harass.

In Chaucer (Jun.) it is,—to prolong time, to linger, to delay. Sw. *Droeja*, cunctari, which Ithre derives from *Drag-a*, *trah-ere*, trahere moras, to draw or prolong time, (to *dredge*.) And see Dr. Jamieson, in v. *Dreich*.

**DRIB**, *v. s.* To *drip* or *drop*, (*b* for *p*);  
-BER. to do any thing by *drips* or *drops*;  
-BLE, *v.* to do any thing by small degrees;  
-LET. to give or take small portions; to  
-LING. do any thing, to act, in a trifling or  
inefficacious manner. See *DRIP*.

To *dribble* is the dim. Be-

**DRIE**, *v.* *Drye*, in Le Bone Florence,—wearisome. Gascoigne writes it *Droy*.

Sc. *Dree*. Lye says,—“*Drie*, *drien*, tolerare, pati, A. S. *Dreog-an*, idem notat,” i. e. to endure, to suffer. See *Dree*, in Jamieson, who considers *Dreog-an* to be radically the same with *Drag-an*, to draw, to drag along. And see *DRETCH*.

**DRIFT**, *v. s.* To *drift*,—to move or cause to move along, like any thing *driven*, sc. by a stream, by a current of wind or water.

## DRI

**Drift**, *s. met.*—any thing *driven* or aimed at, or intended; the aim, intention or purpose.

*Past p. of Drif-an, adrifan, to drive, (qv.): driven, driv'd drift, (Adrift, qv.)*

**DRILL**, *v. s. -ING.* To bore, to penetrate, to pass through; also,—to turn about, drive round, as in the act of boring; and hence, (Wach.) *Trillen*, Eng. *Drill*,—to harass or weary; and hence, further, *Trillmeister*, *Drill-master*, who harasses or wearies the soldiers by military exercise; and thus,—to bring or lead, to train, by constant practice or exercise.

*Drill*,—a name given to an ape or baboon; perhaps contracted from *Drivel*, (qv.)

Dan. *Driller*. "A. S. *Thirl-tan*, perforare, tornare, terebrare, penetrare; to pierce or bore through, to *drill*. Belgia, *Drillen*, *trillen*: and hereof our *Drill* for a rivulet or watercourse; as *piercing, penetrating* through the ground for vent or passage."—Som. Hence also a *drill*, for receiving seed; and the now common word, *Drill-husbandry*.

**DRINK**, *v. s.* To draw in—at the mouth, -ABLE. and swallow, *sc.* any liquid; to -ER. draw in or imbibe, to absorb, to in- -ING. hale, to receive or take in eagerly, -LESS.\* like one thirsty; to receive or take in, *sc.* by the senses of hearing or seeing.

\*Gower.

Go. *Driggkan*; A. S. *Drink-an*, *drenkan*; D. *Drincken*; Ger. *Trincken*; Sw. *Dricka*, potare, bibere; Dan. *Drík-ker*. See **DAUNK** and **DRENCH**. For- Out-

**DRIP**, *v.* To fall or descend in very small -PING. portions or particles; to come in -PLE,\* *ad.* very small quantities.—\*Fairefax.

A. S. *Drīp-an*, *droppan*; D. *Druipen*; Ger. *Trieffen*; Sw. *Drypa*; Dan. *Drypper*; to drop, to distil. See **DRIB**, and **DROP**.

**DRIVE**, *v. s.* To drive or force, into -ER. motion, into action; to force to pro- -ING. ceed or move along; it is distinguished from *Drag* thus:—

-ER. Any thing *driven* (the *drove*) is followed by the *driver* or *drower*, and does not imply contact: any thing *dragged* follows that which *drags*, and does imply contact; and there is the same distinction (with respect to place) between *Pull* and *Push*. And see **DRAW**.

To drive or force, to urge or hurry along.

To drive or aim at, to intend or purpose.

To drive or force, to compel; to drive to or towards, to impel; to drive out, to expel; to drive back, to repel; to drive forward, to propel.

*Drive*, *s.* is common in speech, as—to take a *drive* in the *drive* of Hyde Park.

A. S. *Drif-an*, *a-drif-an*, *be-drif-an*; D. *Dryven*; Ger. *Treiben*; Sw. *Drifwa*; Dan. *Driver*. "A-*drif-an*, repellere, expellere, ejicere, abigere, fugare, to drive away, repell, expell, cast out. *Be-drif-an*, adigere, cogere, impellere, to compel, to constrain or enforce one to do a thing, to drive or thrust in or upon."—Som. See **DRIFT**. Chaucer,

## DRO

in Rom. of the Rose, writes *Drife*, and Wiclif and others form the past tense, *Drof*. For- Out- Un-

**DRIVEL**, *v. s.* To drive out, *sc.* the -LER. saliva or slaver; as infants, *drills*, -LING. idiots do; to slaver; and thus—

*Drivel*, or *Driveller*, (*Droil*, or *Drill*, qv.) is a slaverer; and cons.—an idiot, a dotard.

Sk.—*Drivel*, saliva, from Ger. *Trieffen*, *tröpfeln*, stillare, to drop. A *drivell* or *droile*, (one who is driven about any where,) Jun. derives from the D. *Drivel*, which Killian interprets, "mediastinus servus. Ang. *Drivill*." Sk. thinks the D. *Drevel*, is from the v. *Drevelen*, itare, frequenter itare, qd. one who is constantly running (i.e. driven) about; and this evidently from the D. *Drivven*, to drive. *Drivel*, saliva, is itself, (there can scarcely be a doubt,) the dim. of *Drive*, and means expulsum, driven out, as saliva from the mouth.

**DRIZZLE**, *v.* To fall in very small drops -ING. or drops; to shed, to rain very small -Y. drops.

Dim. from Go. *Drūsān*; A. S. *Dreos-an*, to fall. (See **DROSS**.) Ger. *Reisen*, to fall. *Risela*, guttatim cadere, to fall in drops.

**DROIL**, *s.\* v.†* See **DRIVEL**, *supra*; and *Droile* in Jamieson.

\*Spenser. Beau. & F. †Milton.

**DROLL**, *v. s. ad.* To roll or tumble about, -ERY. to play tumbler's tricks, to make -ING. ridiculous gestures, play merry -INGLY. antics, to joke, to jest, to trick. -ISH. Shows, called *Drolleries*, were in -ER.\* Shak.'s time, performed by puppets. -IST.\* From these, our modern *Drolls*, exhibited at fairs, &c., took their name.—Steevens. And see **DRAKE**, (vol. i. p. 252.)

A *droll-house*,—a house for the exhibition of *drolls*.—\*Glanville.

Fr. *Drole* or *Drôle*. "Droier, to play the wag, to pass away the time as a good fellow, merrily, or carelessly."—Cot. Killian and some other etymologists refer to some northern demons, so called. The D. *Drollen*, volvere; Ger. & Eng. *Troll*, to turn, roll or tumble about, seems a more simple and satisfactory etym.

**DROMEDARY**, *s.* An animal, so called from its swiftness.

Fr. *Droméd-aire*; It. & Sp. -ario; L. *Dromedarius*; Gr. *δρομας καμηλος*, *dromus camelus*. *dromedary camel*. *δρομας*, from *δρεμ-ειν*, to run.

**DRONE**, *v. s.* An insect: the *v.* formed -ING. upon the *s.* To do as the *drone* does, -ISH. —to live upon the labours of others, sluggishly, lazily; to make the humming noise of the *drone*.

Sk. thinks contracted from *Droven*, past p. of the *v.* To drive. Tooke, from A. S. *Dryg-an*, excutere, expellere, to shake off, to drive away: "Drone, excussus, expulsus (subaud. *bee*) is written in the A. S. *Dran*, *drane*, *dræn*. *Drogen*, (y into a,) *dragen*, *drag'n*, *dran*, (the a broad) pronounced by us in the South,—*Drone*."

**DROOP**, *v.* To fall, to sink, to descend, -ER. to depress; and met.—to faint, to -ING. be or become feeble or languid, to -INGLY. languish.

Sk. thinks from D. *Droef*, sad; and that from Ger. *Treub*, *treiben*, itself from the L. *Turbare*; but evidently no other than *Drop*, (qv.) somewhat diff. written and app. Un-

**DROP, s. a.** A drop,—a particle dripped.  
**-PER.** To drop,—to fall or cause to fall in  
**-PING.** drops; to still or distil; and gen.—  
**-LET.** to fall or cause to fall, to descend;  
 to let fall, to let go, to dismiss; to quit the  
 hold of; to quit.

In Milton,—“Dropped with gold;” as if  
 gold had fallen in distinct *drips* or *drops*;  
 and thus,—spotted or speckled.

Drop-meal, i. e. dribble; (*Drop*, and A. S.  
*mal*, part or portion.)

See **DAIP.** A. S. *Dropan*; Ger. *Triefen*; D.  
*Droffen* or *droop-en*, stillare; Dan. *Drypper*. Be-

**DROPSY, s.** Also called *Hydropsy*, (qv.)

**-IED.** Fr. *Hydrop-sie*; It. *-sia*; Sp. *-esia*; L.  
**-ICAL.** *Hydrops*; Gr. ὕδρωψ, (ab *aquoso aspectu*,)  
 from *hēup*, water, and *ωψ*, the aspect.—*Foss.*)

**DROSS, s.** That which falls, sinks, pre-  
**-I.** cipitates, or is cast down; which  
**-DRESS.** falls or separates the gross sedi-  
 ment, sc. from purer substances; met.—  
 any foul or worthless refuse; foulness, im-  
 purity.

A. S. *Dross*; sordes, sœx, filth, drega, lees, *dross*.  
**-Som.** The past p. of Go. *Drins-an*; A. S. *Dreos-*  
*en*, dejicere, precipitare, to cast down, to precipi-  
 tate.—*Tooke.* Un-

**DROSSELL.** See **DRAZEL.**

**DROUGHT, s.** **DROUGHTY.** That which  
 drieth or parcheth; dryness; thirst.

A. S. *Drug-oth*. It was formerly written,—  
*Dryeth*, *dryth*, and *drith*. (See **DAY.**) *Drought*  
 is that which *drieth*; the third pers. sing. of  
*Drug-en*, *drug-an*, arescere.—*Tooke.* Wallis says,  
*Dry*, siccus; *Drowth*, *droughth*, *dryth*, siccitas.  
 It is improperly written *Drought*.

**DROVY, ad.** Perhaps,—*Druffy*, sc. water.  
*Drovy*, in Chaucer, says Lye, is—filthy, muddy.  
 A. S. *Drof*, *drof*, from *Drief-an*, to disturb.

**DROWN, v.** To sink, plunge or depress;  
**-ER.** to merge, to immerge; to overflow,  
**-ING.** to deluge, to overwhelm; and more  
 gen.—to overpower.

Emph. To *drown*, is—to sink or remain  
 sunk under water till dead. Met.—

To sink or remain sunk, immersed,  
 plunged, overwhelmed, sc. in any pursuit  
 or occupation.

Dan. *Drugner*; A. S. *Drencian*; *druncnian*, mer-  
 gure. See **DRENCH.** Over-

**DROWSE, v.** To nod in slumber; to  
**-Y.** slumber, to lull to slumber, to  
**-ILY.** yield or give way to sleepiness,  
**-DRESS.** to heavy slumber; to be or cause  
**-HEAD.** to be sluggish, heavy, lazy, dull,  
 lethargic.—*Spenser.*

D. *Droosen*, dormitare; perhaps from the Go.  
*Drausen*; A. S. *Dreosen*, to fall, to drop or droop,  
 sc. the head. Thus, in the description of Mor-  
 pheus:—

“He rais’d his tardy head, which sank again,  
 And sinking, on his bosom, knocked his chin.”

**DRUB, v. s.** **-BING.** To beat, to give a  
 good beating or flogging; to give or inflict  
 blows.

Sw. *Drubba*, ferire, configere, to beat, to strike  
 or dash against. Ger. *Treff-en*, which Wach.  
 thinks may be from the A. S. *Torf-ian*, to throw,

sc. *ferendi causa*, for the sake or purpose of  
*striking*.

**DRUDGE, v. s.** Baret says, “A *drudge*  
**-ERY.** or *drivell*; a seruaunt that serveth  
**-ING.** in vile offices or things, a kitchen  
**-INGLY.** slave.”

The *v.* formed upon the *s.*;—To do as a  
*drudge* (or labourer) does; to labour hardily,  
 to work laboriously in mean or servile  
 offices; to suffer or undergo or endure  
 continued labour or employment, constant  
 weariness or fatigue.

*Drudge*, (*droog*, *druge*,) the past tense and past  
 p. of *Dreogan*, *ge-dreog-an*, agere, tolerare, pati,  
 sufferre, (*Tooke*,) to act, to labour, to be patient,  
 to suffer or undergo. En-

**DRUERIE,\* s.** Mr. Tyrw. interprets it,  
 —“courtship, gallantry.” Ritson adds,  
 illicit love.—*Chaucer. Gower.*

“Fr. *Druerie*, that is to say, amitié.”—*Men.*  
 With the Italians, says Du Cange, *Druderia* is—  
 jocus amatorius. The Low L. *Drudaria*, amicitia.  
*Drudi*, amici; from the Ger. *Treue*, fides; D.  
*Drui*, *druyt*, fidelis.

**DRUG, v. s.** A name common to all  
**-GER.** Europe, and which means *dried*,  
**-GIST.** (subaud. herbs, roots, plants, &c.)  
**-STER.** When we say any thing is a mere  
*drug*, we mean *dried* up; that is, worth-  
 less.—*Tooke.* To *drug*, the *v.* is formed  
 upon the *s.*—

To give or supply *drugs*; any thing  
 having qualities or producing effects similar  
 to those of *drugs*. Chaucer once writes  
*Dragg*.

Fr. *Dro-gue*; It. & Sp. *-ga*; D. *Droog-herrie*,  
*-en*, siccare. *Drug*, the *s.* *Tooke* says, is the past p.  
 of the A. S. *v. Drug-an*, *drug-an*, to dry.

**DRUID,\* s.** A British or Gallic priest:  
**-ICAL.** by whom the oak, and mis-  
**-ISM.** selto growing upon, were held  
**DRUIYSH.\*** sacred, and who performed re-  
 ligious rites in groves of oak.—*Hollinshed.*

Lye and others think it is the British *Deruid-*  
*hon*, qd. persapientes, very wise men; Wach.—(who  
 states copiously the various etyms. that have been  
 proposed) from British *Derw*, an oak, and *udd*, a  
 lord or master; Sk.—that the *Druids* were not so  
 called by themselves, but that the name was given  
 to them by the Gr. settlers at Marseilles, propter  
*quercuum cultum*, from the Gr. *Δρυς*, an oak.  
 Pliny tells us they were so called, because they  
 performed their ceremonies in groves of oak only,  
 and used the boughs and leaves of that tree, (b 16,  
 c. 44.) See the word *Dry* in *Som.*; and Selden’s  
 Illustrations of Drayton, song 9. Du Cange (in *v.*  
*Arbor*), remarks, that long after the introduction  
 of the Christian religion, the worship of trees and  
 groves so flourished in Africa, Germany, Italy,  
 Gaul, and other provinces, that it cost kings and  
 popes much trouble to root it out.

**DRUM, v. s.** An instrument of music, so  
**-MER.** called from its noise.  
**-MING.** To beat a *drum*,—to have or  
**-BLE, v.** cause the action or sound of a  
**-BLER.** *drum*; the rattling, cheering  
**DROUMY.** noise of the quick beat, the *dub*  
*a dub*, as Gascoigne calls it, of “the spirit-  
 stirring *drum*,” (*Shak.*); then a base hum:  
 and hence, To *drum* is also—to emit a hum-  
 ming, droning, sullen, murmuring sound  
 or noise. See **TRUMPET.**

A part of the ear, so called from its conformation. "It [the tympanum of the ear] bears an obvious resemblance to the pelt or head of a *drum*, from which it takes its name."—*Paley*.

An assembly of people,—from their noisiness.

*Drum* appears to be merely the dim.; and in Shak. to be app. not to a *droning* noise, but to a *droning*, loitering action; in Sc. *Drumby* is droning, dull, sullen, lowering, gloomy; and thus also dark, thick, and muddy; and so Bacon uses *Droumy*.

*Drum-wine*,—in Massinger, Mr. Gifford says, may be such bad wine as is disposed of by sutlers at the *drum-head*; or such as was found at auctions or *outcries*, to which people at that time were summoned by beat of *drum*; unless, indeed, (which he considers to be more probable,) Dodsley's reading, "*stum* wine," be correct. Is it not *droumy* wine?

A. S. *Drem-an*, *drym-an*, jubilare, to make a joyful noise. D. & Ger. *Trommelen*, pulsare tympanum; Ger. *Trommen*, sonare, susurrare.

**DRUNK**, *pt.* *Drenched* or soaked with  
-ARD. liquid; having *drunk* or swallowed,  
-EN. sc. too much strong,  
-ENLY. intoxicating, or inebriating  
-ENNESS. liquor; tipsy, fuddled, intoxicated,  
-ENHEAD.\* icated, inebriated. "*Dronke-*  
-ENSHIP.\* *lew*," Sax. *ad.*—given to *drink*.  
-SHIP.\* —*Tyrw.* \**Gower*.

Past p. of *Drink*. Dan. *Drukken*; D. *Droncken*; Ger. *Truncken*; Sw. *Drucken*; A. S. *Drunce*, *druncen*, ebrius, inebriatus, temulentus,—drunk, drunken, overtaken with *drink*. *Druncenness*, drunkenness.—Som. A. S. *Drunknian*, inebriari.

**DRY**, *v. ad.* *Dry* is opposed, lit. to *wet*;  
-ER. as water; any moisture; as juice,  
-ING. sap. Cons. To be *dry* is—to be  
-LY. thirsty; also, to be barren, un-  
-NESS. fruitful, unproductive. Met.  
**DRYTH**.\* barren, unfruitful; as a *dry* style,  
i. e. barren of ornament, destitute of feeling;  
cons. harsh, rigid, severe, unfeeling. To  
*dry* is—

To shake off, drive or *drain* off; to wipe off, or by any means free from, moisture; to parch, to scorch, to wither.

To draw *dry-foot* is when the dog pursues the game by the scent of the *foot*, for which the bloodhound is famed. See Commentators on Shak's Comedy of Errors, and Gifford's B. Jonson, i. 52.

\**Tyndall*. Sir T. Elyot.

D. *Drooghen*; Ger. *Trocknen*; Sw. *Torka*; A. S. *Drig-an*, *adrig-an*, siccare, tergere, abstergere, exurere, to dry, to dry up, to wipe off or away, to burn up; *it.* marcescere, to wither up.—Som. Tooke says, the A. S. *Dryg-an*, is—excudere, expellere, and therefore, siccare. See DAUGHT. A- For- Over- Un-

**DRYAD**, *s.* *Dryades* or nymphs of the woods; introduced into all European languages; Gr. *Δρυ-άδες*, from *δρυσ*, an oak. See DRUID.

**DUAL**, *s.* -ITY. Two; two-fold.

*It.* *Duale*; L. *Dualis*, from *duo*; Gr. *Δωο*, two.

**DUB**, *v.* To *dubb* is, cons.—to confer a new name or title: as, to *dub* him knight, traitor, quack, &c.

"And *dubbade* his sunn Henrie to ridere there." And *dubbed* his son Henry a knight there.—*Sax. Chron.* an. 1086. Jun.—from A. S. *Dypp-an*, to dip, baptizare, to confer a new name as if by baptism. Hickes thinks A. S. *Dubb-an*, creare equitem, to create a knight, (*Gram. A. S.* p. 151,) is borrowed from the Isl. *Dubba*, (gen.) to strike:—but Ihre says, that he has nowhere found that word used, unless specially,—*gladio nudato equitem creandum perstringere*; and agrees in opinion with those who think it sprung from Low L. *Adob-are*, which, with Du Cange, he takes from L. *Adoptare*: giving as his reason, that the ceremony of adoption was performed by a stroke or blow of a sword; that the rank of knight was afterwards conferred by a similar ceremony; and that the individual himself was called *miles adoptivus*. The editor of Men. accords with Hickes, and adds in confirmation, that old Fr. *Dauber* vel *Dober* signifies, percutere, to strike, (to *dab*.) Hickes remarks, that, before the introduction by the Normans of creating knights by *dubbing* (per *dub-bationem*), the ceremony was by consecration; sc. by absolution after confession, by vigils, by masses, &c. Un-

**DUB**, *v. s.* To strike; to emit or send forth the sound of a stroke or blow, (to *dab*.) See DUB, *ante*. Fr. *Dauber*, *Dober*.

**DUBIOUS**, *ad.* "Doubtful, uncertain, -OUSLY. in suspense: also, variable, in-  
-OUSNESS. constant, staggering; also, sub-  
-TABLE. biguous, perplexed, subject to  
-TATION. cavilling or exception, whereof  
-OSITY.\* a question may be made, a con-  
-TANCY.† troversie raised, or divers senses gathered."—*Cot.* \**Brown*. †*Hammond*.

Fr. *Doubteux*; It. *Dubbioso*; L. *Dubius*, dubitare, q. *duitare*, i. in *duo* itare. See TO DOUBT. In- Un-

**DUCAT**, *s.* -OON. A ducal coin.

F. *Duc-at*; It. -ato, -atone; Sp. -ado; *ducati* numisma.

**DUCK**, *v. s.* To dip, dive or sink; to  
-ER. drop, to plunge, to immerse.  
-ING. App. by our older writers to the  
-LING. cringing or bowing of hypocrites or sycophants.

To make *ducks* and *drakes* upon the water, is—to throw any thing so as to imitate the motion of those birds upon the water. To play at *duck* and *drake* with money, is to throw it away as boys (for such purpose) throw stones or other things upon the water; to squander it, spend it wastefully, uselessly.

D. *Dyken*, *ducken*; Ger. *Ducken*; Sw. *Dyke*, urinari, immergere; which Ihre thinks is the frequentative from the A. S. *Duf-tan*, to dive. Be-

**DUCT**, *s.* *Duct*,—that which leads, or  
-IBLE. draws; which guides; or by or  
-ILE. through which any thing is led,  
-ILITY. or drawn, or guided or directed;  
-ILENESS. guidance, direction; a way, a  
-IONS.\* passage. Cons. *Ductile* is—  
-URE.† Easy to be drawn; easy to be  
turned or bent; tractable, flexible, pliable;  
easy to be induced, complying, yielding.

\**Feltham*. †*South*.



Fr. *Ductile*; L. *Ductilis*, (contracted from *Ductibilis*.) that may be drawn. L. *Duc-ere*, to lead, to draw. *Duc*, in *duc-ere*, has the same radical letters as *Teog* in A. S. *Teog-an*, to tug, to tow; and also, as *Dug* in *Dug-an*, signifying, cons. *ent-ere*, to be valiant or *doughty*. A. S. *Dug-ende*; L. *Duc-ens*, *duc's*, *dux*. Ab- Ad- Circum- Con- De- E- In- Intro- Ob- Pro- Re- Se- Sub- Trans-

**DUDDER**, *v.* To *dodder*, (qv.); to tremble, to totter.

**DUDGEON**, *s. ad.* -DAGGER. App. cons. to—Stubbornness, sullenness, quarrelsomeness; offence, ill-will.

Sk. says, from Ger. *Dolch*, pugio, qd. *Dolchin* or *Dolkin*; or from Ger. *Deagen*, *degen*, gladius, a sword. Jun—*Dudgeon* haft, manubrium apianum, "which means a handle of wood with a grain rough, as if seeds of parsley were strown over it."—*Stearns*. Wilkins (noticed by Mr. Nares) says, "*Dudgeon*,—indignation; root of box. *Dudgeon-dagger*,—short sword, whose handle is of the root of box." Gascoigne, in his General Advertisement, "The most knottie peece of box may be wrought into a faire *Judgen* hefte." *Dudgeon* is app. to the haft or handle of a dagger or knife, to distinguish it from those which might have more costly hafts or handles; and thus Gifford thinks it became a term of contempt, and, from a simple characteristic of poverty, to be frequently employed in denoting the meaner passions. *Dudgeon*, lit. he interprets, *wooden*. "I am plain and *dudgeon*," in Beau & F.—coarse, rude. "A chipper *dudgeon*," in B. Jonson,—one who claps his *wooden* dish at the door for broken meat, &c. (See Gifford's B. Jonson, vol. v. p. 96; Nares's Gloss.; and the Variorum Shak. (1821) Macbeth, Act. ii. sc. 1, Note 5.) Gifford is undoubtedly right with respect to the cons. usages of the word; but that it neither means *wooden* nor *root of the box*, is plain from Holland:—"The wood of the box-tree is in as great request as the very best: seldom hath it any graine crisped damaske wise, and never but about the root, the which is *dudgin* and full of worke."—*Plinie*. The word may be app. as an epithet to the box or any other wood, to express some particular quality, and it is not improbable that such quality is *strength*, D. *Dugten*; A. S. *Dug-an*, to be strong, (whence our *Doughty*, which is also now used, as *Dudgeon* is, contemptuously.) and thus what Gascoigne calls "the most knottie peece of box" might with propriety be named *Dudgeon*.

**DUE**, *s. ad.* *Due*, *s.* (as *Debt*.) is—Any thing had or held of or from another; his property or right of property; that which is owed, which any one ought to have; has a right to demand, claim or possess; which any one deserves, or has earned by service.

*Due*, *ad.* is equivalent to *Owed* or owing; and, as the Fr., is, cons., "just, fit, right, apt, seasonable, convenient."—*Cot.* Also appropriate, direct.

A payment is *due*, when it ought to be made. To sail *due* west; i. e. directly, exactly, so.

*Duty* and *right* are reciprocal; if one has the right to command, it is the *duty* of another to obey.

"*Duetés*, Fr. *s.* duty; what is *due* to any one."—*Tyrow*. \**Spenser*. †*Goodwin*.

It. *Debito*; Sp. *Debido*; Fr. *Deu*, from *devoir* or *savoir*; L. *Deb-ere*, from *de*, and *habere*, q. *de alio habere*, to have of or from another. See *DEBT*, and *OWE*.

**DUEL**, *v. s.* "A *duel*, called by the -LER. Greeks *μονομαχία*, and by the -LING. Latins *duellum*, receiving its de- -LIST. nomination from the persons en- -LOE." gaged in it, is properly a fight or combat between two persons, mutually undertook, appointed, and consented to by each of them."—*South*. \**Beau. & F.*

Fr. *Duel*; It. & Sp. *Duello*; L. *Duellum*; so called à *duobus*, from *two*, whence it seems properly to be *monomachia*, or single combat: quoque est inter *duas* urbes, gentes, et partes.—*Voss*. But *Du-fel*,—Armorica (Wach.) bellum inter duos. The root seems to be found in Ger. *Fel*, (hostis, *feld*, bellum—*f* into *b*) from the *v. Fel-en*, or *Fullen*; A. S. *Fæl-an*, evertere; *feall-an*, decidere, concidere, (whence also *fall-et-an*, concidere.) See *Wach.* in *v. Feld*.

**DUENNA**, *s.* Formerly any widow lady, or mistress of a family; now it is gen. taken for a sort of ancient widows they keep in all great houses in Spain for grandeur, and not for any service they do.—*Delpino*. Sp. from L. *Domina*.

**DUG**, *s.* That which yields milk; the teat, the nipple; or may it not be that which is tug-ged: which the sucking young tug? Lye, from the Isl. *Degg-ia*, which he interprets *lac præbere*, to give or yield milk.

**DUKE**, *s.* A leader; now a mere title of -DOM. rank.

-LING. "Lord Angelo *dukes* it well;"

-SHIP. i. e. acts the part, performs the duties of the duke.—\**Fabyan*.

DU-CAL. Fr. *Duc*; It. *Du-ca*; Sp. -*que*. Fr.

-CHESS. *Duches-se*; It. -*sa*; Sp. *Duquesa*; from

-CHY. L. *Dux*, from *duc-ere*, to lead. See

-CHERY.\* *Duct*.

**DULCE**, *v.\* ad.†* To delight, to be or

-ET. cause to be delightful, sweet,

-LY. pleasant, gratifying, agreeable;

-IFICATION. to sweeten; to soothe; to har-

-ING.† monize.

-IFY,‡ *v.* \**Bale*. †*Sir T. Elyot*. ‡*Holland*.

-ORATING.‡ †*Brown*. Boyle. ‡*Bacon*.

-ORATION.‡ L. *Dulcis*, quia *delectat*, i. e. *delectat*.

It was first written *delicis*, then *delcis*, *dolcis*, and lastly *dulcis*. *Voss*.—*de*, and *lacere*, to draw, to attract. (See *DELIGHT*.) *Dulce*, the *r.* is not uncommon in our old writers, though now disused. Ad- E-

**DULCIMER**, *s.* It. *Dolcimelle*. A musical instrument so called à soni *dulcedine*; from the sweetness of its sound.—*Sk*. It appears that, in the time of Warton, a particular kind of bonnet was called a *Dulcimer*.

**DULL**, *v. ad.* To thicken; to blunt, so.

-ARD, *s. ad.* the edge of a knife or other

-ER. instrument; to thicken, blunt,

-Y. or deaden (met.) the faculties

-NESS. or powers of the mind; to

-SOME. deaden, to stupify; to diminish

the keenness, the lustre, weaken the power

of; to damp, to sadden, to drowse, to le-

thargize.

Ger. *Doll*, from *Dol-en*, *dwal-en*, and that from A. S. *Dwol-ian*.—*Wach*. Tooke derives the Eng. *Dull* from the same A. S. *v.* which he renders *hebere*, *hebetare*. Lye and Somner, *Errare*. *Sk*. thinks, from A. S. *Dol-ian*, to bear, to sustain. See *DOLT*.

**DUM**, or **DUMB**, *v. ad.* *Dumb* is, by usage,—  
-B-LY. having the organs, the powers of  
-NESS. speech obstructed; deprived, desti-  
tute of the powers of speech; speechless, mute.

Dan. & Sw. *Dum*; Ger. *Dumb*; Go. *Dumba*,  
or *dumbs*, mutus; A. S. *Adumb-ian*, obmutescere,  
to hold one's peace, to keep silence, to become  
mute or *dumb*.—Som. Tooke thinks, from A. S.  
*Dam-an*, *demman*, (Ger. *Demmen*, *dammen*), ob-  
turare, obstruere, to *dam*; and that *dumb* means  
—obturatum, obstructum, *dammed*; and therefore  
when those who have been *dumb* recover their  
speech, their mouths are said to be opened; the  
*dam* being, as it were, removed. Shak. (Antony  
and Cleopatra,) he thus explains,—“What I would  
have spoke was in a beastly manner *obstructed* by  
him.”—Tooke, ii. 335. He remarks that *To bar*,  
*To blind*, and *To dam*, were orig. general terms,  
having all one common meaning, viz. *obstruction*;  
distinguished in their application by custom alone.  
In Kilian, *Dom* is interpreted *surdus*, i. e. deaf.  
*Dom* en blind; auribus et oculis captus. The  
Gr. *Τυφλος*, is a word of the same kind. In So-  
phocles, (*Œdipus Tyrannus*, v. 371,) *Τυφλος τα  
τ' ὦτα, τον τε νοον, τα τ' ὀμματα* ei: Thy ears, thy  
soul, e'en as thy eyes, are *blind*.—Potter. And  
see **DIM**.

**DUMP**, *s.* Inertness, dulness, heaviness;  
-ISH. dulness of spirits, sadness, me-  
-ISHNESS. lancholy, ill-humour, sullenness;  
-L-ING. dulness or inactivity of mind.

-ED.\* App. also, first,—to a doleful  
tune or ditty, and then,—to any tune or ditty.

It is also,—the leaden *dump* with which  
boys play.

*Dumpling* is perhaps the dim. of *Dump*.  
A sad *dumpling*,—a sad, heavy pudding.

*Dumpy*, (sullen: Brockett's Gloss.) is  
app. to any thing short and thick.

\*Massinger. *Dump-ishly*.—Bp. Hall.

Sk. thinks from *Dumb*, (*supra*.) It is (he says)  
a fixed and serious state of thought, in which we  
stand silent, (i. e. with our faculties *dammed*,  
blocked up, or obstructed,) and do as it were  
remain *dumb*. Jun. interprets *Dumpishness*,  
stupor, torpor. Un-

**DUN**, *v. s.* To *Dun* is,—importunately to  
-N-ER. demand a debt; to persevere or  
-ING. persist in demanding, to make re-  
peated demands; to reiterate, to beat in.

I believe, (Sk.) from A. S. *Dynan*, sonare, stre-  
pere; qd. to make a noise in the ears of a debtor.  
And Tooke,—A *dun*; who has *dinned* another for  
money or any thing. See **DIN**, and also **DUNX**.

**DUN**, *v. s. ad.* To obscure, to darken; to  
-NY. cause to be dark or gloomy.

-PLY. *Dun*,—color fuscus, a tawny colour. Ste-  
orran *dunniath*,—stellæ obscurantur; the stars  
are darkened.—Boet. 4.

**DUNCE**, *s.* It is clear that the word (as  
-MAN. severally conjectured by Tooke  
-ERY. and Todd) was first introduced by  
-IFY, *v.* the Thomists, or disciples of  
Thomas Aquinas, in contempt towards  
their antagonists the Scotists, or disciples  
of John Scot of *Duns*. *Dunce's* disciples,  
*Duncemen*, *Dunces*. “The old barking  
curses *Dunce's* disciples, & lyke draffe call-  
ed *Scotistes*.”—Tyndall. “My Lord of  
Rochester, and all his *Duns-men*.”—Barnes.  
“Y<sup>e</sup> Pelagians, & our *Dunsmē* agree.”—Id.  
“A *Duns-man* would make xx. distinctions.”

—Tyndall. “Vse the quiddities of *Dunce*,  
to set forth God's misteries.”—Wilson.  
And in Holinshed's Chronicles (The De-  
scription of Ireland, c. i.) it is said: “whoso  
surpasseth others either in cavilling, so-  
phistry, or subtile philosophy, is forthwith  
(from Johannes *Duns* Scotus) nicknamed  
a *duns*.” And *Dunce* is now app. to—

A stupid, indocile, ignorant person.

**DUNDER-HEAD**, *s.* -WHELP. A stupid  
head or knoll; a stupid whelp, a stupid dog.

Perhaps from D. *Donder-en*, tonare, to thunder,  
qd. stupified, stupid with din or noise.

**DUNE**, *v.* See **DOWN**, and the quotation  
there made from Verstegan. R. of Glou-  
cester uses the *v. Dune*, which Hearne  
interprets bent, bowed; “The erthe *dunede*  
vnder him: for steppes that *harde* were.”  
But it is more probably the A. S. *Dyn-an*,  
to make a noise, to resound; “the earth  
*resounded* under the steps of the horses.”  
See **DUN**.

**DUNG**, *v. s.* -Y. *Dung*,—that which is  
cast down; app. to the food of animals,  
expelled, evacuated. To *dung*,—to expel,  
such food; also, to spread it upon land,  
for improvement; to manure.

Ger. *Tunghen*, *Dung-en*; D. *Dung-hen*; Sw.  
*Dyng-a*; A. S. -an, stercorare. Tooke says that  
*Dyng-an* means *deficere*, to cast down, and that  
*Dung* or (as it was also written) *Dong* means *de-  
jectum*, and in that meaning only is app. to  
*stercus*. See **TO DING**. Be-

**DUNGEON**, *s.* “Fr. *Dongeon*,—a *dun-  
geon*; a strong tower, or platform in the  
middle of the castle, or fort, wherein the  
besieged make their last efforts (of defence)  
when the rest is forced.”—Cot. Prisoners  
being usually confined in these strong  
towers, the word *dongeon* was app. to other  
strong, close places of confinement or im-  
prisonment.

Fr. *Dongeon*. In the modern Fr., says Wach,  
*Dunes* (see **DOWN**) are hills of sand on the sea-  
shore; and *Donjon*, propugnaculum in colle ædi-  
ficatum, built on a hill. And Du Cange, *Dunja*,  
castellatum, minus propugnaculum in *duno*, seu  
colle ædificatum.

**DUP**,\* *v.* To *do ope* or open, to ope or open.  
\*Shaks. R. Edwards, (1571.)

**DUPE**, *v. s.* -ERY. To *dupe* is to cheat or  
delude, to trick; and a *dupe*, one who is  
cheated, tricked or deluded, sc. through his  
own credulity.

Men. says, *Duper*, from *decipere*; *decipere*, *de-  
par*, *duper*. Cot. has, “*Duper*, to cheat. Norman.”

**DUPLE**, *ad.* To *duplicate*, is—To *double*,  
-ETS. (qv.) A *duplicate*, is a dou-  
-IC-ATE, *v. s. ad.* ble, or second, sc. copy.  
-ATION. *Duplicity*,—doubleness:  
-ATURE. app. met. when one thing  
-ITY. is pretended or professed,  
and another intended or done; insincerity,  
deceitfulness.

Fr. *Dupliquer*; L. *Duplicare*. Re-Sub-

**DURE**, *v.* *L. Durare*,—to be or cause to be hard or hardy; to harden; to bear up against hardships; and thus, to last, to abide, sc. without yielding, without decay.

**-ABLE**. be hard or hardy; to harden;  
**-ABLY**. to bear up against hardships;  
**-ABLENESS**. and thus, to last, to abide, sc. without yielding, without decay.  
**-ABILITY**. without yielding, without decay.  
**-ANCE**. "Fr. *Durare*,—to *dure*, to last, continue, endure, to abide, remain, persist; also, to sustain, brook, suffer."—*Cot.*  
**-ATION**.  
**-ESE**.  
**-ING**.  
**-ANT**.<sup>\*</sup> *Durance* and *Duresse* are also app. to harsh confinement, imprisonment. —<sup>\*</sup>*Fabyan*. †*H. More*. †*Spenser*. †*Raleigh*. †*Brown*. †*Sir T. Smith*.  
**-ANCY**.<sup>†</sup>  
**-FUL**.<sup>†</sup>  
**-LESS**.<sup>†</sup>  
**-ITY**.<sup>†</sup>  
**-OUS**.<sup>†</sup> Fr. *Dur-er*; Sp. *-ar*; It. & L. *Durare*. Vox, (says Voss.) videtur ab arboribus sumpta; sicut *Δορυον*, olim lignum. And Martin. from the Gr. *Δορυον*, ligneus, wooden. En- In- Ob- Out- Per- Un-

**DURSTINGLY**,<sup>\*</sup> i. e. Daringly.

<sup>\*</sup>*Verstegan*. From *Durst*, pret. of *Dare*, qv.

**DUSK**, *v. s.* To be or become dark or dim; to darken, to obscure; to be or cause to be gloomy, dull or dingy.

**-EN**, *v.* to darken, to obscure; to be or cause to be gloomy, dull or dingy.  
**-ING**.  
**-ISH**.  
**-MPLY**. D. *Du-ister*; Ger. *-ster*; Sw. *Dyster*; A.S. *Thyster*, obscurus. In D. *Dugsteren* is—caligare, to darken; and this, Lye thinks, is from A. S. *Thystrian*, tenebrescere, to grow or become dark.  
**-NESS**.

**DUSSONS**,<sup>\*</sup> i. e. Dozens.—<sup>\*</sup>*Beau. & F.*

**DUST**, *v. s.* As now app. *Dust* is,—any thing reduced to a dry powder, any thing pulverized. And more gen. —to the earth; and met.—to a low, humble or contemptible state or condition.

To *dust*, is—either to sprinkle, to cover with *dust*; or,—to wipe, or clear away the *dust*.

D. *Dust*; A. S. *Dyste* or *Dust*, pulvis, powder.—*Som.* Sk. thinks it may be from Ger. *Durren*, to dry, to parch, (as if *Durst*.) In the Go. *Thaur-jan* is arecere, siccare, whence also *thirst*. But A. S. *Thystrian*, D. *Dugsteren*, to obscure, to darken, seems to present a more probable etym.: Clouds of *dust*—The *dust* files in clouds—are common terms of expression. Un-

**DWARF**, *v. s. ad.* Perhaps orig. app. to certain imaginary beings of—  
**-ISH**.  
**-ISHNESS**. *Thwart*, cross, crooked, mischievous dispositions; and then (from the stature ascribed to them) to—

Any thing stunted (or perhaps deformed) in its growth, any thing small or diminutive in size or stature; below the usual size or stature of its kind.

To *dwarf*,—to stint the growth.

A. S. *Dwerg*, *dweork*; Dan. *Dværg*; D. & Sw. *Dwerg*; Ger. *Zwerg*; which Wach. thinks may be Ger. *Zwerch*, pravus, perversus, (diff. written and app.) in A. S. *Thweor*, *thwar*; Eng. *Thwart*; and thus all from the A. S. *Thweor-ian*, to *thwart*, to wrest, to twist. Be-

**DWELL**, *v.* To remain, to abide, to continue to reside; to inhabit; to have or keep a resting or abiding place.

*Som.* thinks from *Dwel-ian*, errare, to err, wander or go astray. Ger. *Dwal-en*. App. to the wandering mode of life (of residence) of the ancient northern nations. But this is a mere cons. usage of the A. S. *Dwel-ian* or *dwol-ian*; Ger. *Dwalen* or *dol-en*, hebere, hebetare, stupere, to be dull, to be a dolt, to be stupid; and therefore errare, to err or go astray. *Ihre* refers the Sw. *Dwællas* (in Dan. *Dwæler*,) morari, *dwala*, cunctari, to *Dwala*, stupor; and this to the A. S. *Dwel-ian*, stupere; and, therefore, hæerere, to remain fixed, sc. in stupor, in stupid astonishment; and then, simply, as Ger. *Dwal-en*; Eng. *Dwell*. In- Out- Un-

**DWINE**,<sup>\*</sup> *v.* **DWINDLE**, *v.* To be or cause to be thin; and thus to decay, to perish, to shrink.—<sup>\*</sup>*Chaucer*. *Gower*.

A. S. *Dwin-an*, tabescere, evanescere; to consume, to waste, to vanish, to *dwindle*.—*Som.* D. *Dwiinen*, attenuare, (see *Kilian*,) Sw. *Twina*. For-

**DYAD**, i. e. *Duad*. See **DUAL**.

**DYE**, *v. s.* Also written *Die*, (qv.)

**-ER**. To tinge, to stain, to steep or dip in  
**-ING**. any thing that tinges or stains; to colour; to give a hue, tinge or colouring to.  
 A. S. *Deag-an*, to *dy* or colour.—*Som.* Be- Over-

**DYE**, *v.* **-ING**. **-INGLY**. See **DIE**, and **DEAD**. Un-

**DYKE**, *s.* **-ER**. i. e. *Dike*, (qv.)

**DYNAMIC**, *ad.* **-ICAL**. **-ICS**. That branch of Mechanics which relates to the force or power of the action of bodies upon each other in effecting motion.

Gr. *Δυναμικός*, from *δυνασθαι*, posse, valere, to be able, to be strong.

**DYNASTY**, *s.* A power; a supremacy, a sovereignty; a succession or race of sovereigns or rulers.

Gr. *Δυναστεία*, from *δυνασθαι*, to be powerful.

**DYS-CRASY**, *s.* **DISCRASED**. An ill mixture, a distemperature.

Gr. *Δυσκρασία*, from *δυσ*, ill, and *κρασις*, mixture.

**DY-SENTERY**, *s.* A disordered intestine, or a disorder in the intestine. App. esp. to—A flux, a bloody flux.

L. *Dysenteria*; Gr. *Δυσεντερία*, from *δυσ*, ill, and *εντερον*, intestinum.

Ear-ry

E.

THE vowel *E* is framed by the emission of the breath betwixt the tongue and the concave of the palate, the upper superficies of the tongue being brought to some small degree of convexity. See EN.

**EACH**, *pro.* One distinguished in, segregated from, an aggregate; one reciprocated to another in the same aggregate.

A. S. *Elc*, *ælc*; D. *Elck*, *elck*; Ger. *Ellich*, *jeglech*; unusquisque, every one. In Som.: *Æg-whær*, everywhere; *æg-whæt*, whatsoever; *æg-wæther*, both the one and the other; *æg-wider*, on every side; *æg-while*, every, or every one. Wach. and others derive from the Gr. *ἕκαστος*. See LK, SUCH, WHICH.

May not *Eack* be the same word as *Eke*,—meaning *add*; and denoting every *added*, every *additional* one, of a multitude, every one in addition to—as a separate unit—added? The L. *Qui*, *Qualis*, *Talis*, are comps., and the first parts of them are respectively the Gr. *Kai*, and *te*; both signifying *and* or *add*.

**EAGER**, *ad.* *Eager*, lit. is—edged, sharp, -LY. keen, acid, acrid;—met. keen, lively, -NESS. quick, animated, ardent, fervent, greedy, sc. in pursuit, in desire.

A. S. *Egor*; Fr. *Aigre*; It. *Agro*; Sp. *Agrio*. Men. and Casen. from L. *Acer*; Gr. *ἄκρος*, whence also L. *Ac-vere*, to sharpen. (See ACUTE.) Lye, from A. S. *Egg-ian*, incitare, stimulare. Over-

**EAGLE**, *s.* -ET. The bird: perhaps so called, ab *acumine* visus, from the sharpness of its sight.

Fr. *Aigle*; It. *Aquila*, *aguglia*; Sp. & L. *Aquila*.

**EAGRE**, *s.* A tide swelling above another tide.

Sk. says, Run. Dan. *Æger*, oceanus; and so the violent tide of the river Trent is called by us.

**EALDERMAN**, *s.* An *elder*, a senator, a tribune, a statesman. See EARL.

A. S. *Ealdor-man*, senior, senator, tribunus (an *Alderman*, qv.)

**EAME**, or **EME**, *s.* -CHRISTIAN. "A. S. *Eame*,—avunculus, the mother's brother, who is to this day so called in Lancashire."—Som. Grose adds, "My gossip, compeer, friend."

A. S. *Eame*; D. *Oom*; Ger. *Ohem*. Helvigius (see Wach.) thinks, from the Gr. *ὀμαλός* (*ὀμος*, and *αἷμα*) of the same blood; Sk., from the L. *Amila*, and perhaps, anciently, *amitus*. *Eme-christian*, in Piers Plouhman, is, fellow-christian. Wilson writes, *Even-christen*. In A. S. *Emne-christian*,—*esen* or *efne-cristen*. In A. S. *Efen*, (i. e. *even*) *Efne*, and *Emne*, as Lye observes, are used promiscuously. *Emne*, æquus, æqualis, (from the *v.* *Emnian*, adæquare, to make *even* or *alike*, to match,) presents a much more probable etym.

**EANING**, *ad.* -LING. To bring forth, as the *ewe* doth her lambe; to *eane*, or (as some speake) to *yeane*.—Som. See YEAN.

A. S. *Eanian*, entl.

**EAR**, *s. v.* -LESS. *Ear* is used as a *v.* by Beau & F., qd. to devour, take in eagerly by the ear.

The *ear* is—the organ of the sense of *hearing*; of receiving and distinguishing sounds.

To be by the *ears*,—to fall or go, to set, together by the *ears*; to be, or cause to be, pulling, lugging, tearing each other's *ears*; and thus, to be or cause to be at strife or variance, to squabble, to scuffle.

A. S. *Ear-læppe*,—the *ear-lip*; the lower part of the ear.—Som. The A. S. also made a compound of *earc-finger*, the *pick ear finger*: and in English, *Ear* is much used pref.

L. *Auris*; Fr. *Oreille*; It. *Orecchio*; Sp. *Oreja*; Go. *Auso*; A. S. *Eare*; D. *Oore*; Ger. *Ohr*; Sw. *Oera*; Dan. *Ore*, and Isl. *Hyra*; which Serenius derives from the Isl. *Hyrra* or *Hurra*, a word expressing the whispering or murmuring of the air. Wach., from the Ger. *Eren*, to take or receive; because the *ears* receive sounds, or from the Scandic *Osa*, haurire, quia sonum hauriunt. The *v.* To *hear*, (differing from the *s.* only in the app- rate) is, Go. *Haus-jan*; A. S. *Hyr-an*; D. *Heeren*; Ger. *Hor-en*; Fr. *Oûir*; Sp. *Oyr*; It. *Udire*; (L. *And-ire*.) Wach. derives the Ger. and Go. *ea* from the respective *ss.* Jun., the Go. *e* from the Go. *s.*; and that from the Gr. *ὠς*, *auris*.

**EAR**, *v.* To *earth*,—to be or cause to be -ABLE. under, to fix in, the *earth*; to -ING. hide or cover with, to bury in, **EARTH**, *v. s.* the *earth*; to inter.

-EN. As opposed to *heaven*, the *s.* -LY. *Earth* (together with the *ad.* -LINESS. *Earthly*, and some comps.) is app- -LINGS. degradingly and opprobriously. -Y. *Ear-able* is now written *Arable*. -INESS. Mr. Nares has produced three examples of *Ear-able*, (qv.)

*Earth* is much used in composition.

"A. S. *Er-ian*, ar-are, to plow, to till, to *are*."—Som. Go. *Ar-ian*; Ger. *Er-en*; Sw. *Arjs*; Fr. *Arer*; Sp. *Arar*; It. & L. *Arare*; Gr. *ἄρον*. The Go. is the root of all. Gr. *Epa*; L. *Terra*; A. S. *Eard*; Ger. & D. *Erde*; Dan. *Jord*. G. Douglas and other ancient authors write *Erð*; Eng. *Earth*; and the lit. meaning (probably) is *promovere*, to move forward, to push or press forward; "that which one *ereth* or *ereth*, i. e. plougheth; the third pers. of the indicative; *arise*, *arare*, to *ere*, *earre*, or plough. *Erð*, i. e. *ereth*, *er'd*, that which is ploughed; the past tense of the same *v.*"—Tooke, ii. 417, 8. Un-

**EAR**, *v. s.* To *ear*,—to form, to put, throw, or shoot forth *ears* or spikes.

Go. *Ahs*; A. S. *Æhher*, spica; Ger. *Aher*, *ahr*. In Benson it is written *Æchir*; which (Wach.) leads to *Ecke*, acies, cusps; quia tota acuminata et mucronibus munita, prorsus ut L. *Spica* & *spiculis*.

**EARL**, *s.* -DOM. A title of honour.

Spel. thinks *Eorla* is a Dan. word, and of the same signification as *Alderman*;—rightly, says Wach., as to the sense, but not as to the origin; the word having been long used in England before the arrival of the Danes. He considers it to be a dim. of A. S. *Are*; Ger. *Er*; D. *Eer*; (in Eng. *Ere*.) meaning *priority*, and thence seniority. See ER, term. and ALDERMAN.

**EARLY**, *ad. av.* -ness. At the fore part ; near the beginning ; soon.

Go. *Air*; "A. S. *Ær*, prius, dudum, first, before."—Som. A. S. *Arlice*, *ærlice*, and written *Ærlīc* by Gower and Piers Plouhman. D. *Ker*; Ger. *Rhe*, *cher*, *er*. See **ERK**, and **EARL**; also **AAR** and **ER**.

**EARN, v. -ING.** To run after, to pursue, to reach, or overtake; and thus *mereri*, to deserve, to merit, or be worthy of, as a reward for service. See **EARN**.

**A. S. Earn-ian, ge-earnian, assequi, consequi,—**  
**Ua-**

**EARN**, *v.* To long for, to desire or covet  
**-EST**, *s. ad.* eagerly or anxiously; to be  
**-ESTLY**. deeply anxious. See **YEARNE**.  
**-ESTNESS**. Also (as the Ger. *Gerinn-en*,  
**-FULL**.<sup>\*</sup> coagulare, in *se fluere*,) to run  
together, (to run as cheese doth—*Ray*,) to  
run into masses, to coagulate, to curdle.

*Earnest* and *Earnful*, are (like one in full chase) eagerly, seriously, steadfastly pursuing, stretching, longing after, desiring to reach, obtain or acquire; anxious, zealous, full of anxiety or zeal: and thus, gen.—

To give or pay *earnest*, seems to be merely to give or pay as a pledge or proof of being in *earnest*, of seriously intending to fulfil or perform, or enforce the fulfilment or performance of, the bargain or promise; to put down a gage or pledge, or payment beforehand. "God gaf to us the *earnest* [*pignus*] of the Spyrit."—*Wicklif*.

Mr. Nares has produced an instance of the *a. To earnest.*—*P. Fletcher.*

A. S. *Yr-an*, (to run.) *Ge-gyn-an*, *ge-orn-ian*, *gi-an-an*, *gyr-an*, to run after, to pursue, to seek after. *Earnest*, Wach. derives from Gr. *Amotēia*. Over- Un-

**EASE, v. s.** The *s. Ease* is opposed to—  
**-ING.** disquiet, disturbance, trouble,  
**-MENT.** difficulty; and is equivalent to—  
**-Y.** Quiet, rest, peace, tranquillity,  
**-ILY.** leisure, repose; liberty, freedom  
**-INESS.** or deliverance from any painful  
**-FUL.** feeling, mental or bodily.

**-LEAS.**† To ease,—to free, relieve or deliver, from any disquiet, disturbance or trouble; any painful feeling or sensation, mental or bodily; gen. to free or deliver, to relieve, to alleviate, to comfort, to soothe, to assuage, to mitigate.

<sup>4</sup> Shak.    <sup>†</sup> Donne.

Go. *Azels*; A. S. *Eath*;—"facilis, proclivis, comis, levis; easy, gentle, mild, meek, soft, ready. Chaucer, *Eth*, *Eyth*."—*Som.* See *EATH*. *Pr. Aise*; It. *Agio*, which latter *Men.* deduces from L. *Otium*; thus, *otium*, *ocium*, *ogium*, *ogeo*, *agio*. Dis-Mis-Un-

**EAST**, *a. ad.* App. to—that quarter of the  
**-EELY.** heavens in which the sun ap-  
**-EKLING.** pears to rise; the correspond-  
**-ERN.** ing region of the earth; the  
**-LAND.** orient.  
**-LANDISH.** Luke xiii. 29: And hig cumeth  
**-SIDE.** from *east-dæl*, and *west-dæl*,  
**-WARD.** and *north-dæl*: “And they  
 shulen come fro the *east*, and west, and fro  
 the north and south.”—*Wiclif.*

A. S. *East* ; D. *Oest* ; Ger. *Ost* ; Sw. *Oster* ; Fr. *Oest*. In A. S. *Yst*, is a storm, a tempest. *Ystig*, (*yeasty*,) stormy, tempestuous. Wach. thinks from Go. *Ust-on*, surgere, because there the sun rises ; with which Ihre is not satisfied. " The *past pt.* of *Yrsian*, or *Iersian*, irasci, is *grsed*, *gred*, *grst* ; dropping the *r*, (which many cannot pronounce,) it becomes *yst*, and so it is much used in A. S. They who cannot pronounce *r* usually supply its place by *a* ; hence, I suppose, *East*, which means angry, enraged."—*Tooke*.

**EASTER, s.** The season of the Paschal month.

A. S. *Eastre*; D. *Ooster*; Ger. *Ostern*. "*Eastur-monath*, (says Bede,) which is now called the Paschal month, had its name from a goddess called *Eostre*, and to whom at that time they used to celebrate festivals." This *Eostre* (Sk. thinks) may be the *Aurora* of the Latins. Wach. thinks that the word may come from Go. *Urrist*; A. S. *Arist*, resurrection—A. S. *Arisan*, *risan*; Ger. *Reisen*, to rise. But it seems plain that A. S. *Eastre* is immediately from *East*; Ger. *Ostern*, from *Ost*; and D. *Ooster*, from *Oost*; and that the word in each language is app. to the season of the year when the Paschal month occurs, which is proverbially angry, enraged, stormy, tempestuous. See **EAST**.

**EAT, v.** To eat food, is to chew and  
-ABLE, *ad. s.* swallow it; to consume, to de-  
-ER.                   vour it. Gen.—  
-ING.               To consume, to devour, to  
corrode, to gnaw, to wear away.

*Eaters*, in B. Jonson, are servants so called, because more partial to *eating* than *working*.

Go. *Il-an*, *el-an*; A. S. *El-an*; D. *Eten*; Ger. *Essen*; Sw. *Äta*; Dan. *Æder*; Gr. *Ed-eiv*; L. *Edere*. The Gr. *Ed-eiv* (Lennep) is a cognate of *Ad-eiv*, to add; and, "à notione *premendi*, *condensandi*, atque *ita comminuendi*," it was transferred ad eam (notionem) *manducandi*. See letter D.

**EATH, ad.**    *Easy*, (qv.)    Also written  
*Elh*, (qv.)

**EAVES, s.** The edge, brim, or brink, sc.  
**-DROP, v.** of the roof of a house.

**-DROPPER.** *Eaves-dropper*, (vox sanè elegantissima, says Sk.)—one who takes his station under the *drippings* or *droppings* of the *eaves*, sc. as a listener.

The author of P. Plouhman's Creed uses the past p. *Evesede*: "Orcheyarde and erberes *evesed* wel clene."

In North (Plut.) — "Without doors, under the *easing* of the house:" perhaps contracted from *eavesing*.

"A. S. *Efese*, margo, ora, the brim, brink, skirt, or edge of any thing; *ii.* the *eaves* of a house. *Efesian*, tondere, depilare, to powle, to round, to sheare."—*Som.*

**EBB, v. s. ad. -ING.** To go away, to recede, to retire; and thus, to decay, to decrease, to lower, to become low or shallow.

*Ebb* is used as an *ad.* by Holland, and app. to the growth of the roots of trees, as well as to *water*.

A. S. *Ebb-a, -e*; D. *Eb, ebbe*; Ger. & Dan. *Ebbe*; Sw. *Ebb*; A. S. *Ebb-an*, recedere; D. *Ebben*, abire, refluere, remeare, decrescere. See B.

**EBON**, *s. ad.* -y. A tree, which Martin. thinks is so called from its *hardness*. Holland writes it *Ebene*.

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Ever graph  
Hiver d.



Gr. *Εβενος*; L. *Ebenus*; Fr. *Ed-ène*; It. & Sp. *-ano*; Heb. *Eben*.

**EBRIETY**, *s.* -OSITY.\* Drunkenness.

\**Brown*.

It. *Ebrietà*; L. *Ebrius*, qui multis haurit *brias*, one who drinks many cups. *Bria*, a kind of cup, from Gr. *Βρυ-ειν*, *scatere*, *abundere*.—*Voss*. In-

**EBULLIATE**,\* *v.* To rise or raise, boil -ITION. or bubble up; to swell, to effer- -IENT.† vesce.

-IENCY.† \**Prynne*. †*Young*. †*Cudworth*.

L. *Bulla*, a bubble, which (*Voss*.) may be from Gr. *Φλυ-ειν*, *fervere*, *ebullire*, to bubble up, to swell.

**EC-CENTRIC**, *ad. s.* Out of the centre; -ITY. moving out of, deviating or wan- -ALLY. dering from, the centre; and thus, irregular, not conforming to, or guided by, rule; inconsistent with rule or order; affecting singularity; singular, odd.

Fr. *Eccentrique*; It. *-co*; Sp. *Eccentrico*.

**ECCLESIAST**, *s.* An assembly called -ASTIC, *ad. s.* or summoned, by the procla- -AL. mation of the gospel, to eternal -ASTICAL. life.

-ASTICALLY. Gr. *Εκκλησιαστος*, *εκκλησια* *cœtus* *evocatus*, from *εκ-καλειν*, *evocare*, to call forth. The Athenian *Εκκλησιαι*, were public assemblies of the people, called together, according to law, to consult about the affairs of the commonwealth. App. to the Christian Church: *Cœtus præconio Evangelii ad vitam eternam vocatus*.—*Voss*.

**ECHO**, *s. v.* -LESS. "In the same citte (Cyzicum) there stand seven turrets, which do multiplie a voice, and send back many againe for one: this miraculous rebounding of the voice the Greekes have a prettie name for, and call it *echo*."—*Holland*. *Plinie*.

It. *Echo*, *eco*; Sp. *Eco*; Fr. & L. *Echo*; Gr. *Ηχώ*, from *ηχ-ειν*, *sonare*, *resonare*, to sound, to resound. Cata- Re-

**ECLIPSE**, *s. v.* "When the sun's light -ING. is so intercepted by the moon, that -PTIC. to any place of the earth the sun appears partly or wholly covered, he is said to undergo an *eclipse*; though, properly speaking, it is only an *eclipse* of that part of the earth where the moon's shadow or penumbra falls."—*Ferguson*.

"The line, which the centre of the earth describes in its annual revolution about the sun, is called the *ecliptic*."—*Locke*.

To *eclipse*, (met.)—To overshadow or overcloud; to obscure, to darken.

Fr. & Sp. *Eclipse*; It. *Eclissi*; Gr. *Εκλειψις*, from *εκ-λειπ-ειν*, *deficere*. Un-

**ECLOGUE**, *s.* App. to pastoral poems of Virgil, and to other poems upon a similar plan.

Gr. *Απο του εκλεγ-ειν*, quia ex multis, quæ scripsisset, hæc sola elegeret, (*Voss*.); because from many things which he had written, he had elected or selected these alone.

**ECONOMY**, *s.* (Also *Æc*, *qv.*) The *v.*— -IZE, *v.* To regulate or manage household -IC. or domestic affairs; to manage or -ICS. arrange, or dispose or conduct -IST. affairs (gen.) sc. with prudence, parsimony, thriftiness, frugality.

Fr. *Économie*, *économie*; It. *Economia*; Sp. *Economia*; Gr. *Οικο-νομ-ειν*, to regulate or manage the house or household affairs, (*οικος*, a house, and *νομ-ειν*, to rule.)

**ECSTASY**. Also, and more com. written *Extasy*, (*qv.*)

**ECTYPE**, *s.* -AL. A mark or impression made by striking or beating.

L. *Ectypum*; Gr. *Εκτυπος*, (*εκ*, and *τυπος*,) nota *τυπταιν* facta.—*Martin*.

**ECUMENICAL**. See **ÆCUMENICAL**.

**ED**, *term.* *Ad* and *od* are the common A. S. terms. *Ed*, (in old authors written *id*.) suffixed to nouns and verbs, forms our regular noun *ad.* and verb *ad.*, or *p. p.* *Ed*, *en*, *ig*, (our modern *y*.) are the three terms. by which the pure Eng. *ad.* is made: and they mean *add*, *join* or *un-ite*, *eke* or *give*. *Full*, *less*, *ly*, &c. are compounds. See **EN**, **IG**, and **D**.

**EDACITY**, *s.* -IBLE. Voraciousness, gluttony. L. *Edacitas*, (*ed-ere*, to eat, *qv.*)

**EDDER**, i. e. *Adder*, (*qv.*)

**EDDY**, *v. s. ad.* The alternate flux and reflux of the sea.

A. S. *Ed*, iterum, retro; and *Ea*, aqua.—*St.*

**EDENIZED**,\* *pt.* Admitted into Eden, a state of paradisaical happiness.—\**Davies*.

**EDGE**, *v. s.* The *s.* app. gen. to the ex- -ING. tremity, rim, or border; and the -LESS. *v.* To sharpen, to give sharpness, keenness or acuteness; to give an *edge* or border; to advance towards, move upon, the *edge*, extremity, or border. Also (met.) —To incite or urge on, to stimulate.

A. S. *Egg-ian*, incitare, a-cuere, to make keen or sharp; (A. S. *Eac*, to eke:) whence Ger. *Eck*: D. *Egge*; Sw. *Ægg*; Dan. *Eg*; the sharpened, sc. extremity. See **ACUTE**, and **To Ego**. Dis- Un-

**EDICT**, *s.* A publication or proclamation, sc. of any thing ordered; declared to be law. Fr. *Ed-ict*; It. *-itto*; Sp. *-tlo*, *-telo*; L. *Edictum*, from *e-dicere*, to tell forth, to proclaim.

**EDIFY**, *v.* To rear or raise a building. -ING. "Osrike *edified* this building." -INGLY. —*R. Gloucester*. "Edife the -IER. house of virtue."—*Chaucer*. -FICE. To build, to strengthen, to esta- -IC-ATION. blish, to fortify; and (met.) to -ATORY. fortify or establish, to confirm, -IAL. sc. in knowledge, wisdom, virtue, -ANT.\* religion, in the faith; and thus, to instruct, teach, improve, enlighten.

The metaphor was adopted by the Lat. translators of the New Testament from the Gr. *v. Οικο-δομ-ειν*, *œdificare*, and *s. Οικο-δομη*, from *οικος*, a house, and *δομ-ειν*, to build; and from the L. Ver. it was introduced into Eng. by P. Ploughman and Wiclif. It was also introduced by the respective translators into Fr. It. and Sp. from the same source.—\**Dugard*, (1655.)

Fr. *Edif-er*; Sp. *-car*; It. & L. *Ædificare*, *q. d. ædes facere*, to make a house, to construct a house. Re- Un-

**EDIT, v.** To *edit*, is—to conduct, to superintend,—the publication.

**-OR.** An *edition* of a book, print, &c.  
**-ONIAL.** is app. collectively to the number  
**-ORSHIP.** of copies published at one time.

**-IONER.\*** *Edit*, *Editorial*, and *Editorship* are common words in speech, and periodical books of criticism.—\*Gregory.

Fr. *Édition*; It. *-zione*; Sp. *-ción*; L. *Editio*, from *-dere*, to give out, to publish. Mis-

**EDITUATE,\* v.** To guard, or have the guard or custody of, the house, (*ædes*.)

\*Gregory.

Low L. *Editus*, cui *ædis* sacræ custodia incumbit. *Edituare*,—*editum* agere.—Du Cange.

**EDUCE, v.** To *educ*,—to lead or draw forth.

**-TIVE.** To *educate*, met.—to lead or draw forth, to train and exercise, sc.  
**-ATION.** the powers of the mind, the passions, affections, dispositions, habits, manners.

*Educational* is now in common use.

L. *Educ-are*, and *Educ-ere*, to lead forth. Un-

**EDULCORATE, v.** To sweeten, to purify. L. *Dulcis*, sweet.

**EDULE,\* ad.** -ious.† Eatable, edible, excellent.—\*Evelyn. †Brown.

L. *Edulium*, any thing eaten; from *ed-ere*, to eat.

**EE, term.** (as in *Assignee*, *Donee*,) is opposed to the term *er*, or, (as *Assigner*, *Donor*,) and is derived from the Fr. *part p.* in *Assignee* is the person to whom any thing is assigned (*assigné*); *Donee*, to whom any is given (*doné*).

**EEK.** See **EKE**.

**EEL, s.** A fish.

A. S. & Sw. *Æl*; Ger. *Ahl*; D. *Æel*; Dan. *Aal*. Bre and Serenius think from Sw. *Hæl*; Ger. *Hæl*, hælcras, so called from its slipperiness. In A. S. *Æl*, is also *oil*, and *Æl-an*, to *oil*.

**EFFABLE,\* ad.** That may be spoken or uttered; utterable.—\*Wallis.

L. *Effabilis*, from *effari*, to speak out, to utter. In-

**EF-FACE, s.** Fr. *Effacer*, to *efface*, deface, erase, blot, rub out, wipe away; to abolish.—Cat. *Pristinam faciem auferre*. Un-

**EF-FASCINATION, s.** L. *Ef-fascinari*, to bewitch.

**EFFECT, v. s.** To do or make, (emph.

**-IBLE.** and thus,) to bring to pass, to bring to an end, to attain, to perform, to accomplish, to complete, to achieve, to consummate.

**-OR.** *Effects*, in the plural,—things attained, acquired, possessed.

**-UAL.** *Efficacious*,—able to effect;

**-UALLY.** able or having power to bring

**-UATNESS.** to pass, &c.

**-UATE, v.** *Efficient*,—bringing to pass;

**-UOUS.** bringing to an end, &c.

**-UOUSLY.** bringing to an end, &c.

**EFFIC-ACY.** *Effectuous*, (sometimes written

**-ACIOUS.** *Affectuous*,) and *Effectuously*,

**-ACIOUSLY.** were used by our old writers,

**-ACITY.\*** as equivalent to *effectual*, and

**-IENT, ad. s.** *effectually*. See **AFFECT**, and

**-IENCY.** CAUSE. \*Frith.

**-IENTLY.** Fr. *Effectuer*; Sp. *Efetuar*; It. *Ef-*

*feltuare*; L. *Ef-ficere*, -*factum*, to do or make. Co-

In- Un-

**EF-FEMINATE, v. s.\* ad.** To be or cause

**-ATELY.** to be *feminine*, womanish; to

**-ATENESS.** pursue or indulge in *feminine*

**-ACY.** or womanish habits, amuse-

**-ATION.†** ments, occupations; to be or

cause to be weak, tender, cowardly.

\*Daniel. †Brown.

Fr. *Efféminer*; Sp. *Efeminar*; It. & L. *Ef-femi-*  
*nare*; e masculo *fæminam* facere.

**EF-FERVESCE, v.** To grow or become

**-ENT.** hot; to be agitated; to hiss or bub-

**-ENCE.** ble, sc. as if by the action of heat.

*Effervescent* is now in common use.

L. *Effervesce*, *fervescere*, to become hot.

**EF-FETE, ad.** Unproductive, barren; without power to generate or produce.

L. *Ef-fetus*. *Fetus* (Scal.) is from Gr. *φοιταν*, *coire*; (Voss.) from the ancient L. *Feo*, *setum*.

**EF-FIERCE,\* v.** -FEROUS.† To be or cause to be, furious, violent.

\*Spenser. †Bp. King.

Fr. *Fier*; It. *Fiero*; Sp. *Ferox*; L. *Ferus*; qui *ferinum* animum habet; one who has the disposition of a wild beast.

**EF-FIGY, s.** -IATE,\* v. "Fr. *Effigier*,—to figure, draw, picture, portray, counterfeit, express the form; represent the shape; make a true resemblance of, (by painting, carving or otherwise.)"—Cot. \*Bp. Taylor.

Fr. It. & Sp. *Effigie*; L. *Ef-fingere*, (e, and *Angere*,) i. e. exprimere imitatione veram rem; (Scal.) to express, delineate, or describe a reality by imitation.

**EF-FLATE, v.** -ION. To breathe out, to blow out; met. to puff out.—\*Prior.

L. *Ef-flare*, -*flatum*, to breathe out.

**EF-FLORESCENT, s.** Fr. *Efflorescence*

**-ENCE.** is app to,—“the outward face or

**-ENCY.** superficies, the utmost rind, pilling

or skin of any thing.”—Cot. In Eng. it

is also app. to—the springing, budding,

shooting or breaking forth, sc. of *flowers*.

L. *Efflorescentia*, neuter pl. of *efflorescens*, the p. p. of *ef-florescere*, to spring or bud forth.

**EF-FLUENT, ad.** Flowing or issuing

**-ENCE.** forth; springing or arising

**-FLUVI-UM.** from; emanating.—\*Boyle.

**-ATE,\* v.** L. *Ef-fluere*, -*fluens*, -*fluxus*.

**-ABLE.\*** -FLUX. -FLUXION.

**EF-FORCE,\* v.** -FORT. To *efforce*,—to labour, to strive, to exert, to strain; to do or commit *force* or violence to; to violate.

An *effort*,—an exertion of the whole strength or power.—\*Spenser.

Fr. *Efforcer*; Low L. *Effortiare*; Fr. *Forcer*; It. *Forzare*, qd. *fortia*, *fortiare*, from *fortis*, (Sk.) strong, mighty. Fr. *Effort*, qd. *exfortia*, i. e. *extitio totius roboris*.—Sk.

**EF-FORM**, *v.* -ATION. To frame, make or fashion. Low L. *Efformare*.

**EF-FORT**. See **EFFORCE**.

**EF-FOSSION**, *s.* A word coined for the occasion, from L. *Effodere*, to dig out. *\*Mem. of Mar. Scriblerus.*

**EF-FRAY**, *v. i. e.* To affray, (qv.)

Fr. "*Effrayer*,—to fray, skare, fear, affright."—Cot. In Spenser,—“To run in disorder, confusion, or affright.”

Hervey uses *Effraiable* as equivalent to *frightful*.

**EF-FRONTED**, *ad.* -TERY. *Effrontery* is app. to—Hardiness of front; “impudency, unshamefacedness, shamelessness.”—Cot.

*\*Stirling.*

This word Sk. had seen only in an old Eng. dictionary. Fr. *Effronterie*; L. *Effrons*; which, he adds, even in the purer ages of the L. language, signified *impudent*. (*Ex*, and *frons*, the face or countenance.)

**EF-FULGE**, *v.* To blaze forth, to shine -ENT. forth; to emit or send forth bright- -ENCE. ness, brilliancy or splendour.

*\*Thomson. W. Thompson.*

**EF-FUME**, *v.* -ABILITY.† To throw forth steam or vapour, to evaporate, to reek.

*\*B. Jonson uses this word pro re nata.*

†*Boyle.*

**EF-FUND**, *v.* To pour forth; to shed or -FUSE, *ad. v. s.* spill; to pour out, sc. la- -FUS-ION. vishly, wastefully. -IVE. *\*Bale. H. More.*

L. *Effundere*, -*fusum*, to pour forth. Fr. & Sp. *Effusion*; It. -*sione*.

**EFT**, or **EFF**, *s.* An *eft* or *evet*. “A. S. *Efete*, an eft, a newt, a lizard.”—*Som.*

“I know not,” says Sk. *\*whether from A. S. Ef-an, equalis, from the evenness or smoothness of the skin.*”

**EFT**, -soon. See **AFT**. *Eft-soones*, is soon *aft*, or *after*, (*cito post*), instantly, immediately, *after*; and *eft*, alone, is used in the same manner. *Eftest*, soonest, quickest.

“A. S. *Eft*, *postea*, *porro*, *iterum*; afterwards, furthermore, again. *Eft-soon*, *denuo*, *iterum*, *rursus*, *identidem*, *de integro*. *Eft-soones*, forthwith or again.”—Sk. Sk. remarks that *eft* (or *aft*) signifies *post*, and also (*parum deflexo sensu*) *statim*.

Of *esters*, in Rom. of the Rose, Sk. says, perhaps from the A. S. *Efter*, *post*; qd. *posticum ædium*.

**EGAL**, and **EGALITY**, *ad.* i. e. *Equal*, and *Equality*, (qv.)

**E-GEST**, *v.* -ION.† To bear or carry out; to throw out, emit or eject.

*\*Bacon. †Brown. Boyle.*

L. *Egerere*, *egestum*.

**EGG**, *s.* Written *Ay* by Robert of Brunne; *Ey* by Chaucer; and *Eie* by Gower.

A substance enclosed in a shell; produced by birds and other animals, and containing their young; also, the spawn or sperm of others.

A. S. *Æg*; Ger. *Ey*; D. *Et*, *eye*; Sw. *Ægg*; Dan. *Og*; Fr. *Œuf*; It. *Ovo*, *uovo*; Sp. *Huevo*; L. *Ovum*.

**EGG**, *v.* To incite or urge on, to stimulate, to encourage, to instigate, to -MENT. *\*provoke.*—*\*Chaucer.*

A. S. *Egg-ian*, *incitare*, *acuere*, to incite, to sharpen. See **To EDGE**.

**EGLANTINE**, *s.* Written by Chaucer *Eglatere*, and *Eglantere*. Sk. and Jun. both say, *Rosa sylvestris*; the Wood or Wild Rose. And so Holland. Warton asserts the *Eglantine* and Sweet-briar to be the same plant; and that by *twisted eglantine*, Milton, therefore, meant the *Honey-suckle*.

Fr. *Eg-lantier*; D. *-helentier*; qd. *arbor echinorum*; because its branches are stiff, and with prickles and thorns like a hedge-hog (*echinus*); i. e. in D. *Eg-hel*; A. S. *Igit*.—*Jun. and Sk.*

**EGOISM**, *s.* *Egoism* may be described,— -IST. A frequent or constant thought -TISM. of self; of the importance of -TIST. self, in the sight both of God -TIST-IC. and man; cons. an undue esti- -ICAL. mate of self; of the merits or demerits of self; and their consequences.

“The gentlemen of Port Royal banished the way of speaking in the first person out of all their works, as rising from vanity and self-conceit. To show their particular aversion to it, they branded this form of writing with the name of an *egotism*.”—*Spectator*. “Hitherto he [Descartes] was uncertain of every thing but of his own existence, and the existence of the operations and ideas of his own mind. Some of his disciples, it is said, remained at this stage of his system, and got the name of *egoists*.”—*Reid*.

L. *Ego*; Gr. *Eγω*; Go. *Ig*. (See I.) Fr. *Egoïste*, *égoïsme*, *égoïsle*. Also in Fr. *Egomisme*.

**E-GREGIOUS**, *ad.* -LY. Remarkable, distinguished, for peculiar qualities; extraordinary or eminently good or bad; singular, extraordinary, eminent.

Fr. *Egre-ges*; Sp. & It. -*gio*; L. *Egregius*, from *e*, and *grege*, out of the flock, qd. *e grege selectum*, chosen or picked out of the flock, sc. for good or bad qualities.

**E-GRESS**, *s.* -ION. Going forth, passage out, departure.

L. *E-gredi*, *egressus*; to step or go out.

**EGRET**, *s.* Fr. *Aigrette*, which Cot. calls a fowl very much like a heron: and Sk. suggests it may be from *eager*; because it is *eager* (vehemens) in pursuit of prey.

**E-GRITUDE**, *s.* L. *Ægritudo*, passion, grief, sorrow of the mind; and, sometimes, sickness of the body.—*Mins.*

**E-JACULATE**, *v.* To cast or throw, -ION. to shoot or dart forth; and, met. to -ORY. utter; gen. app. to the utterance or expression of short, sudden, and occasional sentences.

“All which prayers of our Saviour, and others of like brevity, are properly such, as we call, *ejaculations*; an elegant similitude from a dart or arrow, shot or thrown out.”—*South*.

L. *E-jaculare*, to dart forth, to cast or throw.

## E L A

**E-JECT**, *v.* To cast or throw out, to dart -**ION**. or shoot forth, to drive out, to -**MENT**. expel, to dispossess.

*L. Eficere, jectum*, to cast or throw out.

**EIGHT**, *ad.* Eighteen, i. e. eight and ten.

**EIGHTH**. Eighty,—eight tens.

**EIGHT-KEEN**. A piece of eight, is a Rial of -**KEEN**. eight, or Piastre; orig. a Sp. -**Y**. silver coin, very gen. current, -**KEEN**. and worth eight silver rials, about 4s. 6d. Eng.

*Go. Ahls; A. S. Eakla, eht; D. & Ger. Acht; Sw. Atta; Dan. Otte; Fr. Huit; It. Otto; Sp. Ocho; L. Ocho; Gr. Ocho. "etymon, si quod est, adhuc valde obscurum est."—Wach.*

**EIGNE**, *s.* Used by Bacon, as equiv. to *inalienable*. Still used among our Law terms.

*Fr. Aisé, pour aisé-né; ante natus; first-born. See Men.*

**EILE**, *v. i. e.* Ail, (qv.)

**EIRE**, *s.* Justice in *eire*, signifies *judex itinerans* (Sk.): contracted from *L. Iter*, or, as Cowell guesses, from Old Fr. *Erre*, via.

**EISEL**, *s.* Vinegar.

*A. S. Eisele, vinegar; Ger. Essig, a word (Wach.) common to many tongues. Gr. Ofor; L. Aetum; Go. Akeit; A. S. Eced; D. Edick, esk. He refers to Ger. Ecke, acies, in A. S. Ecge, the edge, from Ecgian, to sharpen.*

**EITHER**, *pr. av.* A. S. *Æg-hwæther*, *egther*, uterque, both, *each*, both the one and the other.—*Som.*

**EJULATION**, *s.* Wailing aloud, lamentation.

*L. Ejulatio, from Ejulare; which Voss. thinks is a sono factum.*

**EKE**, *v. s. co. -ING.* A. S. *Eacan*, augere, augmentare, adjicere; to increase, to augment, to add unto, to *eeke*, to *eeke* out, (*Som.*); and thus,—

To lengthen, to prolong, to protract.

*Sc. Eik, s.*—an addition; a bit to lengthen; a bit more.

*Go. Auc-an; A. S. Eac-an; Sw. Oka; Dan. Oger; D. Oecken; Ger. Auchen; L. Augere; to add, to augment. And the co. Eke is (Tooke) the imperative of this v.: Go. Auc; A. S. Eac; Sw. Och; Dan. Og; D. Oook; Ger. Auch; i. e. Eke or add. Eke is variously written, Eche, eek, eut, eek, &c. And see ACHE, ACHE, ACUTE, AOR, EDER, OAK, I, and letter C.*

**E-LABORATE**, *v. ad.* "Fr. *Elabourer*, -**LY**. —to *elaborate*; labour painfully, -**NESS**. travel thoroughly; to work exactly, -**ORY**. do a thing fully and finely."—*Cot.* -**ION**.\* *Ray. Boyle.*

*Fr. Elab-ourer; Sp. -orar; It. & L. Elaborare, to work out.*

**ELAMPING**, *s.* Enlightening like a lamp, (qv.) *Lamping* is used by Spenser.

**ELANCE**, *v.* Fr. *Elancer*,—"to hurl, throw, fling, dart, shoot out, or from."—*Cot.*

**E-LAPSE**, *v.* To glide by, or away; to slip or slide away; and gen. to pass by, or away.

A very common word, but of modern introduction. *L. Elabi, elapsus*, to fall, to glide away.

## E L E

**ELASTIC**, *ad.* Springing back (to or -**AL**. towards their figure again) when -**ITY**. stretched or pressed.

*Fr. Elasti-que; It. -ca. From Gr. Ελαστικός, formed from v. Ελαυνειν; which signifies pomasser, agiter; to push or thrust, to shake.*

**E-LATE**, *v. ad.* To bear, bring, or carry -**EDLY**. out; to carry away; and thus, to -**ION**. carry up, to bear or carry aloft, to -**ER**. elevate, to make or cause to be lofty, haughty, proud.

"*Elation*, is whan he ne may neither suffre to have maister ne felawe."—*Chaucer.*

*L. Ef-ferre, e-latum*, to bear, or carry out.

**ELBOW**, *v. s.* The flexure or bending of the arm.

In chairs,—rails or bars for the *elbows* to rest upon.

*A. S. Elboga; D. Elleboghs; Dan. Albue; Ger. Ellen-boghen, (Sk.) compounded of Ell, and bow, qd. flexura ulnæ.*

**ELD**, *v. s.* Old, or *Eld*, is app. emph.;

-**ER**, *ad. s.* remained, staid, continued,

-**ER-LY**. lasted, endured; sc. long, a

-**SHIP**. long time, to great age.

"The time that *eldeth* our ancestours

And *eldeth* kings and emperours."—*Chaucer.*

Chaucer has the *v.* To *eld*, "from A. S. *v. Yldan*, or *Ildan*, to remain, to stay, to continue, to last, to endure, to delay, to defer; morari, cunctari, tardare, differre:—without any denotation of long antiquity. As we now say,—A week old, Two days old, But a minute old."—*Tooke. See OLD. Co.*

**ELDER**, *s.* A tree.

*A. S. Ellam; Ger. Hol-ander, holder*, which Wach. derives from Ger. *Hol*. hollow, and *der*, a tree; arbor, cava, ob copiam medullæ;—*Sk.*, from Ger. *Hell*, lucidus, from the bright colour of its leaves and flowers. In Sw. *Hyll*; and this, Ihre thinks, is from *L. Ebulus*.

**ELECT**, *v. ad.* To choose or pick out,

-**ION**. take out; sc. in preference;

-**IONEERING**. to prefer. See To LOVE.

-**IVE**. *Electioneering* is app. to the

-**IVELY**. choosing or *electing* of per-

-**OR**. -**RESS**. sons to public offices; or,

-**ANT**.\* *s.* perhaps, rather to the means

-**OR-AL**. or arts practised on those

-**IAL**. -**ESS**. occasions.

-**ATE**. *Eligible*,—that may or should

-**SHIP**. be chosen, or picked out;

-**ALITY**.† that may or should be taken

**ELIGIBLE**. in preference, preferable;

-**BILITY**. worthy or fit to be chosen or

picked out, desirable.—\**Search. †Wotton.*

*Fr. Elire; It. Eleg-gere; Sp. -er; L. Eligere, elect-um. Co- Pre- Re- Un-*

**ELECTRE**, *s.* Now called *Amber*, (qv.)

-**IC**. From the attractive power of

-**ICAL**. *electre*, the name was given to

-**ICIAN**. attractive bodies gen.;—various

-**ICITY**. substances, *excited*, as it is termed,

-**IFY**, *v.* by friction, will *attract*; and this

-**ISE**, *v.* attraction is called *electric*: from

the concussion accompanying the contact,

is the met. usage of the *v.* To *electrify*.

To *electrify*, is, met. to shock, to shake,

to startle.

Fr. *Electre*; It. *Elettro*; Sp. *Electro, eletro*; L. *Electrum*; Gr. ἤλεκτρον, quod referat splendorem solis qui Græcè, ἤλεκτρον.—Voss.

**ELECTUARY, s.** A mixture of various ingredients with some medicinal preparation: adapted to be taken by licking.

Fr. *Electuaire*; It. *Elettuario*; Sp. *Letuario*; L. *Electuarium*; Gr. ἐκλεκτήριον, from ἐκλεγεῖν, *eligere*, to choose or pick out; so called, because composed ex pharmacis *electis*.—Min. Holland translates *eligmata, electuaries*; Gr. ἐκλεῖγμα, from ἐκλεῖχειν, to lick; and this, Gesner seems to prefer as the etym.,—quod lambendo sumitur, et in linguâ dissolvitur.

**ELEEMOSYNARY, ad. s.** Charitable; given in charity; done or performed without reward.

Gr. ἐλεημοσύνη, from ελεος, mercy. See ALMS.

**ELEGANT, ad.** Choosing, picking or -ANCE. taking out, culling; sc. with care, -ANCY. with judgment, with taste; and -ANTLY. thus—

Discerning, critical. Also used as equivalent to—

Chosen; sc. with care, judgment, taste; and thus,—

Excellent; highly wrought, highly polished; opposed to careless, slovenly, coarse, gross.

Fr. *Élegant*; It. & Sp. *Elegante*; L. *Elegans*, from *eligere*, to choose or pick out. See ELECT. In- Un-

**ELEGY, s.** “*Elegy*,—a poem of very -IAC. antient Greek extraction: naturally -IAST. arising from the plaintive, querulous humour of mankind.”—Hurd.

Fr. *Élégie*; It. & Sp. *-ia*; L. *Elegia*, and *elegus*, carmen flebile; from Gr. ἔλεγεῖν, quæ *sentium* vox apud Aristophanem.—Voss.

**ELEMENT, s. v.\*** “Fr. *Élément*, an *element*,—as water, earth, fire, or air; -ALITY. also, a rudiment, or first principle -ARY. of art; the ground, foundation, or -ARITY.† beginning of any thing.”—Cot.

-ISH.‡ The *s.* is app. by our old writers, (emph.) to the air, the sky; to any constituent or component part or quality; (lit. and met.) to the constituent or component parts or qualities of human nature; to that peculiar state or condition, which suits or agrees with the nature or qualities.

Strictly app. to—that which cannot be separated or decomposed into constituent parts, having dissimilar properties.

\*Chaucer. Donne. †Brown. ‡Sidney.

Fr. *Élément*; It. & Sp. *Elemento*; L. *Elementum*. Voss. conjectures from the ancient *Eleo*, for *oleo*, (cresco,) *eletum, elementum*, because from thence all things grow, (crescunt,) or have their birth. Trans-

**ELENCH, s.** “*Elenchtical*, (application) -ISE, v. πρὸς ἐλεγχόν, is usually called an -TICAL. use of confutation, for the refuting of such erroneous positions as do subvert the truth.”—Wilkins.

L. *Elenchus*; Gr. ἐλεγχος, from ἐλεγεῖν, *demonstrare, arguere, redarguere*, to demonstrate or prove, to argue, to refute. ἐλεγχος δὲ συλλογισμός μετ’ ἀντιφράσεως τῶν συμπερασμάτων; syllogismus cum contradictione conclusionis.

**ELEPHANT, s. -INE.** “Of land beasts, the *elephant* is the greatest, and cometh nearest in wit and capacity to men.”—Holland. Plinie.

Fr. *Éléphante*; It. & Sp. *Elefante*; L. *Elephas*; Gr. ἑλεφας, a word received from the Tyrians or Arabians.—Voss.

**E-LEVATE, v. ad. -ATION.** “Fr. *Eslever*,—to elevate, raise, lift, heave up, advance on high, extol, promote; also, to heap, lay, pile or put one thing upon another; also to rear,” &c.—Cot. Also (as in Bp. Taylor)—“They endeavour to *elevate* and lessen the thing.”

To lighten, to lessen the weight; and thus, to lessen or diminish the value.

Fr. *Eslever*; Sp. *Levantar*; It. & L. *Elevare*, to raise or lift up.

**ELEVEN, ad. -ENTH.** Ten and one.

A. S. *Endleof, endlyfa*; D. *Elf*; Ger. *Elf, elf*; Sw. *Ellofwa*; Dan. *Elleve*, undecim; A. S. *Endleft, endlesta*; Dut. *Elfte*; Ger. *Eylfte*, undecimus. A. S. *Endlyfa*, from A. S. *Ene*, one, and *lyf-an*, to leave; one left after the numeration of ten; i. e. of the number of the fingers, by which it is probable all numeration was originally performed. Wach. : Ger. *Eylf, ein*, unum, et *laib*, residuum. Sw. *Ellofwa*, i. e. says Ibse, *en*, (unus,) and *lyfa*, relinquere. See Sk. and Jun. *Twelve*, (qv.) is Go. *Twa-lib*, or *twa-list*, i. e. two left.

**ELEUTHERIAN JOVE**; i. e. Jove the Deliverer.

Gr. ἐλευθεριος, from ἐλευθερος, free.

**ELF, s. v.** A spirit, fairy.

-IN, s. ad. *Elfish*, or *elvish*,—resembling -ISH. *elves*; having qualities or dis-

ELVISH. positions like those ascribed to *elves*. Fantastic, capricious; mischievous; also, strange, shy, reserved, sullen.

*Elf*, v. is used by Shak.

A. S. *Ælfe*, an *elfe, elbe*, or *fairie*.—Som. The A. S. had their *Dun-ælfenne*, fairies of the mountains; *wudd-ælfenne*, fairies of the woods; *water-ælfenne*, fairies of the fountains. D. *Alf*; Ger. *Alp*. See AUPH. Sk. suggests A. S. *Ahleop-an, hleopan*, to leap; because the superstitious vulgar, when seized with some diseases, imagine that a demon leaps, and lies upon them. Qy. *Alf-an* or *Algh-an*, vivere;—*Alf* or *Algh*, a spirit or sprite?

**E-LICIT, v. ad.** To draw out, to bear or -ATION. bring out, or forth; to educe or -CI-ATE,\* v. deduce.—\*Prynne. †H. Mon. -TATE,† v. L. *Elicere, elicium*, to draw out.

**E-LIDE, v. -SION.** To strike off, to break off, to sever or cut off.

Fr. *Elider*; L. *E-lidere, e-lisum*; to dash or strike off or from.

**E-LIMINATE, v.** To put beyond the threshold, out of doors; to put out, set free from, pass out of confinement; to be or set at large.

Fr. *Eliminer*; L. *Elimina-re, -tum*, to put beyond the threshold; (*e*, and *limen*, the threshold or transverse beam, the lintel.)

**E-LIXATE, v. -ION.** To boil or seethe. “*Elization* is the seething of meat in the stomach, by the naturall heat, as meat is boiled in a pot.”—Burton.

L. *Elixare*, to boil; which Varro thinks is formed à *liquore aquæ*.



**E-LIXIR, s.** App. (Cot.) to — The quintessence, the purest, most inspiring essence.

Lovelace uses it as a v.

Supposed to have been introduced into the European languages from the Arabic. "*Elisir*, — quintessence; or the philosopher's stone, or one of the names thereof; some take it for the chymical powder of production; (the word orig. signifies force or strength.)"—*Cot.* and *Mins.*

**ELIXIVIATE, v. -ION.** See LIXIVIATE.

**ELK, s.** An animal, so called from its strength.

Fr. & D. *Elend*; It. & Sp. *Alce*; Sw. *Elg*; Ger. *Elst, elend*; A. S. *Elch*. In Gr. *Αλκη*, from *Αλκη*, strength. The Ger. *Elend* also signifies strength. — See *Sk. Wach.* and *Kil.*

**ELL, s.** A measure, (in Eng. a yard and one quarter.)

Written by R. Gloucester and R. Brunne, *Elne*. A. S. *Ein*; Go. *Alleina*; D. *Elne*; Ger. *Ellen*; Fr. *Aune*; Sp. *Alna*. All from L. *Ulna*, and this from Gr. *ὤλην*, properly spoken of the arm, and thence, as also the word *Cubit*, transferred to measure. — *Foss.* See *ELBOW*.

**ELLES.** See *ELSE*.

**ELLIPSIS, s.** App. to a figure in speech, -LIP-TIC. whereby one or more words in -TICAL. a sentence are omitted; and also -TICALLY. to a figure in Conic Sections, commonly known as an *oval*.

Fr. *Ellipse*; It. *Ellissi*; Sp. *Elipse*; Gr. *Ελλειψις*, from *εκ-λειτουργειν*, to leave out.

**ELM, s. -Y.** A tree.

A. S. *Elm*; D. *Olme*; Ger. *Ulmen*; Fr. *Uline*, *orne*; It. & Sp. *Olmo*; L. *Ulmus*.

**E-LOCATION,\* s.** A placing out, or away; removal from home. — \**Bp. Hall*.

L. *Elocare*, -tum, to place out.

**E-LOCUTION, s.** "*Elocution*, is applying of apt words and sentences to the matter, found out to confirm the cause." — *QUENTLY. Wilson.*

"True *eloquence* I find to be none, but the serious and hearty love of truth; and that whose mind soever is fully possess with a fervent desire to know good things, and with the dearest charity to infuse the knowledge of them into others, when such a man would speak, his words (by what I can express) like so many nimble and airy servitors trip about him at command, and in well ordered files, as he would wish, fall aptly into their places." — *Milton.*

Fr. *Elocution*; It. -zione; Sp. -cion; L. *Elocutio*, from *Eloqui*, to speak out. Fr. *Eloquen-ce*; Sp. -cia; It. -za; L. *Eloquentia*; qd. *vis eloquendi*, the force of speaking. In-

**E-LOGY, s.** That which is said or spoken -IST. sc. well, or in praise of any one.

-IUM. Fr. *Eloge*; It. & Sp. -gio; L. *Elogium*, from the Gr. *Λογος*. *Quævis brevis rei expositio, qualis in titulis, et simulibus esse solet.* — *Foss.* "As the *elogium* of his cross, 'Jesus of Nazareth'..." — *Stillingfleet*. More general in its application than *Eulogium*, though used as equivalent to it by English writers. See *EULOGIUM*.

**E-LOIGNE, v.** "Fr. *Esloigné*, — removed, -MENT. sent, set, put, banished or driven -ATE.\* far away." — *Cot.*

It is used as a Law term. — \**Howell*.

"*Eloined*, or separated far from. Fr. *Esloigne*; Sp. *Eluengado*; It. *Elongato*; L. *Elongatus*." — *Mins.* And Sk. *Esloigner*, qd. *Ealongare*, procul habere, — to have or hold afar or at a long distance. See *ELONG*.

**E-LONG,\* v.** To protract; to draw to -ATE, v. greater length, or distance; to -ATION. draw, withdraw or remove to greater distance; to put or place farther off. — \**Wyatt. G. Fletcher.*

**E-LOPE, v. -MENT.** To run off or away from; com. app. when man or wife run away with a paramour.

D. *Loop-en*; Ger. *Lauff-en*, currere, to run; A. S. *Hleap-an*; Go. *Hlaup-an*, saltare, (to leap,) cum saltu currere. Equivalent to this is the vulgar expression, To *hop* off. Sk. says, *Elope-ment*, — when the wife forsakes her husband, and lives with the adulterer.

**E-LOQUENCE.** See *ELOCUTION*.

**ELSE, av.** "This word *Else*, formerly -WHERE. written *alles*, *aleys*, *alyse*, *elles*, -WISE. *ellus*, *ellis*, *ells*, *els*, and now *else*, is no other than *ales* or *alys*, the imperative of *Ales-an* or *Alys-an*, dimittere, to dismiss.

" 'You shall have a fool's cap for your pains, and nothing *else*;' i. e. *dismiss* the fool's cap, *nothing*.

" 'If a nation's liberties cannot be secured by a fair representation of the people, how *else*' (i. e. *dismiss* it, i. e. a fair representation of the people) 'can they be secured?'

" 'You have shown impotence and malice enough; what *else*' (i. e. *dismiss* them — impotence and malice) 'have you shown?'

" 'Honour should reside in the breast of a king; although it might not be found *elsewhere*;' (or any where *else*,) i. e. *dismiss* (i. e. leave out, take away,) &c. the breast of a king, it might not be found anywhere." — *Tooke.*

A. S. *Elles*, alias, alloquin; Dan. *Ellers*. *Else*, other-wise; *elles-hwær*, else-where; *elles-hwider*, else-wither. — *Som.*

**E-LUCIDATE, v. -ION.** "Fr. *Elucider*, — to clear, manifest, make bright or perspicuous; to expound, or express." — *Cot. Om. -OR. Abbot.*

**E-LUCTATION,\* s.** A struggling forth; and thus, an escape. — \**Bp. Hall.*

L. *Eluctari*, to struggle out. In-

**E-LUCUBRATION, s.** A Latinism of Evelyn's coinage. See *LUCUBRATION*.

**E-LUDE, v.** To evade, to escape, to de- -IBLE. *lude* or beguile. L. *Eludere*. In- -SION. -SIVE. -SORY.

**E-LUTED,\* pt.** Washed away. \**Arbuthnot.*

**E-LUTRIATE,\* v. -ION.** L. *Elutriare*, to pour from one vessel into another. Perhaps from *Elutum*, past p. of *Eluere*, to wash out. — \**Arbuthnot.*

**E-LYSIAN**, *ad.* The *Elysian* fields,—Fr. *Les champs Elisiens*; It. *Gli campi Elysii*; Sp. *Los campos Elysios*; L. *Campi Elysii*, *Elysium*; Gr. *Ἠλύσιον πεδίων*. Eustathius and Hesychius derive from α, and λυσις, (*dissolutio*) quod ibi animæ habeant statum *indissolubilem* et *immortalem* (Mar.); because souls retain there an indissoluble and immortal state.

**EM**, i. e. *En*, or *In*,—*augmentative*, (qv.) Many words, now written more usually with *Em* pref., were occasionally or indifferently written with *Im*, (qv.)

**E-MACIATE**, *v. ad.* To be or become, or cause to be, lean, *meagre*; to pine, waste or wear away; to lose, or deprive of, flesh, of muscular strength.

"Fr. *Emacie*,—made or grown lean."—Cot. It. & L. *Emaciare*, to make *lean*; from *Macere*, to be *long*; from Gr. *Μακρός*, long; because things which are *emaciated*, seem or become *long*.—Voss.

**E-MACULATE**,\* *v.* To take out, clear off a spot, stain, or blemish; to purify.

\**Hales*.

L. *Emacul-are*, -*atum*, to take out a spot or stain, (*macula*.)

**E-MANCIPATE**, *v. ad.* To deliver out -ION. of the *hand* or power; to free from -ER. the power or authority, to set at liberty, to give or bestow freedom.

But as the father, when, according to the ceremony of the Roman law, he freed his son from paternal authority, delivered him *out of his own hand, into the hand* of another, (the purchaser,)—*Emancipare*, to emancipate, is used as equivalent to—

To deliver unto servitude or subjection, to enslave. "To dalliance vile and sloth *emancipated*."—Smart.

L. *Emancipare*; (*e manu capere*) mittere *e manu* seu potestate, to dismiss or deliver out of the *hand* or power.

**E-MANE**,\* *v.* "Fr. *Emaner*,—to proceed, issue, flow or come out -ATION. from."—Cot. \*Sir W. Jones. -ATIVE. †*Hale*. South. †*H. More*.

-ANT.† Fr. *Emaner*, from L. *E-manare*, to flow or spring from; from Gr. *Μαν-ος, ραυς*. Festus, (see Voss and Martin.)—"Manare, dicitur, cum humor ex integro, sed non solido nimis per minimas suas partes erumpit, quod ex Græco trahitur, quia illi non satis solidum, *μανον* dicunt." Martin. thinks it may be from *Meare*, to flow.

**E-MASCULATE**, *v. ad.* -ION. To deprive of the peculiar properties of a *male*, or of manhood; to deprive of strength or vigour, of fortitude or resolution; to effeminate, to weaken, to debilitate.

**EM-BALE**,\* *v.* -BALL.† To pack or wrap up, to involve, to enclose, to surround.

\*Spenser. †Surrey. Shaks.

Fr. *Emballer*, to pack up, to make up in packs, *bales* or balls; Ger. *Emballen*, merces compingere.—Wach.

**EM-BALM**, *v.* Fr. *Embaumer*,—to dress, -ER. anoint, or preserve with *balm*, -ING. (Cot.) and other fragrant ointment. -MENT. ments.

Fr. *Em-baumer*; Sp. *-balear*; It. *Imbal-samare*.

**EM-BANK**, *v.* -MENT. To throw up a *bank*, to protect or secure, or confine with *banks*.

**EM-BAR**, *v.* (Also *Im*.) To *bar* in, to secure, to guard; and also, to guard against, to prevent, to prohibit.

**EM-BARGE**, *v.* -GO, *v. s.* To *embar*,—to *bar* in, to stop or obstruct; and thus, to stay, to detain.

*Imbargo*, (says Sk.) a word (jam etiam) well known to the common people. Sp. *Embargo*, navium detentio, from the *v. Embargar*, to detain, to retain; qd. to detain by the opposition of a *bar*. Hackluyt and others write *Embarge*.

**EM-BARK**, *v.* -ATION. (Also *Im*.) Also written *Embarge*. Opposed to *De*- or *Dis-em-bark*, (qv.)

To go into a *bark*, or *barge*; to go, or cause to go, to put, on ship-board; and cons.—to go upon any risk, venture, or enterprise; to engage in.

Fr. *Embarquer*; It. *Imbarcare*. Dis- Re-

**EM-BARRASS**, *v. s.*\* -MENT. To oppose, or throw in the way, a *bar* or obstacle; to debar, to obstruct, to hinder, to perplex; to render intricate, to confound or confuse.

\**Berkeley*. Warburton.

Fr. *Embarasser*; It. *Imbarazzare*; Sp. *Embarazar*; to hinder, to perplex. I believe (Sk.) from the *pr. In*, and *bar*; qd. obicem seu repagulum objicere, to oppose a *bar* or obstacle. Dis- Un-

**EM-BARREN**, *v.* (Also *Im*.) To cause to be *barren*, i. e. *barred*, stopt up; and thus—To make or render unproductive, unfruitful.

**EM-BASE**, *v.* (Also *Im*.) To put, place, -MENT. or bring low; to lower, to depress, -ING. to degrade. See *To DEBASE*; now the more usual word.

**EM-BASSADE**, *s.* Any messenger of -ADOR. king, monastery, or state;—it is -ADRESS. more gen.—

-ADRY. Any messenger; or person sent -AGE. or entrusted with a message or -Y. errand.

-IATE. See *AMBASSADOR*. The usage seems now to be. to write *Ambassador*, and *Embassy*.

**EM-BATHE**, *v.* (Also *Im*.) To wet, to wash, to soak in water or other liquid; to cover, steep, immerse or overwhelm; as in a *bath*.

**EM-BATTAIL**, or *EMBATTLE*, *v.* -MENT. (Also *Im*.) To fight, or engage in fight; also to arm or prepare for fight, to put in a state of defence; to fortify. Re-

**EM-BAY**, *v.* (Also *Im*.) To enclose or surround with a *bay*—a bowing, or bending, or curving, of the shore; and gen. to surround.

**EM-BAY,\*** *v.* To embathe; and (met.) to soothe, to lull, to delight. Dis-  
\**Spenser. Faeriefax. G. Fletcher.*

**EM-BED,\*** *v.* To place or set, plunge or sink; sc. as in a bed of mortar; in mortar—*spread.*

**EM-BELLISH,\*** *v.* (Also *Im-*) "Fr. *Embellir*,—to imbellish, beautify, garnish, adorn, be-deck, trim up, set out unto the eye."—*Cot.*

Fr. *Embellir*; It. *Imbellire*, ornare, decorare.

**EMBERS,\*** *s.* "Ashes in appearance extinct, but betraying hidden fire, by the faint and decaying light of sparks glittering among them."—*Jun.* Used met. for—decaying heat, remaining warmth.

A.S. *Emyrin*; Dan. *Emmer*; D. *Amer*. (See *Amber*.) *Jun.* observes, that the D. *Ameringhen* signifies—scintillarum stricturae, and thus might be the same word as *Hammeringen*, i. e. to hammer or strike out, sc. sparks from hot iron. *Sk.* derives from old Go. *Eld*, *fire*, and *ber-an*, parere, to bring forth; qd. partus ignis, *fire brought forth* or produced. *Wach.* considers the D. *Amer*, *amber*, to be—aliquid ustum, any thing burnt, from the *v. Ambrum*, *ambrenum* or *ambrenum*, incendere, to burn.

**EMBER-EVES,\*** *s.* -WEEK. Certain fasts, in the Christian Church, returning at four seasons of the year.

*Sk.* thinks, from *Ember*, cineres,—ashes; because the ancients used to fast with ashes cast upon their heads, or sitting among the ashes. (See also *Missa*.) In A. S. *Ymb-ren*, -*ryne*, is "a circle, a round, a circuit, circumference, or that which is a circular course ends where it began: a revolution. *Gearlita ymbryne*, the revolution of the year; *Ymbren fasten*, *Ymbren wucan*, *Ymbren dagas*, i. e. *Ember feast*, *Ember week*, *Ember days*. As for the etym. of the word (*Ember*), it cometh not (*Sam. adda*) as is commonly received, from *embers*, or *ashes*, which were used only on (what took name from thence) *Ash-Wednesday*: but is compounded of *Ymb*, or *Emb*, circum, about, and *ren*, or *ryne*, cursus, a course or running; and is app. to these fasts, because constantly observed at certain set seasons in the *course* or *circuit* of the year." See also *Mareschal*, *Observationes in Versionem Anglo. Sax.* p. 528.

**EM-BETTER,\*** *v.* To make, or cause to be, better, (qv.)—\**Daniel.*

**EM-BEZZLE,\*** *v.* (Also *Im-*) To purloin, with breach of trust; to convert (to private use) any thing entrusted. See *PECULATE*.

To waste or squander. "To embezzle all thy store."—*Dryden.* "To embezzle our money in drinking or gaming."—*Alp. Sharp.*

\* Fr. *Embler*,—to steal, &c. to imbezil."—*Cot.* See in *Men.* *Embeisle*, intervertere, peculiar. *Chaucer, Embeisle.*

**EM-BILLOW,\*** *v.* To swell or heave; app. to the waves of the sea.  
*Lisle. Du Bartas.*

**EM-BITTER,\*** *v.* (Also *Im-*) To cause to be biting, piercing, penetrating; and thus, painful, hurtful, inflicting pain or distress of mind. Dis- Un-

**EM-BLAZE,\*** *v.* (Also *Im-*) To rush, -ON, *v.* issue, send forth or emit, sc. like -ONER. a blast; i. e. suddenly, widely, rapidly. And thus also,—

To spread or disperse, to divulge, to publish, to proclaim; also, to display or set forth, conspicuously, ostentatiously.

As app. by *Milton*,—

To adorn with the heraldic blazonry of arms. *Om. EMBLAZER. Mickle.*

**EM-BLEM,\*** *v. s.* "Fr. *Emblem*,—an emblem, a picture, and short -AT-IC. -ICAL. -IST. posie, expressing some particular conceit."—*Cot.*

-ICISE,\* *v.* \**Walpole. †H. More. Hurd.*

-IZE,\* *v.* Fr. *Em-blem*; It. *Sp. & L. Emblema*; Gr. *Εμβλημα*, παρα το *εμβαλλειν*, to throw or cast in, to insert, to inlay. Est enim *εμβλημα* (*Voss.*) sigillum quod operi alteri insertur atque illigatur. And *Pliny*,—*Ulysses et Diomedes erant in phialæ emblemata*, *Palladium surripientes*; which *Holland* thus paraphrastically and explanatorily renders, "A broad goblet or standing piece there was, with a device appendant to it, for to be set on and taken off with a vice; and the same resembled *Ulixes* and *Diomedes* stealing the *Palladium* out of the Temple of *Minerva*, in *Troy*."—*Plin.*

**EMBLEMETS,\*** *s.* Profits of the crop, sc. of corn sown. "Emblaver,—to sow the ground with corn."—*Cot.*

Low L. *Embladare*, *seminare*, from Fr. *Emblaver*.—*Spel.* *En*, and *blavier*,—of or belonging to corn or corn land.

**EM-BLOSSOM,\*** *v.* To cover with bloom or blossom, (qv.)—\**Cunningham.*

**EM-BODY,\*** *v.* (Also *Im-*) To invest or clothe with body, to put into bodily, corporeal, material, or substantial shape; to incorporate; and, met. to draw together into one united company or mass: as, a body of soldiers; to embody the militia. Dis- Re- Un-

**EM-BOIL,\*** *v.* To throw, to throw forth, sc. from the surface. Met.—to be or cause to be warm, heated; to agitate.—\**Spenser.*

**EM-BOISSEMENT.** See *EMBUSH*.

**EM-BOLD,\*** *v.* -EN, *v.* To bold or embolden,—is to confirm the courage, strengthen the resolution, to give additional courage, to encourage.—\**Chaucer.*

**EM-BOLIFE,\*** *ad.* "To know the assensions of the signs in the embolife circle in every region, I meane in circulo obliquo."—*Chaucer.*

*Embolife* circle, *Speight* (as *Sk.* observes) explains—the oblique circle; but he himself rather thinks it is from the Gr. *Εμβολιμος*, *intercalaris*, i. e. the intercalary circle, when a day is intercalated each fourth year. *Speight*, however, had *Chaucer's* own authority for his explanation.

**EM-BOSOM,\*** *v.* (Also *Im-*) To receive within the bosom, within the heart, within the feelings or passions, the desires or affections of the heart; to store or treasure up, sc. as in the bosom; to fix or seat deeply; to shelter. Dis-

**EM-BOSS,\* v.** "Fr. *Emboister*,—To im-  
box; enclose, insert, fasten, put or shut up,  
as within a box."—*Cot.* \**Spenser*.

**EM-BOSS,\* v.** To go or cause to go, to  
drive, to take shelter in the *bushes*, in a  
wood; to enclose, surround, or encircle in  
a wood.—\**Chaucer. Milton.*

Fr. *Embosquer*; It. *Imbuscare*; to embush, to  
plant or set wood, to enclose or surround with  
*bushes*, with wood, with a thicket of *bushes* or  
wood. Sk. says, as vox venatica, it is either spoken  
of the huntsman, and then signifies—to drive the  
deer into the wood; or of the deer, and then signi-  
fies—to hide in the wood. And Mr. Tyrw., "Shel-  
tered in a wood." See *Emboss, infra*.

**EM-BOSS, v.** (Also *Im-* And see *Boss*,  
-MENT. and last *Emboss*.) To rise or cause  
-ING. to rise; to raise, to project, to swell  
forth; to cover with *bosses*, projections, swell-  
ings, or protuberances, (in *basso*, in *bosse*.)

According to the old writers on Hunting,  
a deer is said to be *embossed*, when it throws  
forth *bosses*, or round masses of foam from  
its mouth; or when it swells at the knees  
with hard hunting; and thus, To *emboss* is  
(cons.) to hunt hard, to hunt down, to over-  
power with fatigue or weariness, and (as in  
*Spenser*, "*Embossed with bale*," ) to over-  
whelm.

Fr. *Embosser*, *bosse*, tuber; an architectonic  
word, says Sk. It is spoken of sculpture slightly  
projecting, which, by the Italians, is called *basso*  
and *mexxo relieve*; and thus *boss* may be corrupted  
from *basso*, which is app. to—any thing relieved  
or raised but slightly, lowly; *en bosse*, distin-  
guished from *en relief*; and thus app. gen.—to  
any thing rising, projecting, or swelling forth.  
And see *Bosse*.

**EM-BOTTLE,\* v.** "Fr. *Embotteler*,—to  
make up in bundles or *bottles*."—*Cot.*

\**J. Philips*.

**EM-BOUND,\* v.** To bind up, to inwrap,  
to infold.—\**Shak.*

**EM-BOW, v.** -MENT. (Also *Im-*) To  
*bow*, to bend, to curve, to arch.

**EM-BOWEL, v.** To place, or plunge, or  
sink, within the *bowels*; to plunge or sink.  
—*Spenser.* Also,—

To draw out, deprive of, the *bowels*, the  
entrails; to eviscerate.—*Blackstone.* Dis-

**EM-BOWER, v.** (Also *Im-*) To dwell  
within a *bower*; to inclose, sc. as within a  
*bower*; to surround, to envelope or involve.

**EM-BOWL,\* v.** To form into a *bowl*, or  
ball, or globe.—\**Sir P. Sidney*.

**EM-BRACE, v. s.** (Also *Im-*) To take  
-MENT. within, to hold within, the *arms*;  
-ER. to comprise or comprehend, to in-  
-ERY. fold, to encircle, to surround; to  
-ING. hold, or take, or seize, hold of, sc.  
-SURE. as with the *arms*; to hold fast, to  
constrain, to grasp; and more gen. to seize,  
take or accept.

*Embrasure*, in Fortification, adopted from  
the Fr., is an opening in a parapet, sc. to  
receive or hold—any thing inserted or in-  
troduced; a porthole.

Fr. *Embracer*; It. *Abbracciare*; Sp. *Abrazar*;  
from L. *Brach-ium*, the arm; the limb which  
*breaks* out from the trunk or body. Of the legal  
application of the word *Embracery*, Sk. says, qui  
alienam causam amplectitur, tutatur, et in se  
recipit. Re-

**EM-BRAID, v.** (Also *Im-*) Used as  
equivalent to *upbraid*, (qv.) See also *BRAID*.

**EM-BRANGLE.** (Or *Im-*) See To  
*BRANGLE.* Dis-

**EM-BRAUD, -BROUD.** See *EMBROIDER*.

**EM-BRAVE, v.** To set off *bravely*; to  
deck, to dress out, to adorn.

To inspire *bravery* or courage; to en-  
courage: "Psyche *embrav'd* by Charis's  
generous flame."—*Beau.*

**EM-BREW.** See *EMBRUE*.

**EM-BRIGHT,\* v.** To brighten, to be  
luminous, shining, splendid.—\**Cunningham*.

**EM-BROCATÉ, v. -ION.** "Fr. *Embro-  
cation*,—an *embrochation*; a fomenting, a  
besprinkling or gentle bathing of the head,  
or other part, with a liquor falling from  
aloft upon it in the manner of rain."—*Cot.*  
Gr. *Εμβρεχ-ειν*, (ev, and *βρεχ-ειν*, to moisten.)

**EM-BROIDER, v.** (Or *Im-*) To *braid*  
-ER. or *embraud*, is—to knit, to plait or  
-Y. plight, to wreath, to interweave.

To *broider* or *embroider*, is—to surround  
with an edge or *border*, sc. of figured-work,  
of needle-work; gen. to adorn with needle-  
work; met. to decorate with artificial orna-  
ments, with delusive graces.

"As for *embroiderie* [acu facere] itself  
and needle-work, it was the Phrygians'  
invention; and hereupon *embroiderers* in  
Latine bee called Phrygiones."—*Holland*  
*Plinie*.

To *Braid*, *braid*, or *broid*,—A. S. *Breyd-an*; D.  
-en; and the compa. *Em-* or *Em-* brand, or *broad*,  
appear to have been confounded with *Broider* and  
*Embroider*; Fr. *Border* or *broder*; Sp. *Border*; D.  
*Boordueren*. See *BORDER*, and *BROID*.

**EM-BROIL, v. -MENT.** "Fr. *Embrouiller*,  
—to pester, intangle, incumber, intricate,  
confound."—*Cot.*

To confound, to mingle, to disturb, to  
trouble, to disorder.

Fr. *Embrouiller*; It. *Imbrogliare*, confundere,  
perturbare, intricare; to render confused, dis-  
turbed, or intricate. Dis-

**EM-BRONZE,\* v.** To stand *embronzed*.  
*Æneus ut stes*; "that you may stand in  
*brass* or *bronze*."—\**Francis. Horace*.

**EM-BROWN, v.** (Also *Im-*) To render  
*brown*; to give a *brown* hue or colour to;  
that colour which things have that have  
been *burn-ed*.

**EM-BRUE, or -BREW, v.** To moisten, to  
soak or steep.

Also written *Imbrue*; which Jun. thinks may,  
by transposition of the letter r, be from the L.  
*Imbuere*. Sk. also, that such may be the case;

otherwise from the Fr. *Abbrevier*, or our *In*, and *brus*, (qv.) The Fr. *Embreuser* is,—“to moisten, bedew, soak in, soften with liquor; also, to dye, indue, imbue.”—Cot. *Brewage*, Men. says, is by transposition *beverage*; and *beverage*, formed from L. *Be-ere*, to drink. See *BEVERAGE*.

**EM-BRUTE**, *v.* (Also *Im-* and *In-*) To reduce to the state or condition of a *brute*; *brutify*.

**EMBRYO**, *s.* Any thing budding or germinating, sprouting or shooting forth; any thing in the *-IONATE*, *v.*† first stages of germination or generation in the animal or vegetable kingdom. App. (met.) to any thing in an early, unformed, rude, unfinished state.

\**Feltham*. †*Locke*. *Boyle*.

Fr. *Em-bryon*; It. *-brione*; Sp. *-brion*; L. *Em-bryo*, *-brion*; Gr. *Εμβρυον*, *παρα το εντος της γα-τρος σπεν*, quod intus in utero pullulat.

**EM-BUSH**, *v.* *-MENT*. To *ambush*, (qv.) to go into, take shelter in, hide or conceal in, a bush or wood, sc. for the purpose of surprising an enemy. Chaucer writes *Em-busments*. See *EMBOSS*.

**EM-BUSY**,\* *v.* To occupy or employ, to engage, fully, wholly, actively.

\**Udal*. *Skelton*.

**EMEND**,\* *v.* *Amend* is the common *v.* *-ATION*. To free from *deficiency*, fault, *-ATORY*. blemish; to repair, correct, im-*-ATELY*. prove, reform.—\**Feltham*.

Fr. *Emender*; It. & L. *Emendare*.

**EMERALD**, *s.* Anciently, *Emeraud*.

A precious stone.

Fr. *Emer-aude*; Sp. *-alda*; It. *Smeraldo*; D. & Ger. *Schmaragd*; L. *Smaragdus*; Gr. *Σμαραγδος* and *μαραγδος*; *Σμαρασσ-ειν*, and *μαρασσ-ειν*, *shere*, *splendere*, to shine, to be bright.

**EMERGE**, *v.* To rise above the surface; *-ENT*. and, gen. to rise, to issue, to *-ENTLY*. come forth, or out of. *-ENCY*. *Emergent*, (met.)—rising, rush-*-ERSON*. ing, or starting forth; and thus, arising, occurring, happening, suddenly, critically. L. *E-mergere*.

**EMERIT**,\* *ad.* *-ED*. Having done his share of labour; deserved, earned by service.—\**Cartwright*.

**EMERLIN**,\* *s.* *Ermine*, (qv.)—\**Sidney*.

**EMERODS**, i. e. Hemorrhoids.

**EMETIC**, *ad.* *s.* *-ALLY*. That which can cause vomiting.

Gr. *Εμετικος*, from *εμειν*, *vomers*, *evomers*, to vomit, heave or throw forth.

**EM-FORTH**,\* *ad.* Sk. says,—secundum, according to; from *Em*, (which in composition signifies *aequum*, seu *par*,—A. S. *Em-ian*, square, to even,) and *forth*; and Mr. Tyrw.—corruption of *Even-forth*, (qv.) See *EAME*.—\**Chaucer*.

**EMICANT**,\* *ad.* *-ATION*.† Sparkling; throwing forth sparks.

\**Blackmore*. †*Brown*.

L. *Emicans*, p. p. of *emicare*, to sparkle.

**E-MIGRATE**, *v.* *ad.* To depart from, *-ATION*. leave, quit, or remove from.

*-ANT*, *s.* *ad.* *Emigrant* is a modern word, both in Fr. and Eng. The *s.* *Emigration* appears to have come into use much earlier than the *v.* Such also was the case with the uncompounded *Migrate*, *migration*. *Emigrate*, *ad.* is used by Gayton.

L. *E-migrare*; Fr. *Migrer*.

**E-MINENT**, *ad.* Standing forth from or *-ENTLY*. above others; rising up or above; *-ENCE*. and thus, high, exalted, conspi-*-ENCY*. cuous, distinguished.

Fr. *Emin-ent*; It. & Sp. *-ente*; L. *Emin-ere*, *-ous*; plainly, says Voss., from *man-ere*, and that from Gr. *Μενειν*, to stay or stand, sc. without motion. And Perottus,—*Eminio*, quasi *extra alios*, hoc est *præ aliis maneo*: for he is said to be *eminent* (*eminere*) who is *higher* than others. And see *Martin*. Pre- Pro- Super- Also *Im-minent*.

**E-MIT**, *v.* To send, throw, or cast forth, *-TENT*. to eject, to dart forth, to issue *-MISSION*. forth or out; to give vent to. *-ARY*. \**Bp. Hall*.—L. *E-mittere*. *-IVE*. *-ITIOUS*.\*

**EM-MANTEL**, *v.* (Also *Im-*) To cover, or protect.

\*Fr. *Emmanteler*,—to cover with, wrap in, a cloak or mantle; to cloak, mantle, bemanile.—Cot.

**EM- or EN-MARBLE**, *v.* To bestow, or invest with the qualities of *marble*,—e. g. its coldness.

**EMMET**, *s.* An insect.

\*A. S. *Æmet*, *emet*, an *emmet*, ant, or pismire.—Som. D. *Emte*. Ger. *Ameise*, Wach. says, is so called, à fugâ otii, because it is never idle; from *Meise*, idleness, and a pref.: “otium negat.” In A. S. *Amet* is instructus, furnished, provided.—Som. And as to *provide* for the future is the characteristic of this insect, hence, perhaps, the name. *Ant* is *amet*, *amet*, *ant*. See *ANT*.

**EM-MEW**. (Also *Im-* qv.)

**E-MOLLIENT**, *ad.* *s.* An *emollient*,—*-ITIVE*, *ad.* *s.* that which softens or soothes, *-ITION*.\* makes gentle or tranquil, pliant or supple.—\**Bacon*.

L. *Emoll-iens*, *-ire*; Fr. *-ir*; to soften, mollify, make gentle or quiet.

**E-MOLUMENT**, *s.* *-AL*.\* The grist of the mill; the charge, gain, or profit, for grinding. And then gen. as—

\*Fr. *Emolument*,—profit, commodity, benefit, gain.—Cot. \**Evelyn*.

L. *Emol-ere*, to grind.

**E-MONGST**, i. e. *Amongst*, (qv.)

**E-MOVE**, *v.* To move, to stir up, to ex-*-MOTION*, *s.* *v.* cite, to rouse; to excite *-IVE*. feeling or passion; to af-*-fect*. L. *E-movere*, to move.

**EM-PAIR**. (Now *Im-*)

**EM-PALE**, *v.* (Also *Im-*) To pierce with, to affix to, a *pale*; to surround or secure with *pales*; and gen. to inclose, to surround, to secure, to fortify.

It. *Impalare*; Sp. *Empal-ar*; Fr. *-er*, to spit on a stake (Cot.) or *pale*, (qv.)



**EM-PANNEL, v.** (Or *Im-*) *Pannel*,—the skin or parchment, sc. upon which the names of the jurors are written. To *em-pannel*,—to inscribe or write the names of the jury upon the *pannel*; to call upon or summon them to serve.

Fr. *Panne*, a skin, felt, or hide.

**EM-PARADISE, v.** (Or *Im-*) To be happy, to bless, as in *Paradise*; to enjoy the bliss of *Paradise*; to inclose or include, as in *Paradise*. It. *Imparadisare*.

**EM-PARLE.** Now *Im-*

**EM-PART.** Now *Im-*

**EM-PASSION, v.** -ATE. (Also *Im-*) To fill, to move, to rouse, to warm with *passion* or feeling; to animate, to affect deeply, strongly, keenly.

**EM-PEACH. -MENT.** Now *Im-*

**EM-PEARL, v.** (Or *Im-*) To cover with *pearls*; with any thing resembling *pearls*.  
Fr. *Empearler*.

**EM-PEIR.** See **EMPAIR**.

**EM-PEOPLE, v.** (Or *Im-*) To *people*, or fill with *people*, or a multitude or assembly of inhabitants; to collect into a body of *people* or inhabitants.

**EM-PERIL, v.** (Or *Im-*) Cons.—To risk, to hazard, to endanger.

**EM-PERISH,\* v.** -MENT.† i. e. To *perish*, (*em*, aug.)—\**Spenser*. †*Byrth of Mankynd*.

**EM-PHASIS, s.** “Fr. *Emphase*, — a -AT-IC. strong and vigorous pronunciation -IC-AL. of a word, (syllable or letter,) an -ALLY. express or earnest signification of an act, a significant force in either.”—*Cot*.

Fr. *Emphase*; It. *Enfasi*; Sp. & L. *Emphasis*; Gr. *Εμφασις*, from *εν*, and *φασις*; from *φα-ειν*, *décere*, to speak. Est (says Mins.) cum altior subest intellectus, ac major efficacia et energia, quam verba prima fronte præ se ferunt.

**EM-PHRENSY,\* v.** To affect with phrensy or madness; to madden.  
\**Bp. Hall*.

**EM-PIERCE, v.** (Also *Im-*) To bore through, to penetrate; to strike through.

**EM-PIGHT,\* v.** To fix.—\**Spenser*.

**EM-PIRE, s.** “Fr. *Empire*,—an *empire* -PER-Y. or *empiry*; also, *empire*; imperial -IAL. dominion, seignory, sovereignty, -OR, or preeminence; jurisdiction, rule, -OUR. government; the highest dignity, -PRESS. the greatest sway, the most supreme power; most absolute authority.”—*Cot*.

We formerly had *Impery*, and now write *Imperial*, *Imperious*, &c.

Fr. *Empire*; It. & Sp. *Imperio*; L. *Imperium*, from *imperare*. *Imperare* properly signifies, to command another, ut paret, to get ready.—*Voss*. Dis-

**EM-PIRIC, s. ad.** One who can or may -AL. try, sc. to *pierce* or *penetrate*; who -ALLY. can or may try or make trial or -ISM. experiment. App. to those who followed or relied upon experience;—and then, subsequently, to those who made experiments; followed their own experiments or trials. “One Acro, a citizen of Agrigentum in Sicilie, began in that island to institute another faction and sect of physicians, who grounding altogether their worke and operation upon experience, called themselves *Empiriques*.”—*Holland. Plinie*.

Fr. *Empiri-que*; It. & Sp. -co; L. *Empiricus*; Gr. *Εμπειρικος*, from *εμπειρια*, compounded of *εν*, and *πειρα*, a trial, (tentamen, quo in rem aliquam, penetrare nitimur,—the trial by which we endeavour to *penetrate* any thing: from *πειραειν*, to *pierce*, to *penetrate*.—*Scheidius*.)

**EM-PLASTER, v. s. -TRATION.\*** To form or mould, to fashion, fit or adapt, (sc. a prepared substance;) to spread over or cover with such substance.—\**Holland*.

Fr. *Emplastr-e*; Sp. -o; It. *Empiastro*; L. *Emplastrare*; Gr. *Εμ-πλαστρον*, from *εμ-πλασσω-ειν*, *adformare*.

**EM-PLEAD. -ER. -ING.** See **IM-**

**EM-PLOY, v. s.** (Or *Im-*) To infold, to -EDNESS. inclose, to entangle, to engage, -ER. to occupy, to busy, or be busy, to -MENT. exercise.

Fr. *Em-ployer*; Sp. -plear; It. *Implegare*; from L. *Implic-are*, to infold. Dis- Mis- Un-

**EM-PLUNGE,\* v.** “Fr. *Plonger*,—to *plunge*, dive, duck, run over head and ears, thrust far into.”—*Cot*. \**Spenser*.

**EM-POISON, v.** (Or *Im-*) To give or -ER. administer a *potion* medicated, in -ING. fused with any thing venomous; to -MENT. apply, or in any way affect, with any thing poisonous or venomous.

Fr. *Empoisonner*, *poison*; Sp. *Emponzonar*, *ponzons*.

**EM-PORIUM, s.** *Emporium* is cons. app. to—

A place, to which merchandise is conveyed; a mart or market, a place of commerce, a storehouse.

One of Boyle's correspondents uses the word *Empory*.

L. *Emporium*; Gr. *Εμποριον*, from *εμπορ-ειν*, *εν*, and *πειρ-ειν*, *transire*, to pass over. The Gr. *Εμπορος*, is one who *passes over*, sc. for purposes of merchandise.

**EM-POVERISH, v. -ING.** Also anciently, and now more com. *Im-*

**EM-POWER, v.** (Or *Im-*) To give, bestow, or invest with *power* or authority; to authorize.

**EM-PRENT, v. -PRESS.** Now *Imprint*, (qv.)

**EM-PRISE,\* s.** A contraction of *Enterprise*, (qv.)—\**Common in old poets*.

Fr. *Em-prise*; Sp. -presa; It. *Imprese*.

**EM-PRISON, v. -MENT.** Also anciently, and now usually, *Im-*

**EMPTY, v. ad.** To put out, to throw, -*ire*, a cast, or clear out; to draw out or -*iness* exhaust; to drive out or expel; to cast out or eject, sc. that which is within; that which is contained; the contents:—to cease to be or become, to make or render, void or vacant; to evacuate.

The *ad.* is app. met.—having nothing in it, sc. no brains, no sense, no thought or reflection; vacant, vain, unsubstantial, un-solid, unproductive, unfruitful.

A. & Euph. *vacare*. Un-

**EM-PUGN.\*** Now *Im-*

\**Piers Plouhman*. *Sir. T. More*.

**EM-PURPLE, v.** (Or *Im-*) To die, stain or imbue, tinge or steep, in *purple*.

**EM-PUSE, s.** “*Empusa*, a certain vain and fantastical illusion, sent by the Deuill, or, as the Painians say, by Hecate, to fright infortunate people. It appears in divers forms, and seems to go with one leg (whereupon it took the name, q. *Εμπουσα*), for it has one foot, or leg of brasse, the other of an asse; and therefore it is named also *ενοκέλης*, or *ενοσκελής*.”—*Holland. Plut.*  
Gr. *Εμπουσα*, (*ε*, one, and *πους*, a foot.)

**EM-PUZZLE,\* v.** To pose or appose, sc. till brought to a stand; to perplex, to confuse or confound.—\**Brown*.

**EM-PYREUM, s.** “The supreme heaven -*REAL* is so called, the place and abode -*REAL* of God and the blessed, not because it contains any *fire* (*πυρ*) within itself, but on account of its excelling clearness, and, as it were, *fiery* brightness or splendour.”—*Mins*.

Gr. *Εμπυρεον*, *incensdera*, from *ε*, and *πυρ*, fire.  
Fr. *Ciel empyré*; It. & Sp. *Cielo empireo*; L. *Caelum empyreum*; Gr. *Ουρανός εμπυρεος*, *igniferum caelum*.

**EMULE, v.** To strive or contend with or -*ocul* against; to strive or endeavour -*oculy* to surpass or excel, depress or -*ate*, *ad. v.* degrade; to rival, to vie with.  
-*AT-ION*. Edwards revived Spenser's *v.*  
-*IVL*. To *emule*.

-*OR*. Fr. *Emuler*; It. *-ere*; Sp. *-er*; L. -*REM*. *Emulati*, from Gr. *Ἀμύλλαν*, *certare*, *contendere*, to strive or contend.

**EM-MULGENT, ad.** “Fr. *Emulgent*: Veine *emulgent*,—one of the two main branches of the hollow vein, which goes to the reins, and there is divided into divers others; some call it the pumping vein.”—*Cot*.

L. *Emulge-re*, *-ens*, to milk out; (*e*, and *mulg-ere*, to milk); A. & *Malc-an*.

**EM-MULSION, s.** “Any kind of seed, &c. brayed in water, and then strained to the consistence of an almond milk; also, any kind of cream or milkie humour.”—*Cot*.

Fr. & Sp. *Emul-sion*; It. *-clone*; L. *Malc-ere*; A. & *Milac-ion*, to soften, to soothe.

**EM-MUNCTORY, s.** “An *emunctorie*,—certain kernally places in the body, by

which the principal parts void their superfluities, as under the arme-pits for the heart, and under the eares for the braine, and groin for the liver.”—*Mins*.

Fr. *Emun-ctorie*; It. *-torio*; L. *Emunctoria*, from *emungere*, (*e*, and *mung-ere*); Gr. *Μυσ-ειν*, *μυσ-ειν*, to close or press close; *μυσσ-ειν*, *mucum* (*nasi*) *exprimere*.

**E-MUSCATION,\* s.** L. *Emuscare*, to clear or cleanse from moss.—\**Evelyn*.

**EN, pref.** The letters *e* and *i* have such nearness (as B. Jonson has observed) in our tongue, as oftentimes (in composition) to interchange places; as *endure* for *indure*, *endite* for *indite*. In our old writers, many words now written *in*, were by them written *en*; and some words both ways, without much discrimination.

We have (as prefixes) *em* or *im*, *en* or *in*, augmentative, and we have *im* or *in* (also *un*) negative; the latter are never written with *e*, and it might be a means of avoiding uncertainty and confusion if the augmentatives were always written with *e*. (See *IN*.) Skelton appears to have wanted in such compounds. In a very short space the following occur, of which (as they have not been met with elsewhere) the bare enumeration must suffice; viz. *encraumpysh*, (i. e. *encramp*), *ensowk*, *enhack*, *enhard*, *encrisp*, *engalary*, *enlosenge*, *enpave*, *envaut*, *enbulion*, *englaise*, *encrown*, *entacle*, *ensand*, *enturf*, *engrape*, *engush*, *enswymm*, *ensilure*, (*ensilver*), *englister*, *enverdure*, *enbrethe*, *en-beauty*, *enbud*, *enpicture*, *enfiore*, *envive*.

**EN, term.** As *ειν*, with the Greeks, so (Wach.) *an*, *on*, *en*, with our ancestors is the *term.* of the infinitive. The A. S. *An*, D. & Ger. *En*, is the Eng. *En*; also anciently written *an*, *in*, *on*, *un*; and means *one*. As an *ad. term.* it denotes that the *s.* to which it is suffixed is to be united, or joined to another *s.*; as a golden (anciently golden) sc. ring. Christian, *ad.*—sc. *religion*, to be united, to be expressed. A christian, *s.*—sc. man. *En* is yet also used to augment the force of *vv.*, as To haste, to hasten; To black, to blacken. (See *AN*, also *ED*, *IO*.)

The A. S. *An*, Gr. *Εν*, L. *Un*, with the article variously written, *as*, *es*, *is*, *os*, *us*, have formed the *term.* *an-us*, *en-us*, *in-us*; as in *hum-an-us*, *terr-en-us*, *can-in-us*. Gr. *Γε-ιν-ος*, *earthen*; *ξυλ-ιν-ος*, *wooden*. From *an-us*, *en-us*, are by contraction the L. participial *terms.* *ans*, *ens*; and from these are our *terms.* *ant*, *ance*, *ent*, *ence*.

**EN-ABLE, v. -MENT.** (Also, though not very modernly, *In-*) To give force, power, strength; to strengthen, to empower. Dis-

**EN-ACT, v.\* -OR.** (See *IN-*) To cause to act or do, to put in *act* or *action*; to perform; to do or cause, to require, to do; to require or determine to be done;—to determine or decree to be law. Re-

**EN-AMBUSH.\*** See EMBUSH.

\*Chapman. Cawthorne.

**EN-AMEL, v. s.** (Also *In-*) To fix colour, or a variety of colours, by melting in fire. Met.—To diversify, to variegate, to spot, to deck with spots or variations of colour.

Fr. *En-mailler*; Sp. *-maltar*; It. *Smaltare*; Ger. *Schmetzen*; D. *Smelten*, from A. S. *Myllan* or *meltan*, to melt. In Eng. also. we have "to smelt," i. e. to melt.

**EN-AMOUR, v.** (Also *In-*) To cause love; to inspire or inflame with love; to kindle the passion of love: to fill with delight.

Fr. *Enam-ourer*; Sp. *-orar*; It. *Inamorare*. Dis-

**EN-ARCH, v. -ING.** (Also *In-*) To bow or curve towards a circular shape; to make, form, or fashion, in the shape of a bow, or curve.

**EN-NARRATION, s.** A telling or communication of any thing unknown; and, gen. a tale, a relation; a detail of facts or circumstances. In-

**EN-NASCENT, ad.** ENATE. Rising, springing forth; at the instant of its birth. L. *E-nasci, natus*.

**EN-AUNTER, av.** In adventure, (qv.) in case; perchance, perhaps.

**EN-BIBE,\* v.** (Now *In-*) To drink, to draw in; to suck or soak in.

\*Chaucer. Skelton.

**EN-BOLNED,\* pt.** Rounded or swelled into a round or globular form.

\*Chaucer. *En*, and *bole*, (qv.)

**EN-CAGE, v. -MENT.** (Also *In-*) To shut in and fasten; to confine, to imprison.

**EN-CALENDER,\* v.** To enter into, to record or register in a calender.—\*Drayton.

**EN-CAMP, v.** (Also *In-*) To place or lodge, to station or form into, -MENT. camps; to fix or pitch the camps, (or lodgments for an army;) to lodge or dwell in camps.

**EN-CASE, v.** (Also *In-*) To hold, surround, contain, enwrap, sc. as in a case.

**EN-CAVE, v.** To hide or be hid, sc. as in a cave.

**EN-CAUSTIC, s.** That which can or may burn. Evelyn speaks of *Encaustic* as a kind of enamel,—a certain *encaustic*, or black enamel. See his *Sculptura*.

Fr. *Encaustique*; Gr. *En*, and *καυστικός*, from *καί-ειν*, to burn.

**EN-CENSE.** See INCEND.

**EN-CHAFE, v. -ING.** (Also *In-*) To warm, heat, kindle, inflame.

**EN-CHAIN, v. -MENT.** (Also *In-*) To fasten, bind, or confine, within a chain; to reduce to the state or condition of those chained; and hence, to enslave, to enthrall. Fr. *Enchainer*.

**EN-CHANT, v.** (Also *In-*) To act upon, -ER. to influence, by charms or incantations. And, cons.—To delight -INGLY. or please in a high degree; to -MENT. charm; to enrapture; to enslave -RESS. or enthrall the affections, sc. with delight, with any subduing, overpowering influence, so as to stun or palsy the faculties of the mind, to deprive them of action, of discrimination, of discernment.

Fr. *En-chanter*; Sp. *-cantar*; It. & L. *In-cantare*, to sing, i. e. magicum carmen, a magic song. Dis- Un-

**EN-CHARGE, v.** (Also *In-*) To load; to place, put, or lay cargo, a load or burthen; to impose a weight or burthen. And (met.)—To impose the weight or burthen, sc. of a commission, trust, or duty.

**EN-CHASE, v.** (Also *In-*) To incase, to inclose, to insert; and as these cases were usually much ornamented, to encase is, cons.—To adorn or embellish; to set off, to show off, sc. in an ornamental style or manner, (by embossing, engraving, &c.) Fr. *Enchasser*. Om. -ING.

**EN-CHEASON,\* s.** Cowell says, that it is an old Fr. word, signifying the occasion, or cause of action. I believe, adds Sk., that it is from the old v. *Encheoir*, to fall; befall or happen; from *en*, and *cheoir*, cadere, to fall.—\*Chaucer. Spenser. W. Browne.

**EN-CHEER, v.** (Also *In-*) To enliven, gladden, exhilarate, hearten, encourage.

**EN-CHIRIDION, s.** Any thing that may be held in the hand; a book that may be so held or carried. "A small manual book (Mins.) that one may clasp in the hand."

It. & Sp. *Enchiridio*; L. *Enchiridium*, (qv.) Gr. *Εγχειρίδιον*, from *εν*, and *χεῖρ*, the hand; *quis manus claudi queat*.—Voss.

**EN-CHRISTALED,\* pt.** Reduced to, formed into crystal, (qv.)—\*Cartwright.

**EN-CIRCLE, v. -ET.** (Also *In-*) To go round, to surround, to inclose, to encompass; to move round about, so as to return to the point from which motion commenced. Fr. *Encercler*; It. *Incerchiare*.

**EN-CLASP, v.** (Also *In-*) To embrace, to inclose.

**EN-CLEAR, v.** To brighten, to illuminate.

**EN-CLINE, v.** (Now *In-*) "Fr. *En-cliner*,—to incline, decline; bend, bow, look, stoop downward; to begin or be ready to fall."—Cot.

**EN-CLOG, v.** To load; and thus, to encumber, to impede, to hinder.

# ENC

**EN-CLOISTER.** Also *In-*

**EN-CLOSE.** Also, and more properly, *In-*  
-ER. -URE.

**EN-CLOUD, v.** To cover; and, cons. to throw into, to involve in, shade, gloom, obscurity, or darkness.

**EN-CLYTIC, s.** A word that inclines or throws back its accent upon a preceding word or syllable.

Gr. *Εγκλειτικός*, from *εγκλείνειν*, *inclinare*.

**EN-COLDEN,\* v.** To keel or cool.  
\**Falthem*.

**EN-COMIAST, s.** One who praises, or  
-ASTIC, *ad. s.* commends.

-ASTICALLY. Fr. It. & Sp. *Encomiaste*; L. *Encomiastes*; Gr. *Εγκωμιαστής*, from *εγκωμιαστέον*, *laudare*, to praise, or bestow praise. Cockeram has the *v. Encomionize*. From the *s. εν-ει* vel *ενειν*, *viciis*, the compound *εγκωμιον* denotes *laudationem*, *quam publice in vicis fit*: whence afterwards it signified *gen. laudatorium orationem*, a laudatory oration.—See *Voss.* and *Latney*.

**EN-COMPASS, v. -MENT.** (Also *In-*) To move or go round; to surround or incircle; to gird around; to inviron.

**EN-CORPORATE, v. -PORE,\* v.** Also, and now usually, *In-* \**Chaucer*.

**ENCORTEIN, v.** To inclose or surround within a curtain.  
*En*, and *curtain*, (*qv.*)

**ENCOUNTER, v. s.** (Also *In-*) To run -ER or go against, to oppose, to meet in -MA opposition, front to front, to engage with or attack; and, *gen.* to meet.  
Fr. *Encontrer*; Sp. -*ar*; It. *Incontrare*, *occurrere*, *obviam habere*, (*en*, and *contra*,) to run or go counter or against. *Re-*

**ENCOURAGE, v.** (Also *In-*) To in-  
-ER spire or animate with *courage*, with  
-MENT strength and vigour of *heart*, with resolution, with fortitude; to give, or confirm, or strengthen, bravery, boldness, hardihood, or daringness; a hearty devotedness, a deep, fixed resolution.

Fr. *Encourager*; It. *Incor-are*, -*aggiare*. *Dis-*  
*Re-*

**EN-CRADLE,\* v.** To place or lay in a cradle, a little car, or carriage, for an infant.—\**Spenser*.

**EN-CREASE, v. -ING.\*** Now more com.  
*In-* \**Wiclif*.

**EN-CRIMSONED, pt.** Coloured like crimson; having the hue of *crimson*.

**ENCROACH, v. s.** (Also *In-*) Cons.—to  
-ER grasp, to seize upon, to trespass  
-MENT upon, the rights and property of others; to intrude, to set footing, to advance gradually, step by step; to steal on beyond the due bounds or limits, *sc.* into the rights and property of others.

# END

*En*, or *in*, and *croc*, *uncus*, a hook; *qd.* (says Sk.) *unco* adjecto sibi attrahere; to draw any thing away by a hook cast upon it. See *AC-CROACH*.

**EN-CRUST.** Commonly, *In-*

**EN-CUMBER, v. s. or -COMBER, v.** (Also  
-ING. *In-*) To overload, to oppress  
-BRANCE. with a load or burthen; with toil  
-BROUS. or trouble; with vexation: to  
-BERMENT. embarrass, to harass, to trouble.

Fr. *Encombrer*; It. *Ingombrare*, *qd. incumulare*, that is, *cumulo rerum impedire*; to impede by an accumulation of difficulties. *Dis-*

**EN-CURTAIN,\* v.** See *ENCORTEIN*.  
\**Massinger*.

**EN-CYCLICAL, ad.** Circular.  
Gr. *Εγκυκλιος*.

**EN-CYCLOPÆDY, s.** The circle of  
-IA. instruction, knowledge, learning,—in  
-IAN. any particular art or science,—in all  
-IST. arts and sciences.

Gr. *Εγκυκλοπαιδεία*, (*εν*, *κυκλος*, and *παιδεία*.)

**EN-CYST,\* v.** To inclose in a cyst or bag.  
\**Sharp*.

**END, v. s.** *End* is opposed to the begin-  
-ER. ning—as, from *beginning* to *end*:  
-ING. it is also app. to either extremity  
-LESS. —as, from one *end* to the other.  
-LESSLY. To come to, reach, arrive at, the last or final point of time or space—as, the *end* of the year, the *end* of a journey;—to come to, reach, or arrive at, the point when or where any thing ceases, terminates, concludes; at the termination, conclusion, extreme limit; to finish, to terminate, to conclude. *End* is also app. to—

The point to which our course is directed; when or where our progress ceases, or is to cease; the point we seek or intend to reach, the point aimed at; the object or purpose in view.

*End-day*, in R. of Gloucester, is, the last day, the day of death. *Ender-day*,—latter day, day lately passed.

*Ending*,—*end* of this life; death.

Ger. *End-en*, -*e*; Dan. -*er*, -*e*; D. *Eynde*, *ende*; A.S. *End*, *ende-leas*, -*leaslic*, *end-leas-nyse*, *end-mæst*, -*mæst-nesse*. *Endian*, *finire*, *desinere*, to *end*, to make an *end*. *Un-*

**EN-DAMAGE, v. -MENT.** (Also *In-*) To hurt, injure, or harm; to inflict any injury or detriment.

**EN-DANGER, v. -MENT.** (Also *In-*) To be or cause to be within the action or agency, the reach or risk, of damage, of pain or penalty, of hurt, ill or mischief; within the reach or risk of penal, hurtful, mischievous power.

**EN-DARK, v. -EN.** “A. S. *Adeorc-ian*, *obscurare*, to obscure, to make *dark* or dim, to *darken*, to hide.”—*Som.*

**EN-DART,\* v.** “Fr. *Darder*,—to *dart*, to fling, hurl, cast or throw a *dart*; also, to hit, wound, pierce, or hurt with a *dart*.”—*Cot.* \**Shak.*

*Encore - French -*  
*from "hanc horam".*

## END

**EN-DEAR, v. -MENT.** (Also *In-*) To cause to be, to make, *dear* or precious; highly or greatly prized, much or highly beloved. *Un-*

**EN-DEAVOUR, v. s.** (Also *In-*) In its -ER. application, equivalent to the—  
-ING. “Fr. *S’efforcer*,—to *endeavour*, la-  
-MENT. bour, enforce himself; to strive with might and main; to use his (utmost) strength, apply (all) his vigour, employ his (whole) power.”—*Cot.* And also, to try, attempt, or essay. See *DEVOIR*.

*Derer* is used by Chaucer for *Endeavour*, (*Jun.*); and it is so used in the North of England to this day. *Devour* or *Dever*, is from *L. Debere*; and thus *Endeavour* is, as *Mins.* expresses it, *debitum officium præstare*; or, as *Sk.* *officium suum, prout debet, exequi*.

**EN-DEMIAL, ad.** Peculiar to a people.

-DEM-IC. Gr. *Ενδημιος*. (*εν*, and *δημος*, a people.)  
-ICAL. See *EPIDEMY*.

**EN-DEMONIASM,\* s.** See *DEMON*.

\**Byrom*.

**EN-DENIZE,\* v.** (Also *In-*) To give -EN, *v.* or bestow the rights of a natural -ATION. born subject, of a native; to admit, to introduce, to the enjoyment of such rights and usages.—\**Holland*.

**EN-DETTED, i.e. Indebted,** (*qv.* and also *DEBT*.)

**EN-DITE, or -DICT, v.** Now more com. *In-*  
-ER. -ING. -DICTMENT.

**END-LONG,\* av.** A. S. *And-lang*, -long, *ondlong*, i.e. *on long*, now written *Along*, (*qv.*)  
\**Chaucer. Gower. Spenser. Holland*.

**EN-DOCTRINE,\* v.** (Also *In-*) To -ATE. teach or instruct; *emph.*—any -ATION. peculiar principles or opinions, held or maintained.—\**Donne*.

**EN-DORSE, or ENDOSS, v. -DORSEMENT.** (Also *In-*) To *back*: to put on, get on, sit on, write on, strike on, the *back*. It is used by *Spenser* *gen.*—to write, inscribe or engrave, cut or carve.

“Fr. *Endosser*,—to *indorse*; also, to *back*, to put a *back* unto; also, to, put on the *back*; whence, *Endosser* un harhois, to arm himself, to put on his harness; to get an armour on his *back*.”—*Cot.*

**EN-DOUBT,\* v.** To throw into *doubt* or fear; to fear.—\**Chaucer*.

**EN-DOW, or ENDUE, v. -DOWMENT.** *En-*  
*dew*, by *Spenser*.

To give; to bestow; to give or bestow, *sc.* a *dowry* or gift on marriage, a marriage portion; to bestow or settle any *gift* of property upon; to give or bestow, *sc.* any qualities of mind or body.

*En*, and *dow*, (*qv.*); from *L. Dos*; Gr. *Δωρ*, any thing given. See *INDUE*. *Un-*

**EN-DRUDGE,\* v.** To labour, to under-  
dergo.—\**Bp. Hall*.

**EN-DUCE.\*** Now *In-* (*qv.*)—\**Hackluyt*.

## ENF

**EN-DURE, v.** (Also *In-* and always *In-*  
-ANCE. *durate*.) To *harden*; to suffer, to  
-ER. bear up against *hardships*; and  
-ING. thus, to abide, to last, *sc.* without  
-INGLY. yielding, without decay.

“Fr. *Endurer*,—to *dure*, last, continue long; also (and most properly) to *indure*, tolerate, suffer, bear, sustain, abide, under-  
go.”—*Cot. Om.* -MENT.—*South*.

*L. Indurare*; Fr. *Endurer*. *Wiclif* renders the *Vulg. Indurarentur*, “were *hardened*,” (*Acts xix. 9.*)

**ENEMY, s. ENMITY.** One who loves not; one who dislikes; who opposes our good; does, or endeavours to do, ill; bears ill will or malice.

An adversary, foe, antagonist; *emph.* the Devil is so called.

The *ad.* is written *Inimical*.

Fr. *Ennemi*; It. *Inimico*; Sp. *Enemigo*; L. *Inimicus*; qui non amat, minime amicus.

**ENERGY, s.** “Fr. *Energis*,—*energy*,  
-IC. effectual operation, force, effi-  
-ETIC. cacy.”—*Cot.* App. to vigorous  
-ETICAL. power to act; vigorous power  
-ETICALLY. in action; active resolution; a  
-IZE,\* *v.* lively strength; a forcible  
-IZER.\* spiritedness.—\**Harris*.

Gr. *Ενεργεια*, (*εν* and *εργον*), an act, work, operation. *Wilkins* calls it—efficient faculty, or act. *In-*

**E-NERVE, v.** To take away, to deprive  
-ATE, *ad. v.* of, *nerve*; “to bereave of force,  
-ATION. of pith, of vigour; to weaken,  
OUS.\* to debilitate, to enfeeble.”

\**North's Examen*.

Fr. *Enerv-er*; Sp. -ar; It. & L. *Enervare*, qd. ex-  
mere *nervos*; Gr. *Εκνευρίζειν*, from *εκ*, and *νευρον*,  
*nervus*, a string, that which stringeth or strength-  
eneth. See *STRANGEN*.

**EN-FAME,\* s.** Infamy.—\**Chaucer*.

**EN-FAMINED,\* pt. i. e. Famished,**  
hungry.—\**Chaucer*.

**EN-FAMOUSED,\* pt. i. e. Rendered**  
*famous*.—\**Browne*.

**EN-FAUNCE,\* s.** Infancy.—\**Chaucer*.

**EN-FECT,\* v.** Infect.—\**Chaucer*.

**EN-FEEBLE, v. -ER.** (Also *In-*) To  
weaken, to debilitate, to enervate, to de-  
prive of strength; to reduce to infirmity  
or imbecility.

**EN-FELONED,\* pt.** “Fr. *Enfelouni*,—  
become fierce, waxt curst, grown cruel.”—  
*Cot.* \**Spenser*.

**EN-FEOFF, v. -MENT.** (Also *In-*) To  
give or grant, yield, surrender, or give pos-  
session of, *sc.* a feud, fief, or *fee*, (*qv.*)  
*Enfeoffment* is a common legal term.

**EN-FETTER,\* v.** To bind or fasten the  
*feet*; to bind, fasten or enslave.—\**Shak*.

**EN-FIERCE, v.** To render *fierce*, cruel,  
savage.

*L. Ferus*. See also *EFFIERCE*. *Re-*



**EN-FILADE, s.** To *enfilade*, (a military term,) is to proceed in a straight line, to pierce or penetrate straight forwards; and, further, to sweep the whole length of a straight line with artillery.

*L. Filum*; *Fr. Filer*, (*enfiler*), to draw out threads; to extend in length, in a line. See **PROFILE**.

**EN-FILE, v.** To smoothen, to polish, sc. with a *file*, (qv.)—*Gower. Holland.*

*A. S. Feol-an*, limare; *Ger. Feilen*.

**EN-FIRE, v.** To warm, to heat, to inflame, to enkindle.—*Chaucer. Spenser.*

**EN-FLAME, v.** Com. *In-*

**EN-FOLD, v. -ING.** (Also *In-*) To lap or wrap over, to inwrap, to inclose, to incircle.

**EN-FORCE, v. s.** (Also *In-*) "*Fr. Enforcer*, -EDLY. —to *enforce*, confirm, strengthen. *en*, add power, apply force, give strength, unto."—*Cot.*

*-IVE.* To do, or try, or attempt to do, with force or strength, with violence; to compel; to give force or strength to; to give energy, power, weight or authority; to urge, to press, to impress, strongly or deeply.—*Chapman. Re-*

**EN-FORM, v. i. e.** To form, frame, or fashion. *Fr. Enformer.*

*\*R. Brunne. Spenser.*

**EN-FORM, v.** Now com. *In-*

**EN-FORREST, v.** To make or turn into forest; to invest with the exclusive privileges of forest.—*\*Fuller.*

**EN-FORTED, v. pt.** Surrounded, or guarded with a fort or fortress.

*\*Sir P. Sidney.*

**EN-FOULDRED, v. pt.** "*Fr. Fouldreyer*, —to cast or dart thunderbolts; to strike, burn, or blast with lightning (or inlightened thunderbolts)."—*Cot. \*Spenser.*

**EN-FRANCHISE, v.** (Also *In-*) To *-ING.* endow with the liberties and privileges of a free citizen; to free, to set at liberty; to admit to freedom, to encitizen.

**EN-FREED, v. pt. -DOMING.** Having freedom or liberty given or bestowed; set free.—*\*Shak.*

**EN-FROZEN, v.** Met.—To chill; to render insensible.—*\*Spenser.*

**EN-GAGE, v.** (Also *In-*) To bind or *-MENT.* pledge, sc. to certain fulfilments; *-ER.* or to fulfil or perform certain promises or conditions;—to stake, to hazard; to undertake to do, to embark in, to occupy or employ, to be busy in, to be (busily, earnestly, zealously) occupied or employed, (sc. in a conflict, a battle;) to bind, attach, enlist.

*Fr. Engager*; *It. Ingaggiare. Co. Dis. Pre-Re-Ua-*

**EN-GALLANT, v.** To make a gallant, a fine fellow.—*\*B. Jonson.*

**EN-GAOL, v.** or *-JAIL, v.* To imprison, to confine.—*\*Donne. Shak.*

**EN-GARBOIL, v.** To confuse or confound, to throw into disorder, to disturb.

*\*R. Montagu.*

**EN-GARRISON, v.** To prepare, provide or furnish, sc. with military stores, with ammunition, with arms, with soldiery; to fortify, to intrench.

**EN-GENDER, v.** (Also *In-* qv.) "*Fr. -ING.* *Engender*, —to *ingender*, to produce, create, beget, breed; cause, make, procure, begin."—*Cot. \*Sir W. Davenant.*

**ENGHLE.** See **ANGLE**.

**EN-GILD, v.** To cover with gold; with the brightness, the brilliancy of gold.

*\*Shak.*

**ENGINE, s. -ous.** (Also *In-*) From *L. Ingenium*, used as equivalent to *ingenuity*, (qv.)

"*Fr. Engin*, —understanding, policy, reach of wit."—*Cot.*

The 4to. *B. Jonson* reads *Enginous*; the folio, *Inginous*. *Engine* and *Ingin*, Mr. Gifford adds, are both used by our old poets for craft, artifice; and sometimes, in a better sense, for wit, that is, *genius* or the inventive faculty.

*\*Chaucer. Marlow. B. Jonson.*

**ENGINE, v. s.** Is app. to—Any machine, *-EER*, or tool, or instrument, *ingeniously* *-ER.* worked, wrought, or contrived, —*-ERY.* whether of war, of torture, to *-EERING.* throw water, &c. And gen. a machine, tool, or instrument.

To *engine*, in Chaucer, is to put upon an engine of torture; and thus, to torture, to torment. In Gower, "*engined together*," —contrived to get together.

See **INGINE**. *Fr. Engin*; *It. Ingegno*; *Sp. Engeno*; qd. *ingenio*, because not made without great effort (*ingenti*) of genius, of ingenuity, of contrivance.

**EN-GIRD, or -GIRT, v. -GIRDLE, v.** (Also *In-*) To inclose, to surround, to encircle, to incompass, to environ.

**EN-GLAD, v. -DEN, v.** To cheer, to enliven, to exhilarate.—*\*Skelton.*

**ENGLE.** See **ANGLE**, and **INGLE**.

**EN-GLEyme, v.** Lye says, for *Encleamed*, i. e. *clammed*. See **CLAM**.

*\*Piers Plouhman.*

**ENGLISH, v. s. ad.** To *English*, —to render into, to translate into *English*, or the *English* language. Un-

**EN-GLUE, v.** "*Fr. Engluer, gluer*; to lime, to *glew*, to join or close very fast, as with bird-lime, or *glew*."—*Cot. \*Gower.*

**EN-GLUT, v.** (Also *In-*) To swallow; to swallow in abundance; to fill by swallowing, to fill, to cram full. *Fr. Engloutir,*

**EN-GLUTING**, *s.* Perhaps *Engluing*, (qv.) Mr. Tyrwhitt says, rather *Enluting*, stopping with *clay*. Sk., *Glued*, stopped. \**Chaucer*.

**EN-GORE**,\* *v.* To penetrate, to pierce; to bore through.—\**Spenser*.

**EN-GORGE**, *v.* (Also *In-*) "Fr. *Engorger*,—to raven, devour, glut, swill up, swallow down."—*Cot*.

Fr. *Engor-ger*; It. *-giare*; L. *Ingurgitare*, from L. *Gurges*.

**EN-GRAFF**, *v.* (Also *In-*) See **EN-ER**. **GRAVE**. To carve or cut into, **-GRAFT**, *v.* to hollow out; to insert (one **-GRAFTMENT**. thing) into a hole cut out (of another); and thus, to impregnate the one with the qualities of the other; to insert or set in, to seat deeply, to implant, to root deeply.

**EN-GRAIL**,\* *v.* To dot or spot, as with hail; to variegate, to notch, to indent, to jag, *sc.* the edges, as in Heraldry. \**Chapman*.

Fr. *Engrelle*; *en*, and *grelle*, hail; which Men. thinks is derived from *grandine*, the ablative of *grando*.

**EN-GRAIN**, *v.* Also *In-*

**EN-GRAPPLE**,\* *v.* (Also *In-*) To gripe or seize hold.—\**Daniel*.

**EN-GRASP**, *v.* To grasp, gripe, or seize fast hold of.

**EN-GRAVE**, *v.* (Also *In-*) To dig out **-ER**. a grave; and, *cons.* to bury in a **-MENT**. grave, or place dug out.

**-ING**. To cut a grave or groove into; to cut or carve into; to make incisions; met. to imprint or impress, *sc.* upon the mind.

Fr. *Engraver*.

**EN-GREATEN**,\* *v.* To make great or greater, to magnify, to enlarge, to aggrandize. See **INGREAT**.—\**Bp. Taylor*.

**ENGREGGEN**,\* *v.* "Fr. *S'engreger*, to grow worse, become sorer, wax more painful, grievous, or troublesome."—*Cot*. To aggravate, (qv.)—\**Chaucer*.

**EN-GRIEVE**,\* *v.* "Fr. *Grever*,—to grieve, to agrieve, pain, vex, hurt, afflict, annoy, trouble, disquiet, molest, wrong, injure, overcharge, overburthen, oppress."—*Cot*. \**Chaucer*. *Spenser*.

**EN-GROSS**, *v.* (Also *In-*) To thicken, **-ER**. to enlarge, to increase; to be or **-ING**. become thick, large, heavy, fat; **-MENT**. to do any thing large or largely; to write in large letters; and, *gen.* to write or copy fair; also, to buy in large quantities, in gross weights or quantities; to take or appropriate largely. Fr. *Engrosser*.

**EN-GUARD**,\* *v.* To watch, to protect, to keep, to preserve.—\**Shak. Feltham*.

**EN-GULF**, *v.* (Also *In-*) To swallow up, or plunge, as into a gulf; to absorb.

Fr. *Engolfer*, *gouffre*; It. *Ingolfare*; Sp. *Engolfer*.

**EN-HABIT**,\* *v.* (Now commonly *In-*) To dwell or abide, to reside, to remain or live.—\**Chaucer*.

**EN-HALSE**,\* *v.* To take round the neck. \**Mirror for Magistrates*.

**EN-HANCE**, *v.* (Also *In-*) "Fr. *Hausser*,—to hoise (i. e. hoist), raise, **-MENT**. *ser*,—to hoise (i. e. hoist), raise, **-ER**. elevate, heave up, lift high, set aloft, advance."—*Cot*.

To heave, raise, or lift up; to elevate, to exalt, to advance, to augment, to increase.

Perhaps from Fr. *Hausser*, which Wach. thinks, with Fr. *Haut*, and Ger. *Hat*, altus, hæd, height, are the same words with A. S. *Hette*, head; the height or top of a thing.

**EN-HARBOUR**,\* *v.* To protect, to cover, to lodge, to dwell, to inhabit.

\**W Browne*.

**EN-HARMONIAN**, *s.* **-IC**, *s. ad.* The Greeks distributed their music into three genera: the *Diatonic*, for tones and semitones; the *Chromatic*, for semitones and minor thirds; and the *Enharmonic*, for quarter tones and major thirds. Holland explains "*Enharmonion*,—one of the three general sorts of musick: song of many parts, or a curious concert of sundry tunes."

**EN-HASTE**,\* *v.* "Fr. *Haster*,—to hasten, accelerate, speed, quicken, set forward apace."—*Cot*. \**Lidgate*.

**EN-HERITANCE**, **-AGE**. Now *In-*

**EN-HORT**,\* *v.* i. e. *Exhort*, (qv.)

\**Chaucer*.

**EN-HUME**, *v.* Commonly *In-*

**ENIGMA**, *s.* An obscure, dark, doubtful, **-TIC**. or ambiguous saying.

**-TICAL**. Fr. *Enigme*; It. Sp. & L. *Enigma*;

**-TICALLY**. Gr. *Αινιγμα*; (*ainos*, dark, obscure.)

**EN-JOIN**, *v.* (Also *In-*) To put upon, to lay upon, *sc.* an order, an admonition; and thus to admonish, to exhort, to exhort earnestly. Re-

Fr. *Enjoindre*; L. *Injung-ere*, to join to, put with or upon.

**EN-JOY**, *v.* To have, possess, use with **-ER**. gladness, with pleasure or delight;

**-ING**. to take delight, to feel pleasure in.

**-MENT**. Co- Re- Un- Om. **-ABLE**.—*Milt*.

**EN-ISLE**. See *In-*

**EN-KINDLE**, *v.* (Also *In-*) To be, or cause to be, on fire; to burn, or cause to burn; to heat, to inflame, to enlighten; and met. to warm, to inflame, to heat, to animate, to enliven. Re-

**EN-LACE**,\* *v.* (Also *In-*) Fr. *Enlacer*,—to entangle, to ensnare; (in Fletcher) to surround, to inwrap, to infold.

\**Chaucer*. *Fletcher*.

**EN-LANGUORED**,\* *pt.* Decayed, faint. \**Chaucer*.

## EN M

**EN-LAP, v.** To cover, to inwrap, to involve or mfold.

**EN-LARD, v.** To stick, season or dress with *lard*; which Cot. calls the fat of bacon or of pork.—Fr. *Larder*; Sp. *Enlardar*.

**EN-LARGE, v.** (Also *In-*) To magnify, -EDLY. to amplify; to make great or -MENT. greater; to aggrandize, to increase, -ER to augment, to extend, to dilate, -ING. to expand, to expatiate; and also, to set at large, to free, to give liberty or freedom to. See To ENGREATEN.  
Fr. *Enlargir*; It. *Allargare*. Un-

**EN-LENGTH, v.** -EN,† v. To extend or stretch out. As a term of measurement, distinguished from *breadth*, *width*, &c.  
\*Daniel. †Brown.

**EN-LIGHT, v.** (Also *In-*) To give light -EN, v. unto, to throw light upon, to illuminate, to illustrate; to make clear or bright; met. to throw light upon the understanding, to free from obscurity, to give power to see clearly, to clear the views or perceptions.

A. S. *On-leaht-an*, *leaht-an*, to illuminate. Un-

**EN-LINK, v.** To connect, to enchain. See LINK.—\*Spenser. Shak.

**EN-LIST, v.** (Also *In-*) To enroll, to put down, to write in a roll or list, or catalogue; to register, sc. the names of those who are engaged for a particular purpose, as, for military service; and thus, to engage the services.

**EN-LIVE, v.** (Also *In-*) To give life, -EN, v. spirit, animation to; to quicken; -EN-ER. to animate; to give sprightliness, -ING. cheerfulness; to exhilarate, to gladden. Un-

**EN-LOCK, v.** To close or shut in.  
\*Spenser.

**EN-LOOSE, v.** See UNLOOSE and UNLESS.  
A. S. *On-lea-an*, to loose.

**EN-LUMINE, v.** "Fr. *Enluminer*,—to illuminate, inlighten, clear, brighten, illustrate."—Cot. See ILLUMINE.  
\*Chaucer. Gower. Spenser.

**EN-MARBLE** See EM-MARBLE.

**EN-MARVAIL, v.** "Fr. *Esmerveiller*,—to make to wonder, admire, or marvel at; to breed astonishment or admiration in."—Cot. The allusion to Spenser probably caused Gray to coin this word.—*To West*, Let. 25.

**EN-MESH, or ENMASH, v.** To catch as in a net; to ensnare. (The *mashes*,—or holes of a net between thread and thread.)  
\*Shak.

**ENMOISED, v. pt.** It is explained, says Sk., *comforted*; the etym. is uncertain.  
\*Chaucer.

## EN Q

**EN-MOVED, v.** i. e. *moved*, or *emoved*.  
\*Spenser.

**EN-MURE, v.** To shut up, confine or inclose, within a wall; to imprison. See To IMMURE.—\*Shak.

**EN-NEW, v.** To make *new*, to give newness or novelty, or freshness to.—\*Skelton.

**EN-NOBLE, v.** -MENT. (Also *In-*) To make *known*, or renowned, or famous; to confer renown, rank, or title; to raise, elevate or exalt; to dignify, to aggrandize.  
Fr. *Ennobler*; Sp. *Enoblicer*. Dis-

**EN-ORDER, v.** To command.—\*Evelyn.

**ENORM, ad.** Out of rule, measurement, -ITY. or proportion; disordered, immoderate, huge, excessive, heinous. -OUS. -OUSLY. L. *Enormis*, *enormitas*; Fr. *Enorme*, *énormité*; It. *Enorme*, *enormità*; Sp. *Enorme*, *enormidad*. *Enormis*, from *e*, and *norma*, which Voss. calls an instrument by which it is distinguished, whether angles are right angles or not. And which Scal. (de Caus. c. 26.) derives from Gr. *Γνωριμα*, *notum*, by throwing out the *i*: and this from *γνωριζειν*, to make known, to ascertain. Glanvill also writes *Inormous*. Om. -ousness.

**E-NOUGH, or ENOW.** i. e. *Ye-nough*, *ynough*, or *ynow*,—*enough* or *enow*.

Sufficient; as much as contents, or satisfies.

Used as a *s.* and *ad.*, and also adverbially. D. *Genoeg*, from the *v.* *Genoeg-en*, to content, to satisfy. In the A. S. it is *Genog* or *genoh*; and appears to be the *past p.* *ge-noged*, multiplicatum, manifold, of the *v.* *Ge-nog-an*, multiplicare.—Tooke. In Ger. it is *Ge-nug*, from the *v.* *Ge-nug-en*, to suffice, content, or satisfy. In Dan. *Nuk*.

**ENOUNCE, v.** To tell, to report, to -NUNCI-ATE, v. declare, sc. something *new*; -ATION. to declare, to publish, to -ATIVE. proclaim.

*Enounce* is of modern introduction.

*Enunciate* is of older authority: the rest appear in writers of the age of Mary and Elizabeth.

L. *E-nunci-are*, -atum. See NUNCIATE.

**EN-OYNT, v.** i. e. Anoint.  
\*Wiclif. Chaucer.

**EN-PATRON, v.** To patronize, to take under the protection, qd. of a father.  
\*Shak.

**EN-PEOPLE, v.** (See EM-) To fill with people.—\*Brown.

**EN-PIERCE, v.** Also *Em-pierce*. To pierce or penetrate.—\*Shak.

**EN-POWDERED, v. pt.** Sprinkled, as if with powder.—\*Udal.

**EN-PRINT, v.** To imprint, or impress.  
\*Udal.

**EN-QUIRE, v. s.** (Also *In-* qv.) To -ER. seek, search or examine into; to -ING. ask or interrogate; to investi- -Y. -ANCE. gate. \*Chaucer. -QUEST. Fr. *Enquérir*; Sp. *Inquirir*; It. & L. *Inquirere*.

**EN-RACE,\* v.** To *enroot*; to infix or implant, as a *root*.—\*Spenser.

"Fr. *Enraciner*,—to settle, to root in a thing."—*Cot.*

**EN-RAGE, v.** (Also *In-*) To fill with *rage*, with raving passion; to vex, provoke, or irritate excessively; to exasperate.

Fr. *Enrager*; It. *Arrabbiare*; Sp. *-ear*; L. *Rabies*. See *RABID*.

**EN-RAIL,\* v.** (Also *In-*) To surround or enclose with or as with *rails*.

\*Skelton. *Gay*.

**EN-RANGE,\* v.** (See *AR-*) To set in rank or order; to put in order, to dispose or place in an orderly manner, (qd. in a *ring*; as those who meet at public assemblies usually do.)—\*Spenser.

**EN-RANGE,\* v.** To roam, to wander, to ramble.—\*Spenser.

**EN-RANK,\* v.** To set in rank or order; to arrange, to *enrange*, (qv.)—\*Shak.

**EN-RAP, v. -TURE.** (Also *In-*) To bear or carry away, sc. with any overpowering feeling; to ecstasy.

L. *Raptare*, (from *Rapere*,) to bear away. Dulcis raptat amor.—*Virg.*

**EN-RAVEL, -REAVE.** See *UNRAVEL*, *UNREAVE*.

**EN-RAVISH, v.** To bear, carry, hurry *-INGLY*. away, transport, *enrap*, sc. the *-MENT*. senses with delight, with excess of pleasure; to delight excessively.

**EN-REGISTER,\* v.** To enrol, to record, sc. things done.—\*Spenser.

**EN-RICH, v.** (Also *In-*) To collect, *-MENT*. cumulate, heap or *rake* together, *-ING*. sc. money, cattle, lands, knowledge; any thing coveted or desired; to acquire or confer wealth or opulence; to confer fertility or productiveness; to make or cause to be productive or fruitful, to fertilize. Fr. *Enricher*.

**EN-RIDGED,\* v.** Having, or being covered with *ridges*.—\*Shak.

**EN-RING,\* v.** (Also *In-*) To surround, as with a *ring*; to encircle, to clasp.—\*Shak.

**EN-RIP.** See *UNRIP*.

**EN-RIPEN,\* v.** To mature.—\*Donne.

**EN-RIVE,\* v.** To *reave*; to tear, split or cleave asunder.—\*Spenser.

**EN-ROBE, v.** To cover, as with a *robe*; to inwrap, to clothe, to invest.

**EN-ROL, v. -MENT.** (Also *In-*) To write or inscribe upon a *roll*, sc. of parchment, paper; to enregister, to record; to write or inscribe in a register or record. Dis-

**EN-ROOT, v.** To fix deeply, as a *root*; to set deeply, to implant.

**EN-ROUND,\* v.** To encircle; to surround.—\*Sir P. Sidney. *Shak.*

**ENS, s.** Being, existence.

**ENTIT-Y.** L. *Ens*, from *Eis*, *εἶδος*, *Mod.* for *en*, *ovros*, from *en*-*ai*, to be. Low L. *Entitas*.  
-ATIVE. Abs- Pre- Inter- Non-

**EN-SAFFRONING.\*** Covering, surrounding or enveloping, in a *saffron* colour.  
\*Drummond.

**EN-SAMPLE, s. v. i. e. Example, (qv.)** *-ER*. ciently so written.  
*-ARY*.

**EN-SANGUINED, pt.** Covered with, soaked, steeped in *blood*; died, stained, embued, besprinkled with *blood*, (*sanguis*.)

**EN-SCHEDULE,\* v.** To write in a *schedule*; on a scrowle of paper, (*scheda*.)  
\*Shak.

**EN-SCONCE, v.** (Also *In-*) To cover or protect the *head*; to cover, protect, or secure.

**EN-SEAL, v.** (Also *In-*) To mark, stamp, or impress, (with a *seal*;) to press or tread.

**EN-SEAM, v.** (Also *In-*) Mr. Upton, upon no just grounds in Mr. Todd's opinion, interprets the word in Spenser, *fattam*. "Bounteous Trent, that in himself *enseames* both thirty sorts of fish, and thirty sundry streames." *Enseamed* bed, the Commentators agree, is, *greasy* bed. Mr. Steevens quotes from the Academy of Armory and Blazon: "*Enseame* is the purging of a hawk from her glut and grease."

Ger. *Seem*; "A. S. *Seime*, pinguedo, arina, *Seame*, or sweet tallow."—*Som.* See *SEAM*.

**EN-SEAR,\* v.** To dry, to dry up.—\*Shak.

**EN-SEARCH,\* v.** (Also *In-*) To look around, cast our eyes around to discover, where that may lay, which we seek to find.  
\*Frith. Sir T. Moore.

**EN-SHIELD, ad.** "An *enshield* beauty," says Mr. Steevens, "is a *shielded* beauty, a beauty covered or protected as with a *shield*."

**EN-SHRINE, v.** (Also *In-*) To deposit, to place in a *shrine*, or casket, in a place of security; and thus, to store or treasure up as a thing consecrated.

**EN-SHROUD, v.** To clothe, to invest, to shelter.

**EN-SIGN, s. v. -CY.** Gen.—Any sign or mark by which one thing may be known from another; any mark or note of distinction; a badge, a standard, a flag. It is also app. to—

The person bearing the *ensign*, flag, or standard. See *ANCIENT*.

To *ensign*, is—to mark with, to distinguish by, any such *sign*.

An *ensigncy* is common in speech and official papers.

Fr. *Ensigne*; Sp. *-sena*; It. *Insegna*; L. *Insigne*, from *in*, and *signum*, a mark or sign; and so called *à signo vel signis*, depicted upon them.  
—*Miss.*

**EN-SKIED,\* pt.** Removed to, placed in, the *skies*, the heavens.—*\*Shak.*

**EN-SLAVE, v.** (Also *In-*) To reduce *-ER* to servitude, to captivity; to de-  
*-MENT.* liver over, or consign to bondage.  
Dis- Un-

**EN-SNARE, v. -ER.\*** (Also *In-*) To catch or take by guile; take in a net; to allure, to seduce, to inveigle, to entrap, to surround, or entangle, by treachery or guile, by allurements or enticements.  
*\*S. Johnson.*

**EN-SNARLE, v.** Used by Spenser as equivalent to —To ensnare, surround or entangle with snares; to entangle.

**EN-SOBER,\* v.** To restore, to return, to abstain, from ebriety or drunkenness; from intoxication or giddiness; to stay, to steady.—*\*Bp. Taylor.*

**EN-SPHERE.** Also *In-*

**EN-SPIRE.** Now *In-*

**EN-STALLED.** Usually *In-*

**EN-STAMP, v.** (Also *In-*) To mark or impress by *stamping*, beating or striking; to impress or infix.

**EN-STATE, v.** (Also *In-*) To put in a situation or condition; to put in or invest with a certain condition or rank.

**EN-STEEP, v.** (Also *In-*) To sink, to subside, to plunge, immerse, to soak.

**EN-STORE,\* v.** (Also *In-*) To lay up in *store*; to lay up, treasure up; to stock.  
*\*Daniel.*

**EN-STRUCT.** Now *In-*

**EN-STUFF,\* v.** To stuff or stow, to cram, or press close into.—*\*Surrey.*

**EN-STYLE, v.** (Also *In-*) To *enstyle*, is, *cons.*—To call by name or title; to name or entitle.

**EN-SUE, v.** To follow, to succeed, to come next after or in consequence of; to result from.

Fr. *Ensuivre*; It. *Seguire*; Sp. *-uir*; L. *Sequi*, to follow.

**EN-SURE, v.** (Also, and perhaps more *-ANCE.* commonly, *In-*) To make *sure*, or *-ER* secure, firm, steady, certain; to give security or assurance; to affirm or confirm, to secure, free, or exempt from hazard, risk, or loss.

**EN-TABLATURE, s.** ENTABLEMENT.  
“Fr. *Entablement*,—a boarding or plank-  
ing. *Entablement d'un pillar*,—the square foot or base of a pillar.”—*Cot.*

*Entablature*, on the contrary, consists of that part of the order which is over the

capital of the column; comprehending the architrave, frieze, and cornice.

**EN-TAIL, v. s. -ING.** (Also *In-*) “Fr. *Entailler*,—to intail, grave, carve, cut in.”—*Cot.* Also, to cut into shape or form; and the *s.* is used by Chaucer, as equivalent to *shape*.

In legal usage, To entail, Fr. *Tailler*, It. *Tagliare*, is to cut off, so an estate from the heirs general, (see *Spek. Gloss.* fol. 531, and *Blackstone*, ii. 113,) and, *cons.*—

To limit an estate or property to heirs special; to an especial descent: to settle unchangeably, inalienably, in an especial line of descent.

Fr. *Entailler*; It. *Intagliare*; *insculpere*, *incidere*, to inscribe or cut into.

**EN-TALENT, v.** “Fr. *Entalenter*,—to breed a longing, imprint a desire in; beget an affection, give a great appetite unto.”—*Cot.* Chaucer renders the L. *Excitare*, to *entalent*.

**EN-TAME,\* v.** To subdue; to reduce to quiet, obedience or subserviency.  
*\*Gower. Shak.*

**EN-TANGLE, v.** (Also *In-*) To tie, to *-MENT.* bind, to fold, to knit, to lace, to *-ING.* perplex; to make, or cause to be, perplexed, embarrassed, intricate; to en-  
snare. Dis- Un-

**EN-TECHED, pt.** “Fr. *Entecher*,—to stain, to imbue, qd. with virtues or vices.”—*Sk.* And Chaucer renders —*affictur*, *enteched*.

**EN-TEND, v.** (Now *In- qv.*)  
*-ABLE.* *Entendable* is used by Gower.  
*-MENT.*

“For who that is not *entendable*  
To holde vp right his kinges name  
Him ought for to be to blame.”

*Entendment*,—Fr. *Entendement*; *intellectus vel intentio*.—*Sk.*

**EN-TENDER,\* v.** (Also *In-*) To be, or cause to be, *tender*, delicate, affectionate, warm-hearted.—*\*Bp. Taylor. Young.*

**EN-TER, v.** To go or come, to move or *-ER, s.* cause to move, in; to bring in,  
*-ING.* to put in (sc. in writing,) to put  
*-TRANCE.* or place.

*-TRY.* An *entry*, (a way or path, or passage in,) is a term of the Chase, (Gifford,) and means,—“Places *through* (in or into) which deer have lately passed, by which their size is guessed at.”

Fr. *Entrer*; Sp. *-ar*; It. *-are*; L. *Intrare*, to go or come, to move, in or into. Re- Un-

**ENTER-CHANGE, v.** Now *Inter-*  
Fr. *Entrechanger*, *changer*.

**ENTER-COMMUNE,\* v. -ING.\*** (See INTERCOMMON.) To have, or do, or act in *common* or in *community* with others; to do or act, to share or participate with others, or as others do.

Fuller writes *Entercommoning*.

*\*Chaucer.*



**ENTER-CUR.** See **INTER.**  
Fr. *Entrecours*.

**ENTER-DEAL.** See **INTER-**

**ENTER-DIT,\*** *s. v. i. e.* Interdict.  
\*Gower.

**ENTEREMENT,\*** *s. i. e.* *Interment*, (qv.)  
A funeral.—\*Gower.

**ENTER-GLANCING,** *pt.* Interchanging glances, (quick, oblique looks.)

**ENTER-LACE.** Now *Inter-*

**ENTER-MEDDLE.** Now *Inter-*

**ENTER-METE,\*** *s.* Fr. *Entre mettre*, or *entremester*,—to intermeddle, to interpose.—*Sk.* \*Chaucer.

**ENTER-PARLE,\*** *v.* A parley between; a conference.—\*Daniel.

**ENTER-PART,\*** *v.* To part, or share between, or among.—\*Chaucer.

**ENTER-PRET,\*** *v. i. e.* *Interpret*, (qv.)  
\*Brende.

**ENTER-PRIZE,** *v. s. -ER.* To take in hand, to undertake, to venture, to attempt; and by Spenser, to receive, (qd. by the hand,) to entertain.  
Fr. *Enterpriser*, from the *v. Enterprendre*; It. *Intra-prendere*, from the L. *Prehendere* (*hendere*, used by the Latins only in composition, from the A. S. *Hent-an*, *capere*, to take hold of.) Equivalent to this is the A. S. and Old Eng. *Underfangen*, and the Mod. Eng. *Undertake*. See **HAND** and **EMPRIZE**. Un-

**ENTER-TAIN,** *v. s.\** (Also, in some of -ER. our older writers, *Inter-*) To -INGLY. keep, to take, admit, or receive, -MENT. among, *sc.* as a guest, as a companion, as a servant, as a soldier; and thus—to receive and treat hospitably and kindly; to take into service, or pay for service; to cherish, to please, to gratify; and further, to amuse, to divert; also, to keep or hold, *sc.* a conversation, an argument or discourse; to keep the mind or attention engaged or occupied; to engage. By Spenser used simply as equivalent to, To take.—\*Spenser. Carew. Shak.  
Fr. *Entreten-ir*; Sp. -*er*; It. *Intrattenere*; L. *Inter*, and *tenere*, to keep among.

**ENTER-TAKE,\*** *v.* To receive, to entertain.—\*Spenser.

**ENTER-TISSUED,\*** *pt.* Interwoven (*intextum*) with gold or silver.—\*Shak.

**ENTER-VIEW,** *s. v. -ING.* (Now *Inter-*)  
“Tyll he in person approched in some place mete and conuenient for the *entreuiewynge* and *entreteignynge* of so noble a personage.”—Hall. Hen. VII. Hall uses also the *v.* To *Enterview*.

**ENTER-WOVEN.** Now *Inter-*

**EN-THEAT,\*** *s. -THEASM.†* Inspired by divine spirit. See **ENTHUSIASM**.  
\*Drummond. Will. Hodgson. †Byrom.

Gr. *Ενθεος*, (*ev*, and *θεος*, a god;) L. *Enthusias* divino spiritu adflatus.

**EN-THRAL,** *v. -MENT.* (Also *In-*) To reduce or subject, to servitude or slavery; under the dominion of a master or tyrant; to enslave, to deliver over, to consign to, to hold or keep in, bondage. Dis-

**EN-THRIL,\*** *v.* To pierce or bore through.—\*Mir. for Mag.

**EN-THRONE,** *v.* (Also *In-*) To place -IZE, *v.* upon a throne or seat; emph. -IZATION. app. to the seat of potentates; to seat, as in power or authority; to hold or occupy the seat of power, of sovereignty. Fr. *Enthroner*, *throne*, *thron*. Dis- Re-

**EN-THUNDER,\*** *v. i. e.* To thunder.  
\*Mir. for Mag.

**EN-THUSIASM,\*** *s.* Cot. calls it—  
-AST. A ravishment of the spirit;  
-ASTIC. divine motion or inspiration;  
-ASTICAL. poetical fury. “*Enthusiasm*  
-ASTICALLY. is that temper of mind, in -AN.” which the imagination has got the better of the judgment.”—Warburton.  
\*Burton.  
Fr. *Enthusias-me*; Sp. -*mo*; It. *Entusiasmo*; Gr. *Ενθουσιασμος*. *Ενθεος*, (*ev*, and *θεος*.) *ενθουσιαν*, *ενθουσιαζειν*, to be acted upon by divine spirit. See **ENTHEAT**.

**EN-THYMEME,** *s.* A syllogism imperfectly produced, (one of the premises remaining within the mind, *i. e.* not expressed.)  
Gr. *Ενθυμημα*; from *εν*, and *θυμος*, the mind. Syllogismus imperfecte prolatus, subintellectu altera præmissarum.

**EN-TICE,** *v.* (Also *In-*) To allure, to -MENT. tempt; to hold out or offer, or -ER. present allurements or temptations; to throw out or offer baits. -INGLY. Roquesfort, Glossaire de la Langue Romaine, has *Enticement*,—excitation, instigation; *Enticer*, exciter, provoquer. Sk. refers to the Fr. *Attiser*, to kindle, from the L. *Titio*, a fire-brand, (and this is approved by Jun.) or to the A. S. *Tihtan*, *athtian*, to allure, persuade, solicit, incite. The common word in the north of England is, To *tice*, which Mr. Bocket has noticed. Re-

**ENTIRE,** *ad.\** (Also *In-*) *Untouched*, -LY. and thus unmixed, unmingled, pure, -NESS. uncorrupt; all or whole; from which nothing has been taken; undivided, unshared, unbroken; full, complete; unbroken, *sc.* in bodily strength; undivided, *sc.* in affection, attachment, or fidelity; and thus, sincere, faithful.  
Fr. *En-tier*; Sp. -*tero*; It. *Intiero*; L. *Integer*, from the ancient *Tag-ere* (*tang-ere*.) Gr. *Ογγειν* to touch. Integer, non tactus, cujus nemo tetigit aut abstulit quicquam. *Untouched*,—no part of which has been touched or taken. See **INTERSA**.

**EN-TITLE,** or **ENTITULE,** *v.* (Also *In-*) To have, receive, or bestow, a name or title; to name or call; to give a name or title, *sc.* as owner, possessor, as having a right to own or possess, as claimant; and thus, to have or give a right or claim.

## ENT

Fr. *Intituler*; It. *-are*; Sp. *-ar*; L. *Titulare*; i.e. *indere titulum vel nomen*,—to bestow a title or name. Dis- Un-

**EN-TOIL**, *v.* To take in a net, in any snare; to ensnare. Fr. *Toille*, a net.

**EN-TOMB**, *v.* -MENT. (Also *In*-) To place or deposit within a tomb; to inter, to inhum, to bury, to put in the grave. Fr. *Entomber*. Un-

**ENTOMO-LOGY**, *s.* A discourse, a treatise on, the knowledge of, insects.

Gr. *Entomoi*, an insect, from *εντομειν*, *incidere*, *secare*, to cut; and *λογος*, a discourse.

**EN-TRAIL**, *s. v.* (Also *In*-) To intermingle, to interweave, to intertwine, entwine, or entwist. And this meaning accounts well for the application of the *s.* to the bowels; (so called for a similar reason. See BOWELS.)

Fr. *En-trailles*; It. *-traglie*, qd. *internalia*.—Sk. Sp. *Entranas*; L. *Interranas*.—Mins. From the Gr. *Entera*, from *εντρος*, *intus*, within. Of this sym. it may be remarked, that the word does not, by it, pass in the usual course from the Gr. through the L. into the It. and Fr.; the *internalia* of Sk., and *interranas* of Mins. being coined.

D. *Trajen*, Eng. *Trail*, is to drag or draw, (perhaps corrupted from *Draggle*,) and the *v.* To entrail, is com. explained,—to intermingle; it may mean—to draw between or among, through and through; and thus, cons.—as above explained. Dis-

**ENTRANCE**, *v.* -MENT. (Also *In*-) To be or cause to be in “a trance or swoon, a great astonishment, an appallment.”—Cot. To ecstasy; to transport out of the senses.

Fr. *Trasse*, from the L. *Trans-ire*, to go or pass over; qd. (Sk.) *transitus* in alium mundum, a transit or passage into another world. Dis-

**EN-TRAP**. Also *In*-

**EN-TREASURE**, *v.* (Or *In*-) To store up, (sc. as gold or any thing valuable.)

To store or lay up carefully, fondly, anxiously.

**ENTREAT**, *v. s.* (Also *In*-) To manage, -ANCE. to handle, to deal with; to propose -ER. and receive terms or conditions; -FUL. to negotiate; to seek for by negotiation or treaty, by engagement -MENT. or promise. And thus,—to seek -Y. or beseech, to ask, to pray, to solicit, to implore.

To entreat,—to supplicate, (Sk.) T. H. derives from *In*, and *treat*. Fr. *Traicter*; qd. *in* (i. e. *secreto*) *tractare*, to treat with secretly.

**ENTRE-MESSE**, *s.* -METS. “Fr. *Entre-mets*,—certain choice dishes served in between the courses at a feast or banquet,” (Cot.) i. e. between the messes or services of meat. See INTERMESS.

**EN-TRENCH**. Also *In*-

**EN-TRICK**, *v.* “Fr. *Intriquer*,—to intricate, perplex, pester, insnare, involve, intangle.”—Cot. See INTRICATE.

\*Chancr. Gower.

**EN-TRIM**. See UNTRIM.

## ENV

**EN-TROOP**, *v.* To form into a troop; a collected number or multitude, a band.

\*Holland.

**EN-TRUST**, *v.* (Also *In*-) To place trust in; to commit or deliver in trust, i. e. in the truth; to confide.

**EN-TUNE**, *v. s.* “Fr. *Entonner*,—to tune, sing, chant it; sound, resound; and most properly, to begin, to give a tune in singing,” &c.—Cot.

Fr. *Entonner*; Sp. *-ar*; It. *Intonare*.

**EN-TWINE**, *v.* (Also *In*-) To make two or twain; to twine, twist, wreath or fold around.

**EN-TWIST**, *v.* *Twiced, twic'd, twist*, (qv.) \*Shak.

**EN-VASSAL**, *v.* To reduce to vassalage or slavery; to subject to slavery.

\*H. More.

**E-NUCLEATE**, *v.* To take out the kernel; and thus,—to open, to disclose, to explain, to manifest, to declare.—\*E. Hall.

L. *Enucle-are*, -*atum*, to take out the kernel, q. *nuculeus*, a *nuce*, the kernel. Cot. calls *enucleation*,—an unkernelling.

**EN-VEIGH**. Commonly *In*-

**EN-VEIGLE**. Commonly *In*-

**EN-VELOPE**. Also, and more properly, *In*- Written by Chaucer, *Envelope*.

**EN-VENOM**, *v.* (Also *In*-) To poison; to infuse or impregnate with poison; met. to invest with the noxious, malignant, hateful qualities of poison. Fr. *Envenimer*.

**EN-VERMEIL**, *v.* To tinge or suffuse with *vermilion*; with scarlet, or bright red.

**EN-VIRON**, *v. ad.* (Also *In*-) Cot. says, -ONS. “*Engyronner*,—to *invirion*, to in- -ONING. compass; as *Environner*.” And -ONMENT. *Environner*,—

To incompass, begird, inclose, hedge or hem in on all sides. The *s.* *Environ*,—the compass of ground or circuit of country next about it. And the *av.* (used by Chaucer,)—*about*.

Comp. (Men.) of *En*, and *viron*. And *viron* formed from *gyrus*. *Gyrus*, *gyro*, *gyrone*, *viron*.

**E-NUMERATE**, *v.* To count or tell, sc. -ION. the parts or portions; to count, to -IVE. reckon, to tell one by one, part by part; to tell, to repeat separately.

L. *Enumer-are*, -*atum*.

**E-NUNCIATE**. See ENOUNCE.

**EN-VOKE**. Now *In*-

**EN-VOY**, *s.* “*Envoy*,—a message or sending; also, the *envoy* or conclusion of a ballet or sonnet; in a short stanza by itself, and serving oftentimes as a dedication of the whole.”—Cot.

Fr. *Envoyer*, (qd. in *viam* mittere.) Fr. *Envoys*, a messenger. Mr. Tyrw. says, *L'Envoy* was a sort of postscript, sent with poetical compositions,

and serving either to recommend them to the attention of some particular person, or to enforce what we call the moral of them. And he refers to the stanzas at the end of the Complaint of the Black Knight, and of Chaucer's Dreame.

**EN-URE, v. -MENT.** (Also *In-*) To use or practise habitually; to accustom, to habituate, to practise; to be or cause to be for the use, enjoyment or possession of. Un-

**ENVY, v. s.** To look at or upon, sc. with  
-IABLE. malignant eyes, views, wishes;  
-IER. with ill will, maliciously; with  
-IOUS. malice or hatred; "with spite,  
-IOUSLY. grudge, repining, grief; displea-  
-YING. sure at the prosperity or good parts of another; a malicious emulation." And thus, "to malign, spite, grudge, repine at the worth or good fortune of others."—*Cot.*

"The spices of *envie* ben these. There is first sorwe of other mennes goodnesse and of hir prosperitee; and prosperitee ought to be kindly mater of joye; than is *envie* a sinne ayenst kinde. The seconde spice of *envie*, is joye of other mennes harme; and that is proprely like to the Divil, that ever rejoyseth him of mennes harme."—*Chaucer*. "*Envy* is a certain grief of mind conceived upon the sight of another's felicity, whether real or supposed; so that we see that it consists partly of hatred and partly of grief."—*South*.

Fr. *Envier*; It. *Invidiare*; Sp. *Embidiar*; L. *Invidere*, to look at or upon. *Aspiciunt invidi* (Voss.) *aliena bona oculis non rectis, sed pravis, strabonum in morem*. The *envious* look upon the good fortune of others, not with eyes direct, but askance, like persons who squint. See *INVIDIOUS*. Un-

**EN-VYNED,\* ad.** Fr. *Envine*; stored, furnished or seasoned with wine.—\**Chaucer*.

**EN-WALL.\*** Also *In-*

\**Skelton*. Sir P. Sidney. *Drummond*.

**EN-WALLOWED,\* pt.** Rolled, rolled about.—\**Spenser*.

**EN-WHEEL.** Also *In-*

**EN-WOMAN,\* v.** To give or bestow the peculiar qualities of a woman; feminine qualities.—\**Daniel*.

**EN-WOMB, v.** To bear or carry, hide or conceal, in the womb.

**EN-WOVE, pt. -EN.** (Also *In-*) Intermixed, by weaving; intertwined, inter-twisted.

**EN-WRAP.** Also *In-*

**EN-WREATHE, v.** (Also *In-*) To twist or twine, to entwine.

**EN-WROUGHT, pt.** (Also *In-*) Worked, worked in.

**EPACT, s.** Days thrown in, added, sc. to find the age of the moon.

Fr. *Epacie*; It. *Epact*, *epatta*; Sp. *Epata*; L. *Epacta*; Gr. *Επακτος*, (*επακται ημεραι*, from *επι-αγειν*, *adjicere*, to throw to, to add; *επι*, and *αγειν*, to bring.)

**EPAULET, s.** A shoulder knot, an ornament for the shoulder.

Fr. *Espaulette*, *épaulette*, from *Epaule*; R. *Spalla*, the shoulder; L. *Scapula*.

**EPEN-THESIS, s.** The interposition, sc. of a letter.

Gr. *Επ-εν-θεσις*, *interpositio*.

**EPHEMERA, s.** For a day; during,

-AL. lasting, living a day; and thus—

-IDES. Perishing with the day.

-ON. \**Howell*. †*Hammond*. *Burke*.

-AN.\* Gr. *Εφημερος*; from *επι*, for, and *ημερα*

-OUS.† a day.

**EPHOD, s.** Heb. "A priestly garment, used anciently to be worn by the priests among the Jews. There were two kinds; the one made of gold, blew silk, and purple, skarlet, and fine-twined linnen of broidered worke; and this only belonged unto the high priest, and was only used by him: the other was of white linnen, used by the other inferiour priests, Levites, and also by kings."—*Mins*.

**EPIC, ad. s.** "We may collect that he [Aristotle] held the end of the *epick* poem to be according to the exact description of an eminent writer [Hurd]: 'admiration produced by a grandeur of design, and variety of important incidents, and sustained by all the energy and minute particularity of description.'"—*Twining*.

L. *Epicus*; Gr. *Επικος*, from *επος*, a word. App. to a particular kind of poetry.

**EPICEDE, s. -IAN,\* s.** Upon a funeral, a funeral song (before burial); an epitaph. Donne has some poems entitled, "*Epicedes* and *Obsequies* upon the Deaths of sundry Personages."—\**Marlow*.

L. *Epicedium*; Gr. *Επικηδιον*, from *επι*, on, upon, and *κηδος*, *funus*, a funeral. *Epicedium* dicitur, nondum sepulto cadavere; *Epitaphium*, post completam sepulturam.—See *Voss*.

**EPICURE, s.** A disciple of *Epicurus*;

-EAN, ad. s. a follower of the doctrines of—

-EANISM. justly imputed to *Epicurus*;

-EISM, or and thus,

-ISM. A sensualist, a voluptuary.

-IZE. \**Burton*. †*Wood*. *Translator*

-AL.\* of *Bp. Gardner*.

-EOUS.† Fr. *Epicur-e*, -ien; It. & Sp. -o; L. *Epicurus*.

**EPICYCLE, s.** "A lesser circle, whose centre is within the circumference of a greater; hence, a lesser circle, that comprehends, and carries about with it a planet, itself being carried about by a greater: the seat of a planet, or story wherein it is fixed."—*Cot*.

Fr. *Epi-cycle*; It. -ciclo; Sp. -cyelo; L. *Epicycius*; Gr. *Επι-κυκλος*, (*επι*, in, and *κυκλος*, a circle.)

**EPIDEMY, s.** Spreading, running through

-IC, s. ad. or among the people, among all

-ICAL. people; general, of general usage

-ICALLY. or occurrence.

Fr. *Epidémie*; It. Sp. & L. *Epidemia*; Gr. *Επιδημος*, (*επι*, in, and *δημος*, a people.) *Nosus επιδημος*, a disease, which spreads through the people. See *ENDERMIAL*.

**EPI-DICTIC**, \* *s.* That can or may show, or display: *sc.* the art, the eloquence.

\* *V. Kuer.*

Gr. *Επιδικτικός*, from *επιδεικνύσθαι*, to show.

**EPI-GLOTTIS**, *s.* The flap or little tongue, which covers the aperture in the larynx or head of the windpipe.

Fr. *Epiglottide*; It. *-iti*; Sp. *-as*; L. *Epiglottis*; Gr. *Επιγλωττίς*, (*επι*, and *γλωττίς*, the tongue.)

**EPI-GRAM**, *s.* An inscription or superscription; and also, (Cot.) "a couplet, stanza or short poem, wittily taxing a particular person or fault." *Bp. Taylor.*

Fr. *Epigramme*; Sp. It. & L. *Epigramma*; Gr. *ἐπιγράμμα*, from *επι-γραφειν*, *superscribere*, to superscribe or write upon. The eulogy (Voss.) which is usually inscribed upon statues, trophies, and monuments.

**EPI-LEPSY**, *s.* A strong and violent convulsion of the body, which taketh hold both of mind and sense together.—*Mins.*

*Catalepsy* is a milder affection.

Fr. *Epilepsie*; Sp. It. & L. *Epilepsia*; Gr. *Επιληψία*; (*επι*, and *ληψις*, from *λαμβάνειν*, to catch hold of.)

**EPI-LOGATION**, *s.* "I have rehearsed unto the by waye of *epilogacion* the whole matter into a briefe sūme, the serious of this scene or pageaunte."—*Udal.*

Fr. *Épilogue*; It. & Sp. *-logo*; L. *Epilogus*; Gr. *Επιλογος*, sermonem dicas quo tota clauditur actus.—*St. Un-*

**EPI-PHANY**, *s.* An appearance, a manifestation.

Fr. *Épiphanie*; It. *Epifania*; L. *Epiphania*; Gr. *Επιφάνεια*, (*επι*, and *φαίνεσθαι*, *apparere*.)

**EPI-PHONEMA**, *s.* App. to—an expository saying or sentence.

Gr. *Επιφωνημα*, (*επι*, and *φωνημα*, the voice, from *φωνειν*, to speak.)

**EPI-SCOPY**, \* *s.* *Episcopy*,—survey, or supervision; overlooking.

*Episcopal*,—having the power, the rank of, or otherwise pertaining to, a *Bishop*, (qv.)

\* *Milton. Taylor. †Broome.*

Gr. *Επισκοπος*, a bishop; from *επισκευειν*, to look into; to overlook.

**EPI-SODE**, *s.* Mr. Twining thinks the

Gr. *Επεισοδιον* was always used by

Aristotle in its proper, and derivative sense, of something more

less adventitious or accessory,—something inserted, superadded, introduced, at

pleasure, by the poet; that by degrees, scarcely any other idea was annexed to the

word than that of *digression*; something foreign to the subject, or connected with it

only by a slight thread: and that, in modern language, the word is app. only to

entire actions of this additional or digressive kind.—*Twining. Aristotle, Treatise on Poetry, vol. i. N. 37.*

Gr. *Επεισοδιον*, (*επι*, *ειν* and *οδος*,) *superinduc-*

tion, any thing superinduced, introduced.

**EPI-STLE**, *s.* Any thing sent; or, in

-ER. common English, a letter, written

-OL-AR. by one, and sent and addressed to

-ARY. another.—*Howell.*

-ICAL. Fr. *Epistre*; It. Sp. & L. *Epistola*;

-IZE, \* *v.* Gr. *Επιστολή*, qd. *missoria*; from *επι-*

-IZER. \* *στελλειν*, to send to.—*Voss.*

**EPI-STYLE**, *s.* See **ARCHITRAVE**, which is the same thing.

Gr. *Επιστυλιον*, (*επι*, upon, and *στυλος*, a pillar or column.)

**EPI-TAPH**, *s.* -IAN. \* Any thing (written or inscribed) upon a tomb, and gen. upon the dead; strictly,—after burial. See **EPICED**.—*Milton.*

Fr. *Épitaphe*; It. *-tapho*; Sp. *-taphio*; L. *Epitaphium*; Gr. *Επιτάφιον*, from *επι*, and *ταφος*, *sepulchrum*, from *θαπτειν*, *sepelire*, to bury. Fuller coins a *v.*: "Poet thus *epitapheth*."

**EPI-TASIS**, *s.* App. to the busy part of the subject.—*B. Jonson.*

Gr. *Επιτασις*, *intensio*, from *επι-τεινειν*, *intendere*, to stretch.

**EPI-THALAMY**, *s.* -IUM. A song or poem upon a marriage; a nuptial song.

"The kind of poem, called *epithalamium*, used to be sung when the bride was led into her chamber."—*B. Jonson.*

Fr. *Épithalame*; It. *-talamio*; Sp. *-thalamio*; from *επι*, and *θαλαμος*, a couch or bed; the marriage couch or bed.

**EPI-THEM**, \* *s.* Any thing (medicinal) applied to the outward part of the body; Cot. calls it, a liquid medicine, (so applied.) \* *Brown.*

Fr. *Épithème*; It. *Epittima*; Sp. *Epithima*; Gr. *Επιθημα*, any thing put or placed upon another; from *επι-τιθεσθαι*, to put or place upon.

**EPI-THET**, *s.* *v.* -IC. \* A word imposed or added; an *ad.* ascribing or describing some quality, for the sake of emphasis or discrimination.—*Lloyd.*

Fr. *Épithète*; It. *-teto*; Sp. *-theto*; L. *Epitheton*; Gr. *Επιθετον*, any thing imposed or put upon; from *επι-τιθεσθαι*, *imponere*, to put upon, to place upon or in addition, to add.

**EPI-TOME**, *s.* To *epitomize*, is—to cut -IZE, *v.* off, to curtail; and thus, to abbreviate or abridge; to abstract.

-IST. It. Sp. & L. *Epitome*; Gr. *Επιτομή*, from *επι-τεμνειν*, to cut off.

**EPOCH**, *s.* -A. *Epochas*, in Chronology, are certain periods of time, from which calculation commences, and at which it terminates and again commences; thus forming certain bounds or limits confining the calculation of time.

It. & Sp. *Epoca*; L. *Epocha*; Gr. *Εποχη*, a holding in or retention, from *επ-εχειν*, to hold in or retain.

**EPODE**, *s.* App. to—a shorter verse or line subjoined to a longer.

Fr. *Epode*; Sp. & It. *-o*; L. *Epodon*; Gr. *Επωδον*, from *επ-αιδειν*, *supercanere*. Gesner says, "Quæ post *στροφην*, et *αντιστροφην*, *επωδον*, dicebant;" and though usually thus app. to the third stanza of the Gr. ode, yet employed otherwise by the Latins. Of two verses or lines,—hic quidem *προ-ωδος* dicitur, quod *præcinatur*; ille vero *επ-ωδος*, quod *succinatur*.—See *Marlin*.

**EPOPEE, s.** Its general and etymological sense, (Twining,) is, That of *imitating or making by words*.

Gr. *Εποποιεα*, from *επος*, a word or saying, and *ποιεω*, to make.

**E-POTATION,\* s.** A drinking out.

\**Feltham*. L. *E-potare*, to drink out.

**EPULATION,\* s.** A feasting, a banquetting.—\**Brown*.

L. *Epulatio*, from *epulari*, to feast or banquet.

**EQUABLE, ad.** Causing the same or -BLY. similar sensations; having like, -BILITY. same, or similar appearances; even, regular, uniform; and thus, smooth, calm, steady; undisturbed, unruffled.

L. *Æquus*, from Gr. *Εικος*, *similis*, from *εικ-ειν*, *similem esse*; which Lennep derives from *εκ-ειν*, or *ικ-ειν*, *venire*, *accedere*, to come to;—then—*cedere*, vel non repugnare.

**EQUAL, ad. s. v.** Causing similar or -LY. same sensations; having the

-ITY. same or similar appearances;

-NESS. the same number, magnitude,

-IZE, v. weight; the same in motion, in

-IZATION. space or time, distance or mea-

-QUATION. sure; even, level, proportionate,

commensurate; without difference or dis-

tinction; and (met.) the same in moral

qualities, in moral conduct; impartial, un-

moved, unswayed or uninfluenced by par-

tiality or prejudice; uniform; acting alike

to all; the same or similar in circumstances

or station in life, in rank, in wealth; in

any circumstances or qualities of moral

character or estimation.

Written *Egal* by our older writers. Fr. *Egal*,

*egal*; It. *Eguale*; Sp. *Igual*; L. *Æqualis*, from

*Æquus*; Gr. *Εικος*, *similis*, similar or like. See

**EQUABLE.** Ad- Con- In- Un-

**EQU-ANIMITY, s.** Evenness of mind, uniformity, steadiness, immovableness of mind. Mins. well calls it, "A quiet moderation of mind."

Fr. *Equanimité*; It. *-tà*; Sp. *-dad*; L. *Equanimitas*, from *æquus*, even, and *animus*, the mind.

**EQUATOR, s.** So called, because *equally*

-IAL. distant from the poles, and di-

-IALLY. viding the sphere or globe into

two *equal* parts.

Fr. *Equateur*; Sp. *-dor*; It. *-tore*; L. *Equator*.

See **EQUAL**.

**QUERY, or EQUERRY, s.** "Fr. *Escuyrie*, —the stable of a prince or nobleman; also, a *query-ship*, or the duties or offices belonging thereto; also, (in old authors,) a squire's place; or the dignity, title or estate of an esquire."—*Cot*.

Of *Query*, Sk. says—from Fr. *Escuyrie*, *escurie*, the stable of the prince; perhaps, because *les escuyers*, armigeri, had the care of the horses of the princes. T. H. derives ab *equis*, qd. *equiria*; he adds a third conjecture, (more specious than the others,) that it is so called à curando *equos*. The Low L. is *Scura* or *scuria*, perhaps from Ger. *Schauen* or *schuren*, tegere, to cover or protect. See *Du Cange*.

**EQUESTRIAN, ad.** Of or pertaining to a horse or horsemanship; riding on a horse, skilled in riding.

*Equestrian* is also app. to the rank of *Equites* in Rome.

From L. *Æquus*, a horse.

**EQUI-ANGLED, ad.** -GULAR. Having the *angles equal*.

Fr. *Equiang-le*; It. *-olo*; Sp. *-ulo*.

**EQUI-CRURE, s.** -AL. Having the *legs equal*, or of the same length.

L. *Æquus*, equal, and *crus*, the leg; It. *Equi-crure*.

**EQUI-DISTANT, ad.** Standing apart -ANTLY. or asunder, separate or removed, -ANCE. in the same degree in space or time; in any relationship.

Fr. *Equidist-ant*; It. & Sp. *-ante*; from L. *Æquus*, equal, even, same, and *distans*, standing apart.

**EQUI-FORMITY, s.** Equality, evenness or sameness, in *form* or *fashion*, or manner; in degree.

L. *Æquus*, equal, and *forma*, the form, *frame* or *fashion*.

**EQUI-LATERAL, ad. s.** Having the *sides equal*, or of the same length.

Fr. *Equilater-al*; It. *-o*; Sp. *-o*; L. *Æquus*, equal, and *latus*, the side.

**EQUI-LIBRATE, v.** To have *equi-* -BRATION. *weight*, to weigh or poise equal- -BRIUM. ly; to be, to keep, in equipoint; -BRE.\* to balance.

-BRIOUS.† \**Paley*. †*H. More*. †*D. Stewart*.

-BRIST.‡ Fr. *Equilibr-er*; It. *-ore*; L. *Æqui-*

*libris*, of equal weight; (*æquus*, equal,

and *librare*, to weigh.) *Equilibrium* is strictly a

L. word. See **CALIBER**.

**EQUI-NECESSARY,\* ad.** Equally needful.—\**Hudibras*.

L. *Æquus*, equal, and *necessarius*, needful.

**EQUI-NOX, s.** -NOCTIAL, ad. s. A period of the year so called, because then the *night is equal* to the day.

*Equinoctial, s.* is used as equivalent to *equator*, (qv.) -ally, to *equatorially*.

Fr. *Equi-noxe*; It. *-nocto*; Sp. *-noccio*; L. *Æqui-noctium*, from *æquus*, equal, and *nox*, the night.

**EQUIP, v.** Fr. "*Esquiper* or *équiper*,—to -MENT. *equip*, arm, attire, store with,

-AGE, v.\* s. provide of, necessary furniture;

to prepare, make ready, set in array, enable

by full provision, for an action, service or

exploit."—*Cot*. \**Spenser*. *Cowper*.

Fr. *Esquiper*, (and with the common omission of

the *s*,) *équiper*; from Ger. *Schiff*, which signifies

un *navire*, a ship.—*Men*. And this etym. is con-

sidered by Sk. himself not to be without probab-

lity, though he previously proposes L. *Ephippiare*,

i. e. *equum ephippio instruere*, to furnish a horse

with trappings. The Low L. *Eschippare*, Du Cange

calls, vox à re *nautica* desumpta. And Joh.

affirms it to be manifestly derived from *Es-*

*Schipp*; and that thus *eschippatus*, is as much as to

say, well provided and prepared (*bene adornatus*

et instructus) as ships of war should be. Sk.,

who died in 1667, (an. æt. 45,) declares it to be

a word introduced into Eng. in his time. But

the word written *Esquippe*, is in Baret's *Alphabet*,

1573; and (in v. *Instruere*) in Cooper's *Thesaurus*,

1573. "To *esquippe* or furnish ships with all

abilements." And see *Versipagan*, c. 7, who treats

the word as a useless novelty.



**EQUI-PENDENCY, s.** Equilibration, equipoise.

L. *Æquus*, equal, and *pendens*, hanging.

**EQUI-POISE, s.** or *Æquipoise*.

*Equal weight*; equality, evenness or sameness of weight; equilibration; balance.

*Poise*,—Fr. *Pes-er*; It. *-are*; Sp. *-ar*; from L. *Pondere*, to hang.

**EQUI-POLLENT, ad.** *Equally strong*

*-ENTLY*. or powerful; strong or powerful, *-ENCE*. or able in the same degree; having *-ENCY*. the same strength, force, power, or ability; equivalent.

Fr. *Equipoll-ent*; It. & Sp. *-ente*. The Fr. have the v. *Equipoller*. L. *Æquus*, and *pollens*, p. p. of *pollere*, to be strong; from Gr. *Πολυς*, *multus*. *Nam pollere dicitur, qui multum valet*.

**EQUI-PONDERATE, v. ad.** To weigh

*-ERANT*. *equally*; to have even weight, the *-IOUS*. same weight; to balance; to equilibrate, to be in equipoise.—*Glanville*.

L. *Æquus*, and *pond-us*, *-eris*, a weight.

**EQUI-TEMPORANEOUS, ad.** Of the same time; of the same duration, at the same moment, of time.

L. *Æquus*, and *tempus*, time.

**EQUITY, s.** *Equity* appears to mean,

*-ABLE* lit., likeness, sameness, evenness; *-ABLY*. and is app. to the administration or distribution of the laws, either of a particular state or community, or those of nature, *alike* to all; to—even-handed justice; and thus is said to level or smoothen or mitigate the asperity or rigour of strict law (the *summum jus*) which is guided by general rules, and not prepared for exceptions. "*Equity*, although it signifies all that reasonableness by which the burden of laws is alleviated, yet here I mean it in the particular sense, that is, the easing of punishments, and the giving gentle sentences; not by remission of what is justly incurred, for that is clemency, but by declaring the delated person not to be involved in the curse of the law; or not so deeply; not to punish any man more than the law compels us; that's *equity*."—*Bp. Taylor*.

Fr. *Equité*; It. *-tà*; Sp. *-dad*; L. *Æquitas*, from *æquus*. See **EQUAL**, and **EQUABLE**. In-

**EQUI-VALENT, ad. s.** *Equally firm* or

*-ENTLY*. strong, powerful, efficacious; *-ENCE*, & s. *equally valuable*.

*-ENCY*. Fr. *Equivalent*; It. & Sp. *-ente*; qd. *æquè valens*; L. *Val-ere*.

**EQUI-VOCATE, v.** To speak ambigu-

*-ACTY*. ously; to use ambiguous language; to use or employ words of ambiguous or doubtful significance, that may be variously or diversely interpreted.

*-ATION*. *Equivoks*,—Bullokar and Cock-  
*-ATOR*. eram both have, "when one word  
*-ART*." signifieth two things."

*-VOKE*, or *Equivocal* words,—*equal* words,  
*-VOQUE*, s. words of *equal* meaning.

*Equivocal* generation, also called spontaneous; uncertain, unascertained.

Chaucer writes *Equivocas* for *Equivocacy*.  
\**Holland*.

Fr. *Æquivoquer*; Sp. *Equivoc-ar*; It. *-are*, from *æquè*, and *vocare*, when by one word (unà voce) various things are signified; and thus the specific meaning becomes ambiguous. Un-

**ER, term.** Also written, *Or*, *Our*. The term. of nouns in L. and Eng. and (*er*) of comparatives in Eng. is A. S. *Ær*,—the front; in time or space; the person so being; the prime person or agent (L. *Her-us*; Gr. *Ἡρ-ος*;) in comparison (also written *re*) denoting precedence, priority, &c. This term. is otherwise written *ar*, *ur*; and thus we have the L. *Ar-is*, *ar-ius*, *or-ius*, *ur-us*, and the Eng. *ary*, *ory*, *ure*. See **ARE**, **ERE**, **EARL**, **HERO**, and letter **R**.

**ERA, s.** Or, as more usually written, *Æra*.

An *Era* is an indefinite series of years beginning from some known epoch, with which last word it is often used synonymously.

L. *Æra*, of uncertain etym. J. Scal. thinks that *Æra* was used for *number*, (pro numero.)—See *Voss*. Perhaps Go. *Air*; A. S. *Ær*; app. gen. to time. See **ARE**, and **ERE**.

**ERADIATE, v.** *-ION*.† To throw forth, eject or emit, sc. like rays from the sun.

\**H. More*. †*Hales*.

**ERADICATE, v.** To root up or out; to

*-ION*. pluck or tear up by the roots; to

*-ING*. destroy utterly; to exterminate.

*-IVE*, ad. s. L. *Eradicare*, to pluck up the root, to root out. Un-

**ERASE, v.** *-URE*. To scrape out, to scratch out; to rub out, to obliterate.

*Erased*, in Heraldry, signifies any bearing violent torn off, in contradistinction to *couped*, which means cleanly cut off.

L. *Erad-ere*, *-asum*, to scrape out.

**ERE, av.** **ERST**. Before.

*Ere* is used pref., as *ere-long*, *ere-now*, i. e. before long, before now.

*Erst* is—*Er-est*. See **EST**.

Go. *Air*; A. S. *Ær*, prius, dudum, first, before. A. S. *Ærista*, primus. Jun. says, that *Ær* was formerly app. to the morning; that is, the beginning or anterior part of the day; and was afterwards extended to any other precedent or antecedent time. See **EARLY**; and **ER**, term.

**ERECT, v. ad.**\* To set upright, to rise or

*-ING*. raise upright; to set up, to lift up,

*-ION*. to raise or elevate.

*-NESS*. Fr. *Eriger*; It. *Ergere*, *erigere*; L. *E-ri-gere*, to rule or order. Mis- Pre- Re-

*-OR*.

**EREMITE, s.** "Fr. *Ermite*,—one (says

*-ICAL*. Cot.) that liveth in a desert." A

*-ISH*.\* hermit.—\**Bp. Hall*. †*Skelton*.

*-AGE*.† L. *Eremita*; Gr. *Ερημίτην*, from *ερημος*, a desert.

**ER-IACH, s.** **ERIC**. A fine for murder in Ireland. "In the case of murder, the Brehon, that is their judge, will compound between the murderer and the friends of the party murdered, which prosecute the

action, that the malefactor shall give unto them, or to the child or wife of him that is slain, a recompense, which they call an *eriach*."—*Spenser*.

**ERMINE**, *v. s.* -MELINE. The Pontic Mouse, or Mouse of Hermania or Armenia. App. to the skin of the animal.

Fr. *Ermine*, upon which Sir Phillip Sidney bestows the expressive epithet of *Halespot*.

**E-RODE**, *v.* -SION. "Fr. *Eroder*,—to gnaw off or about; to eat into."

L. *Erodere*; (*e*, and *rod-ere*, to gnaw.)

**E-ROGATE**,\* *v.* -ION.† To seek, *sc.* money for the public expenses; *erogare* legem, to enact a law, *sc.* for the advancement of such money; and then, *gen.*—

To grant money; to bestow, to give or grant.—\*Sir T. Elyot. \*Howell.

L. *E-rog-are*, -atum,—to seek out.

**EROTICAL**,\* *ad.* That can or may love.

\*Burton. Gr. *Eporikos*, (from *epos*, love.)

**ERR**, *v.* To go forth, *sc.* without direct

-ABLENESS. course, to no known or fixed

-ANT. end or object; and thus—

-ANTRY. To go, or cause to go out of

-ATIC. a regular or direct way; to

-ATICAL. stray or straggle, to go astray;

-ATICALLY. to rove, to ramble, to wander,

-ONEOUS. to mistake, to mislead, to

-ONEOUS-LY. transgress.

-NESS. *Errant* is, wandering, ramb-

-R-OUR. ling, roving about; travelling

-OURFUL.\* about; itinerant, vagrant; and

thus, shameless, profligate, wicked, incorrigible, as a vagrant.—\*For. See ARRANT.

Fr. *Err-er*; Sp. -ar; It. & L. *Errare*; from the Gr. *Epp-eiv*, *ire*, to go; and hence *err-are*, to go forward, (See *Er*.) to go forth. Ab-In-Per-Un-

**ERRAND**, *s.* (Sometimes written *Ar-rand*, *qv.*) A. S. *Ærend*,—tidings, news, a message, an embassy. Godes *ærend-gast*,—an angel, a spiritual messenger or ambassador, one going on God's errand.—See *Som*.

Dan. *Orende*; A. S. *Ærend-ian*, to bear or carry forth tidings, to deliver a message, to declare or bring news.

**ERRHINE**,\* *s.* Powders or liquors to be inhaled into the nose, are so called.

\*Bacon. Holland.

Fr. *Errhine*; Gr. *Eppiva*,—*ev*, and *piu*, the nose.

**E-RUCTATE**, *v.* -ION. To throw up, (*sc.* wind;) to belch.

Fr. *Eruct-ation*; Sp. -ar, -acion; It. *Erutti-are*, -azione; L. *Eructatio*, from *eructare*; Gr. *Epevy-eiv*, to throw out, to force out.

**E-RUDITE**, *ad.* -ION. Polished or well wrought; and (*met.*) well instructed, well taught, deeply learned.

Fr. *Erud-ition*; It. -ito, -itione; Sp. -ito, -icion; L. *Eruditio*, from *erudire*, extra *rudilatam* ponere, —to free from roughness.—*Voss*. See *RUDE*.

**ERUGINOUS**,\* *ad.* Fr. *Erugineux*, "of the colour of verdigrease; rusty, cankered or corrupted."—*Cot*. \*Brown.

L. *Æruginosus*, from *ærugo*, the rust of brass, (*æs*, *æris*.)

**E-RUPTION**, *s.* -TIVE. A breaking or bursting out or forth; a bursting or rushing forth; a sallying forth; shouting or exclaiming.

Fr. *Eruption*; Sp. -cion; It. *Eruzione*; L. *Eruptio*, from *erumpere*, *eruptum*, to break or burst forth.

**ERY**, *term.* See *ER*.

**ES**, our genitive and plural *term.* of *is* and third person sing. of *ev*. is—the *art.* *As*, in Ger. *Es*, equivalent in meaning to—taken. See *As*, and *S*; also *Is*.

**ESBAIED**,\* *ad.* Abashed. See *BASE* and *BAW*. Chaucer writes, *Abawed*.

\*Sir T. Elyot. Fr. *Esbahir*.

**ESCALADE**, *s.* "Fr. *Escalade*, a *scalado*, a *skaling*; the taking or surprising of a place by *skaling*."—*Cot*.

Fr. *Eschelle*, a ladder. Brunne uses *eschelle*, *gen.* for a division of an army. See *SCALADO*.

**ESCALOP**, *ad.* The scallop, (*qv.*) or *scollop*, is part so called, because the edges of the *shell* are unequal and jagged.

**E-SCAPE**, *v. s.* To go away, *sc.* out of -ER. the reach of danger, out of difficulty. -ING. out of sight, out of notice. And as the—

"Fr. *Eschapper*,—to flee, evade, avoid; shift away; to *scape*, come or pass through, safely; to free himself, or get rid from; to slip, creep or winde out of."—*Cot*.

*Escaper*, *s.*—occurs in the margin, 2 Kings ix. 15.

Men. (Orig. della Lingua Ital.) considers the It. *Scapure* and *Scampare* to be the same word, and derives them from L. *Campus*; *qd.* ex *camp* exire. And Killian (in *v. Schampen*, *abire*.) says, Gall. *Eschapper*; It. *Scampare*; Sp. *Escape*; Ang. *Escape*. See *SCAPE*.

**ES-CHAR**, *s.* "A scar, or hard scab upon a hurt, sore, wound; also, the crust which ariseth upon an actual or potential canker."—*Cot*. See *SCAR*.

Gr. *Eschara*; Fr. *Eschare*.

**ESCHEAT**, *v. s.* To fall to, *sc.* to the -AGE. lord or other superior power.

-OR. "The name *escheator* cometh from the French word *escheoir*, which signifies to happen, or fall out; and he by his place is to search into any profit accrewing to the crown by casualty, by the condemnation of malefactors, persons dying without an heir, or leaving him in minority, &c."—*Fuller*.

"*Escheat*, is originally French or Norman, in which language it signifies *chance* or *accident*; and with us it denotes an obstruction of the course of descent, and a consequent determination of the tenure by some unforeseen contingency."—*Blackstone*.

Fr. *Eschet*, which *Cot.* properly calls, a thing fallen to; from *escheoir*, to fall; and *eschier* from L. *Cadere*, to fall. In *Legibus Neapolitanis* et *Sicanis*, *Excadentia* dicitur. (See *Spel. Gloss. Archæologicum*.) See *To CHEAT*.

**ESCHECKED**,\* *pt.* i. e. Checked or checked, (*qv.*)—\*Holinshed.

**ESCHEW**, *v.* To shun, to avoid, to fly from.

Fr. *Eschuer*; D. *Schonen*, *schonen*; Ger. *Scheuen*; Sw. *Sky*; and perhaps the A. S. *Scunian*, to shun. Men. (in *v. Eschever*) derives from *D'eschere*. Un-

**ESCORT**, *v. s.* "Fr. *Escorte*,—a guide, convoy, safe conduct; a direction or safeguard for the way."—*Cot.* The word does not appear to be of any long standing in Eng.

Fr. *Escorte*; It. *Scorta*, formed from *scorgere*, and this from *excorrigere*, that is, *dirigere*, to guide or direct.—*Men.*

**ESCOT**, *v. s.* Fr *Escotter*,—every one (*Cot.*) to pay his *shot*. His *shot* is his *cast*,—that which (the money which) he is to *cast* or *throw* down. "How are they *escotted*?" how is their *scot* or share of the reckoning paid? i. e. how are they paid for or supported? See *SCOT*.—*\*Shak.*

**ESCROW**, *s.* A *scrowl*, (qv.) "An *escrow* is a *scrowl* or writing, which is not to take effect as a deed till the conditions be performed; and then it is a deed to all intents and purposes."—*Blackstone*. Fr. *Escrove*.

**ESCRY**, *v. s.* To detect or discover. See *DESCRY*, and *ASCERY*.—*\*Hackluyt.*

**ESCUAGE**, *s.* Money paid in lieu of shields or shield-bearers; i. e. of soldiers. A compensation for actual service.

Fr. *Ecu*, i. e. *scutum*; "Qui scilicet clypeos in bello gestare obligantur: those who were bound to carry shields in war."—*Sk.*

**ESCULENT**, *ad. s.* Any thing *eatable*, or that can or may be *eaten*.

L. *Esculentus*, that may be eaten; from *esco*, *ed*; and *esco* from *edere*, *eo-um*, to eat. In-

**ESCUTCHEON**, *v. s.* -ED. "Fr. *Escusson*, a small target or shield.—*Escussoner*, to defend or cover with a *scutcheon* or shield"—*Cot.*

**ESLOIN**, *v. s.* Fr. *Esloigner*, to remove. See *ELOIN*.—*\*Drayton.*

**ESMAIE**, *v. s.* "Fr. *Esmayer*, *s'esmayer*, to be sad, pensive, astonished, careful; to take thought."—*Cot.* See *DISMAY*.—*\*Gower.*

**ESOTERY**, *s.* "The philosophy of the -IC. Pythagoreans, like that of the -ICALLY. other sects, was divided into the *exoteric* and *esoteric*; the open, taught to all; and the *secret*, taught to a select number."—*Warburton*. *\*Search.*

L. *Esotericus*, from *Eowder*, inward, within. See *ESOTERIC*.

**ESPALIER**, *s.* "Fr. *Espailer*,—an *hedge* of sundry fruit-trees set close together, their boughs interlaced one within another, and held in with stakes, rails, or *palis*."—*Cot.* And see *Men.*

**ESPECIAL**, *ad.* Particular, peculiar, -LY. principal or chief, distinguished.

-MENT. Fr. *Espèce*, a kind or sort. *Espécial*,—*par spécial*, especially, particularly, peculiarly. In-

**ESPERANCE**, *s.* "Fr. *Espérance*,—hope, trust, confidence, *affiance*."—*Cot.*

From *Esperer*, to hope; L. *Sper-are*. Dis-

**E-SPIRITUAL**, *\* ad. i. e. Spiritual*, (qv.) *\*Chaucer*

**E-SPOUSE**, *v. s.* Fr. *Espouser*,—to wed, to -AL, *s. ad.* marry; also, to defend, embrace, -ER. undertake, entertain as his own; take wholly upon him.—*Cot.*

Fr. *Espouser*; It. *Sposare*; L. *Spondere*, *sponsum*. Dis-

**E-SPY**, *v. s.* Anciently also written *Aspy*, -IAL. (qv.) To look out, to observe or be- -IER. hold, to see; to seek or search after, to watch, to detect, discover.

Fr. *Espier*; It. *Spiare*; Sp. *Espiar*. Un-

**E-SQUIRE**. Fr. *Escuyer*. See *SQUIRE*.

**ESS**, *term.* See *IX*.

**ES-SAY**, *v. s.* Anciently more com. *Assay*.

-ER. To say, assay, or essay, is cons.—to -IST. see, to seek or search into; to prove, to take proof, to make trial, to try; and further, to make trial or experiment, to attempt.

Fr. *Essayer*; Sp. *Ensayar*; It. *Assaggiare*. Un-

**ESS-ENCE**, *v. s.* *Essence*, in its general -NTI-AL, *s. ad.* application, is equivalent to -ALLY. the Eng. word—*Being*, (see -ALITY. To BE); and it is also app. to -ATE, *v.* certain supposed causes, qual- -ATING. ities, or states of being.

"*Essence* may be taken for the very *being* of any thing,—whereby it is, what it is. And thus, the real, internal, but generally, in substances, unknown constitution of things, wherein their discoverable qualities depend, may be called their *essence*. This is the proper original signification of the word, as is evident from the formation of it; *Essentia* in its primary notation signifying properly—*being*."—*Locke*.

It is in popular language app. to—The smell, scent, odour, perfume;—the principal, constituent, concentrated qualities.

Fr. *s. Ess-ence*; It. *-entia* or *-enza*; Sp. *-encia*. Seneca apologizes to Lucilius for using the L. *Essentia*; though he refers to Cicero as his authority, and also to Fabianus, (*Senecæ æqualis*.) It is not found in any of Cicero's works extant; and Quintilian, as well as Seneca, speaks of it as a word wanted to relieve the poverty of the L. language. Martin suggests that it may have been adopted instead of *Entia*, *tanquam magis sonoram vocem*. May it not be a corruption, unnoticed, of *Existencia*, *extentia*, *exentia*, (see *EXIST*.) *essentia*? Co-Extra-In-Quint-Super-Un-

**ESSOIN**, *s.* "Fr. *Eroiner*,—to excuse one from appearing in court or going to the wars, by oath, that he is impotent, sick, or otherwise necessarily employed."—*Cot.*

Fr. *Essoine* or *Esoine*, from the L. *Exonerare*, to relieve from a burden.

**EST**. The *term.* of our superlative *ad.* and second pers. sing. of the *v.*:—*Es-ed*, *es'd*, *est*.

**E-ESTABLISH**, *v.* To make steadfast or -ER. able to stand; strong to stand; to -MENT. cause to stand firmly, or to hold

fast and firmly together; to set up firmly; to confirm, to fix, to settle.

Fr. *Etab-lir*; Sp. *-lecer*; It. & L. *Stabilire*, to make steadfast, (or *stable*, *qv.*) Co-Pre-Re-Un-

**E-STATE**, *s. v.*\* -LY. App. to—All or any of the circumstances under which any thing *stands* or exists, or by which it may be affected; more esp. to—the rank or condition, the possessions or property; also, to—the general establishment of Government.

To *estate* (not a common *v.*) is to *fix* in a particular *estate* or condition; to *settle* an *estate* or property; to condition.

\*Bp. Hall. *Beau. & F.*

Fr. *s. Est-at*; Sp. *-ado*; It. *Stato*. Re-

**ESTEEM**, *v. s.* Also anciently *Estime*.

-ER. To fix or set a *price* or  
-ING. *value* upon; to *prize*, to  
-ABLE.\* *value*; to think or deem,  
-IM-ABLE, *ad. s.* to repute or consider, valu-  
-ATE, *v. s.* able; to hold dear, worthy,  
-ATION. of consequence, of impor-  
-ATIVE.† -ATOR. tance.—\*Feltham. †Hale.

Fr. *Estim-er*; Sp. *-ar*; It. & L. *Estimare*, from *timas*; and *tim-av* from *ti-eiv*, to fix a price or value. Dis-In-

**ESTIVAL**,\* *s.* -VATION.† Cockeram writes; *Estivate*,—to summer in a place; and *Estival*,—of or belonging to summer.

\*Brown. †Bacon.

From L. *Æstas*, from *æstus*, heat.

**E-STOPPED**,\* *pt. i. e.* Gen.—*stopped*, (*qv.*) or *stayed*.—\*E. Hall.

**ESTOVERS**, *s.* App. to—Wood necessary for the use or furniture of a house or farm; it is sometimes also used for—the alimony given to a wife divorced *à mens et toro*.

From the Fr. *Estoffer*.—Blackstone after Spel. "Fr. *Estoffer*, to *stuff*, to furnish or store with all necessities."—Col.

**E-STRANGE**, *v.* To alienate, to keep  
-EDNESS. foreign, away, apart or aloof  
-MENT. from; to separate or divide; to  
-ER. shun or avoid; to withdraw or withhold from.

*Estrange*, *ad.* (i. e. *strange*), is found in Holinshed:—"You tell vs of manie gu-gawes and *estrange* dreames."

Fr. *Estranger*; It. *Stran-iare*, -are, from L. *Extraneus*, *qd. extrancare*.—Sk. *Extraneus*, an outlander, a foreigner.

**E-STRAY**, *v. s.* To stray or wander.

"*Estrays* are such valuable animals as are found *wandering* in any manor or lordship, and no man knoweth the owner of them."—Blackstone.

**ESTRE**, *s.* "Les *estres* d'une maison," (Col.) Mr. Tyrw. says, "The inward parts of a building."

From "Fr. *v. Estre*, to be; *s. Estre*, a substance or substance; an essence, being, state."—Col. "Of your *ester*,"—de tuo *esse*, de substantiâ vel statu tuo.—Sk.

**ESTREAT**, *v. s.* "The recognizance becomes forfeited or absolute; and being *estreated* or *extracted*, (taken out from the other records, and sent up to the Ex-

chequer,) the party and his sureties, having become the King's absolute debtors, &c."—Blackstone.

From Fr. *Extraict*; L. *Extractum*, drawn out; *past p.* of the *v. Extrahere*, to draw out.

**ESTRICH**, or **ESTRIDGE**, *s. i. e.* The *Ostrich*, (*qv.*)

**ESTUATE**, or **Æst**-, *v.* To wax hot, to  
-UATION. scald, or cast up hot vapours—  
-UARY. *Mins.* To boil, to rise and fall;  
-URE. to agitate, to be in a state of commotion or agitation.

The L. *Æstus*, (Vosa.) est commotio vel in igni, vel in aquâ, vel in animo; a commotion either in fire, or in water, or in the mind. *Æstuarium*, qua mare tum accedit, tum recedit, ut ait Festus; where the sea approaches and retires. And from *Æstus*, is *Æstuarie*, which is said sometimes of those things, quæ verè calent; which really heat,—sometimes of the sea, and sometimes of the passions. Ex-

**ESURIENT**,\* *ad.* Greedy.—\*A. Wood. L. *Esuriens*, *p. p.* of *Esurire*, to desire to eat.

**ETCH**, *v.* To *etch*, app. to a particular  
-ER. kind of engraving, of delineating,  
-ING. because done with the point of a needle. See **HATCH**.

Probably from A. S. & Ger. *Ecge*, an edge or point.

**ETERNE**,\* *ad.* The *s. Eternal* is emph.  
-AL, *ad. s.* app. to—The Creator of all  
-ALLY. things.

-ALIST. "Eternity is a duration without  
-ALIZE, *v.* bounds or limits: now there  
-ITY. are two limits of duration, be-  
-IZE, *v.* ginning and ending; that which  
-ALITY.† has always been, is without be-  
-IFY,† *v.* ginning; that which always shall be, is without ending."—Tillotson.

To *eternize* is, (with less force,)—to confer or endow with length or duration of time; with lasting fame; to perpetuate, to immortalize.—\*Chaucer. Gower. Shak. †Sir T. More. Udal. †Mir. for Mag.

Fr. *Etern-el*; It. *-ale*; Sp. *-al*. Fr. *Eternel*; It. *-are*; Sp. *-ar*; L. *Eternus*, *qd. ævitermus*; from *ævum*; Gr. *Αἰών*, i. e. *Αἰεί ων*, *semper existens*, *etæ*, being, *everlasting*, (*qv.*) Co-Pre-

**ETESIAN**, *ad.* Anniversary, periodical. Gr. *Ετησίος*, yearly, annual; from *ετος*, the year. Venti anniversarii.—\*Fr. *Etesies*, the east winds which commonly blow in the Dog-days.—Col.

**ETH**, *term.* A. S. *Ath*, the *term.* of the third pers. sing. is the *art. The*. Also a lispng pronunciation of *Es*, (*qv.*)

**ETHE**,\* *ad. i. e.* *Easy*, (*qv.* and also *Eath*) \*Gower. Sir T. More.

**ETHER**, *s.* App. to—Pure, rarified air.  
-EAL. *Ethelial*, met.—heavenly, cal-  
-EOUS.\* tial.—\*Milton.

L. *Æther*; Gr. *Αἰθήρ*; Fr. *Ethéré*, Aristotle derives from *Αἰεί θεειν*, quod semper currit et moveatur, because it is ever in motion. Others, ἀπο τοῦ αἰθεῖν, ἡρεε, quod igneus sit et incensibilis, because it is fiery and of flame. Others, again, ἀπο τοῦ θεπειν, hoc est ab calefaciendo; from the heat. Becman is not content with any of these, and resorts to the Heb.

**ETHIC**, *ad. s.* "*Ethics* extend to the investigation of those principles by which moral men are governed; they explore the nature and excellence of virtue, the nature of moral obligation, on what it is founded, and what are the proper motives of practice; morality, in the more common acceptation, though not exclusively, relates to the practical and obligatory part of ethics. Ethics principally regard the theory of morals."—Cogan.

Gr. ἠθικός, from ἦθος, mores; which Lennep conceives to have its origin in *eo, sum, versor*. Super-

**ETHNIC**, *ad. s.* App. to—Nations, not of the Jewish or Christian faith.—\*Purchase.

-OGRAPH-Y. Gr. ἔθνος, from *ethnos*, a nation or people.

**ETIQUETTE**, *s.* A ticket; delivered not only, as Cot. says, for the benefit or advantage of him that receives it, but also entitling to place, to rank; and thus app. to—the ceremonious observance of rank or place; to ceremony.

Fr. *Etiquette*; Sp. *-eta*. Bourdelot and Huet derive from Gr. *εἰς*, order; thus, *εἰς*, *stichus*, *stichus*, *stichus*, *stichella*, *etiquelle*.—See *Men*. But the interpretation of Cot. leads plainly to the true *etym*.

**ETTIN**, \* *s.* A giant.—\**Beau. & F.*

Dr. Leyden says, "*Ettyn*,—a giant; A. S. *Elen*. Hence *Red-ettyn*, the red-giant; forte à A. S. *Elen*, to eat; hence an Anthropophagus," (Gloss. to Complaint of Scotland;) and Benson, *Etan*, *etan*, *etan*, *comestus*, *gigas*. Som. says, perhaps from *Oetun*.

**ETYMOLOGY**, *s.* The true origin of words, of the meaning of words.

-UT. Fr. *Etymologie*; It. & Sp. *Etimo*, *etimologia*; L. *Etymon*, *etymologia*; Gr. *Ετυμολογία*, (*ετυμος*, and *λογος*,) *sermo de etymis*, that is, *oratio, quæ nominis rationis exponitur*; a discourse—in which the reason or cause of the noun or name is explained; or, in the words of Cicero, "*quæ de causâ quæque (verba) essent ita nominata, quam etymologiam appellabant*." Gr. *Ετυμος*, from *ετος*, *verus*; and hence *etymologia*, sive de *verâ* vocum origine.—*Hæuterhæpæus*. See *ORTHOLOGY*.

**E-VACUATE**, *v.* To empty out; to throw out or draw out, sc. till empty; to leave empty, and thus, to leave or quit; to void, to avoid or make void, or of no force or effect.

Fr. *Evacuer*; Sp. *-ar*; It. & L. *E-vacuare*.

**E-VADE**, *v.* To go out or away, to get away, to step aside or away, to escape, to elude.

Fr. *Evaider*; L. *E-vad-ere*, to go out.

**E-VAGATION**, *s.* "Fr. *Evagation*, a wandering, roving, straying abroad."—Cot. Fr. *Evaguer*, *-ation*; L. *Evag-ari*, *-atum*.

**E-VANESCENT**, *ad.* Waning, decreasing, falling away or decaying; disappearing, from the sensations or perceptions; and thus, insensible or imperceptible.

*Evanid*,—waned or faint.

*Evanish*, *v.*—to wane, to disappear, from the sensations or perceptions; to escape, to move, to get out of view.

L. *Evanesco*, p. p. of *evanescere*, to wane, to decrease, to fall away or decay. Fr. *Evanide*; L. *Evanidus*. See *TO WAN*.

**E-VANGEL**, \* *s.* Esp. app. to—The history of the birth or nativity, the life, death, resurrection, and ascension into heaven, of Jesus Christ. — \*Chaucer. *Stirling*. †Wiclif. *Holinshed*. †Porson.

-IZE, *v.* Fr. *Evan-gile*; It. & Sp. *-gello*; L. *Evangelium*; Gr. *Ευ-αγγελιον*, (from *eu*, bene, and *αγγελειν*, *nunciare*, to tell or announce,) the Gospel; in A. S. *God-spell*, (good, and *spell*, a speech, a story.) Un-

**E-VAPORATE**, *v.* To emit a steam or smoke, an exhalation, a breath; to reek; to dissipate or disperse in steam or smoke; to vanish into air.

Fr. *Evaporer*; L. *Evaporatio*, (*e*, and *vapor-are*, *-atum*, to emit a steam, to reek.)

**EU-CHARIST**, *s.* A giving of thanks; esp. app. to the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, taken "with a thankful remembrance of his death."

Fr. *Eu-chariste*; It. *-caristia*; Sp. & L. *Eu-charistia*; Gr. *Ευχαριστία*, from *ευ-χαριστ-ειν*, to give thanks, (*eu*, bene, and *χαρις*, *gratia*.)

**EUCHO-LOGY**, \* *s.* A Book of Prayer. \**Bp. Taylor*. *Bp. Bull*.

Gr. *Ευχολογιον*, (*ευχη*, prayer, and *λογος*, speech, discourse,) a little book, in which prayers are contained.

**EUCTICAL**, \* *ad.* Precatory.—\**Law*. Gr. *Ευκτικος*, from *ευχ-εσθαι*, to pray.

**EVE**, *s.* The fall of the day. It is also app. to the watches or vigils,

**EVENING**, *ad. s.* the wakes kept or observed, in the evening preceding certain festivals.

A. S. *Æfen*; D. *Avend*; Ger. *Abend*, from Ger. *Aben*; D. *Aven*, *deficere*, (A. S. *Ebb-an*, to ebb.) Quid enim est vesper, nisi dies *deficiens*? the falling day, or fall of the day.—*Wack*. In D. *Avenden*; Ger. *Abenden*, *vesperacere*. Benson and Lye seem to consider it to be the same word as *æfen*, even, (*æqualis*.)

**EVEN**, *v. ad. av.* To plane, to level, to bring to an equal or uniform surface, without asperities or roughness, without inclination or leaning; to equalize.

*Even*, the *ad.* is used (met.) equal, impartial, calm, steady; also, opp. to *odd*.

An *Eme-christian*, (qv.) or *Even-christian*, — is a fellow-christian, an equal-christian.

*Even*, the *ad.* is,—equally. *Even-so*,—equally so, just so, exactly so, in a like or similar manner or degree. It is gen. used with a strong ellipsis, as in Cowley: "We must one *even* in that difference be," i. e. we must be one in that difference, *even* as, i. e. *equally* as, (subaud.) in other respects.

Go. *Ibn*; A. S. *Æfen*; D. *Effen*; Ger. *Eben*; D. *Effenen*, *evenen*; Ger. *Ebenen*; Dan. *Jerner*, to smoothen, to plane, to level. Un-



**E-VENT,\* v.** To give *vent*, issue, or egress;  
**-IL-ATE, v.** "to puff, blow, breathe, give or  
**-ATION.** yield *wind*."—*Cot.*

*Eventilate, v.*—To give wind, or an opening to wind or air; to winnow, to sift; to discuss.—*B. Jonson. Marlow & Chapman.*

Fr. *Esventer*; L. *Eventil-are, -atum, (e, and ventus, wind.)*

**E-VENT, v. s.** That which has come out  
**-FUL.** or forth; that has issued from—an  
**-UAL.** issue; that has fallen or sprung  
**-UALLY.** from—an accident or result; that  
 has followed from—a consequence.

Fr. *Even-ement*; It. *-to*; L. *E-ven-ire, -tum, to come out or forth.*

**E-VENTERATE,\* v.** To take out the  
*belly*, the bowels or entrails; to debowel.

*\*Brown.*

Fr. *Eventrer*; from L. *Venter*, the belly.

**EVER, av.** By usage, equiv. to—At all or  
 any time or times, whether a point of time  
 or the duration or continuance of time.  
 Also (gen.) any.

*Ever* is much used in composition.

"It is certain, that even amongst the  
 Jews, the word *everlasting* did not always  
 signify infinitely, but to a certain definite  
 period."—*Bp. Taylor.* "The words for *ever*,  
 and *ever-lasting*, do not always in Scripture  
 signify an endless duration; but those  
 words are often in Scripture used in a  
 larger sense, and so necessarily to signify  
 an interminable and endless duration."—  
*Barrow.* A. S. *Æfre, semper, (Af-ere.)*

**E-VERSE, v.** To overturn, to overthrow.  
**-ION.** Fr. *Ever-tir, -sion*; L. *E-ver-tere,*  
**-VERT, v.** *-ens, to turn out.*

**EVERY, pro.** App. to each one, individ-  
 ually, of a multitude, of all.

Anciently written *Everich, Evereach*; (*ever*, and  
 the Old Eng. *ich*, or *ig*, now pron. *i* or *y*.) *Everych-*  
*one*,—every one. Dan. *Enhver.*

**EVES.** See EAVES.

**EUGH, s -EN.** The *Yew-tree*, (qv.)

**E-VIDENT, ad.** To *evidence*,—to show  
**-LY.** clearly, to make clear, to the  
**-DENCE, s. v.** sight; to make manifest, to  
**-DENTI-AL.** discover clearly; to make  
**-ALLY.** plainly certain; to ascertain,  
 to prove.

*Evidence*, the *s.*, is sometimes app. to the  
 person who gives *evidence*, who bears wit-  
 ness or testimony. L. *Evidens.*

**EVIL, s. ad.** *Evil* may be, as *Bala* has  
**-LY.** been, explained—Torture, writhing,  
**-NESS.** wretchedness, misery, (wickedness;)   
 that which causes (injury,) mischief, cala-  
 mity, ruin, destruction.

A. S. "Ac alyse us of *yfe*,"—Wiclif;  
 "But delyvere us from *yvel*."

*Evil* is much used prefixed.

Ger. *Ubel*; D. *Evel*; A. S. *Efel, yfel*; Go. *Ubile*.  
 Various Gr. etyms. have been suggested for this  
 word; all most unsatisfactory. Wach. thinks it  
 possible that the Ger. *Bal*, cruciatus, may be the

root of *Ubel*; and then the Go. *Bail-yaw*, torquere,  
 to twist, to wring. (past p. *wrong*.) will evidently  
 be the origin of the Go. *Ubile*; supplying an etym.  
 similar in the cause of the application of the word  
 to that which Tooke has given for *wrong*. We  
 have still the Go. *Bail-yaw*, subsisting in the Eng.  
 word *Bale*, (qv.)

**E-VINCE,\* v.** Lit. *Evince* is,—To over-  
**-VINC-IBLE.** power, to overthrow; and also,  
**-MENT.** met.—sc. in argument;—and  
**-VICT.** thus to prove, to show; and  
**-VICTION.\*** *Evict* is also to prove (upon  
 trial) to be guilty, to adjudge or sentence to  
 be guilty; to adjudge to be forfeited; and  
 hence, to expel from possession: gen. to  
 adjudge, to determine.

*\*Bps. Hall and Taylor.*

Fr. *Evincer*; L. *E-vincere, -victum.*

**E-VIRATE, v.\* ad.† -ION.†** To unman, to  
*emasculate*, (qv.)—*\*Bp. Hall.* †*Holland.*  
 L. *Evirare, to unman.*

**E-VISCERATE, v.** To debowel, to draw  
 or take out the *bowels*, (viscera.)  
 Fr. *Eviscerer*; L. *Eviscerare.*

**E-VITE, v.** "Fr. *Eviter*,—to avoid, es-  
**-ATE,\* v.** chew, shun, shrink from."—*Cot.*  
**-ABLE.†** In an old writer quoted by Drake,  
**-ATION.†** is found the (not common) *v.* To  
*evite*: "When they would *evite* and eschew  
 the wonderful blasts of the wind, they  
 plunged into water with great shouts and  
 cries, lamentable to hear."—See *Dr. Drake's*  
*Shak.* and his *Times*, vol. i. p. 380.

*\*Shak.* †*Hooker.* Boyle. †*Feltham.*

Fr. *Eviter*; L. *Evitare, (e, and vitare, to shun.)*  
 In- Un-

**E-VITERNAL,\* ad. -LY. i. e.** Eternal,  
 eternally.—*\*Bp. Hall.*

**EU-LOGY, s.** A speaking well of, in  
**-IUM.** favour, praise, or commendation of;  
**-IZE, v.** and thus, praise, commendation.

*Eulogist* is not at all an uncommon word.

Fr. *Euloge, éloge*; It. *Elogio, eulogia*; Sp. *Elo-*  
*gio*; L. *Eulogia*; Gr. *Εὐλογία*, quod dicitur in  
 alicujus laudem; from *eu*, well, and *λογος*, speech.  
*Cockeram* interprets it, *blessing*; as the Gr. *s.* is  
 used in the New Testament, (see *Parkhurst*)  
 and the *v.* *Εὐλογεῖν*, to bless, and *Εὐλογισθε*  
 blessed. See *ELOGY*.

**EUN-UCH, s. v.\*** Lit.—Guardian of the  
**-ATE,† v.** bed; chamberlain.  
**-ISM.†** *\*Creech.* †*Brown.* †*Bp. Hall.*

Fr. *Eunu-que*; Sp. & It. *-co*; L. *Eunuchus*; Gr.  
*Ευννοχος*, which Voss. considers to be *nomen officii*;  
 and to come from *ευνη*, *cubile*, a bed or couch;  
 and *εχειν*, *curare*, to take care of, to guard: be-  
 cause to them the care of wives and daughters was  
 commonly intrusted.

**E-VOKE, v. -CATION.\*** To call out, or call  
 forth; to summon forth.—*\*Brown.*

L. *Evoc-are*, to call out.

**E-VOLATION,\* s.** A flying out, or forth,  
 or away.—*\*Bp. Hall.*

L. *Evol-are, -atum*, to fly out.

**E-VOLVE, v. -VOLUTION.** To roll out, to  
 unfold, to develope.

L. *Evol-ere, -utum*, to roll out.

**E-VOMIT, v. -ION.** To throw forth, emit or eject. *L. Eomere, to throw forth.*

**EU-PATHY, s.** "Then it is truly called *empathie*, i. e. a good affection, when reason doth not utterly abolish the passion, but guideth and ordereth the same well in such as be discreet and temperate."—*Holland. Plutarck.*

*Gr. Eupathia, (eu, and pathos, passion, feeling.)*

**EUPHONY, s. -ICAL.** Good sound, harmonious sound.

*Fr. Eu-phonic; It. & Sp. -fonia; L. Euphonia; Gr. Euphonia, (eu, and phōnē, voice, sound.)*

**EUPHRASY, s.** A plant so called, because it clears or sharpens the sight—Eye-bright.

*Fr. Euphrasie; Gr. Euphrasia, from eu, and phrao, to gladden.*

**EU-RIPIZE, v.** "The ayr doth *euripize*, that is, is whirled hither and thither."—*Brown.*

A word formed from *Euripus*, (now the channel of Negrepont,) a strait between Eubœa and Bœotia, which, Pliny says, "hath seven tides to and fro in a day and a night."—*B. il. c. 97.*

**EU-RYTHMY,\* s.** Proportion of numbers.—*\* Evelyn.*

*Gr. Eurythmia, (eu, well, and rythmos, number.)*

**EU-TAXY,\* s.** Good order.—*\* Bp. Hall.*

*Gr. Eutaxia, (eu, well, good, and taxis, order.)*  
See **ATAXY.**

**EU-THANASIA, s.** A good, an easy death.

*Gr. Euthanasia, (eu, well, and thanatos, death.)*

**EVULSION,\* s.** A tearing or plucking up.—*\* Brown.*

*Fr. Evulsion; L. Evulsio, from evellere, evulsus, to tear up.*

**EWE, s.** The female of the sheep.

*A.S. Eaw, cowe, ovis femina; D. Oewe; Sp. Oveja. All from the L. Ovis.—Jun. and Sk. D. Awe, or ewe, is pratum, locus pascuus.—See HAW. Owe, (says Gesner,) Suevis dicitur ovis femina, quæ agnos et reliquas oves in pascua ducit.*

**EWER, s.** A vessel to hold water.

The *Fr. Ewaler*, from *eau*, which *Wach.* derives from *A.S. Ea*, water, is app. to a gutter or channel for water.

**EX-ACERBATION,\* s.** Increase, or increased state, of bitterness, soreness, agony.

*\* Bacon. Hammond. S. Johnson.*

*Fr. Exacerber, -bation; L. Ex-acerbare, (ex, and acerbus, app. to that sharpness which we call bitterness.)*

**EX-ACT, v. ad.** To drive or force out of

*-ER, or from; to enforce, to extort, or -OR. wring from; and, as Cot. says, "to*

*-ION. take the utmost of, deal extremely*

*-ING. with, take violently from."*

*-ITUDE. Fr. Exacteur, he calls, "a severe*

*-LY. corrector;" and in this consequen-*

*-NESS. tial usage,—*

*-RESS.\* Exact, the ad. is,—severely cor-*

*-RECT, strictly accurate, punctually careful.*  
*\* B. Jonson.*

*Fr. Exacter; L. Ex-igere, -actum, to drive out.*  
*Un-*

**EX-ACUATE,\* v.** To sharpen, to give a sharp, keen, or cutting edge to.—*\* B. Jonson.*  
*L. Ex-acuere, -acutum, to sharpen.*

**EX-AGGERATE, v.** "To lay on load; *-ION.* and add heap unto heap, or heap one *-ORY.* on another;" (*Cot.*) to aggravate, augment or amplify; to increase or enlarge.

*Fr. Exag-gérer; Sp. -erar; It. Essagerare; L. Exaggerare, (ex, and agger-are; ad, and gerere, to bear to, and thus make a heap,) to heap up, to accumulate.*

**EX-AGITATE,\* v.** To shake or toss about, to discuss, to harass, to trouble, to vex, or cause to be troublesome or vexatious.  
*\* Hooker.*

*Fr. Exagiter; L. Exagitare, to drive about.*

**EX-ALT, v.** To raise on high, to lift up

*-ATION. or extol; to heighten, to elevate.*

*-EDNESS. Fr. Exalt-er; Sp. -ar; It. Essaltare;*

*-ER. L. Ex-altare, to rise or raise on high.*  
*Super-*

**EX-AMINE, v.** The application of *exa-*

*-MEN. mine is—To weigh, to balance;*

*-MIN-ANT. to try or prove the weight: and*

*-ATION. then, gen., to search or inquire*

*-ATOR. into; to question.*

*-ER. \* Bacon. Holland.*

*-ATE,\* s. Fr. Examin-er; Sp. -ar; It. Essaminare; L. Examinare. The L. Examen, a swarm of bees, (apes, from apere, i. e. nectere,) or bees clustered together, fast together, Voss. derives from Gr. Εξάμενα, the past p. of Εξάμηναι, to bind or fasten together. Examen is also app., and for the same reason, (i. e. because it is the bond or ligamen,) to the filum, quo trutina regitur: siquidem filum istoc ligamen trutinæ est. An objection to this etym. is, that the Gr. did not themselves so apply the past p. Εξάμενα. May it not then be Exagimen, exagmen, examen, from ex-igere, to drive out: bees, driven out, from a nest or hive too full; a beam driven or forced from its upright by a preponderant quantity? Pre-Re-Un-*

**EXAMPLE, v. s.** "A sample, pattern or

*-LESS. precedent to follow, a copy*

*-EMPL-AR, s. ad. or counterpane of a writ-*

*-ARY. ing; one thing alleged to*

*-ARILY. prove or inforce another*

*-ARINESS. that resembles it."—Cot.*

*-IFY, v. To exemplify,—to produce,*

*-IFICATION. give, or set such pattern,*

*-IFIER. &c.—\* Brown.*

*-ARITY.\* Fr. Exempl-e; Sp. -o; It. Es-empio: also formerly written Esample, (qv.) Voss. suggests, ab eximendo, from taking out, sc. as a specimen or sample; or from ex, and ampium. Scheldius, from Gr. Εξ, and ὁμαλος, similis, sc. one from others like it. Un-*

**EX-ANGUIOUS.** See **EX-SANGUIOUS.**

**EX-ANIMATE,\* ad.** Lifeless, spiritless.

*\* Spenser. Thomson.*

The *v. Exanimate*, and the *s. Examination* are in the *Vocabularies of Cockeram and Bullokar.* The *v.* is also in *Mins.*—"To *exanimate* or astonish; *It. Exanimare; L. Exanimare.*"

**EX-ANTLATE,\* v. -ION.†** To draw out; to empty, to evacuate; and cons., to exhaust or wear out.—*\* Boyle. † Brown.*

*L. Exantlare, which (Voss.) signifies exhaustire sentinam, and gen.—exhaustire, to draw out. Gr. Εξαντλεῖν, (εκ, and αντλ-ειν, to draw, from αντλος, sentina.)*

**EX-ARCH**, *s.* -ATE. "Fr. *Exarche*, — a vice-emperour or lieutenant of the empire. *Exarcat*, — the chief place of dignity under the emperor; the lieutenancy of the empire." — *Cot.*

Gr. *Εξαρχος*, (*ex*, and *αρχη*, the first or chief.)

**EX-ASPER**,\* *v.* To make or cause to be -ATE, *v. ad.* harsh or rough, sharp or bitter; to embitter; and thus, — to anger, to aggravate, to provoke, to irritate, to vex, to incense, to enrage, to infuriate. — \**Joy.*

Fr. *Exasperer*; Sp. -*ar*; It. *Esasperare*; L. *Exasperare*.

**EX-AUCTORATE**, or -AUTHORATE,\* *v.* -ION.\* To dispossess, to deprive, -AUTHORIZE,\* *v.* of authority; to dismiss or degrade, or discharge from authority, power or place.

\**Bp. Taylor.* †*Bale.* *Selden.*

Fr. *Exauthorer*; L. *Exauctorare*, to deprive of authority.

**EX-AUGURATE**,\* *v.* -ION. To desecrate, to unhallow. — \**Holland.*

L. *Exaugurare*.

**EX-CALFACTORY**,\* *ad.* "Excalfactive, — heating, chafing, warming." — *Cot.*

\**Holland.* Fr. *Excalfactif*.

**EX-CANTATION**,\* *s.* Disenchantment, a deliverance from enchantment, from the influence or power of charms or spells.

\**Gayton.*

**EX-CARNATE**,\* *v.* To dispossess or deprive of, to divest from, *flesh*.

\**Sir W. Petty.*

**EX-CAVATE**, *v.* -ION. To hollow out, to dig out a cavity, hole or hollow.

L. *Excavare*, to hollow out.

**EX-CEED**, *v.* To go or pass beyond, *sc.* -ER. due or allotted bounds or -ING, *ad. s. av.* measure; to pass beyond -INGLY. measure or moderation, or -INGNESS.\* temperance; to be superfluous or extreme; to pass -CESS. on, to reach, an extremity; -CESS-IVE. to surpass. And — -IVE-LY. *Excess*, the *s.* is app. to immoderate and intemperate conduct, or to riotousness, prodigality, profusion.

\**Sir P. Sidney.*

Fr. *Exceder*; L. *Ex-cedere*, -*cessum*, to go out from, to go beyond, (to *excede*.)

**EX-CEL**, *v.* To surmount, *sc.* in worth -L-ENT. or value, in great or good qualities; to rise above, to be eminent, to surpass, to outgo, to -ENCY. outstrip.

*Excellence* and *Excellency* are app. as titles of honour to certain persons in high official situations.

Fr. *Exceller*; L. *Excellere*, (*ex*, and *callere*; Gr. *Κελλειν*, *movere*, *currere*, to move, to run: app. to high or lofty motion. *sc.* *superb-ire*.) Super- Un-

**EX-CEPT**, *v. pr.* To take out, to put, to shut out; to exclude, *sc.* through dislike or disapproval; and thus, -IONABLE. to dislike, to oppose, to object -IONER. to. *Except*, the *pr.* — without, -IOUS. unless, *i. e.* taken out or away; -IOUSNESS. put away, dismissed. — \**Shak.* -IVE. Fr. *Except-or*; Sp. -*ar*; It. *Eccettuare*; L. *Excipere*, to take out. Un-

**EX-CERN**, *v.* To separate, to sift; to strain out. L. *Excernere*. See **CONCERN**.

**EX-CERP**,\* *v.* To pick out, to cull, to -TION.† choose, to select, to extract. *Ex-TOR.*† *cerpt*, *s.* is in use.

\**Hale.* †*Ralegh.* †*Barnard.*

L. *Ex-cerp-ere*, -*tum*, to pluck out.

**EX-CHANGE**, *v. s.* -ER. To give and receive one thing for, in return for, another.

Chaucer uses *Exchange* (as *Change* is now used) as equivalent to — variety. "Women love *eschauge*." Un-

**EX-CHEAT**, *v.* -OR. *i. e.* *Escheat*, (*qv.*)

**EX-CHEQUER**, *s. v.* To *exchequer*, is to issue process against any one in the Court of Exchequer. The *s.* is gen. app. to — Any treasury, lit. or met.

**EX-CISE**, *v. s.* "The two houses at Westminster, who call themselves, and -MAN. they are often called in this discourse, the Parliament, had at this time by an ordinance, that is, by an order of both houses, laid an imposition, which they called an *excise*, upon wine, beer, ale, and many other commodities, to be paid in the manner very punctually and methodically set down by them, for the carrying on the war. This was the first time that ever the name of payment of *excise* was heard of, or practised in England; laid on by those who pretended to be the most jealous of any exaction upon the people." — *Clarendon.*

D. *Accise.* *Excise* and *Assize*, says Sk., are perhaps from *Accensus* and *Excensus*, or from *Assensus*, (see *Assize*,) because such a tax is imposed by the judgment and votes (*assensus* or *concessus*) of an *assize*, or sitting of men deputed for that purpose; or, he adds, as D. *Tailor*, *quid excisum*, *sc.* from the property of those subjected to it. The latter etymon receives confirmation from the application of Sp. *Sisa*, viz. to the tax; and also to the lessening of any thing by subtracting some small part, or by cutting measures less.

**EX-CITE**, *v.* To move, to stir, to raise, -ABLE. to rouse, to animate, to inspire. -ATION. \**Brown.* †*Barrow.* -MENT. Fr. *Exciter*; Sp. -*ar*; It. *Excitare*; L. -ING. *Excitare.* In- -ATE,\* *v.* -ATIVE.†

**EX-CIZE**,\* *v.* -SION. *Excision*, — A cutting out or off; extirpation, destruction.

\**A. Wood.*

L. *Excidere*, to cut out, (*ex*, and *cadere*, to cut.)

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**EX-CLAIM**, *v. s.* To call out, to cry out, to raise an outcry; to shout  
-ER. aloud.  
-CLAMAT-ION. aloud.

-ORY. Fr. *Exclam-er*; Sp. *-ar*; It. *Esclamare*; L. *Esclamare*, to call out.

**EX-CLUDE**, *v.* To shut out, to block or bar out, to debar; to thrust out, to eject, expel, or emit; to prevent or hinder admission.

-IVELY. Fr. *Excl-ure*; Sp. *-uir*; It. *Escludere*; L. *Excludere*, to shut out.

**EX-COCT**, *v. s.* -ION. To boil out, to force out by boiling, to boil thoroughly.—*Bacon*.  
L. *Excoquere*, to boil out.

**EX-COGITATE**, *v. s.* -ION.\* “Fr. *Excogiter*,—seriously to think, earnestly to consider, intently to study of; also, to invent by serious thinking, devise after an exact consideration, find out with earnest study.”  
—*Cot. Sir T. Elyot*.

Fr. *Excogiter*; L. *Excogitare*. Un-excogitable.

**EX-COMMENGE**, *v. s.* To excommunicate.—*Holinshed*.

Fr. *Excommunge*,—an excommunication.

**EX-COMMUNICATE**, *v. s. ad.* To expel, exclude, prohibit or interdict from communion; i. e. from sharing or participating; from communion or fellowship (with the faithful).—*Gayton*.

Fr. *Excommunier*; It. *Scomunicare*; Mid. L. *Excommunicare*.

**EX-CORIALTE**, *v. s.* To flay; to pluck or strip off the skin.—*Brown*.

-ABLE.\* Fr. *Excori-er*; Sp. *-ar*; It. *Excoriare*, *eximere corium*, to pull off the hide or skin.—*Mias*

**EX-CORTICATE**, *v. s.* To strip off the bark, cortex.—*Evelyn*.

**EX-CREMENT**, *s.* So named, because (Mins.) it is separated from the nutriment by concoction, and cast out through certain passages which nature has provided. It is also app. to other things separated or distinct from the substance of the main body, as—  
-AL. The nails, corns, the hair.  
-ITIOUS. Wood, in his Life of Sir Charles Sedley, (Athenæ Oxon.) uses the *v. Excrementize*.  
-IVE.\*  
-OUR.†  
-CRET-ION. †*Brown*. †*Paley*.

Fr. *Excrem-ent*; It. *-ento*; Sp. *Excremento*; L. *Excrementum*, from *excern-ere*, *excretum*, to separate. See EXCRAN and CERTAIN.

**EX-CRESCENT**, *s.* A growing out; that which grows out; gen. app. to that which grows out uselessly or superfluously.

Fr. *Excre-scence*; Sp. *-cancia*; It. *Excrecenza*; L. *Excrecentia*, from *Excrecere*, to grow out. Super-

**EX-CRUCIATE**, *v. s.* -ION. To inflict severe or excessive pains, as if transfixed

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upon a cross; to torture, to torment, to afflict with agony.

Fr. *Excrucier*; L. *Excruciare*.

**EX-CULPATE**, *v. s.* To free or excuse from blame, censure or condemnation.

Fr. *Desculper*; Sp. *Disculpar*; It. *Scolpare*.

**EX-CURSION**, *s.* A running out, rambling or roving, or wandering about; a digression, a departure, sc. from bounds or method.

Fr. & Sp. *Excursion*; L. *Excursio*, from *Excurrere*, to run out. Harvey uses the *v.* To *excur*.

**EX-CUSE**, *v. s.* To free or clear, or exempt from blame or accusation; to exculpate, to acquit, to release or discharge from penalty, bond or obligation; to discharge, to disengage, to remit.—*Gower*.  
-ABLE. Fr. *Excuser*; It. *Scusare*, *excusare*; Sp. *Excusar*; L. *Excusare*; *causa seu crimine liberare*, *excusare*, to free from or acquit of blame or accusation.—*Martin*. In- Un-

**EX-CUSS**, *v. s.* -ION. To shake off; and thus, according to the legal usage in Ayliffe, —to dispossess, to seize.

*Excussion*, in Bacon, is—a shaking, sifting, searching, inquiring; and thus equivalent to *Discussion*.

\**Lord Cobham in Fox. Stillingfleet*.

L. *Ex-cutere*, -cussum, to shake off; (*ex*, and *quolere*, to shake.)

**EX-ECRATE**, or **EX-SECRATE**, *v. s.* To pray or utter vows for the withholding or withdrawing sacred or holy, or divine protection; to pray for or imprecate divine wrath; to curse, to abominate, to have or hold accursed, in utter detestation or abomination.

Fr. *Exécr-er*; Sp. *-ar*; It. *Essecrare*; L. *Execrari*, *ex-secrari*, to make or cause to be holy or sacred. See SACRED. In-

**EX-ECUTE**, or **EX-SECUTE**, *v. s.* To follow out, sc. to the end; to the fulfilment, or filment or completion; to the act, effect or full performance; and thus, to act or effect, to use, to perform, fulfil or complete: to perform, sc. the sentence or adjudication of the law; and thus,—to kill or put to death; to slay.

Fr. *Exécut-er*; Sp. *-ar*; It. *Eseguire*; L. *Ex-sequi*, *ex-sequi*, *executus*, to follow out. Un-

**EX-EGETICAL**, *ad.* -LY.† Adjudicatory, directory, explanatory.

\**Bp. Taylor*. *Locke*. †*Bp. Bull*.

Gr. *Εξηγητικός*, from *Εξηγεσθαι*, (*εξ*, and *ηγεισθαι*, *ducere*, *existimare*,) to lead or guide, to act as guide or director; to adjudge, expound or explain, sc. what is right and lawful.

**EX-EMPT, v. ad.** To except or take out,  
**-ION.** from or away; and thus, met.—  
**-ING.** to free from, release, acquit or dis-  
**-ITIOUS.\*** charge, sc. a general rule or law.  
*\*H. More.*

Fr. *Exempter*; It. *Esentare*; Sp. *Esentar*; L. *Ex-imere, -emptum*, to take out; (*ex*, and *emere*, which anciently signified *tollere*, to take up.) Un- Also Perempt, Prompt, Redeem.

**EX-ENTERATE,\* v. -ION.†** To disembowel, to draw out the *entrails* or bowels.

*\*Burton. Purchas. †Brown.*

Fr. *Esenterer*; L. *Exenterare*; Gr. *Εξεντερεῖν, eviscerare*, to debowel, or disembowel, (*εξ*, and *εντερεα*, viscera, the bowels.)

**EX-EQUIES, or Ex-SEQUIES, s.** App. to—  
**-QUI-AL.** the funeral procession; the funeral  
**-OUS.\*** rites or solemnities.—*\*Drayton.*

Fr. *Exequ-es*; Sp. *-ias*; It. *Esquie*; L. *Exsequiæ*. *Exsequi, est sequi pompam funebrem ad sepulturam*; to follow the funeral pomp to burial.

**EX-ERCE,\* v.** To keep in practice, in  
**-ISE, v. s.** use, in regular and habitual em-  
**-ISEABLE.** ployment; to inure to; to train  
**-ISER.** up in; to practise.

**-ITATION.** *Exercise*, as voluntary employ-  
**-ENT.†** ment, is opposed to involuntary labour; actual work.—*\*Chaucer. †Aylyff.*

Fr. *Exerc-er*; Sp. *-itar*; It. *Esercere, esercitare*; L. *Exercere*: *ex*, and *arcere*; Gr. *Αρκειν*, which (Lennep) properly denotes—*vel aliis septo et munimento esse, vel mihi*; to be an enclosure or fence or a fortress to others, or to myself. And thus the L. *Exercitus*, qui sub disciplina certat arcetur, i. e. *continetur*; because it is kept in or confined under a strict discipline. Dis- Un- Also Co-erce.

**EX-ERT, v. -ION.** More properly *Ex-sert*. To push or thrust out or forth; to put forth, sc. with effort, with energy; to labour or endeavour strenuously.

L. *Ex-serere*, to push or thrust forth, sc. from the surface. See **SKIES**. Un-

**EXESION,\* s.** An eating out.—*\*Brown.*  
 L. *Exedere, exesus*, to eat out.

**EX-ESTUATION,\* s.** A boiling out or over.—*\*Boyle.*

L. *Exestuare*, to boil out or over.

**EX-FOLIATE, v.** To scale off in thin,  
**-ION.** superficial portions.

**-IVE, s.** Fr. *Exfoliation, exfoliatif*; L. *Ex*, and *folium*, a leaf; Low L. *Exfoliare, folia decerpere*. The word is confined to surgical works.

**EX-HALE, v.** To breathe out, to throw  
**-ABLE.** forth, to draw forth a fume, reek  
**-ATION.** or vapour, to evaporate; gen. to  
**-MENT.** throw or draw forth.

Fr. *Exhal-er*; Sp. *-ar*; It. *Esalare*; L. *Exhalare*, to breathe out. In-

**EX-HALE, v.** To *hale* or *haul*, draw or drag out; in the language of ancient Pistol.

**EX-HAUST, v. ad.** To draw out or forth,  
**-IBLE.** to empty, to drain; to draw or  
**-ION.** drain off, sc. the sap of life or  
**-LESS.** strength, the spirits; and thus, to  
**-MENT.\*** wear out, to fatigue.

*\*Cabbala, (James I.)*

L. *Exhaurire, exhaustum*, to draw out; (*ex*, and *haurire*, to draw; Gr. *Αποειν*.) In- Un-

**EX-HEREDATION,\* s.** Fr. *Exhéredér*, —to *disherit* or *disinherit*; to deprive of the rights of inheritance. See **HEREDITARY**.  
*\*Hammond.*

**EXHIBIT, v. s.** To hold forth; to offer,  
**-ER.** to propose, to show, to present;  
**-ION.** to bring or put forth.

**-IONER.** Fr. *Exhib-er*; Sp. *-tr*; It. *Esibire*;  
**-IVE.\*** L. *Exhi-berre*, to hold forth.

**-IVELY.\* -ORY.†** *\*Waterland. †J. Warton.*

**EX-HILARATE, v. -ION.** To cheer, to gladden, to enliven.

Fr. *Exhilarer*; L. *Exhilarare*, to cheer, to gladden.

**EX-HORT, v. s.** To encourage, to  
**-ATION.** hearten, to animate, to excite,  
**-ER.** admonish, advise, persuade.

**-ATIVE.** Fr. *Exhorter*; Sp. *-ortar*; It. *Esor-  
 -ATORY.* *tare*; L. *Exhortari*, to encourage.

**EX-HUMATION,\* s.** A taking out of the ground; disinterment.—*\*Seward.*

**EX-ICCATE.** See **EX-SICCATE**.

**EX-ICONIZE,\* v.** To image forth, to delineate, to depicture.—*\*Hammond.*

Gr. *Εξ-εικον-ιζειν, Ef-figere, ef-formare.*

**EX-IGENT, s.** Driving or forcing, en-  
**-ENCE.** forcing, extorting; of pressing,  
**-ENCY.** urgent, immediate, extreme neces-  
**-IBLE.\*** sity. And the *s.* is used as equivalent to,—*extremity*; and also to *end, term*.

*Exigible*,—to be exacted, to be required.  
*\*Bolingbroke.*

Fr. *Exig-ent, -ence*; It. *Esig-ente, -enza*; L. *Exigens*, p. p. of *Exig-ere*, to drive out. See **EXACT**.

**EXIGUOUS,\* s. -UITY.†** Minute, little, small.—*\*Philips. †Boyle.*

L. *Exiguus*; perhaps from *Exig-ere*, to drive or force out; being app. to such things as can be easily driven or forced out.

**EXILE, v. s. -MENT.\*** To send out of the land, out of the country; to banish.

*\*Wotton. Evelyn.*

Fr. *Exiler*; It. *Esiliare*; L. *Exulare*, either, (Voss.) from *Exsilire*, or rather *Exsul*, anciently *Exsol*, quasi *ex solo*, from the soil or land.

**EXILE,\* ad. -ITY.†** Cons.—Minute, thin, slender, small.—*\*†Bacon. †Paley.*

Fr. *Exile*; L. *Exilis*; perhaps by syncope, says Voss. from *Εξιτηλ-ος*, which denotes *exile, obscurum*: for those things are called *exile, (exilis)*, which are so minute, and thin, as scarcely to be perceptible. May it not be *ex-ibilis, ex-ilis*; that may go, or pass, or be passed, out?

**EX-ILITION,\* s.** More correctly written *Ex-silition*.

Leaping, or springing out.—*\*Brown.*

L. *Ex-silire*, to leap out. See **EXULT**.

**EXIMIOUS,\* ad.** Select, choice; and thus—*excellent*.—*\*Fuller. Barrow.*

L. *Eximius*, quasi *exemptus et extra ceteros positus*; as if taken out and placed beyond others; part. app. to animals selected for sacrifice.—*Voss.* And see **EGREGIOUS**.

**EX-INANITION,\* v.** Cockeram has the *v.* To *exinanite*, which he explains,—to



make empty, to spoil, weaken or make of no force.—*Hammond. Barrow.*

L. *Ex-inebre*, to empty out.

**EX-INTRICATE,\*** v. To disentangle.  
\**Fellham.*

**EX-IST, or Ex-sist,** v. To stand out, sc.

-ENT. from the surface; and thus, to

-ENCE. cause a (new or fresh) sensation.

-ENCY. See To BE, and ESSENCE.

-ENTIAL.\* Chaucer uses *Existence* emph. as we should use *reality*:—To see a friend in existence, from him in appearance.

\**Bp. Barlow.*

L. *Exist-ere*, or *existere*, to stand out. In-  
Post-Pre-Un-

**EX-ISTIMATION,\*** s. Opinion, valuation.—\**Spectator.*

L. *Existimatio*, from *Existimare*, *astimare*, to fix a price or value.

**EX-IT,** s. Way or passage out; departure.

L. *Ex-ire*, -itum, to go out.

**EX-ITIAL,\*** ad. -ious.† Deadly, mortal, destructive.—\**Evelyn.* †*Homilies.*

L. *Exitialis*, from *ex-ire*, -itum, to go out; and hence, *exitium*, death, and *exitialis*, deadly.

**EXODUS,** s. EXODE. The way or passage out, egress, departure; the end, termination or conclusion; the catastrophe.

Also, a dramatic entertainment introduced at the end of the regular play. Mr. Twining calls it, the concluding act; Aristotle, that part which has no choral ode after it.

*Exodus*,—the going out or departure of the Israelites from Egypt—recorded in the second book of Moses.

Gr. *Eξodus*, *Exodus*; L. *Exodium*; Fr. *Exode*; R. *Exodo*; Sp. *Exodo*.

**EX-OLUTION.** See EX-SOLUTION.

**EX-OMO-LOGESIS,\*** s. A common confession.—\**Bp. Taylor.*

Gr. *Εξομολογησις*, from *εξομολογ-ειν*, to confess (cf. *ομολο*, *alike*, and *λογος*, *speech*.)

**EX-ONERATE,** v. -ION. To free from load or burthen; to disburthen; to free or relieve from charge; to relieve, to discharge. L. *Exonerare*.

**EX-ORABLE,\*** ad. -ATION.† That can or may be prevailed upon by prayer; that can or may be persuaded.

\**Holland. Barrow.* †*Beau. & F.*

Fr. & Sp. *Exorable*; It. *Esorabile*; L. *Exorabilis*. In-

**EX-ORBITATE,\*** v. To go or move

-ANT. out of an orbit or circle; to move

-ANTLY. out of, deviate from, the regular

-ANCE. course or path; to exceed bounds;

-ANCY. to go out of or beyond compass;

to deviate from rule or order. "He did

*exorbitate* from the way of honesty."—*Hol-*

*land.* "He *exorbitates* from the law."—

*Prynne.* And thus *exorbitant* is,—

Irregular, enormous, immoderate, excessive.—\**Prynne. Holland.*

Fr. *Esorbitant*; Sp. *-ante*; It. *Esorbitante*; L. *Esorbitans*, eccentric.

**EX-ORCISE,** v. To bind by oath; to -ER. charge upon oath; and thus, by the -ING. use of certain words, and perform- -CISM. ance of certain ceremonies, to sub- -CIST. ject the devil and other evil spirits to command, and exact obedience.

Mins. calls an *exorcist*, a *conjurer*; and it is so used by Shak.; and *exorcism*, *conjur-*  
*ation*.

Fr. *Exorcis-er*; Sp. *-ar*; It. *Esorcizzare*; L. *Exorcizare*; Gr. *Εξορκιζ-ειν*:—*εξ*, and *ορκιζ-ειν*, *adjurare*, *sacramento adigere*; from *ορκος*, *jura-*  
*mentum quasi septum*, sc. *veritatis*.—*Lennepe*.

**EX-ORDIUM,** s. -IAL.\* A beginning, a preface.—\**T. Warton.*

Fr. *Exorde*; It. *Esordio*; Sp. *Exordio*; L. *Ex-*  
*ordium*, from *exordiri*, to begin from.

**EX-ORNATION,\*** s. Decoration, adorn- ing, or ornament.—\**Wilson. B. Jonson.*

L. *Exornatio*, from *exornare*, to deck or dress out.

**EX-OSSATION,\*** s. -EOUS.† *Exosseous*,— Boneless, without bone.—\**Bacon.* †*Brown.*  
L. *Ex-os*, boneless.

**EX-OTERIC,** ad. s. *Exoteric*, is app.

-AL. to—External professions of

-ALLY. doctrine; public doctrines;

-OT-IC, s. ad. and thus is, external, open,

-ICAL. public.

-ERY.\* *Exotic*,—external; and thus, foreign, or, according to our old Eng., outlandish.—\**Search.*

Fr. *Exo-tique*; Sp. *-tico*; It. *Esotico*; L. *Exo-*  
*ticus*; Gr. *Εξωτερικος*, external, *εξωτερικος*, foreign; from *εξω*, out, forth.

**EX-PAND,** v. To throw or lay, to stretch

-PANSE. or spread, open; to dilate, to

-PANS-ED. extend, to widen, to broaden.

-IBLE. \**Marlow & Chapman.*

-IBILITY. It. *Expandere*; L. *Expandere*, to open out, (*ex*, and *pandere*, which

-ION. Voss. thinks is from Gr. *Φαινειν*,

-IVE. whence *αναλογως* may be *φαντος*,

-URE.\* *apertus*, open.) Un-*Re-pand*.

**EX-PATiate,** v. or EX-SPATiate. To

-ION. roam, to occupy, to spread through,

-OR. room or space; to rove or ramble;

to make excursions, to enlarge or extend,

or give extent or enlargement to; to take

a wider or more extensive range.

L. *Ex-spatiare*.

**EX-PATRIATE,** v. Cot. has *Expatria-*

*tion* and *Expatrie*, which last he explains—

"from home, banished, absent from, or out of his own country."

L. *Ex*, and *patria*, our country, or paternal land. The word does not appear to have been familiarly used in English till the period of the French Revolution. Fr. *Expatrier*.

**EX-PECT,** v. s. or EX-SPECT. To look

-ANT, ad. s. out; to stand, stay or await,

-ANCE. upon the look out for; to

-ANCY. await the coming; to look

-ER. for or await an event; to

-INGLY. see the probability or likeli-

-ABLE.\* -ATION. hood of an event: some-

-ATIVE, ad.† s.† times, with a subaud. of *hope*

or fear.—\**Brown.* †*For.* †*Wotton.*

It. *Aspettare*; L. *Expectare*, to look out. *Expectantes sæpe eximus spectandi causâ.*—Voss. In- Un-

**EX-PECTORATE**, *v.* To throw or  
-ION. heave out, eject or emit from the  
-IVE, *s.* breast. Used chiefly in medical  
works. L. *Ex-pectorare*, -*pectus*.

**EX-PEDiate**,\* *v.* To free, disentangle  
-ENT, *ad. s.* or disenthral, from that which  
-ENCE. holds fast or retains; to free  
-ENCY. from hinderance, entanglement  
-ENTLY. or *im-pe-diment*; to set free  
-DITE, *v. ad.* for motion, for flight; and thus,  
-DITELY. to set forward, give a quick or  
-DIT-ION. ready way; give speed or  
-IOUS. despatch to; to quicken, to  
-IOUSLY. hasten, to accelerate.  
-IVE,† *ad.* *Expedient*, the *s.* is—a quick,  
prompt, ready way or means; sometimes,  
a by-way or path, taken instead of, or to  
avoid, the direct way; and thus, a shift or  
device, an evasion.

*Expedient*, the *ad.*—quick, ready, easy,  
apt, convenient, suitable, fit, or proper.

An *expedition*,—a march or journey, or  
voyage, requiring promptness or despatch;  
and thus Shak. uses *Expedience*. He also  
uses *Expedient* as *Expeditious* is now com.  
used.

Burnet uses the *v.* *Ex-pede*, opp. to *im-*  
*pede*.—\*Sir E. Sandys. †Bacon.

L. *Exped-ier*; Sp. -*ir*; It. *Esperire*. Fr. *Ex-*  
*péd-ient*; Sp. -*iente*; It. *Esperiente*; L. *Exped-ire*.  
*Expedire* dicitur, qui *pedem* retentum liberat; he  
is said, *expedire*, who sets at liberty a foot held  
fast. See **DESPATCH**. In- Un-

**EX-PEDITATE**, *v.* -ION. L. *Ex-pedi-*  
*tare*;—a word, (Mins.) usual in the forest,  
signifying to cut out the balls of the dog's  
foot, for the preservation of the king's  
game. Euerie one that keepeth any great  
dogs not *expeditated* forfeiteth to the king  
three shillings, four-pence.—Crompton,  
Jurisd. p. 152. Manwood says, that the  
three claws of the fore-foot on the right  
side shall be cut off by the skin; and  
Rastell, citing Charta de Forestâ, c. 6,  
describes the *lawing* of dogs in the same  
manner. L. *Ex*, and *pede*, the foot.

**EX-PEL**, *v.* To drive or force out, to  
-LER. eject; to hold or keep out, off  
-PULSE. or away; to exclude.  
-PULS-ER. Fr. *Expulser*; L. *Expellere*, to force  
-ING. or drive out. See **PULSE**.  
-ION. -IVE.

**EX-PEND**, *v.* To weigh; and thus, to  
-ITURE. balance, examine, consider;  
-PENSE. and as money in ancient  
-PENSE-FUL. times was not counted but  
-IVE. weighed, the L. *Expendere*,  
-IVELY. Eng. *Expend*, is,—to pay  
-IVENESS. away money, lay it out, dis-  
-FULLY.\* tribute or dispose of it; to  
-LESS†. pay, discharge, or defray  
costs and charges.

*Expenseful*, as we now use *Expensive*, is  
not unusual: full of *expense*, costly.

\*Weaver. †Milton.

It. *Spendere*; L. *Expend-ere*, to weigh out.  
In- Un-

**EX-PERIENCE**, *v. s.* To try, prove,  
-ENCER.\* essay; to make trial; to  
-ENT.† search or inquire, to learn  
-MENT, *v. s.* or ascertain by trial, by re-  
-MENT-AL. peated trials; by practice.  
-ALLY. And thus, *Experience*, *s.* is—  
-ALIST. Knowledge or wisdom ac-  
-ER. quired or gained by repeated  
-ARIAN,† *ad. s.* trial, by frequent and re-  
-ATOR.† peated proof; by practice.

*Experienter* is used by Digby as we now  
use *Experimentalist*.

\*Digby. †Beau. & F. †Boyle.

Fr. *Expéri-menter*, -*ence*, *s.*; It. *Esperi-enza*,  
-*mento*; Sp. *Esperiencia*, *experimento*; L. *Es-*  
*periri*, (*ex*, and *periri*; Gr. *Πειρα*, to try.) See  
**EXPERT**. In- Un-

**EX-PERRECTION**,\* *s.* A rising, rous-  
ing, or waking up.—\*Holland.

L. *Exper-gisci*, -*rectus*, to rouse, to rise or  
raise up.

**EX-PERT**, *v.\* ad.* -NESS. An *expert* man  
is one who has the readiness, adroitness,  
presence of mind, of experience, of much  
practice. And thus—

Ready, adroit, dexterous, skilful.

*Expertly*, though in common conver-  
sational usage, has not occurred in writing.

\*Spenser.

Fr. *Expert*; It. *Esperto*; L. *Expertus*, from *ex-*  
*periri*. See **EXPERIENCE**. In- Un-

**EX-PETIBLE**,\* *ad.* That may or should  
be sought for; coveted.—\*Holland.

L. *Expetibilis*, from *ex-petere*, to seek after.

**EX-PIATE**, *v.* To atone for impious by  
-ATION. pious deeds; to atone for, to  
-ATORY. annul, guilt or the conse-  
-ABLE. quences of guilt, by pious  
-ATORIOUS.\* deeds; to atone or make re-  
paration for; to avert by atonement or acts  
of piety.—\*Bp. Taylor.

Fr. *Expi-er*; Sp. -*ar*; It. *Espiare*; L. *Espiare*,  
(*ex*, and *piare*, from *pius*;) "Unde sit nondum  
reperi."—Voss. *Impiare*, (i. e. *impiè* agere,) and  
*expiare*, are contraries. Mins. says, To pacify  
God by sacrifice and prayer; to purge and cleanse  
by sacrifice.

**EX-PILATE**,\* *v.* To take out of a thick  
-ION.† or close quantity or number; to  
-OR.† pluck out; to plunder, to rob.

\*Bp. Hall. †Daniel. †Brown.

Fr. *Epile*; L. *Ex-pilare*; *pilare*, from Gr.  
*Πιλον*, *densare*, to thicken, to stow thick or close.

**EX-PIRE**, *v.* (More properly *Ex-spire*.)  
-ATION. To breathe out; to utter or emit  
-ING. the last breath, and cons.—to die;  
-Y. "to pass away as a breath or  
vapour; to determine, end, finish."—Cot.

Fr. *Expir-er*; Sp. -*ar*; It. *Esipare*; L. *Es-*  
*pirare*, to breathe out. Un-

**EX-PISCATION**,\* *s.* A fishing out.

\*Chapman. L. *Expiscari*, to fish out.

**EX-PLAIN, v.** To smoothen or make  
-AINABLE. smooth or plain; to declare or  
-AINER. make clear, evident, or mani-  
-ANATION. fest; to express clearly; to  
-ANATORY. illustrate; to interpret or ex-  
-ANATIVE. pound; to expose, to lay open.  
Fr. *Exples-er*; Sp. *-ar*; L. *Ex-planare*, to  
smoothen.

**EX-PLAT,\* v.** To unfold, to explain.

\*B. Jenson.

*Ex*, and *plat*; Fr. *Plessier*, to plash, to bow, to  
fold or plait (young branches) one within an-  
other.—Cot.

**EX-PLETION,\* s.** A filling out, fulfill-  
-T-IVE, ad. s. ing, or accomplishment.

-ORY. *Expletive*, — app. to certain  
words or syllables, which seem to be used  
rather to fill out the line than add to the  
sense.—\*Killingbeck.

L. *Ex-plere*, *-pletum*, to fill out.

**EX-PLICATE, v. ad.\*** To unfold, to

-ABLE. untwine or untwist, to evolve; to  
-ATION. explain; to make straight or  
-ATIVE. plain, clear or manifest.

-ATORY. \*Bp. Taylor. †Hale.

-IT. Fr. *Expli-quer*; Sp. *-car*; It. *Expli-*  
-ITLY. *cure*; L. *Ex-plicare*, to unfold, to  
-ITNESS.\* untwine, or untwist. See *PLY*, *PLI-*  
-ATOR.† *CATURE*. In-

**EX-PLODE, v.** To clap off, to drive off  
-ER. by clapping of hands; to go or  
-S-ION. cause to go off, to expel,—with  
-IVE. much noise; and, gen. to expel  
or eject, to reject; to drive out (of use or  
practice).

Fr. *Expl-oder*, *-uder*; L. *Ex-plodere*, to clap  
out or off. See *APPLAUD*.

**EX-PLOIT, v. s.** “Fr. *Exploicter*, — to  
-ING.\* perform, despatch; act, execute,  
-URE.† achieve.”—Cot.

An *Exploit*, emph.—Any thing accom-  
plished, or achieved, or performed, (subaud.  
with some danger or difficulty; some pre-  
eminence.) \*Holland. †Udal.

Fr. s. *Ex-ploict*, done, performed, (Sk.) qd. *ex-*  
*plicatum*, (see *EXPLICATE*), or, according to Mins.  
*exploitum*, (see *EXPLETE*.) Men. from *Explicare*;  
thus, *Ex-plicatum*, *-plicitum*, *-plectum*, *-pletum* —  
*Exploit*.

**EX-PLORE, v.** To seek, search, or in-  
-ATION. quire into; to try or prove by  
-ATOR. searching; to pry or examine  
-ATORY. into.—\*Brown.

-ER. Fr. *Explor-er*; Sp. *-ar*; It. *Esplorare*;  
-ATE,\* v. L. *Ex-plorare*, i. e. *ploratu tentare*  
-MENT.\* *animum*, to try to affect the mind by  
weeping, as they usually do who are  
endeavouring to obtain pardon for an offence, or  
are earnest to accomplish any thing or purpose.—  
Foss. Hence gen., he adds, to seek or search,  
that you may learn. See *DEPLORE*. Un-

**EX-POLIATION.** See *EX-SPOLIATION*.

**EX-PORT, v. s.** To bear or carry out.

-ATION. *Exports*, — articles of commerce  
-ER. carried out of one country or place,  
and imported, or carried into, another.

Fr. *Esporter*; L. *Ex-portare*, to carry out. Re-

**EX-POSE, v.** To put or lay out; put or

-EDNESS. lay open, sc. to view, for ex-

-ING. amination; to make clear or

-ITION. plain, to explain; to make

-ITOR. known, to show openly, dis-

-ITORY. cover, disclose, make manifest.

-URE. *Expound* is, by general usage,

-POUND, v. to lay open, sc. the meaning;

-POUNDER. and thus, to explain, to in-

-PON-ENT. terpret.

-ENTIAL. *Exponent*,—in Mathematics.

Fr. *Ex-poser*; Sp. *-poner*; It. *Esponere*; L. *Ex-*  
*ponere*, to put, place, or set out. Un-

**EX-POSTULATE, v.** To demand or

-ION. require, as a right; to remonstrate,

-ORY. as against an invasion of right; to

dispute on matter of right; to dispute, to

discuss, to debate; to investigate, to ex-

amine.

Fr. *Expostuler*; It. *Espostulare*; L. *Ex-pos-*  
*tulare*.

**EX-PRESS, v. s. ad.** To press or squeeze

-EDLY. out, force out by pressure; to

-IBLE. press or force out, sc. the form

-ION. or manner, the image; and thus,

-ING. to present or represent, to por-

-IVE. tray, to delineate or describe the

-IVELY. image or likeness; to resemble.

-IVENESS. To press or force out; to utter or

-LY. give utterance to; and thus, to

-NESS. present or represent, delineate

-MENT.\* or describe, the ideas or thoughts;

-URE.† to declare them, show or exhibit

them, clearly; in clear and firm marks or

characters, terms or words; in decisive

language. And gen.—

To represent, to delineate, to describe, to

signify or designate, to denote.

An *express*,—a messenger or message  
despatched, for some *express*, i. e. some  
clear, direct, or especial purpose.

\*Fabyan. †Shak.

Fr. *Ex-primer*; Sp. *-pressar*; It. *Esprimere*;  
L. *Ex-primere*, *-pressum*. In- Un-

**EX-PROBRATE,\* v. -ION.†** To hold

out, to show forth, as vicious, shameful or

scandalous; to reproach or upbraid with.

\*Bp. Taylor. Brown. †Not uncommon in  
older Divines.

L. *Ex-probrare*, (*ex*, and *probrum*, which signi-  
fies, gen.—Any thing not consentaneous to virtue.)  
Opprobry.

**EX-PROPRIATED,\* pt. -TION.†** “Fr.

*Exproprie*,—*expropriated*, put from the *pro-*

*priety* of, deprived of all *propriety* in.”—Cot.

\*Boyle. †W. Mountague.

**EX-PUGN, v.** From L. *Expugnare*, to

beat, to overpower. Cot. has, “*Expugner*,

—to *expugne*, force, break open, or into by

violence; win by assault; vanquish, con-

quer, overcome. *Expugnable*,—expugnable,

&c. *Expugnateur*,—an expugner, &c. *Ex-*

*pugnation*,—an expugnation.” Un-

**EX-PUNGE, v.** To strike out; to efface.

-PUNCTION. L. *Ex-pungere*, to prick out; pro-

-PUNGING. perly (says Ges.) app. to letters,

when they are struck out, *puncto* styl.

**EX-PURGATE, v.** To cleanse or clear  
**-ION.** out, to eject or expel.  
**-OR.** \*Milton. †Bp. Hall.  
**-ORY.** L. *Expurg-are, -atum*, to cleanse out.  
**-ORIOUS.\*** **-PURGE,\* v.** **-PURGING.†**

**EX-QUIRE,\* v.** *Exquisite* is,—Sought,  
**-QUIS-ITE.** picked, culled, chosen or choice,  
**-ITELY.** select; and thus, excellent, per-  
**-ITENESS.** fect, exact, elaborate.

\*Sandys.

Fr. *Exquis*; It. *Esquisito*; Sp. *Exquisito*; L. *Exquisitus*, from *exquirere*, to search out. Over-

**EX-SANGUIOUS, ad.** (Corruptly, *Ex-anguious*.) Without blood, bloodless.  
 L. *Ex-sanguis*; Fr. *-angue*.

**EX-SCIND,\* v.** To cut off; and thus to destroy.—\*Barrow.

L. *Excindere*, to cut out or off. See **SCISSIBLE**.

**EX-SCRIBE,\* v.** To write out; and thus, to copy.—\*B. Jonson.  
 L. *Exscribere*, to write out.

**EX-SECTION,\* s.** A cutting out.  
 \*Boyle. L. *Ex-secare*, to cut out or off.

**EX-SICCATE, v.** (Corruptly, *Ex-iccate*,  
**-ANT, ad. s.** &c.) To dry or drain out; to  
**-ATION.** press out moisture; to free  
**-ATIVE.** from moisture or humidity.  
 L. *Exsiccare, -atum*, to dry out.

**EX-SOLUTION, s.** (Corruptly, *Ex-olu-  
 tion*.) Fr. *Exolution*,—a faintness or loose-  
 ness in all parts of the body.

L. *Exsolutio*, from *Exsolvere*, *exsolutum*.

**EX-SPOLIATION, s.** (Corruptly, *Ex-  
 poliation*.) A deprivation, a bereavement.  
 Fr. *Expolier*, to deprive or bereave of.

**EX-STIMULATE, v.** **-ION.** (Corruptly,  
*Ex-timulate*.) To spur or goad on; to in-  
 cite; to sharpen; to quicken.  
 L. *Exstimulare*, to spur or goad.

**EX-STRUCT,\* v.** **-IVE.†** (Corruptly, *Ex-  
 truct*, &c.) To build out, pile up.  
 \*Byrom. †Fulke. L. *Exstru-ere, -ctum*.

**EX-SUCCOUS,\* ad.** (Corruptly, *Ex-uc-  
 cous*.) Without moisture, juice, or sap;  
 and therefore, dry.—\*Brown.  
 L. *Ex-succus*, without moisture.

**EX-SUCTION,\* s.** To suck out, to draw  
 out, exhaust or extract by *suction*.  
 \*Glanville. Boyle.  
 L. *Exsug-ere, ex-suctum*, to suck out.

**EX-SUFFLATION,\* s.** **-FLICATE.** A  
 blowing out; a blast:—app. to a species of  
 exorcism.

\*Bacon. Bp. Taylor. Puller.

The first folio of Shak. reads *Exsufflicate*. Ham-  
 mer substituted *Exsufflate*. Todd says it should  
 be *Exsufflicate*; and means *contemptible*.—See  
 Shak. by Boswell. *Exsufflare*, it is true, is exp.  
 by Du Cange (cons.) to signify *contemnere*, de-  
 spuere, rejicere; arising from the custom in the  
 Romish administration of baptism, of renouncing  
 the devil and all his works, *exsufflando et despu-  
 endo*, by blowing and spitting him away. Hence

also, the application of *exsufflare*, and *exsufflatio*  
 (common words among early Latin ecclesiastical  
 writers,) to a species of exorcism.—See Du Cange  
 and Spel. *Exsufflation* is used by Bacon in its  
 ordinary sense. And *Exsufflicate*, in Shak. is not  
 improbably a misprint for *Exsufflate*, i.e. *efflate*  
 or *efflated*, puffed out, and cons. exaggerated, ex-  
 travagant,—to which *blow'd* is added, not so much  
 for the sake of a second epithet, with a new mean-  
 ing, as of giving emphasis to the first.

**EX-SUPERANCE,\* s.** (Corruptly, *Ex-  
 uperance*.) A passing over or beyond; an  
 excess.—\*Digby.

L. *Ex-superare*, to pass over or beyond.

**EX-SUSCITATION, s.** An awakening.  
 \*Hallywell. L. *Ex-suscitare*, to awaken.

**EX-TANT, ad.** Etym. requires *Ex-stant*.  
**-TANCE.** Standing out; standing or being  
**-TANCY.** above; rising or remaining above;  
 exposed to view; being or remaining.  
 See **EXIST**.

L. *Ex-stans*, p. p. of *exstare*, to stand out.

**EX-TASY, v. s.** (Also, *Ecstasy*.) The  
**-TIC.** removal of any thing from its  
**-TICAL.** place; app. met. to the emotion  
 or emotion of the mind, the unsettling of  
 the powers of the mind, (from whatever  
 cause,) and cons. to the loss of the senses;  
 to madness; to any excess of emotion or  
 passion, of joy or grief, hope or fear, rap-  
 ture, delight, enthusiasm.

It is now more com. restricted to excess  
 of joy or delight.

To *extasy*, the *v.*, is,—to enrapture, to  
 transport.

Fr. *Ecstase*; It. *Estasi*; Sp. *Exstasi*; Gr. *Ex-  
 stasis*, from *ἐξιστάσθαι*, to remove from its place.

**EX-TEMPORE, s. ad. av.** Arising from  
**-AL.** or out of the time, the occasion;  
**-ALLY.** quick, sudden, prompt; and thus,  
**-ANEAN.** opposed to—prepared, premedi-  
**-ANEOUS.** tated, deliberate.—\*South.  
**-ARY.** Comp. of the L. *Ex*, and *tempore*, out  
**-IZE,\* v.** of the time.

**EX-TEND, v.** To stretch out, to reach  
**-ABLE.** out; to spread; to spread  
**-EDLY.** over; to dilate or display;  
**-ER.** enlarge, to magnify, to in-  
**-IBLE.** crease, to expand, to diffuse, to  
**-LESSNESS.** amplify, to widen; to lengthen  
**-S-IBLE.** out, to prolong.  
**-IBILITY.** *Extent*, in Law,—*extended*, sc.  
**-ILE.** value, at which lands, &c. are  
**-ION.** to be appraised.  
**-IONAL.** \*Paley. †Drayton.  
**-IVE.** Fr. *Etendre*; It. *-ere*; Sp. *Esten-  
 der*; L. *Extendere*, to stretch out.  
**-IVELY.** Co-In-Un-  
**-IVENESS.**  
**-OR.\*** **-URE.†** **-TENT, s.**

**EX-TENUATE, v. ad.** To thin, to rarefy;  
**-ION.** to make thin, slender, or small;  
**-OR.** lessen or diminish, weaken or im-  
 pair; to weaken the force, lessen the con-  
 sequences; and thus, to palliate, to mitigate.  
 Fr. *Esténuer*; Sp. *-ar*; It. *Estenuare*; L. *Ex-  
 tenuare*, to thin or make thin.

**EXTERIOR**, *ad. s.* Outward, foreign.

-LY. Fr. *Ex-terieur*; It. *Esteriore*; Sp. & L. *Ex-terior*. Fr. *Ex-ter-ne*; Sp. -no; It. *Esterno*; L. *Externus*, from *Exterus*, outward.  
-ALTY.

**EXTERMINE**,\* *v.* To drive out or -ATE, *v.* expel, from the bounds or limits, -ATION. from the land, country or terri- -ATORY. tory; to root out or eradicate; to utterly destroy.—\*Shak.

Fr. *Exterminer*; Sp. -ar; It. *Esterninare*; L. *Esterninare*, e terminis finibusque profligare.

**EXTIMULATE**. See **EX-STIMULATE**.

**EX-TINCT**, *v. ad.* To put out; erase or -ION. obliterate; to put out or to

-URE.\* quench: to annul or annihili- -N-GUISH, *v.* late; to abolish; to destroy. -GUISH-ABLE.\* Shak.

-ER. Otherwise *Ex-stinct*. Fr. *Es- teindre*; It. -tinguere; Sp. *Extinguir*; L. *Ex-stinguere*, -stinclum; *pingendo delere*, to erase with the point. See **EXTERSE**, and **DISTINGUISH**. In-Un-

**EX-TIRP**, *v.* Etym. requires *Ex-stirp*.

-ATE, *v.* To root out or eradicate; to ex- -ATION. terminate; utterly to erase; to -ABLE.\* remove, to destroy, all traces or vestiges of.

*Extirp* is not uncommon in older writers. \*Evelyn.

Fr. *Extirper*; Sp. -ar; It. *Estirpare*; L. *Ex- stirpare*, to root out, (*ex*, and *stirps*, the root.) Un-

**EXTISPICIOUS**,\* *ad.* "Extipicine,— divination or soothsaying by the inspection of the entrails of beasts."—Cot. \*Brown.

L. *Extispicius*, from *exta*, and *spicere*, to look into the entrails.

**EX-TOL**, *v.* To raise or lift up, to elevate,

-LER. to exalt; to raise or elevate, *sc.* by -LING. praise or commendation; and thus, -MENT.\* to praise. to commend highly. \*Shak.

Fr. *Estoller*; It. *Estollere*; L. *Extollere*, to raise out.

**EX-TORSE**,\* *v.* To wrest or wring out;

-TORT, *v.* to force out; to take or get -TORT-ER. by force or violence; to ex- -ION. act violently.

-IONER. Extortion is an abuse of pub- -IOUS.\* lic justice, which consists

-ROUSIOUSLY.\* in any officer's unlawfully taking, by colour of his office, from any man, any money or thing of value, that is not due to him, or more than is due, or before it is due.—Blackstone.

\*Stirling. †Bp. Hall †Sir T. More.

Fr. *Extorquer*; It. *Estor-care*; Sp. -cer; L. *Ex- tor-quere*, -tum, to twist or wrest out.

**EXTRA**, *L. pr.* Is much used in compo- sition, and denotes, — Beyond, without, more than, further than.

**EXTRACT**, *v. s. ad.* To draw out; to -ION. draw or bring out or from; to take -IVE. out; and, as Cot. says, to draw, write or copy out.

Fr. *Extra-ire*; Sp. -her; It. *Estirre*; L. *Extra- hui*, -ctum, to draw out.

**EXTRA-DICTIONARY**,\* *s.* Out of, beyond, words; and thus, not caused by, or formed of, words.—\*Brown.

**EXTRA-ESSENTIAL**,\* *ad.* Not es- sential; beyond what is essential.

\*Glanvill. Boyle.

**EXTRA-JUDICIAL**, *ad.* -LY. Beyond or out of the course of judicial duty or process.

**EXTRA-MISSION**,\* *s.* A sending or throwing out; emission, (*qv.*)—\*Brown.

**EXTRA-MUNDANE**, *ad.* Out of the world, beyond the limits, out of the sphere, beyond or out of the laws, of this material world.

**EXTRA-NEOUS**, *ad.* -LY. Outward, foreign, strange; and thus, irrelevant.

L. *Extraneus*, from *extra*, without. See **EXTERN**.

**EXTRA-ORDINARY**, *ad. s.* Out of -LY. or beyond order, bounds or limits; -NESS. out of station or rank; out of, or not according to, custom or rule; unwonted, unusual, beyond what is common or regu- lar; and thus, remarkable.

Fr. *Extraordina-ire*; Sp. -rio; It. *Extraordina- rio*; L. *Extraordinarius*, i. e. *Extra ordinem*, be- cause beyond ordinary custom.—Mins.

**EXTRA-PAROCHIAL**, *ad.* -LY. Out of a parish.

**EXTRA-REGULAR**,\* *ad.* Out of rule; beyond common rules.—\*Bp. Taylor.

**EXTRA-VAGANT**, *ad. s.* Wandering, -ANTLY. straying or straggling; rambling, -ANCE. roving, ranging beyond or out of, -ANCY. *sc.* bounds or limits, rules or regu- -ATE, *v.* lations, bounds or moderation; and thus,—

Irregular, immoderate, unbounded, illi- mited, wild, wasteful, prodigal, lavishly expensive.

Cot. has *Extravaguer*, — to *extravagate*, roam, range, &c.; a word which Warburton has adopted. See **VAGUE**.

Fr. & Sp. *Extravagant*; It. *Extravagante*.

**EXTRA-VASATE**, *v.* -ION. Out of, let out, forced out of, the vessels.

**EXTRA-VENATE**,\* *ad.* Out of, let out, forced out of, the veins.—\*Glanvill.

**EXTRA-VERT**,\* *v.* -VERSION.\* To turn out.—\*Boyle.

**EX-TRAUGHT**, *pt.* In Brende, *Dis- tracted*. In Shak. *Extracted*. "There was a woman *extraught* of her mind."—Brende.

**EX-TREAT**,\* *s.* "Fr. *Extraict*, — ex- tracted, drawn, derived."—Cot. Extrac- tion.—\*Spenser.

**EXTREME**, *ad. s.* Outmost or utmost, -LY. last, "farthest from a mean, or from -ITY. goodness."—Cot. Also app. as equi- valent to—excessive, bordering upon excess; very much out of the ordinary course; more than extraordinary.



\*Fr. *Ex-trême*; Sp. *-tremo*; It. *Estremo*; L. *Extremus*, utmost, outermost, utmost, from *Extra*. See **EXTERIOR**.

**EX-TRICATE**, *v.* To free from any im-  
-ATION. pediment, stop, let or hinderance;  
-ABLE.\* any difficulty, trouble, embarrass-  
ment, perplexity or entanglement; to un-  
fetter, to disembarrass, to disentangle. See  
**INTRICATE**.—\*Sir W. Jones.

L. *Extricare*, (*ex*, and *trica*; Gr. *Τρίχες*.) (See **TRICK**.) Jun. copies from Voss., and Mins. fol-  
lowing him says, "*Trica* signifie gen. all impe-  
diments, stops, lets, or hinderances, but properly  
*haires* or threds about chicken's legs, which so  
span them that they cannot goe, and from hence,  
by a metaphor, taken for any kinde of incum-  
berance." In- Un-

**EXTRIN-SIC**, *ad.* From without; out-  
-SECAL, or ward, foreign to; not intimately  
-SICAL, *ad.* appertaining to, or connected  
-SICALLY. with.

Fr. *Extrin-sèque*; Sp. *-seco*; It. *Estrinseco*; L.  
*Extrinsecus*: *extra*, and *secus*; *secus*, (i. e. *secun-  
dum*), *externa*.—Voss.

**EX-TRUCT**. See **EX-STRUCT**.

**EX-TRUDE**, *v.* -TRUSION. To thrust or  
push out.

L. *Extrud-ere*, *extrusum*, to thrust out.

**EX-TUBERANT**, *ad.* Swelling out.

-ANCE. Cockeram has "*Estubérate*, to swell like  
-ANCY. the sea." L. *Extuberare*, to swell out.

**EX-TUSION**, \**s.* A beating out.—\*Bacon.

L. *Ex-tundere*, -*tusum*, to beat out.

**EX-UBERATE**, *v.* "Fr. *Exubérer*,—to

-ANT. abound, be plentiful, swell with  
-ANTLY. store of fruit, bear in great abun-  
-ANCE. dance."—Cot.  
-ANCY. L. *Exuber-are*, to abound.

**EX-UCCOUS**. See **EX-SUCCOUS**.

**EX-UDE**, *v.* More correctly, from its etym.

-ATE,\* *v.* *Ex-sude*. To sweat, or emit a  
-ATION. sweat or moisture; to throw out  
or emit.—\*Brown.

L. *Ex-sudare*, to sweat out, or emit a sweat.

**EX-ULCERATE**, *v. ad.* "Fr. *Exulcerer*,

-ION. —to *exulcerate* or make *ulcerous*; to  
-IVE. gall, fret, break or eat into the skin  
or flesh; also,—to vex, exasperate, corrupt  
or fill with rancour."—Cot. L. *Ex-ulcerare*.

**EX-ULT**, *v.* More correctly, from its etym.

-ANT. *Ex-sult*, &c. See **IN-SULT**.

-ANCE. To leap out, to leap up, to bound,

-ANCY. to jump, sc. with joy, with tri-

-ATION. umph; and thus—to triumph; to

-INGLY. be overjoyed.

L. *Ex-sallare*, to leap out.

**EX-UNDATION**,\* *s.* An overflowing;  
a superabundance.

\*Holland. Hollinshed. Ray.

L. *Exundare*, to overflow.

**EXUPE-RANCE**. See **EX-SUPERANCE**.

**EX-USTION**, *s.* "Fr. *Exustion*,—an  
*exustion*; parching or burning."—Cot.

L. *Ex-urere*, -*ustum*, to burn out.

**EXUVIÆ**, *s.* Cast coats or covers.

L. *Exuvia*, from *exuere*, to strip off.

**EYAS**, *ad.s.* Unfledged; immature, youthful.

Sk. says—from Fr. *Niais*, *nies*; It. *Nidace*,  
*nidaceo*, i. e. *accipiter nidarius*; but adds, that  
though this appears very probable, yet his mind  
inclines to believe that Eng. *Nyas*, Fr. *Niais*, are  
of Ger. origin, viz. from our *eyas* or *eyes-hawk*;  
and this from Ger. *Ey*, an egg; meaning a hawk  
recently out of the egg. The first etym. has been  
gen. adopted. (See **NIAS**.) Cot. says, "*Niais*,—a  
nestling, a young bird taken out of a nest;" and  
*Nies*,—"a *nias*-hawk." Casen.; "*Oiseleur nias*,  
from *Nidus*." And thus, *Eyas*, used adjectively,  
is—as above.

**EYE**, *v. s.* To show; to show to the sight;

-ER. to hold or keep in sight or view; to

-ING. view, to observe, to look at.

*Eye* is used for a small speck or spot,  
portion or quantity.

*Eye*, the *s.* is much used pref.

Go. *Augo*; A. S. *Eag*; D. *Ooghe*; Ger. *Aug*;  
Dan. *Oje*. Sk. is inclined to prefer Fr.-Th. *Oyger*,  
*ostendere*; others, through Fr. *Œil*, L. *Oculus*,  
Tooke; Go. *Aug-yan*, *ostendere*; in Ger. *Aug-en*;  
D. *Oog-hen*; and in this primitive meaning it is  
used by Shak. in Antony and Cleopatra. In-  
Over- Un-

**EYRE**. See **EIRE**.

**EYRY**, *s.* A nest for eggs.

Spel. says—from Sax. *Eghe*; Ger. *Ege*, i. e. *ovum*  
(*g*, as is usual, softened into *y*;) and thus, *Eyry*,  
qd. *eggery*, *ovorum repositorium*. *Egg* is written  
*Ey* in old Eng. authors. See **Egg**.

**EYSELL**. See **EISELL**.

## F.

F, (B. Jonson says,) is a letter of two forces  
with us; and in them both sound with the  
nether-lip rounded, and a kind of blowing  
out; but gentler in the one than the other.  
The difference, he adds, will best be found  
in the word *of*, which as a *pr.* sounds *ov*—*of*  
him; as the *av.* of distance, *off*—*far off*.—  
*The English Grammar*, c. 3. Wilkins con-  
siders *F* as the correspondent mute to *V*,  
framed by the same kind of position of the  
lips and teeth, and percolation of the

breath betwixt them, with this only differ-  
ence, that as the former (*V*) was with some  
kind of vocal sound, so this (*F*) is wholly  
mute, i. e. without any vocal sound. Wilkins  
also remarks, that *F* and *V* have the same  
power which is commonly ascribed to *F*  
and *B*, aspirated, or rather incrassated, and  
that *F* is answerable to the Gr. *Φ*.—*On a  
Real Character*, pt. iii. c. 12. *B, P, F, V*,  
are cognate letters, and there seems reason  
to suspect that in some instances *F* is a

corruption from *be-pe*, or *fe (phe)*; as *flap*, from *be-lap-pe* or *ph-lap*, *phlap*, or *flap*; *flant*, from *be-lant-pe* or *ph-lant*, *phlant*, *flant*. See **FACT**.

**FABLE**, *v. s.* *Fable*, in Eng. is app. only  
-ER, *s.* to—Any feigned thing; a fiction  
-ING. or invention, told or narrated.  
-BUL-IST. A feigned tale or story; and—  
-OUS. To *fable*,—to tell, narrate or re-  
-OUSLY. late feigned tales or stories, fic-  
-OUSNESS. tions or inventions.—\**Brown*.

-OSITY.\* *Fr. Fab-loyer*; *Sp. -ular*; *It. -ula*, *favellare, favola*; *L. Fabulara*, from the *v. Fari*, to speak. Nothing more clear than that *fable* is spoken as well of that which is true, as of that which is false.—*Voss*. And hence *confabulandi* *vox*. *Con-*

**FABRIC**, *s.* “*Fr. Fabriquer*,—to *fabri-*  
-ATE, *v. cate*, frame; build, make forge,  
-AT-ION. fashion, form; plot, invent, con-  
-OR. trive, devise.”—*Cot*.

The common *v.* is *To fabricate*. *Milton* has given an example of *fabric'd*.

*Fr. Fabriquer*; *It. -care*; *Sp. -car*; *L. Fabri-*  
*care, faber*; which *Isidorus* (rightly, says *Voss*.)  
derives à *facienda*, to form or frame.

**FABURDEN**,\* *s.* The drone of a bag-  
pipe.—*Cot*. \**Bale. Holland*.

*Fr. Fauz-bourdon*.

**FACE**, *v. s.* *Face*, the *s.* is—The general  
-ING. form or appearance.

-AGE. Then app. to—the exterior or su-  
perficial appearance; the front view, the  
countenance; the front or forepart of the  
head; and also, emph. to a good, confident,  
or bold face, with a subaud. of the *ads*.

*Façade*, (*It. Facciata*; *Fr. Façade, facies*  
*domus*.)—the front or frontispiece of a  
house. A common term in Architecture.

*Fr. Fac-e*; *It. -cia*; *Sp. Haz*; *L. Facies*, from  
*facere*, to do, to make. *Facies* proprie idem sit,  
quod *factura*, say *Voss*. and *Nonius*. *Facies* est  
forma omnis et modus, et *factura* quædam cor-  
poris totius; à *faciendo* dicta.—*Aul. Gellius*,  
xiii. 29. The whole form and manner, and the  
make or composition of the whole frame or body;  
so called from *facere*, to form or frame. *De. Ef-*  
*Out-Super-Sur-*

**FACET**,\* *s.* A small face or surface.

\**Bacon*. *Fr. Facette*, dim. of *Face*.

**FACETE**, *ad.* Of pleasing speech or man-  
-LY. ner; lively, cheerful, in company  
-NESS. or conversation.

-IOUS. *Facetiousness* implies, good hu-  
-IOUS-LY. mour or cheerfulness, combined  
-NESS. with wit.

*Fr. Facétieux*; *It. -ioso, -o*; *L. Facetus*, which  
*Donatus* thinks is from *Facere*; *facetus* est, qui  
*facit verba*, quod vult. *Allis facetus*, quia imi-  
tando se alium facit. But *Perottus*, inasmuch as  
*facilis* has respect to words, and not to deeds,  
derives from *feri*, to speak. See **FACUND**.

**FACILE**, *ad.* Easy to be done or made,  
-NUM. performed or accomplished; and  
-STATE, *v.* app. to persons who have no  
-ITATION. hard or harsh, austere or repul-  
-ITY. sive qualities; who are affable,  
-LY.\* easy of access; easily persuaded  
-Y.† or prevailed upon.

\**Ld. Herbert*. †*Chapman*.

*Fr. & It. Facile*; *Sp. Facil*; *L. Facilis*, con-  
tracted from *facibilis*, that can or may be done;  
and thus, easy to be done, easily done. *Dif-*

**FACINOROUS**,\* *ad.* Wicked, to an  
excess.—\**E. Hall. Shak*.

*L. Facinorosus*, formed from *facinus, oris*; and  
this, from *fac-ere*, to do;—any act or deed; sub-  
sequently app. to a wicked act or deed.

**FACT**, *s.* *Fact*,—any thing *do-ed* or *done*;  
-ION. a deed, an act.

-IOUS. *Faction*,—app. to those who

-IOUSLY. would do one thing in opposi-

-IOUSNESS. tion to those who would do

-ITIOUS. another. A party.

-OR. *Faculty*,—is that by which any

-ORESS. thing may be done more easily,

-ORY. or without which it cannot be

-IONARY.\* done at all; power, ability,

-IONER.† capability. It is app. to the

-IONIST.‡ professors or practitioners of a

-IVE.§ science: to the science; as the

-URE.§ faculty of Medicine.

**FACULTY**. \**Shak*. †*Bp. Bancroft*. ‡*Bp.*  
*Hall*. §*Bacon*.

*Fr. Faict* or *Fait*; *It. Fatto*; *Sp. Hecho*; *L.*  
*Factum*, from *facere*, to do; any thing done. The  
*L. Ag-ere, aug-ere*; *Gr. Ag-eiv*, are *Go. Auc-an*;  
*A. S. Eac-an*;—and *L. Fac-ere* (*c*, hard;—*fug-ere*,  
*g*, hard) *A. S. Feg-an*,—itself formed of *A. S.*  
*Eac-an*, to *eke*, and the prefix, *Be*, successively  
corrupted into *pe*, *p*, *ph*, (*φ*), *f*;—thus, *f-eac-an*,  
*f-eg-an*, in *Ger. Fugen*, which *Wach*. renders  
*fac-ere*. (See **F**, and **FAG**.) *Facultas* (from the  
obsolete *facul*) and *Facilitas* (from *facilis*, see **FA-**  
**CILE**.) were orig. the same, and only distinguished  
by usage. *Facultates*, sunt aut quibus *facilius*  
fit, aut sine quibus omnino *confici* non potest.—  
*Cic. de Inven.* lib. ii. 40. *Ac- Con- Counter- De-*  
*For- E- In- Ob- Per- Pre- Pro- Re- Sub- Super-*

**FACUND**,\* *ad.* -ous.† Equivalent to—  
*Eloquent*, (*qv.*) See **FACETE**.

\**Chaucer*. †*E. Hall*.

*Facundus*, so said, quia facile ornatque *satur*  
—*Voss*.

**FADE**, *v. ad.* To go, to pass away, to

-LESS. vanish, to disappear, to decay, to

-Y decrease, to languish; to wither,

-ING. to expire.

-INGNESS. *Kilian* says—“*Vadden*, deflorere, de-  
fiorescere, flaccescere; *Eng. To fade. Vaddigh*,  
*flaccidus*; *Fr. Fade*; *Eng. Faded*.” *Jun.* de-  
rives from *Fr. Fade*, insipidus; and this he and  
*Men.* from *L. Fatuus*. But in our older writers  
the word is also written *Vade*, (*qv.*) *Un-*

**FADGE**, *s.* “Hence (*A. S. Feg-an*) hap-  
pily, our *Fadge*; as when we say, things  
will not *fadge*, i. they will not be brought  
together, they will not so suit, correspond,  
or agree, as to serve to that end whereto  
they are designed.”—*Som*. This is the  
cons. usage. The *A. S. Feg-an*, is simply  
*fac-ere*. See **FACT**, and **FAG**.

*Ger. Fugen*; *D. Voeghen, socken*; *A. S. Feg-an*,  
“*gefeg-an*, componere, jungere, to compound or  
compose, to set, put, or joyn together; *It. quad-*  
*rare*, to agree, to serve aptly in a place.”

**FAG**, *v. s.* To *fag*,—to act or do, to con-  
tinue to act or do; to labour hard, to labour  
assiduously, to work or labour till wearied.  
To be *fagged*,—to be over-laboured, to be  
wearied with labour. A *fag*,—a hard worker,  
a laborious drudge.

By Act of Parliament (4 Edw. IV.) cloths are required to be perfected according to one order of workmanship, without difference in the weaving, &c. And in case (it is added) any such difference, or raw or skaw cocle, or *fagge*, happen to be in any part of the said clothes, &c., then a seal of lead shall be set, &c. for perfect knowledge to be had to the buyer thereof.—See *Rastall*, fol. 123. Thus, *Fag* appears to have been app. to—

The inferior material or workmanship joined or fitted to the superior. And then, gen. to—

Any coarser or inferior material or workmanship; any thing coarser or inferior.

*Fag*, the *v.* and *s.* though common in speech, (esp. at our public schools,) are not so in writing.

*Fag-end*,—the end finished or worked off with inferior materials or workmanship, or both; and thus (lit. and met.) the part or portion less valued or esteemed; of less value or estimation, consideration or consequence.

A. S. *Fegan*, *ge-fegan*, to order rightly, to labour or strive to make things fit or suit, or answer their purposes. See *FADGE*, and also *FACT*.

**FAGOT**, *v. s.* A bundle of sticks.

To *fagot*,—to bind or tie up in *fagots* or bundles; also, to burn with *fagots*.

Fr. *Fag-oter*, -ot; It. -otto. Sk. from L. *Fascis*, sc. *ligni*; Men. from *Φακελος*, i. e. *φορτιον φυλων*; Casen. from L. *Fagus*, a beech tree; *fagots* (he imagines) being first made of that wood. The It. *Faggetto* is a plantation of beech trees. Perhaps from A. S. *Feg-an*. (See *FADGE*, and *FAG*.) It is app. like L. *Fascis*.

**FAIL**, *v. s.* To fall away, to give or yield  
-ING. way, to fall into decay, to decay,  
-URE. to de cease, to perish; to wane, to  
-ANCE.\* be wanting or deficient; to miss, to err.

To deceive, to disappoint; and thus, to desert, to forsake, to quit, relinquish, or abandon.—\**Fell*.

Fr. *Fail-lir*; It. -lire; Sp. -lar; D. *Faelen*; Dan. *Feljer*; from L. *Fallere*, which Voss. thinks is from *Φαλ-ειν*, Dorice pro *φηλ-ειν*, *decipere*. The root is probably A. S. *Feall-an*, to fall. Un-

**FAIN**, *v.\* ad.† av.‡ -NESS.‡* The *av.* Gladly, willingly, joyfully.

\**Spenser*. †*Common in old writers*.

‡*Still common*. §*Udal*.

A. S. *Fagnian*, *gaudere*, *letari*, to be glad, to rejoice, to *fain*.—Som. Un-

**FAIN**, i. e. *Feign*, (qv.)

**FAINT**, *v. ad.* To decay, to pass away,  
-ING. to wane, to deprive of all  
-ISH. strength or power; to waste  
-ISHNESS. away, to be or become weak or  
-LY. feeble, to be or cause to be  
-NESS. enfeebled, to sink, deject, or  
-Y. depress.  
-LESS.\* \**Stirling*. †*Arbuthnot*.

-LING,† *ad.* Past p. *Faned*, *fan'd*, *fant*; or *fened*, *fend*, *fent*, of A. S. *v. Fynig-can*, to corrupt, to decay, to wither, to fade, to pass away, to spoil in any manner.—*Tooke*. Un-

**FAIR**, *ad. av. s. v.* Free from speck, spot, -LY. or blemish; spotless, pure; and -NESS. thus, pleasing, pleasing to the sight, beautiful; and (met.) candid, equitable, impartial, just, honourable; also pleasing, gratifying, favourable, conferring success; gentle, peaceful.

A. S. *Fager*, from *fag-en*, Sk. (see *FAIR*.) *gandium*, joy or gladness, qd. *aspectu jucundus*; for all things *fair* or beautiful, *gaudium excitant*. In Go. *Fairgus* is—*mundus*. See *Jan. Go. Gloss*.

**FAIR**, *s. -ING.* A place to which things, sc. goods, wares, and merchandises, are brought (*feruntur*) for sale.

Fr. *Foire*; It. *Fiera*; Sp. *Feria*, from L. *Feria*, or rather, says Sk. from *Forum*. Quo *conferrent* suas controversas, et quas vendere velient, et quasque *ferrent*, *Forum* appellarunt.—*Varro. de L. lib. iv.*

**FAIRY**, *s. ad.* A *fay*, or *fairy*, may have been so named from their (*fairness*, according to some etymologists, or rather) fabled power to *say*, to tell, to foresay, to foretell, to soothsay, to forespeak; and further, to influence the fate, to foredoom; to bewitch, to enchant.

Sk. derives from A. S. *Faran*, to go, to travel, and Ruddiman (*Gloss. to G. Douglas*) thinks they received their name either q. *fair* folk, *pueruli homines*, or q. *faring* folk, *homines vagantes et peregrinantes*. The first supposition receives confirmation, as Dr. Jamieson thinks, from the circumstance, that another class of genii have been called *Brownies*, most probably from their swarthy appearance. In D. *Vaerende vrowe*, *vaerende wif*, is rendered by Killan, *Dryas*, *hama-dryas*; and also, *incantatrix*, *venefica*; *volantem muller*; and this, Dr. Jamieson observes, seems to countenance the opinion of Sk.—See *Jamieson*, in *v. Fare-folkis*. But they are likewise called *Fays*; in Fr. *Fée*, which also signifies “*Fated*, appointed, destined; taken, bewitched, or fore-spoken; charmed, enchanted.” “*Féerie*, *par féerie*,—*fatally*, by destiny, by appointment of the *Faeries*.”—*Cot. Faere*, ensorcelé, enchanté.—*Lacomb & Roquefort. Faer*, enchanter, ensorcelé.—*Roquefort. Fr. Fée*, and It. *Fata*, from L. *Fata*, *Parcae*.—See *Men.* in *vv. Fée* and *Fata*, *Dict. Etymol.*; and *Origini della Lingua Italiana*. In Old Eng. writers, witches are supposed to possess the power of fore-speaking or fore-dooming; and hence, To *fore-speak*, is considered to be equivalent to—To bewitch, to enchant.

**FAISIBLE**,\* i. e. *Feasible*, that may be done.—\**Bp. Hall*.

**FAIT**, or **FEAT**. See **FEAT**.

-OUR. *Faitours*, Sk. thinks, is explained—

-OUROUS. erro, seu vagabundus, from the Fr.

-RY. *Faitard*, ignavus. *Mina* thinks from

Fr. *Faiseurs*, that is, *factores*, doers;

or, he adds, it may not improbably be interpreted

idle livers, taken from *Faitardise*,—a kind of

languor or sleepy disease, proceeded of too much

sluggishness. Mr. Tyrw.—*Faitour*, a lazy, idle

fellow; *Faitard*, piker; *Faitard*, factious talker,

(Men.) doing or acting slowly or sluggishly. De-

**FAITH**, *s.* That which any one cove-  
-FUL. nanteth, pledgeth, or promisseth,  
-FULLY. sc. to believe, or live by or ac-  
-FULNESS. cording to, a covenant, pledge,  
-LESS. or promise; credit staked or  
-LESSLY. pledged; credit given; and in  
-LESSNESS. thus used as equiv. to—*belief*,  
-ED.\* trust or confidence, truth, *fideli-*  
lity.—\**Shak.*

Sk. says, it seems to be from It. *Fede*, (cum crassiori accentu et spiritu.) Tooke, that it is A. S. *Fegð*, that which one covenanteth or engageth; the third per. sing. of indie. of *Feg-an*, (which is also written *Feg-an*, see *FACT*,) pangere, *pæ-an*, to engage, to covenant, to contract. It was, as he observes, anciently written *Faeth*. It was also variously written *Feyth*, *Feith*, *Fayeth*; and also *Feg*, (qv.)

**FALCHION, or FAUCHION, s.** An arched -CAT-ED\* or crescent-shaped cutter; a -ION.† scimitar.—\*Derham. †Brown.

Fr. *Fauchion*, *ensis falcatus*, (Jun. & Sk.) from L. *Falz*, a cutter.

**FALCON, or FAUCON, s.** A bird. Also -ER. a name given to a piece of artillery, -RY. which, according to Meyrick, (iii. 70,) in the time of Queen Elizabeth carried a ball of one pound and a half, and measured two inches in the bore; and thus, within *falcon-shot*,—within the reach of shot from a *falcon*.

Fr. *Falcon*, *faucon*; It. *Falcone*; Sp. *Halcon*; L. *Falco*; the bird, à *falce*, quia unguis ejus *falcem* imitantur, (Voss.) because its nails or claws resemble a hook: Sk. its nails and *beak*.

**FALDING,\* s.** FALDSTOOL. A kind of coarse cloth.—Sk. \*Chaucer.

Perhaps from the A. S. *Fæld*, a fold, from *Fæll-an*, to fold. It. *Faldisto-ro*; "Fr. *Faldisto*,—a low, large, and easle *foulding* chair, having both a back and elbows."—Cot. Sk. has, *Faldist*, which he derives from *Falde*, septum, and *stool*, locus. It is probably no more than a *folding-stool*.—See *Du Cange* in v. *Faldistorium*.

**FALL, s. s.** To be or cause to be laying -ER. or lying; to lay or lie, or cause to -ma. lay or lie.

To move from an upright to a flat or prostrate position; from an elevated or raised, to a low, dejected, or depressed, station or condition; to drop, to sink, to lower; to descend, to depress, to deject; to drop, droop or decay; to *chance*, Fr. *Choir*; L. *Cadere*, to happen or come to pass, (as by the motion or action of *falling*;) and *gen.*—to happen or come to pass.

*Fall*, with *prs.* subjoined, has various met. and cons. usages; the force or import of which must be collected from the context:—

To *fall away*,—he, (i. e. his fleshiness,) has *fallen away*; he is thinner.

They have *fallen away*, or *fallen off*,—i. e. moved off or away, ceased to accompany, quitted the ranks or party; and thus,—to *revolt*, to apostatize.

To *fall in* or *into*,—to coincide, to concur, to concede.

To *fall on* or *upon*,—to rush upon, to attack, to assault.

To *fall off* or *out*,—to separate from, to sever, to sunder, to disagree, to quarrel.

*Faller*, s. Jer. xlv. 6. in the margin.

D. *Uallen*; Ger. *Fal-len*; Sw.-*la*; Dan. *Fald-er*; A. S. *Fæll-an*, *cadere*, *decidere*, *ruere*. *Fall* is properly app. to—a change of place, when a body moves by its own weight from a higher to a lower place. It is used as equivalent to the L. *ev. Ca-* *der* and *Ruers*; and, by consequence, denotes,— *weakness*, *quickness*, *destruction*. See *DUEL*. *Re-Mis-Over-Un-*

**FALLACY, s.** A deception or deceit, a -ACIOUS. delusion; a guile; a mistake; -ACIOUSLY. app. to—sophisms in argu- -IBLE. ment, to causes of error or -IBILITY. mistake.—\*Bp. Taylor. †Bacon. -IBLENES. †Whitgift. -ENCY.\* Fr. *Fal-lacie*; Sp. -*acta*; It. & L. *Fallacia*, from *Fallas*, and this from *Fallere*, to deceive. See *To* -AX.† *FAIL*. In-Un-Om. -ACIOUSNESS.

**FALLOW, v. ad. s.** -NESS. Anciently, *Fallue*. Yellow, yellowish. *Fallow-field*,—so called (Lye) ob *colorem*, on account of the colour which land newly tilled or turned presents.

To *lie fallow*,—to be prepared for seed or plant: not yet sown or planted; unsown, unplanted; and by further consequence,—uncultivated, neglected.

A. S. *Fælewe*,—*fævus*, yellow, yellowish;—*Fælewe*, helvus, gilvus.—Som. D. *Fælewe*, *value*; Ger. *Fal*, which Wach. renders *pallidus*; and says, it is spoken of the paleness of all colours, esp. tawny, yellow, and black, as the L. *Helvus* and *gilvus*. It. *Falvo*; "Fr. *Fauve*,—deep-yellow, lyon-tawny, light dun."—Cot. "That false traitour was like that *falows* horse of hewe. . . . His hewe *falwe*."—Chaucer. Un-

To *fallow*, v. To become pale, to fade:—Hickes, (Thesaurus Gram. A. S. 232.)—

"There beth roses of red ble.

And lillie, likful for to se.

Thai *falloweth* neuer day no nyht."

**FALSE, v.\* ad. av.\*** To deceive, to delude, -HOOD. to cheat, to betray, to lie, to -LY. counterfeit, to forge; to make -NESS. deceitful or perfidious offers or -IFY, v. pretences; to elude, to evade, -IFIER. to conceal; to misrepresent. -IFICATION.\* Chaucer. Drant. Daniel. -IFICATOR.\*†Spenser. †Jewell. -ITY. Fr. *Fault*; It. & Sp. *Falso*; L. *Fal-* -ETTO. sus, from *Fallere*, *falsum*. See *FAL-* -ER.† LACY. The Old Eng. v. *False*, is -ARY.† formed upon the *past p.*

**FALSIFY, v. s.** The v. as Fr. *Faulser*: sc. *Un esca*, *un haubert*; to pierce, strike or run through a shield, &c.; to make a breach in it.—Cot. The s. A cut, a stab.

Low L. *Falsificare*, from Fr. *Faulser*, *trajicere*, *perstringere*, (Du Cange); and Fr. *Faulser*; It. *Falsare*, (by Ariosto written *Falsar*;) Sp. *Falsar*, (cum *falce* scindere, Min.) from L. *Fals*, a scythe, (*fals muralis*,—a common weapon.) See *Men*. Beau. & F. use the s. in the Coronation, Act i. and Dryden the v. in *Æneid*, b. ix. l. 1095. He says that he borrowed it from the It. *Falsar* in Ariosto. He appears to have been quite at fault as to the origin and meaning; and our lexicographers interpret, as if it were the common v. To *Falsify*.

**FALTER, or FAULTER, v. -ING.** To *fail* or *fall short*; to *fail*, sc. in utterance; to hesitate.

Mins. from Fr. *Faulte*, a fault. Sk. refers to *Fall*, and *Fault*. The Sp. *Faltar*, is to *fail*.

**FAME, v.\* s.** To speak or talk (well or -LESS. ill) of; to report, to record, to -OUS. rumour, to celebrate, to renown; -OUS-LY. to confer or bestow—renown or -NESS. celebrity.—\*B. Jonson. *Fam-ed* -ED.† is common. †Browne.

Fr. *Fame*; It. Sp. & L. *Fama*; Gr. *Φημι*, from *φημι*, *φασθαι*, to say, to speak. De- Dif- En- In- Mis-Un-

**FAMILIAR**, *ad. s.* A *family*,—Many  
**-IARY**, *ad.* assembled, gathered or col-  
**-IARITY**. lected together; at the same  
**-IARLY**. *home*, under the same house-  
**-IARIZE**, *v.* hold, of the same kin or  
**-Y**. kind, or lineage.  
**-ISM**.<sup>\*</sup> *Familiar*, *ad.* — domestic,  
**-IST**.<sup>\*</sup> living together, (at *home*,)  
**-MULATIVE**, *ad.* as of one *family*; and thus,  
—well known to, or acquainted with, each  
other; free from, or without, restraint or  
ceremony; free, unceremonious, unre-  
strained; common, frequent.

*Familiar*, *s.* is app. to a supposed demon or  
spirit, who serves as a *familiar* or *domestic*  
attendant;—to an officer of the Inquisition.

*Familism*, *Familist*:—"At this time, (23  
Eliz.) there arose up in Holland a certain  
sect, naming themselves, The *Family* of  
Love, who persuaded their followers, that  
those only who were adopted into their  
*family* were elected."—<sup>\*</sup>*Baker*.

*Famuler fo*, in Chaucer,—a domestic foe.  
*Famulate* is, in the old vocabulary of Cock-  
eram,—to serve; and *Famulative*, in Cud-  
worth, is—serving, aiding, abetting.

<sup>\*</sup>*Baker*.

Fr. *Famille*, *-iller*; It. *-iglia*, *-igliare*; Sp.  
*-illa*, *-illar*; L. *Familiaris*, from *Familia*; Gr.  
*ὀμιλία*, from *ὀμιλος*, an assembly, a gathering;  
from *ὄμος*, and *ἄλη*, a crowd, a multitude. Con-Un-

**FAMINE**, *s.* Hunger; a craving for food;  
**-M-ISH**, *v.* starvation, scarcity, dearth or  
**-ISHMENT**. want of food.

Fr. *Famine*; It. *Fame*; L. *Fames*; according to  
Perottus, ἀπο τοῦ φαγ-ειν, because he who labours  
under *famine*, desires φαγ-ειν, i. e. to eat. Af-En-

**FAN**, *v. s.* **-NING**. That which *win*-noweth;  
which moveth the wind or air; in the wind  
or air.

Upon this word in Chaucer's Manciples  
Prologue, ("Now, sweetsire, wol ye just  
at the *fan*,") Mr. Tyrw. remarks, that the  
thing meant is the *quintaine*, which is called  
a *fan* or *van*, from its turning round like a  
weathercock. See VAN, VANE.

Fr. *Fan*; It. *Fanno*; Ger. & D. *Wanne*. *Wan*,  
"A. S. *Fanne*, ventilabrum, *vannas*, a *fanne* or  
*vanne*, to winnow and clean corn withall."—Som.  
"And Hys *fann* ys on hys handa." "Whos  
*wynnowing* tool in his hond,"—Wiclif, Luke iii. 17.  
The L. *Vannus* or *Vallus*, is from the Gr. βαλλ-  
ειν, to cast or throw.—Voss. It has more probably  
the same origin as the Eng. *Winn-ow*, (qv.)

**FANATIC**, *s. ad.* Any one raving or  
**-ISM**. insane; wildly enthusiastic: a  
**-AL**, *ad.* wild, irrational enthusiast.

**-AL-LY**. Fr. *Fanat-ique*; It. & Sp. *-ico*; L. *Fa-*  
**-NESS**. *naticus*, a priest; from *Fannus*, a tem-  
ple, (a *fane*, qv.) then app. (Voss.) *furiosus* et  
*insanis*, to the furious or raving and insane; be-  
cause, when about to deliver the oracles, they  
were supposed to be seized with a divine fury;  
and this opinion they confirmed by the frequent  
shaking of the head, and other actions indicating  
madness.

**FANCY**, *v. s.* Various written,—*Fansy*,  
**-I-FUL**. *Fantasy*, *Phantasy*.

**-FULLY**. To take or apprehend; to perceive  
**-FULNESS**. or conceive the forms or images  
**-LESS**. of things; to think, conceive or

imagine; to depicture, delineate, or portray,  
the forms or images, the qualities or ap-  
pearances of things; to appropriate them  
to other things; sometimes restricted to  
pleasing qualities; and thus, to *fancy*, or  
have a *fancy* for, is to like, to have a liking  
or desire for; sometimes opposed to, or  
distinguished from,—to reason strictly, to  
argue convincingly; and thus, to assume,  
to suppose, to take for granted.

To *fancy*, as distinguished from *ima-*  
gination, may be ascribed the province of  
personifying, and of investing the personi-  
fication with the qualities of real beings,  
supplied by memory or imagination.

Fr. *Fan-taisie*; It. & Sp. *-tasia*; L. *Phantasia*;  
Gr. φαντασία, ἀπο τοῦ φαίνεσθαι, to appear; be-  
cause (says Voss.) the forms of the things of  
which we have, or think we have, sensations,  
*intra apparent*. See FANTASY. Dis-

**FANE**, *s.* Also written *Phane*, (qv.) The  
habitation or abode, sc. of deified person-  
ages; the place in which their worship is  
performed or solemnized; a temple.

L. *Fannus*, a temple, from the Gr. *ἄνν*, by  
transposition ἀνν, and prefixing the Digamma,  
*Favov*. And *vaov*, from *va-ειν*, *habitare*, to in-  
habit, to dwell. Pro-

**FANE**, or **VANE**, *s.* See VANE. "O stormy  
people, changing as a *fane*."—Chaucer.

**FANFARON**, *s.* **-ADE**. The word, says  
Men., is Ar.; and signifies light, inco-  
stant, talkative; one who promises more  
than he can perform.

It. *Fanfalone*; "Fr. *Fanfaron*,—to sound or  
sound, as trumpets; to challenge or brave  
with sound of trumpets; to brag, vaunt; make  
great flourish or bravado."—Cot.

**FANG**, *v. s.* **-LESS**. To take, seize,  
grasp. To underfang, i. e. to undertake  
is not uncommon in our early writers.

D. *Fangen*; Ger. *Fangen*; Dan. *-er*; A.  
*Feng-an*. See FINGER.

**FANGLE**, *s.* App. to—an attempt  
**-ED**. something new; a foolish innova-  
**-NESS**. tion. The word is of rare occur-  
rence without the epithet *new*.

Perhaps (Sk.) from the old word *Fangles*, capere  
and this from A. S. *Feng-an*, (to *fang*,) *suicidare*,  
*rem aggredi*, *capessere*, sc. *nova capia*.

**FANNOM**,<sup>\*</sup> *s.* "Fr. *Fanon*,—a scarf-like  
ornament worn on the left arm of a sacri-  
ficing priest."—Cot. <sup>\*</sup>*Bale*.

Ger. *Fane*, *pannus lineus*; Goth. *Fena*.

**FANTASY**, *v. s.* "Fr. *Fantasier*,—  
**-ASYING**. imagine, devise, conceive  
**-ASM**. invent; cast about, think of  
**-ASTIC**, *ad. s.* revolve in the mind; repre-  
**-ASTIC-AL**. sent by imagination; apt  
**-ALLY**. to *fancy* or affect."—Cot.  
**-ALNESS**. *Fantastical*,—imaginary,  
**-NESS**. whimsical, capricious.  
**-TASTRY**. *Fantom*,—an appearance; an  
**-TOM**. apparition; a specter.

Wiclif (Mark vi.) renders the L. of the  
Vulgate, *phantasma*, *fantum*; and Chaucer  
"Perfay, thought he, *fantome* is in min he."

Fr. *Fan-taisie*; It. & Sp. *-tasia*; L. *Phantasia*;  
Gr. φαντασία. See FANCY and PHANTASY.



**FAP**, *ad.* Mr. Douce says, that *fap* certainly means *drunk*, as appears from the *Glossaries*; and Mr. Nares declares, that he has met with it in no *Glossary*: and in this he is not singular. Goose-berries are in some counties called *feabes* or *feaberries*, and in Suffolk, *fapes*; whence Mr. Moore suggests that we may be helped to the meaning of the word:—*Fap*, *sc.* intoxicated with goose or *fea-berry* wine, and thus *gen. drunk*. *Fea-berry*, *Sk.* thinks, may be so called from *fean*, *gesean*, *gaudere*, to gladden; because these berries are pleasing both to the sight and palate."—*Shak.*

**FAR**, *ad. av.* -NESS. "Gone; gone to a distance, removed, remote.

*Farther* and *Farthest* are a corruption of *Further* and *Farthest*, (*qv.*); the regular comparison of *Far*, being *farrer*, *farrest*; also written *Fer*, *ferrer*, *ferrest*.—"Goldyng.

*Far* is much used *pref.*

Goth. *Feirr*, *fairra*; A. S. *Feor*, *feorre*, *feorrest*; D. *Ferra*; Ger. *Ferr*; from the A. S. *Far-an*, to go. A-Over-

**FARCE**, *v. s.* To stuff, to cram. (See -MENT. FORCEMEAT.) "They could wish, -KAL. your poets would leave to bee -ICALLY. promoters of other men's jests, and to way-lay all the stale apothegmes, or old books, they can hear of (in print, or otherwise,) to *farce* their scenes withall."—*B. Jonson. Farcing.—Sir T. More.*

"By *farce* I understand, that species of the drama whose sole aim and tendency is to excite laughter."—*Hurd.*

Fr. *Farcir*; L. *Farcire*, to stuff or cram. A *farce*, is said by Men. to be a mixture or medley of various sorts of viands; and *app.* (with It. *Farsa*.) to a species of comedy, quod rerum varietate *farsa* sit: because it is *stuffed* or *filled* with a variety of things, or with incidents of various kinds. See his *Dict. Elym.* and *Orig. della Len.* Ital. in vv. *Farce* and *Farsa*. In-

**FARD**, *s.* -ING. Painting; also, any coloured or adulterate beauty. Cot. says, it is properly *ceruse* or white lead.

Fr. *Farder*; of uncertain etym. Men. derives from Lat. *Fucus*, thus: *Fucus*, *facardus*, *fuardus*, *ferdus*, *ferd*: an etym. which, his editor says, cannot possibly be received.

**FARDEL**, *s.* A package, a bundle.

Fr. *Far-doss*; It. -*dello*; Sp. -*del*; D. -*deel*; from L. *Farcire*, to stuff, cram, or pack close.

**FARE**, *v. s.* -WELL, *v. ad. s.* To go or move on, to proceed, to advance, to succeed; to be treated or provided for.

*Fare*, the *s.*—the sum paid for going, for the passage. Also, treatment, provisions.

Made *fare*, in Chaucer, (Reeves Tale) may be interpreted by the word, *ado*; made *ado*; and seems (as Tyrw. observes) to have been derived from the Fr. *v. Faire*. And for other instances, see Tyrw. Gloss. to Chaucer.

The past *p.* is *Fared*, *far'd*, *fart*. Dan. *Fiert*.

*Fare*, in *Fare-well*, is the imperative of

*Far-an*, to go or to *fare*. "So it is equally said in Eng., How *fares* it? How goes it?"—*Tooke*. And, cons., How is it with you? how proceed, or succeed you; what do you get; how are you treated; how provided for?

A. S. *Far-an*, to go; D. *Vaeren*; Ger. *Faren*; Sw. *Fara*; Dan. *Far-er*. For- Mis-

**FARINA**, *s.* -CEOUS. Meal; mealy.

Fr. *Farineux*, from L. *Farina*, meal, from *Far*, corn; *far molitum*.

**FARM**, *v. s.* By application, To *farm* is,—

-ER. To hire or take upon hire; to

-ERESS. hold or take for certain rents or

-ERY. sums to be rendered, or other

-ERSHIP. considerations required and per-

-HOLD. formed; to let land or other pro-

-ING. perty upon such conditions; to

till or cultivate land.

"*Farm* or *feorme*, is an Old Sax. word signifying *provisions*; and it came to be used instead of rent or render, because anciently the greater part of rents were reserved in provisions; in corn, in poultry, and the like; till the use of money became more frequent. So that a *farmer* (*firmanus*), was one who held his lands upon payment of a rent or *feorme*; though at present, by a gradual departure from the original sense, the word *farm* is brought to signify the very estate or lands so held upon *farm* or rent."—*Blackstone*.

Fr. *Ferme*; Men. from the L. *Firmus*, qd. un lieu *ferme*, un *closerie*; a *firm* place, an enclosure: *Fermer*, *v.* also denoting to enclose, to fortify. Spel. & Sk., (adopted by Blackstone,) that it is from A. S. *Fearm-ian*, *fermian*, victum præbere, to supply food; husbandmen or farmers (as they allege) not orig. paying their landlord money, then very scarce, but food (victum) and other necessary articles.

**FARRAGE**, *s.* App. gen. to—Any kind -O. of medley or mixture.

-INOUS. "A kind of dredge or *farrage* cometh of the refuse and light corne purged from the red wheat *far*."—*Holland*.

L. *Farrago*, from *Far*.

**FARRIER**, *v. s.* -Y. (Anciently written *Ferrer*.) App. to—a shoer of horses; and also, to one who undertakes the care or cure of the diseases of horses.

Fr. *Maréchal ferrant*; It. *Fabbro ferrato* or *ferraro*; L. *Ferreus faber*, a worker in iron; from the L. *Ferrum*, iron.

**FARROW**, *v. s.* To bear or bring forth.

A. S. *Fara*, porcellus, a *farrow*, a little hog, a young pig.—*Som.* The L. *Ferris*, or, with equal probability, (as Sk. acknowledges) L. *Parere*, has furnished this word. Jamieson decides for *Ferres*. But the word may originally be northern *Fara*, (A. S. *Far-an*, to go,) is used in Sw. for *coire*; and in A. S. *Fare*, the *s.*, is, familia, comitatus; and *faras*, generationes, (see *Ihrs* and *Lye*,) and may have been app. to any fruit or produce of coition, of going or coming together; and thus, to any thing begotten or brought forth.

**FARTHER**, *v. ad. av.* To *farther*, pro-

-EST. perly To *further*,—to move

-ER-MORE. *further*; to advance, to promote.

-MOST. See FAR, and FURTHER.

**FARTHING**, *s. i. e.* A *fourth-ing* or dividing into *four parts*.—*Tooke*. Any very small thing; as in Chaucer, "No *ferthing* of grese;" not the smallest spot.—*Tytw*.

**FARTHINGALE**, *s.* or **FARDINGALE**. A hoop, turning round, surrounding, the loins.

Fr. *Vert-ugalle*, *padin*; It. *-ugalla*; Sp. *-ugado*. Men. and Mins., & *vertendo*. The latter gives as a reason,—quod circum lumbos in gyrum *vertitur*.

**FASCES**, *s.* *Fasces*,—app. to the bundle  
-C-ICLE. of rods carried before the Roman consuls; and thence gen.  
-ICLED.  
-ICULATED. to an emblem of authority.

*Fascicle*, (L. *Fasciculus*,)—a small bundle.  
L. *Fascis*, a bundle.

**FASCIATED**,\* *ad.* -TION.\* Bound or banded, swathed.—\**Brown*.

L. *Fascia*, a band or ligature.

**FASCINATE**, *v.* -ION. To charm, enchant or bewitch, by the eyes, the looks; gen. to charm or enchant; to hold or keep in thralldom by charms, by powers of pleasing. "Fascination is ever by the eye."—*Bacon*.

Fr. *Fasciner*; It. & L. *Fascinare*; from Gr. φασι καὶ εἶν, oculus, sive aspectu occidere; and, in confirmation of this etym. Voss. quotes Pliny: "Isogonus addeth, that such like these are among the Triballians and Illyrians, who with their very eyesight can witch (*effuscinate*) yea and kill those whom they look wistly upon any long time."—*Holland. Plin.* l. 155. Cot. calls it, To *eye-bite*. Ex-

**FASCINE**, *s.* Fr. *Fascine*, a bundle (sc. of sticks.) See **FASCES**.

**FASHION**, *v. s.* To form or make, to  
-ABLE. shape or mould; to fit, to suit.  
-ABLENESS. *Fashioner*,—a former, or framer, or maker.  
-ABLY.  
-ER. *Fashion*, in dress or appearance,

-LY,\* *ad.* action or speech, is, — that form or manner, mode or method, most com. followed at a particular time or place.

\**Purchase*.

Fr. *Façoner*; from L. *Fac-ere*, to make. Of fashion in clothes, Sk. says,—that form which the tailor gave the clothes, dum *faceret*. Dis- In- Mis- Un-

**FAST**, *ad. av.* To fasten,—to fix, to  
-EN, *v.* confirm, to keep or hold, to put  
-ENER. or place, to unite or join, closely,  
-ENING. firmly, tightly, steadfastly; to  
-LY. cause to adhere or stick together;  
-NESS. to keep close to or upon.

Go. *Fast-an*; A. S. *Fast-nian*, *afæstnian*, *figere*, *firmare*, *confirmare*, to fix, to fasten or make firm and fast. D. *Vasten*; Ger. *Vesten*, *fæsten*; Sw. *Fæsta*; Dan. *Fæster*. Un-

**FAST**, *ad. av.* -LY. Speedy, quick.

A. S. *Fæste*. *Fast* or swift in pace. *Celer*, *citatus præceps*; from Welsh *Ffest*, *properus*, *festinus*.—*Jun.* But more probably a cons. application of *fast*, close (*ante*). He comes *fast* behind, i. e. close behind; to attain which closeness or nearness of position (suppose in a race) *speed* was exerted. And by usage the word was transferred from the *end* to the *means*, i. e. from the place or position, to the speed exerted in attaining it.

**FAST**, *v. s.* To observe or keep, sc. abstinence from food; and thus, cons.  
-ER. nence from food; and thus, cons.  
-ING. to forbear from food; to abstain  
-INGLY. from food.

Go. *Fastan*; A. S. *Fast-an*; Sw. *Fasta*; D. *Vasten*; Ger. *Fasten*, *jejunare*; which (Wach. thinks) is the *v. Fasten*, *servare*, to keep, to guard, to secure; app. to the keeping or observing a rite of the church: *observare* and *jejunare*, he remarks, are frequently found synonymous in ecclesiastical writers. App. to the peculiar rite of abstaining from food, as a religious observance, and then extended to such abstinence from any cause.

**FASTIDIOUS**, *ad.* Affecting or arrogating superior taste or discernment; a nicer sensibility; disdaining ordinary or common gratifications; disdainful; contemptuous, squeamish, nauseating, disgusting.

\**Swift*: coined for the occasion.

Fr. *Fastidi-eux*; It. & Sp. *-oso*; L. *Fastidiosus*, from *fastidire*, quod propriè est cum *fastu* aspernari; *fastus* (from *fari*, to speak;) *pro superbi*, because proud or arrogant persons speak great things, grandia fantur.—*Voss*.

**FASTIGIATE**,\* *ad.* -OUS,† *ad.* App. to an angular or pointed roof;—contradistinguished from *flat*.—\**Ray*. †*Evelyn*.

L. *Fastigium*, the highest point,

**FASTUOUS**,\* *ad.* "Fr. *Fastueux*,—proud, -LY.† lofty, scornful, disdainful, arrogant, -NESS.† high-minded."—Cot. See **FASTIDIOUS**.—\**Hammond*. \*†*Barrow*.

L. *Fastuosus*.

**FAT**, *v. ad. s.* To feed—well; to feed, to  
-LING. nourish, to a state of fulness or  
-NER. plumpness of size, to coarseness  
-NESS. or grossness of body, or bodily habit.  
-TEN. A. S. *Fæt*; D. *Fet*; Ger. *Fett*; Sw. *Fet*; Dan. *Fæt*; from A. S. *Fædan*, *pascere*, *nutrire*, to feed, to nourish; thus *fat* is, qd. *well-fed*.—*Jun.* *Toten* considers *Fat* to be the *past p.* and upon it the *v.* to have been formed. See **FEAR**, **FOOD**.

**FAT**, *s.* Now written *Fat*, (qv.)  
A vessel of large dimensions.

**FATE**, *s.* Lit.—Any thing spoken, uttered, or said; decreed, ordained, destined; and thus app. to any thing preordained, predetermined; to any thing inevitable—as death; whence *Fatal* is,—  
-ALLY. Deadly, mortal, destructive.

-FUL. It. *Fato*; Sp. *Hado*; L. *Fatum*, *past p.* of *Fari*, to speak, to utter, to say; *fatum* (Voss.) & *fando*; nam ita dicitur, Dei *fatum*, hoc est, dictum, *jussum*, *decretum*, *voluntas Dei*; the word, the order, the decree, the will of God. See **FAIRY**, **AFFABLE**, **EFFABLE**, **INFANT**, **INFANDOUS**, **NEFANDOUS**, **PREFACE**. Con-

**FATHER**, *s. v.* The parent, producer or begetter: the progenitor; app. also, to aged or reverend persons; to those who act with paternal kindness; who afford or bestow the protection of a father.  
-ING. To *father*,—to bear, impute

or assume, the character or functions of father, the parentage or production.

\**For. Bp. Hall.* †*W. Scott.* Sep. 1790.

Sans. *Pa-ters*; Pers. *Pader*; Gr. *Πατήρ*; L. *Pater*; Fr. *Père*; It. *Padre*; D. *Vader*; Ger. *Vater*; Sw. *Fadder*; Dan. *Fader*; A. S. *Fæder*; Go. *Fæd-rin*, sunt parentes; all which, Wach. thinks, must have had a common origin, either in the infantile cry, *pa, pa*, or in some Scythian word, dispersed by that people over the whole world. For the former Voss. justly decides. And see A. AB, PA-PA, MA-MA. Un-

*Fæther-land*,—D. *Vader-land*; Ger. *Vatter-land*; Dan. *Fæderne-land*, patria terra. A modernism.

**FATHOM**, *v. s.* or **FADOM**, *s.* To comprehend or embrace; met. to comprehend, to conceive; and (from the -ER. *s.* as a measure of depth) to dive to the bottom, discern, discover or ascertain, the depth; met. the meaning.

A *fathom*,—a measure of six feet.

\**Cowper.*

A. S. *Fæthm*; D. *Vadem*; Ger. *Fadem*, a measure of six feet. A. S. *Fæthmian*; D. *Vademen*, utraque manu extensa complecti, (Killian,) to embrace with each hand extended. Wach. derives from Ger. *Fassen*, capere, comprehendere, to take, hold or comprehend. Un-

**FATIDICAL**, *ad.* -IFEROUS. Declaring what is *fated*, ordained or determined.

Fr. *Fatidic*; L. *Fatidicus*; comp. of *fatum*, and *dicere*, or *ferre*, to tell or declare, to bring or bear *fate* or that which is *fated*. See **FATE**.

**FATIGATE**, *v. s.* *ad.†* *Fatigate* has given place to *Fatigue*. “Fr. *Fatiguer*, *v. s.* *guer*,—to weary, tire, trouble, cloy, overtoyl; to give no rest unto.”

\**R. Hall.* †*Sir T. Elyot.* †*W. Mountague.*

L. *Fatigare*, -atum, quasi *fatim* agere, sive agitare, atque ita ad lassitudinem perducere; to reduce to a state of weariness. *Fatim*, perhaps from *fando*, q. copiam signet, quam difficile sit *fari*—Voss. De-In-Un-

**FATUOUS**,\* *ad.* -UITY.† The common word now, as app. to persons, is *Infatuated*; bereft of reason, of common sense; foolish, imbecile.—\**Brome.* †*Hale.*

Videtur *fatuus* à *fando*, id est, à vaticinando, (presaging) dictus. Sed quia *vates* furore correpti vaticinarentur, inde pro *vesanis* sumi coepit.—Voss. In-

**FAVAGINOUS**,\* *ad.* Formed like a honey-comb.—\**Brown.*

From L. *Favus*, a honey-comb.

**FAUCET**, *s.* The stop of the mouth.

Fr. *Faucet*, q. *faucis* obturamentum.—*Mins.*

**FAUCHON**. See **FALCHION**.

**FAVEL**, *s.* A name given to yellow coloured horses, as *bayard*, *blanchard*, to bay or brown and grey. See **CURRY**.

**FAUGH**, or **FOH**, *inf.* Is the past p. of the A. S. *v. Fian*, to hate; and means (any thing) *hated*.—*Tooke.*

**FAVILLOUS**,\* *ad.* Of or pertaining to embers or ashes.—\**Brown.*

L. *Favilla*, bright or hot embers, or ashes; from Gr. *Φαω*, sive *Οἰολίκο φαω*, *luceo*, *lucere*, to shine.

**FAULT**, *v. s.* That into which any one

-ER, *s.* is *deceived* or *beguiled*; and thus—

-Y. An error, a mistake; an offence,

-ILY. trespass or transgression; a failure,

-INESS. defect or deficiency; a want.

-LESS. And To *fault*,—to be in error or

-FUL.† mistake; also, to accuse of being in error or mistake; to lay an error or mistake, offence or transgression, to the charge of another.

\**Sir J. Cheke.* Bp. Hall. †*Shak.*

Dan. *Fejl*, *faut*; Fr. *Faulte*; It. *Fal-lo*; Sp. -*ta*; from L. *Fallere*, to deceive. De-Un-

**FAUN**, *s.* -IST. The *Fauns* were gods of the fields and woods (*dii agrorum silvarumque*;) so called from *Faunus*, an ancient king of Italy.

*Faunist*,—gen. A naturalist.

**FAVOUR**, *v. s.* To bear good will to or

-ABLE. towards; to will, wish or de-

-ABLENESS. sire, the interests or advan-

-ABLY. tages; to aid or assist with

-EDLY. service or support, or protec-

-ER. tion; to further, promote or

-ITE, *s. ad.* advance the interest or ad-

-ITISM. vantages; to countenance or

-LESS. protect.

-IZE, *v. s.* A *favour* is app. to the colours,

**FAUT-OR**.† the badge of distinction worn by the party *favoured*. And,

-RESS.† To *favour*,—

To follow the party, wear the colours or badge; and thus, to imitate or resemble the colour, hue, complexion, feature, countenance, and other qualities or qualifications; and gen. to resemble. And—

Well or ill *favoured*,—well or ill complexioned, countenanced, qualified.

\**Holland.* †*Common in old authors.*

†*Browne.*

Fr. *Favor-iser*; It. -*ire*; Sp. -*ecer*; L. *Favere*, from Gr. *Φαω*, qd. cupio *fari* in gratiam alicujus.—See Voss. and Lennep. Dis-Un-

**FAUSEN**,\* *s.* A very large fish of the eel kind. “I know not whether from the L. *Falx*, qd. *falcinus*, because in its length and frequent bending it so far resembles a *falx* or hooked cutter.”—*Sk.* \**Chapman.*

**FAWE**,\* *i. e.* Fain; *glad*, (qv.)—\**Chaucer.*

**FAWN**,\* *v. s.* To show or manifest signs

-ING. of pleasure, joy or gladness, of

-ER. gratitude or fondness; and thus,

-INGLY. to blandish, to cringe, to court or

sue flatteringly, servilely; to sue for kind-

ness, to subserve.

\**Shak.* P. Fletcher. B. Jonson.

Mins.—perhaps from Gr. *Φαειν*, to speak, to say. *Sk.*—from A. S. *Fandian*, to try; or from Eng. *Fain*, glad; quia, sc. *Blandientes* solent præ se ferre alacritatem. And it is perhaps from the same source as *Fain*, *i. e.* A. S. *Fægn-ian*, gaudere, lætari, to be glad, to rejoice, to *fain*.

**FAWN**, *v. s.* “Fr. *Fan*,—a *fawn* or hind-calf; the young one of any such beast: as also, of an elephant.”

To *fawn*,—to bring forth a *fawn*.

Fr. *Faon*, *fan*, from *infans*.—*Mén.*

**FAXED**, \* *ad.* Bushy.—\* *Camden.*

A. S. *Feaz*, the hair of the head; a bush of hair, the locks.—*Som.*

**FAY**, i. e. *Faith*. By my *faith*,—by my troth, or truth.

**FAY**, i. e. *Fairy*, (qv.)

**FEAGUE**, \* *v.* or **FEIGE**. Sk. says, *Fease* or *feag*, flagellare, virgis cædere, to whip, to beat with rods,—from Teut. *Fegen*, to sweep, to cleanse; or from *Ficken*, to rub. *Feige*, carpere, obtrectare, also from Ger. *Fegen*. See **FAG**.

\* *Gower. Duke of Buckingham.*

**FEALTY**, *s.* Fidelity or faithfulness.

Fr. *Feaulté*; It. *Fedeltà*; Sp. *Fielidad*; L. *Fidelitas*, *Adelis*, *fides*, faith. *Fideles* homines, (as Sk. observes.) pro servis, occurs as early as Ælius Lampridius, in vitâ Alexandri Severi Augusti: Per *fideles* homines suos. See also *Du Cange*.

**FEAR**, *v. s.* To flee, or cause to flee, or

- ER. escape or avoid, from, sc. any
- FUL. ill or risk of ill; to have or
- FULLY. cause, sensations of terror, of
- FULNESS. dread, of timorousness, of awe;
- LESS. to scare, to terrify or affright,
- LESSLY. to dread; to affray or be *afraid*.
- LESSNESS. "Fear is a painful sensation, produced by the immediate apprehension of some impending evil."—*Cogan*.

*Fearful*,—full of fear, full of that which causes fear; dreadful; also of the sense or feeling of fear; timid, cowardly.

A. S. *Færan*,—to fear, to terrify or make afraid.—*Som.* Sw. *Fara*; D. *Vaeren*; Ger. *Faren*, timere, metuere, terrere, facere ut metuat, to fear or cause to fear. The common etym. is the L. *Versor*. But the Sw. *Fara*, D. *Vaeren*, Ger. *Faren*, and A. S. *Faran*, signify, to go, to go away; and hence, probably, to run or cause to run away: and from the motion extended to the feeling which caused it, i. e. to feel or cause the feeling of, dread or terror. Af- For- Un-

**FEASIBLE**, *ad. s.* That can or may be

- BILITY. done, performed, or practised.
- BLENES. From Fr. *Faisable*, *faisible*,—which can or may be done; from the *v. Faire*, facere, qd. *facibilis*.—Sk. De- In- Un-

**FEAST**, *v. s.* To receive or entertain with

- ER. food or victuals in the house, at
- FUL. the table; to feed plenteously or
- ING. lavishly, luxuriously; to banquet, to supply with plenty or abundance, with luxuries, with dainties. *Feastly*.—*Chaucer*.

Fr. *Fest-er*, -oyer; It. -are, -eggiare; Sp. -ear, -ejar, from L. *Festum*, and *festum* or *festus dies*, from Gr. *ἑορτα*, i. e. *festum diem agere*; as when we celebrate with a banquet a natal or wedding day. The *v. ἑορτα*, (Voss. adds,) is from *ἑορτα*, which signifies as well the *lares* or hearth, as *Vesta*, foci vel ignis præses: and thus, *ἑορτα*, is properly, to receive or entertain any one—convivio apud *larem suum*, i. e. in his house. Out-

**FEAT**, *v. s. ad.* *Feat*, *ad.*—Done, (sc. as

- LY. it ought to be,) aptly, suitably
- OUS.† done or made; apt, neat, clever.
- OUSLY.‡ And a *feat*,—

An act, a deed, an exploit, an achievement.

\* *Shak.* † *Drant.* ‡ *Chaucer. Drayton.*

Fr. *Faict*; L. *Factum*, (*afact*, qv.) any thing done, a deed. Upon Fr. *pt. Faict*, done, made, framed, formed or fashioned, Shak. seems to have founded his *v.* To *feat*, to form or fashion. The same *ad.*—done, performed, achieved, finished, accomplished, (whence also the Fr. *Faictis*, in Chaucer *Petis*, neat, *feat*, comely, well made,) has also furnished us with the *ad. Feat*; qd. *bene fait*, bene factus, well done or made; *fat*, (qv.) Un- Also De-feasance.

**FEATHER**, *v. s.* A feather, (Wach.) is

- LESS. that which *feeth*.
- LY. To feather,—to act with or upon
- Y. the feathers. To strip of, to clothe
- INESS. in, the feathers, with plumage; to dress or fit with, to move in, the feathers; to trim, to gather or collect them; and thus, (met.) to feather the nest,—to gather or collect the means of warmth and comfort.

A. S. *Fæther*; Ger. -der; D. *Veder*; Sw. *Fæder*; Dan. *Fæder*. Luke xvi. 6: Nim thine *sethere*; "Take thy caution;" Accipe cautionem tuam. On which *Som.* remarks, that *sethere* does not signify *cautio*, but *calamus*. In the Go. Ver. it is *bokas*, thy book. Wach. derives from Gr. *πτερόν*, a wing, from *πτε-ειν*, *ptereiv*, volare, to fly. Un-

**FEATURE**, *s.* The form or fashion, the

- ED, *ad.* make, sc. of the body; of the face
- LESS. or countenance: met. of any subject of thought or speech.

Mins. says—*Feature* or making. Fr. *Faicture*; It. *Fattura*; Sp. *Hechura*; L. *Factura* from *Facere*, to make, form or fashion. Un-

**FEBRIFIC**, *ad.* *Febrific*,—productive of

- FUGE. fever.
- FUGAL. *Febrifuge*,—that which dispels
- BRILE. fever.

Fr. *Fébrifuge*, -fuge, -le; from L. *Febris*, (*ā fervendo*,) a fever, (qv.)

**FEBRUARY**, *s.* -ATION.\* A month, so called, because then the people (*februare*, hoc est, expurgaretur,) were purified by sacrifices for the manes of the dead. *Februa*, formed à *fervendo*, whence also, *Febris*, fever, (qv.) See *Voss*.

*Februation*, (L. *Febratio*,) a purification, an expiatory purification.—\* *Dr. Spencer*.

Fr. *Février*; It. *Fe-brain*, -bravo; Sp. -brero; L. *Februarius*.

**FECES**, *s.* Filth or foulness, impurity,

- CUL-ENT. the dregs.
- ENCE. Fr. *Fèces*, *féculent*; L. *Fex*, *fecis*, is the excrement of any thing: so
- ENCY. called,—à *faciendo*; according to Perottus, (but Voss. is not decisive.) De-

**FECIAL**, \* *s.* A herald;—plainly so called, (Varro,) à *fatu*, that is, *fando*; because they were the orators or spokesmen employed on certain great public occasions.—\* *Holland*.

L. *Fe-cialis* or -*tialis*.

**FECUND**, \* *ad.* Generating, producing,

- ATE, *v.* fruitful.
- ITY. *Fecundate* is not uncommon in
- ATION.† Natural History.—\* *Grænt*. † *W.*
- OUS.‡ *Mountague. Brown*. ‡ *Green*.

Fr. *Fécond*, (Cot. has also the *v. Féconder*, to make fertile or fruitful;) L. *Fœcundas*, from *Fœcus*, which Scal. thinks is from the Gr. *φοῖτ-αν*, *coire*; Voss. from the ancient *Fe-s*, -*tum*, of the same meaning. In- Super-

**FEDERAL**, *ad.* Of or pertaining to a league or covenant.  
**-ISM.**  
**-DERARY, OF** *Fedary* and *Federary*, *s.* in Shak. are the same word  
**-DARY.**  
**-DER-ATE, ad.** differently written, (having  
**-ATION.** no connexion whatever with  
**-ATIVE.** *Feud* or *Feudatory*,) and signify—A colleague, associate,  
**-DIFRAGOUS.** or confederate.

*Fedifragous*,—breaking league or covenant.—*Prynne*.

*L. Fœdus*. Of the various etyma. which Voss. has collected, he prefers à *ſda*. See **FIDELITY**. **CONFEDITY**, *s.* Filthiness, foulness.

*Bp. Hall*. *L. Fœdus*.

**FEE**, *s. s.* **-ING.** Any thing granted by one, and held by another, upon oath or promise of *fealty* or fidelity; any thing paid, given, and received upon trust reposed of a faithful performance of duty; as a reward or recompense; a perquisite.

The Glossarist to G. Douglas explains *Fee*, beasts or cattle; whence, he adds, our Eng. *Fee*; quia olim sola præmia et munera erant pecora; because cattle were formerly the only rewards or gifts; but there seems no necessity for a second etym.

*Som.* thinks, from the A. S. *Feo*, (Go. *Fæth*), pecunia, pretium, opes. Probably from the old Fr. *Fi*; L. *Fides*. (See **FALTY**, **EMFEOFF**, **FEUD**, &c.) Blackstone says, that *Fee* signifies, in the northern languages, a conditional stipend or reward. He is probably right as to the legal app., but not as to the meaning of the word. **Un-**

**FEEBLE**, *ad. v.* The common *v.* now, is **-NESS**. To enfeeble, (qv.)

**-Y.** To weaken, to debilitate; to im-  
**-EN**, *s.* pair or diminish, the strength or vigour, the firmness or stability.—*Berners*.

Fr. *Foible*, *feble*; Sp. *Feble*; It. *Fiebole*, *ſevole*; all from the L. *Flebilis*, lamentable, and pitiful,—weak. *Flebilis* and *ſobilitas*. (see *Du Cange*,) were used in Low L. as equivalent to *debilis* and *debilitas*. **En-** or **In-**

**FEED**, *v. s.* To eat, to devour, to consume; to eat that which *feedeth*,

**-ER.**  
**-ING.** to take or receive food or nourish-

**FOOD**, *s. s.* ment; to supply, provide or give food or nourishment; to nourish,

**-FUL.**  
**-LESS.** to graze, to pasture, to foster;

**-Y.** to pamper, to glut. See **FAT**.

*Feeders*, in our dramatic writers, is app. to servants or dependents, whose great pleasure or business was to feed or eat. See **EATERS**.

Go. *Fodjan*; A. S. *Fod-an*; D. *Voeden*; Ger. *Weldn*, *fæden*; Sw. *Fœda*; (Dan. *Feeder*, toatten.) Jan. would derive from *Borein*, and Sk. from L. *Pascere*. A. S. *Fed-an*, fovere, pascere, nutrire; to feed, to nourish, to cherish.—*Som.* **Over-** **Un-**

**FEEL**, *v. s.* To have or receive sensations

**-ER.** or feelings: restrictedly, from the

**-ING.** sense of touch; gen. from any of

**-INGLY.** the senses; to perceive, to be sen-

sitive or sensible, (properly, *sentient*,) to be percipient.

A. S. *Felan*; D. *Fœl-en*; Ger. *Falen*; Dan. *Føler*. Wach. after Martin. derives from the L. *Folia*, manus, the hand. **Un-**

**FEIGN**, *v.* To portray or image, *sc.* a

**-EDLY.** likeness or resemblance; to

**-EDNESS.** imagine or invent, contrive or

**-ER.** pretend, *sc.* a likeness or re-

**-ING.** semblance; and thus,—to dis-

**-INGLY.** semble, or give or display a

**FEINT**, *ad. s.* false appearance, a false colour-

**-ISE**,<sup>\*</sup> ing. See **POET**.—<sup>\*</sup>*Chaucer*.

Fr. *Feindre*; Sp. *Fingir*; It. & L. *Fingere*, which Scal. (de Caus. c. 87) thinks is the same (de-tractâ aspiratione) as *pingere*. Est igitur *ſingere*, exprimere imitatione veram rem; to express the true thing by imitation. **Mis-** **Un-**

**FEIZE**, *v.* To drive away, to rout; and thus, to beat, to chastise, to humble.

*Lye*,—*Fese*, in Chaucer, is from A. S. *Fesian*, fugare, to rout, to put to flight. Mr. Tyrw. takes no notice of *Fese*, in Chaucer. Fuller (who writes it *Feze*) interprets it, to drive away; in the dialect of the West. But see **PHRESE**.

**FELANDER**. See **FILANDER**.

**FELE**, *ad.* Many.

Go. *Fellu*; A. S. *Fela*; Ger. *Fiel*; D. *Veel*, many. An old word found in all the northern tongues, and having (the etymologists observe) an affinity with Gr. Πολυς. R. Gloucester, as Dr. Jamieson notices, writes it, *Vale*. See *Fell*, in Jamieson.

**FELICITATE**, *v. ad.*<sup>\*</sup> *Felicity*, is used

**-ATION.** as equivalent to—Good fortune,

**-OUS.** good hap, happiness; good suc-

**-OUSLY.** cess, prosperity.

**-Y.** To *felicitate*,—to confer happiness or cause to be happy; and also, to congratulate upon any happiness or good fortune.—<sup>\*</sup>*Shak*.

Fr. *Félicité*; It. *-are*; Sp. *-ar*; from L. *Felix*. Voss. is inclined to adopt the opinion of Becman, that *Felix* is from Gr. Ηλιξ, which signifies gen. *ætas*, though com. restricted to *ætas* florens bel-loque apta; quâ ratione, *felix* proprie sit, qui vegetæ est ætatis, corpore animoque valens; of blooming age, and fit for war; wherefore, *felix* may properly be app. to him who is of vigorous age, strong in body and mind. **In-**

**FELL**, *s.* *Fell* is felled, field.—<sup>\*</sup>*Drayton*.

"Wherever you fare by *frith* or *fell*," occurs (says Sk.) in Juliana Barns: sive per sylvam, sive per campum.

**FELL**, *s.* The Sw. *Fiaëll* (Ihre) is properly—A ridge of mountains or rocks. May it not be—a *fall*, a descent, a declivity?—<sup>\*</sup>*B. Jonson*. *Gray*.

Sw. *Fiaëll*; Ger. *Fels*. Ray (Gloss. Northan.) explains *Fell*, mons, a mountain; and refers to the Scholiast upon Aristophanes. Ihre and Wach. both refer to Φελλαις, (in Suidas,) ἡ. ε. τοιοῦτοι πετρώδεις, loca petrosa, montana: and the former says, that both Φελλαις and (in Hesychius) φαλαί, montes et speculæ, seem to be of the same family with *Fell*.

**FELL**, *ad. s.* Used as the "Fr. *Felle*,—

**-NESS.** cruel, fierce, furious, untractable,

**-ON.** outrageous."—*Cot*.

**-Y, av.** "*Fellon*,—so called from the fierceness, the keenness, of the pain."—*Sk*. It is com. called a *whitlow*.

A. S. *Felle*; D. *Fel*; Fr. *Fel-le*, *-on*; It. *-lo*, *-lon*. The A. S. *Felle*, *Som.* says, is *crudelis*, cruel, *fell*; it. *bilis*, gall, anger, choler, melancholinesæ. The L. *Fell*, Voss. thinks, is from Gr. Χολη, (χ into f.)



**FELL, v.** To *fall*, or cause to *fall*; to -ER. strike, throw, or hurl down; to knock -ING. down; to hew down. See DUEL.

A. S. *Fyllan*, *geffyllan*; D. *Vellen*; Ger. *Faellen*; Sw. *Fäl-la*; Dan. -der, to cause to *fall*.

**FELL, s.** The skin or hide.

A. S. *Fell*; Go. *Fill*; D. *Vel*; which Jun. derives from L. *Pellis*, a skin or hide; and *pellis*, from Gr. *φελλος*, the bark or hide of a tree; observing that A. S. *Fell* was also so app.

**FELLOE, s.** The iron wherewith the cart-wheel is bound.—*Som.*

A. S. *Fælge*; Ger. *Felge*; D. *Velge*, flexura, curvatura. Ger. *Felgen*; D. *Velgen*; A. S. *Wealowan*, volvere.

**FELLOW, v. s.** *Fellow*, lit. seems to be—

-LESS. a follower; a companion, an associate; one with whom others match -SHIP. or mate, suit or pair, unite or consort. And To *fellow*, is—to match or mate, to pair.

*Fellow* is much used pref.

Spel. (in v. *Felagus*.) says, from Sax. *Fa*, i. e. fides, and *lag*, ligatus; hence the Anglo-Normans, changing (according to their custom) *g* into *w*, pronounced it *Felawe*: and we, *Fellow*. And he quotes a passage from the laws of Edward the Confessor, in which Low L. *Felagus ejus* is interpreted, fide cum eo ligatus. Hickes (Gram. A. S. p. 6,) from A. S. *Folg-ian*, *flig-ean*, to follow: and in this etym. Mins., Sk., and Serenius are unanimous. Ihre (in v. *Felago*) is uncertain. Under- Un-

**FELON, s. ad.** “Fr. *Fellonnie*, —felness,

-IOUS. curstness, despatchfulness, ire, -IOUSLY. anger; untractableness, cruelty, -OUS. unmercifulness, outrageousness; -Y. also, disobedience; treachery, treason; any such heinous falsehood or offence, committed by a vassal against his lord, or by a subject against his sovereign, whereby he loses, or is worthy to lose, his estate.”—*Cot.* “*Felony*, in the general acceptation of our English Law, comprises every species of crime, which occasioned at Common Law the forfeiture of land and goods.”—*Blackstone*.

Sk. says, either from A. S. *Fell-e*; Fr. -on; It. -one, crudelia, cruel, *fell*;—or from *feah*, beneficium, stipendium; and Ger. *Lon*, pretium, sc. the crime that is punished by loss or forfeiture of the *fee*. Hickes (Gram. Franco-Theo. p. 95) is of the former opinion; and Spel. favours the latter: according to Hickes, the forfeiture of the *fee* was an incidental punishment, adjudged to the *felness*, cruelty or atrociousness of the crime. According to Spel. this forfeiture was the cause of the imposition of the name upon the crime so punished. Voss. (de Vitulis, l. 2, c. 6) proposes Ger. *Faelen*, vel *feelen*, errare, delinquere, cadere; this etym. is noticed by Spel., and rejected by Wach. quia non explet mensuram criminis. The common usage among our older writers, as well as among the Fr. confirms the opinion of Hickes. En-

**FELT, v. s.** **FELTRE, v. s.** A hide, or skin; a covering.—\**Fairefax*.

A. S. *Felt*; D. *Vilt*; Dan. *Filt*; Ger. *Filtz*; Fr. *Feultre*, *feutre*; It. *Feltro*; Sp. *Fieltro*; Low L. *Feltrum*. Wach. says, it may be derived either from Gr. *πλουν*, *arclare*, *densare*, *lanam cogere*, or from L. *Villus* or *Villosus*. Sk. suggests To *fall*, (qv.) Spel. calls it *pauus* crassior ex pilis, proprie coactus, non textus; and Holland speaks of “wool of itself driven together into a *felt*

without spinning or weaving, serving to make garments with.” The word is probably a mere cons. usage of *Fell*,—the skin or hide.

**FELUCCA, s.** “Fr. *Falouque*,—a barge, or a kind of barge-like boat, that hath some five or six oars on a side.”—*Cot.* “*Falcatoria*, (Du Cange,)—a species of ship; perhaps the same with our *felouque* or *falouque*.” It. *Filucca*.

**FEMALE, s. ad.** *Female*, whether animal

-IZE, v.\* or vegetable,—that which -MINE.† bringeth forth, which pro- -MIN-INE, s. ad. duceth, which beareth off- -AL. spring,—young of its own species or kind. -ALITY. *Feminate* is used by Ber-

-ATE. ners as we now use *Effe-* -IZE, v. minate, (qv.); and H. More *Feminized*, in the same manner. “With halfe a bearde, as a *feminate* man.”—*Golden Boke*. “The serpent said to the *feminized* Adam.”—*More*. *Femininely*.—*Chaucer*.

For *Feme-covert*, see COVERTURE.

\**Shaftesbury*. †*Chaucer*. †*Goldyng*.

Fr. *Fem-elle*, -imin; It. -ina, -inina; L. *Femina*, which Scal. derives from *fortis*, and *fortis* from *φορτα*, *coire*; Voss., from ancient L. *Fes*, *setum*, of the same meaning, i. e. coire, copulare, and therefore, gignere, parere; and thus—*femina*, that which beareth, which bringeth forth.

**FEMORAL, ad.** Of or pertaining to the thigh.

L. *Femur*, the thigh; quia, says Perottus, *femur* ac sustineat animal. Voss., from the obsolete *Fes*.

**FEN, s.** “The *fen* is a plashy inundation,

-NISH. formed on a flat—without depth— -NY. without lineal boundary—of ambiguous texture—half water, and half land—a sort of vegetable fluid.”—*Gilpin*. “In modern speech we apply *fen* only to stagnated or corrupted water; but it was formerly app. to any corrupted, or decayed, or spoiled substance.”—*Tooke*.

Go. *Fani*; A. S. *Fenn*; D. *Fenn*. “*Fen*, or *fan* is the past tense, and therefore past p. of *fyngean*, (to corrupt, to decay, to wither, to fade, to spoil in any manner;) and means,—corrupted, spoiled, decayed, withered.” Nisus is said, by G. Douglas, to fall grufeling (groveling) amid the *fen* or beistes blude of sacrifice. And see *Jamieson*.

**FENCE, v. s.** (Properly, *Fense*.) The s—

-LESS. that which keeps safe or se- -ER. cure, which guards or protects; -IBLE, s. ad. a guard, security or protection; -IBLY. any hedge, inclosure, wall, -ING. mound, ditch, or other thing -FUL.\* built or constructed for security

**FEND, v.** or safety, or protection.

-ER. *Fender*, i. e. *defender*, that which -ING. *fends*, *defends* or *guards*. A

common word in speech, but not in writing.

\**Gil. West*.

L. *Fend-ere*, (used only in composition,) i. e. arcere, depellere, to drive away or repel; and thus—to keep safe or secure, guard or protect. Perhaps A. S. *Bindan* or *pynd-an*, to bind, to bind round, to inclose. De- For- Ob- Un-

**FENERATION,\* s.** “Fr. *Fénération*,—usury or the practice thereof.”—*Cot*.

*Fenerator à fenere est cognominatus; fenus autem dictum à fetu, et quasi à feturd quâdam pecuniæ parientis atque incrementis, (Var.)—the product or increase of money.*

To *fenerate*, Cockeram explains, "To put money to usury."—\*Brown.

**FENESTRE, s. -TRAL.** Among the ancient Romans,—Openings in the wall to admit the light; (perhaps to admit air, vent-us;) a wind-ow.

D. *Fenster*; Ger. *Fenster*; Sw. *Fenster*; Sp. *Hemestra*; Fr. *Fenestre*; It. & L. *Fenestra*; perhaps also *rov φαiv-ειν*, q. *phænestra*, that through which light is admitted.—See Voss. and Wach. in v. *Fenster*.

**FENIGREEK, s.** A herb.

\**Fænogræcum*; Fr. *Fenugrec*.

**FENNEL, s.** A herb.

A. S. *Fen-ol*; Fr. *-ouil*; Ger. *-chel*; Dan. *-nikel*; D. *Fenckel*; all (Sk.) from L. *Fœniculum*, which Voss. thinks may be from *fenum*, (hay,) quia ubi exaruit, *feno* similis sit. Isidorus, from *φαίνεσθαι*, because its juice sharpens the sight.

**FENNOW, or FINNOW, pt.** Waned, withered, decayed; cons. mouldy, musty.

In Kent, Jun. says, is *mucidus*, mouldy, from A. S. *Fynig-can*, *mucescere*, to be mouldy; Som. says, to wax *fennewed*; and *fynig*,—*fennewy*. (See FEN.) Mr. Justice Blackstone has remarked, that in "the Preface to King James's Bible, the translators speak of *fenowed*," i. e. vinewed or mouldy translations. (Note on Shak.'s Troil. & Cress. Act II. sc. 1.) See VINNEW.

**FEOD.** See FEUD.

**FEOFF, or FIEFF, s. v.** To *feoff* is—to -EE. give or grant, yield, surrender or -ER. give possession of, sc. a feud, *fief*, -MENT. or *fee*, (qv.)

*Fee* is the old Fr. *Fé*; L. *Fides*; and a *fee*,—any thing granted by one, and held by another, upon oath or promise of *feally* or *fideliy*. En- In-

**FERACIOUS,\* ad. -ITY.†** Able to bear; bearing, producing, fruitful, *fertile*, (qv.)

\*Thomson. †Beattie.

L. *Fer-ax*, -*acis*, bearing, from *ferre*, to bear.

**FERAL,\* ad.** Of or appertaining to funerals; deadly.—\*Burton.

*Feralia* ab *inferis*, et *ferendo*; quod *ferunt* tum epulas ad sepulcrum, quibus jus ibi parentare.—Var. lib. v. Voss. thinks from the Æolic accus. *Φηρα*, *feram*; quæ enim *fera* magis *effera* est morte!

**FERDNESS,\* i. e.** Fearfulness. *Ferdly* is still used, Jamieson says, as *Fearfully*.

In the Gloss. of obsolete words in Wiclif's New Testament, we find *ferdful*,—fearful, terrible; but the reference is to Jer. xvii. Cant. vi. (which remain in MS.)—\*Chaucer.

**FERE, s. -HEAD.** Also written *Pheer*.

A fellow, a mate, an associate, a companion; also, company, fellowship.

A. S. *Fera*, *ge-fera*; *socius*, comes, sodalis, a fellow, a companion, a mate. We as yet sometimes say a *feer* in the same sense—Som. Perhaps (Sk.) from A. S. *Far-an*, ire, proficiaci; qd. *itineris particeps*, a fellow-traveller.

**FERETORY, or FERETRY, s.** A bier.

L. *Fœtrium*, from *ferre*, to bear.

**FERIE, s.** Any day of the week not -IAL.\* kept holy.—Bullokar.

-IATION.† \*Dugdale. †Bp. Hall. Brown.

L. *Ferise* (Voss.) was orig. *Festis*, for which see FESTIVAL. The Gloss. to Wiclif says,—"*Feries*, L. feasts, holydays. Levit. xiii.—*fairs*."

**FERINE,\* ad.** Of or pertaining to a wild -INENESS.\* beast; wild, savage, ferocious.

-ITY.† \*Hale. †Hammond. Bp. Taylor.

L. *Ferinus*, from *fera*, *φηρα*; Æolic for *θηρα*, from *θε-ειν*, *currere*, to run; so called from its speed, (Lenep,) ab impetu fervidiori quo ruit.—Scheidius.

**FERLY, s.\* ad.†** or FEARLE, s. Any thing foreign, strange, and, therefore, surprising, wonderful; surprise, wonder.

\*Mir. for Mag. †Chaucer.

A. S. *Færlie*, *ferlic*, repentinus, sudden, unlooked for, (Som.) which Dr. Jamieson says is undoubtedly formed from A. S. *Fæer*, subitus, and *lie* (like), having the appearance of suddenness, i. e. of coming from *afar*; for *faer*, subitus, is from A. S. *Far-an*, ire; and thus *ferly* (sometimes written *farly*) is—as above.

**FERMENT, v. s.** To raise, to swell, sc.

-ATION. by the motion or action of internal

-ATIVE. parts; to cause or have an in-

-AL.\* ternal commotion or tumult, an internal heat.—\*Brown.

Fr. *Ferment-er*; It. *-are*; Sp. *-ar*; L. *Fermentum*, q. *fervimentum*, à *fervendo*, (see FERVENT,) quia massam in qua continetur, quasi *fervescit*, et attollit, turgidamque reddit; Voss. from Isidorus, (because it raises and swells the mass in which it is contained.) Re- Un-

**FERMILLET,\* s.** Fr. *Fermillet*,—a small buckle or clasp, sc. to hold firmly or fast.—\*Donne.

**FERN, s. -Y.** A plant, so called, because it everywhere meets the traveller or way-faring man.—Sk.

From A. S. *Fearn*; D. *Vaeren-kruyd*; Ger. *Faren-kraut*, from A. S. *Faran*; D. *Vaeren*; Ger. *Fahren*, to go.

**FEROCIOUS, ad.** Fierce, savage, ra-

-IOUSNESS. venous.

-ITY. Fr. & It. *Fer-oce*; Sp. *-oz*; L. *Feros*. See PIERCE.

**FERREOUS, ad.** Having the properties -RUGINOUS, or of iron; irony.

-RUGINEOUS. L. *Ferrens*, from *ferrum*, iron, which (Voss.) may be so called, à *feritate*?

**FERRET, v. s.** "Fr. *Fureter*,—to ferret, to search, hunt, bolt out; pry, look, spy narrowly into every corner of."—Cot.

Fr. *Furet*; It. *Pierretto*; L. *Viverra*. Jun. says, they are thought to be called from *Φωρ*, *fur*, whence some name them *furunculi*, because they are animals of wonderful subtilty in *thieving* stores.

**FERRULE, s.** "Fr. *Virole*,—an iron ring put about the end of a staff, &c. to strengthen, and keep it from riving."—Cot.

From L. *Ferrum*, iron.

**FERRY, v. s. -AGE.** A passage, sc. by water.

A. S. *Faru*; Ger. *Fare*; D. *Vaer*, *veer*; Sw. *Faria*; Dan. *Færg*. From A. S. *Faran*, to go. See FORD.

*q feather-n*

**FERTILE**, *ad.* That can or may bear or  
 -NESS. produce; productive; gen. with  
 -ITY. a subaud. of abundance or plen-  
 -IZE, *v.* teousness.—\**Brown. Om.* -IZER.  
 -ITATE,\**v.* Fr. & It. *Fert-ile*; Sp. -*il*; L. *Fertilis*,  
 (from *ferre*, to bear,) by corrupt usage, that can  
 or may bear; properly, that can or may be borne.  
 Feltham uses *Fertile* as a *v.* In- Un- Also Con-  
 De- Dif- In- Of- Pre- Pro- Re- Suf- Trans-fer.

**FERVENT**, *ad.* Warm, glowing, burn-  
 -ENTLY. ing, ardent.  
 -ENTNESS. Fr. *Ferv-ent*; It. -*ente*; Sp. *Her-*  
*viente*; L. *Fervens*, from *fervere*, to  
 -ENCY. warm, to be or cause to be warm.  
 -ID. See FIRE. Ef-  
 -IDNESS. -OUR.

**FERULE**, *s.* Any thing for beating or  
 -A striking. App. to—a piece of wood  
 -AR. or leather to strike the hand (at  
 schools).  
 L. *Ferula*, à *feriendo*, from beating or striking.

**FESCENNINE**, *s. ad.* Verses so called  
 by the Romans, from a town in Etruria,  
 whence they were introduced.  
 L. *Fescennini*, à *Fescinid*, *Hetruriæ civitate*.

**FESCUE**. See FESTUE.

**FESTAL**, *ad.* Pertaining to a *feast* or  
 -IVAL, *s. ad.* banquet; joyous, glad: to  
 -IVE. time of feasting and rejoicing;  
 -IVITY. of merriment or jollity.

Fr. & Sp. *Festival*; L. *Festus*, *festivus*.

Mr. Gifford thinks, that in the expression *fes-  
 tival exceedings*, Massinger alludes to a dish in  
 addition to the regular dinner, which at the  
 Middle Temple still retains the name of *Ex-  
 ceedings*. In- Un-

**FESTER**, *v.* -TRY,\* *ad.* To putrefy, to  
 suppurate; to generate corrupt or virulent  
 matter, (met.) any virulent sensations.

\**Jewell.*

Perhaps connected with Fr. *Flaistrir*, which  
 Cot. interprets, to burn in the hand or ear, to  
 brand on the forehead, to mark for a rogue, with  
 a hot iron. (Or Qy. *Pester*?)

**FESTINATE**,\* *ad.* Quick, hasty, speedy.  
 -LY.\* \**Shak.* †*Chapman.*

-ION.† L. *Festinare*, *festim sive fertim* progredi;  
 hoc est, *fertis sive densis* gressibus, (Voss.) to  
 proceed with thick or close steps; with steps  
 closely, quickly following.

**FESTOON**, *s.* Gen. "A garland, bundle  
 or border of fruits and flowers, esp. in  
 graven or embossed works."—Cot.

Fr. *Feston*, qd. *sertum festum seu festivum*, a  
*festal* or *festival* garland.—Sk.

**FESTUE**, or FESCUE, *s.* A stalk or straw,  
 -UCINE.\* and hence used for a wire or  
 -UCOUS.\* stick employed by schoolmasters  
 in pointing out letters to children learning  
 to read; also for the gnomon of a sun-dial.  
 \**Brown.*

D. *Vaess*; Fr. *Festue*; L. *Festuca*, a stalk or  
 stem. "Fr. *Festa*, à *feskue*,—a straw, rush, little  
 stalk or stick, used for a *feskue*."—Cot.

**FET**,\* *s. i. e.* *Feat*, (qv.)—\**Bale. Drayton.*

**FETCH**, *v. s.* In old authors also written  
 -ER. *Fet.*

-ING. *Fetch*, the *s.* is app. to any thing

*fetch*, or sought for, fraudulently. And  
 thus, a deceitful trick or artifice.

To *fetch*, implies,—to go or send for,  
 and bring or carry to, back to. And gen.—

To draw or derive; to deduce, educe or  
 produce; and thus, to effect, to perform, to  
 reach, to arrive at, to attain, to acquire.

A. S. *Feccan*, *set-ian*; D. *Vat-en*, adducere,  
 afferre, to bring or bear to.

**FETID**, *ad.* Filthy, nasty; having a foul  
 -IDNESS.\* smell or stench.—\**Boyle.*

-OR. Fr. *Fétide*; It. -*do*; L. *Fetidus*, from  
*Fœtere*; and Voss. thinks that it may, from the  
 filthiness of a *scelus*, be thence app. to any thing  
 filthy or nasty.

**FETLOCK**, *s.* In a horse, the joint of the  
 leg and *foot*, which *locks* or fastens them  
 together, qd. *feetlocks*. T. H. (in Sk.)  
 thinks, from the long locks of hair that  
 grow there.

**FETTER**, *v. s.* To bind or fasten the  
 -ING. *feet*; gen. to bind, fasten or en-  
 -LESS. slave.—\**Camden.*

-LOCK.\* A. S. *Feter-ian*, *ge-feterian*; D. *Fetera*,  
 compedire, qd. *footer*, *feter*, as L. *Pedica* à *pedi-*  
*bus*. See MANACLE. En- Un-

**FETTLE**, *v.* To set or go about any  
 thing, to dress or prepare.—Ray. *Fettle*  
 may perhaps be considered as a dim. of *Fit*,  
 or *Feat*, (qv.)

**FEUD**, *s.* Hatred, enmity; hostility,  
 quarrel,

A. S. *Fæth*; D. *Veste*, *veede*; Ger. *Fede*. Spel-  
 says, A. S. *Fæth*, inimicitia, à *Fah*; Ang. *Foe*;  
 hostis, inimicus: and *Foe*, (qv.) any one hated,  
 past p. of *fan*, to hate.

**FEUD**, or FEOD, *s.* That with which any  
 -AL. one is *feoffed* or *enfeoffed*; any  
 -ALITY. thing granted by one and held  
 -ARY, *ad. s.* by another upon oath or pledge  
 -ATARY, or of *fealty* or *fidelity*. See FEE,  
 -ATORY. and FEOFF. In-  
 -IST.

**FEVER**, *v. s.* Sometimes, in very old  
 -ISH. writers, *Fewer*.

-ISHNESS. A hot distemperature of the  
 -OUS. whole body.

-OUSLY. Fr. *Fieburn*; It. *Febbre*; L. *Febra*;  
 -OUSNESS. à *ferendo*, (*ferreo*, *ferreo*, *ferbis*, by  
 transposition *febris*,) quia calida sit totius corporis  
 intemperies.—Voss.

**FEUILLAGE**,\* *s. i. e.* *Foliage*, (qv.)  
 \**Pope.*

**FEUILLE-MORT**,\* *s.* (Fr. *Feuille*, and  
*mort*;) a dead leaf.—\**Locke.*

**FEUTER**, *v.* "His speare he *feutred*,"  
 (Spenser): Mr. Todd says, "Made his  
 spear ready." The phrase is in the Ro-  
 mance of King Arthur, folio edition, without  
 date, sig. H l, "They *feutred* their speares."  
 Old Fr. *Feutrer*. See FETTER.

**FEUTERER**, *s.* A dog keeper; from  
 Fr. *Vautrier*, or *vauttrier*; one that leads a

lime-hound or grey-hound to the chase.—*Whalley*.

Cot. calls Fr. *Vauttre*, a mongrel between a hound and a mastiff. And see Men. Le Orig. della Lin. Italiana, in v. *Feltro*, and Du Cange, in v. *Cande Feltris*.

**FEVER-FEW**, *s.* A plant: so called from its efficacy in removing *Fever*—as a *Febri-fuge*, (qv.)

**FEW**, *ad.* -NESS. Confined, limited, narrowed, small, minute; in number or quantity.

Go. *Fewei*; A. S. *Fea*, *seawa*, and *seawnesse*; in which Jun. thinks that traces of Gr. *Παυροι*, *pauci*, are manifest: *p* (ut sæpe) omitted. Sw. *Few*; Dan. *Faa*. Mr. Tooke has produced from G. Douglas the expression (unusual enough to modern ears) "*Ane few meyne*," i. e. *many*; to show that *few* and *many* are not (as is gen. supposed) in meaning opposite terms and contraries; "*many* means mixed or associated, (for that is the effect of mixing.) subaud. *company*, or any uncertain and unspecified number of things." And *few* must restrict or restrain, confine or limit this number, in the repetition of unity.

**FEWELL**, *s.* That which fireth or burneth, **FUELL-ED.** which kindleth fire; which in-  
-ER. flameth, which continueth fire or flame.

Sk. says, *Eaca seu pabulum ignis*, qd. L. *Focile*; Fr. *Feu*;—and (Men.) Fr. *Feu*, fire, from L. *Focus*; as *jes* from *jocus*, *lex* or *lieu* from *locus*.

**FEWMET.** See **FUMET**.

**FEY**, or **FAY**, i. e. Faith.—*Chaucer*.

**FEY**, *v.* i. e. *Fag*, (qv.) *g* softened into *y*.  
To *sey* a ditch, is to work hard at it, and thus, to cleanse or empty it.—*Tusser*.

**FIANCE**, *v. s.* To give, place or repose, faith, trust, or credit; to trust, credit or rely upon; to bind or pledge to the faithful performance of—part. the marriage contract; to betroth.

Fr. *Fiancee*, (*fidem dare*.) Af-

**FIAT**, *s.* App. to—An order, command, decree, sc. that something be done.

L. *Fiat*, imperative of *Fieri*, to be done: Let it be, or be it, done. Spenser writes *Fiaunt*, to rhyme with *graunt*.

**FIB**, *v. s.* To tell falsities or falsehoods, to speak falsely, to lie.—*Common in speech*.

Sk. says *Fibby*, a dim. of *fable*, from L. *Fabula*.

**FIBRE**, *s.* "Fr. *Fibres*,—the small strings  
-IL. or hair-like threads of roots; also,  
-OCA. the *fibers* or threads, or strings of muscles and veins."—*Cot*.

Fr. *Fibres*; It. Sp. & L. *Fibra*. A *finio*, *fiber*, extremus.—*Scal.* in Varr. lib. iv. And Voss. thinks that *fibres* orig. denoted—*rei cujusque extremitates*, and then more esp. app. to the liver and to plants.

**FICKLE**, *ad.* Varying, changing, un-  
-NESS. steady, inconstant; wavering,  
-Y. irresolute.

Perhaps, (Sk.) from L. *Facilis*, i. e. one who easily or *facily*, and for weak reasons, changes his opinion. The A. S. is *Ficol*, which may be from A. S. *Wicel-tan*; D. *Wiggel-en*, *vacillare*; Sw. *Fjacca*, huc illuc vagari; to ramble this way and that. Hearne interprets *Fikele*, *v.* in R. Gloucester, To *scatter*: thus showing the connexion between *wicel-tan* and *wig-tan*, to beguile.

**FICTION**, *s.* A portraiture or image,  
-IOUS. sc. of a likeness or resem-  
-ITIOUS. blance: an invention or  
-ITIOUSLY. pretence (of a likeness or  
-ITIOUSNESS. resemblance,) and thus, a  
-IVE. dissimulation, a giving or dis-  
-ILE. playing of a false appearance,  
a false colouring.

*Fictile*, (L. *Fictilis*), made, worked, manufactured (à *figulo*) by the potter.

Fr. *Fiction*; It. *Fizione*; Sp. *Ficcion*, from L. *figere*, *actum*. See **FEIGN**.

**FIDDLE**, *v. s.* To use, to play upon, a  
-ER. *fiddle*; met. to play, to trifle, to act,  
-ING. triflingly, inefficiently.

*Fiddle-faddle*,—i. e. *fiddle fiddle*, an augmentative or emphatic repetition.

A. S. *Fithle*, *fidicula*; *fithelere*, *fidicen*; D. *Ved-ele*; Ger. & Sw. *Fidel*; a musical instrument, *fidibus* tensum. The L. *Fidicula* and Ger. *Fidel* are both also app. to an instrument (ex nervis) of torture. Ibre thinks that this instrument and the name of it were both of northern origin; and suggests the Go. & Isl. word *Fidra*, also written *Fidla*, and *filla*, as the parent root.

**FIDELITY**, *ad.* -DELE,\* *ad.* App. to—  
An attachment or adherence to a bond or obligation, to any obligatory covenant, engagement or connexion; an observance of, a regard to, good faith.—*Hen. VIII.*

Fr. *Fideli-té*; It. *-tà*; Sp. *-dad*; L. *Fidelitas*, *fidelis*, *ades*; from *fidere*, and this from Gr. *Πιθ-ειν*, or *πειθ-ειν*, or from *Æol.* *Πιττις*, for *πιστις*. The *v.* *Πειθεειν*, ex origine significabat *ligare*, to bind; and *πιστις*, *fides*, quæ nos persuadendo *ligat*; that which by persuasion binds or attaches.—*Valckenaer*. See **FAITH**. Af- Con- De- Dif- In- Per-

**FIDGE**, *v.* To be restlessly active; like  
-ET, *v. s.* an over-busy, over-labouring per-  
-ETY. son; to have the quick, unsteady motion or action of such a person.

Sw. *Fika* is,—*tendere aliquò, citato cursu ferri*; but *fdge* or *fy*, is probably the same word as *fag* and *seague*, (qv.)

**FIDUCIAL**, *ad.* Having faith or trust,  
-ALLY. trusting, confiding; having or  
-ARY, *s. ad.* holding upon faith or trust; confidential.

L. *Fiducia*; from *Fides*, faith. (See **FIDELITY**.) *Fidelitas*, *virtus fidelium*. *Fiducia*,—*constantia fidem habentis*.—*Gerner*.

**FIE**, or **FYE**, *int.* Used to express—dislike, disapprobation.

Lye observes, "that *Fian*, A. S. is *odisse*, to hate; and Tooke asserts, that *Fie*, is the imperative of the Go. and A. S. *v.* See **FOR**, **FOH**, and **FIEND**.

**FIEF.** See **FEOFF**.

**FIELD**, *s.* *Field* is,—Land whose trees  
-ED. have been *felled*, and thus fitted, pre-  
-ISH. pared for cultivation; tilled or cul-  
-Y. tivated land; producing corn or pasture. Again,—

Cleared or open land, open space, ample room, and thus fitted for armies, battalions or battle; met. for action or execution. And a *field*,—

The time or season passed in the *field*; a campaign; the events of a *field*; a battle.

A. S. & Ger. *Feld*; D. *Feld*; Sw. *Felt*. Helvigi-  
gius ingeniously, says Wach. derives from *fallen*,  
i. e. that which has *fallen* by lot, because the  
ancients divided *fields* (agros) by lot. And hence,  
says Mins., the expression,—“My lot has *fallen*  
to me in a good ground.” Som., perhaps from  
πολ-ειν, *colere terram*. Tooke,—“This word by  
Alfred, Gower, Chaucer, &c. was always written  
*Feld*. It is merely the past p. *felled*, *feld*, of the  
v. To *fell*, (*fell-an*, *be-fel-an*.) *Field-land* is op-  
posed to *wood-land*; and means, land where the  
trees have been *felled*.”

Tooke observes, in confirmation of his etym.  
that in the collateral languages the same corre-  
spondence subsists between the equivalent v. and  
the supposed s. Ger. *Fellen*, *feld*; D. *Vellen*,  
*veld*; Dan. *Fælde*, *felt*; Sw. *Faelia*, *felt*. *Field*  
written *Felde*, is constantly opposed to *wood*.  
“The *feld* hath eyen, and the *wood* hath erea.”—  
Chaucer. “In *woodde*, in *felde*, or in *citee*.”—  
Gower.

**FIEND, s.** A hater, sc. of good; and  
-FUL. thus,—a worker of evil; app.  
-LY. emph. to—the devil and his  
-ISH. ministers.

-ISHNESS. Go. *Figands*, *fands*; A. S. *Feond*,  
*fynd*; D. *Vitande*; Ger. *Feind*; Sw. *Fiend*; Dan.  
*Fiende*, from Go. *Fig-an*; A. S. *Feog-an*, *feon*,  
*fean*, odious, to hate.—Jun. Wach. and Ihrs. The  
p. p. of the v. *Fian*, to *hate*, meaning (subaud.  
some one, any one,) hating.—Tooke. See **FIX**,  
and **FOX**.

**FIERCE, ad.** Gen.—Impetuous, rapid,  
-LY. ravenous, eager to attack or de-  
-NESS. stroy; fearless, vehement, furious,  
violent, in attack or pursuit; and gen.—  
furious, violent. And in B. Jonson, (“*ferce*  
credulity,”)—violent, excessive.

Fr. *Fier*, *farouche*; It. *Fiero*, *feroce*; Sp. *Feroz*;  
L. *Ferus*, from *Fera*, (Æol. φηρα, pro θηρα, à  
*celeritate dictum*, from θε-ειν, *currere*, to run.—  
Lennep.) *Ferus* and *Feroz*, Voss. observes, differ:  
that animal is called *ferus*, quod nullo septo, aut  
custode, servatur; *ferox* autem ad mores pertinet.  
Jun. suggests, whether Chaucer may not  
allude to the origin of this word in the expressions  
—“As sharp as *fre*,” (Pl. T. v. 39,) and (quod pro-  
pius accedit,) “As *ferse* as any *fre*,” (Test. Cr.  
185.) According to the etym. of Lennep, app.  
properly to—those animals which *run after* or  
*pursue*, sc. their prey. See **FIRE**, **FEROCIOUS**.  
Ef- En- Mis-

**FIFE, s.** -ER. Also written, by Hackluyt,  
*Phiph*, *Phipher*, (qqv.)

*Fife*, in Shak. (Mer. of Ven.) is—the  
*fifer*; and he is called—a wry-neck'd mu-  
sician, because he always looks away from  
his instrument.

Fr. *Fife*; It. *Piffero*; Ger. *Pfeife*, which Wach.  
derives from *Puffen*, or *Pfuffen*, to blow.

**FIFTEEN, ad.** i. e. *Five* and *ten*. See  
**FIVE**.

**FIFTH, ad.** -LY. i. e. That unit which *fieth*,  
or which maketh up the number *five*.

**FIFTY, ad.** i. e. *Five* tens.  
-IETH.

**FIG, s.** A tree; the fruit of the tree.

A. S. *Fic*; D. *Fiighe*; Ger. *Feige*; Dan. *Fig-en*;  
Fr. -ue; It. *Fico*; Sp. *Higo*; L. *Ficus*; perhaps  
from Gr. ζυγη; or, as Voss. rather thinks, from  
Heb. צד, *grossus*; the fig-tree producing (*grossus*)  
*green fruit* or *figs* when other trees produce flowers.  
—See Voss. and Martin. in v. *Ficus*.

**FIGARY, s.** i. e. *Vagary*.

**FIGENT,\* ad.** Unsteady, unfixed, quick.

\*Beau. & F. *Eastward Hoe*.

Perhaps from *Fidge* or *Fig*, qd. *Fidging*.

**FIGHT, v. s.** To strike or hit, or beat,  
-ER. with the hand or fist; to engage in,  
-ING. carry on, contend in battle, in war;  
to war, to combat.

A. S. *Fechtan*, *fight-an*; D. *Vechtan*; Ger. *Fech-  
ten*; Sw. *Fekta*; Dan. *Fegter*. Verba pugnant  
plerumque formantur à manu, says Wach.; and  
he derives from Gr. Πηκ-ρεω, *pugnare*, and that  
from Πηξ, the fist. Be-

**FIGMENT, s.** -AL. Any thing feigned.

L. *Figmentum*, from *Fingere*, *Actum*. See **FIC-  
TION**.

**FIGURE, v. s.** To frame or form, to  
-ABLE. fashion or shape, to make into  
-ATE. form or fashion, to delineate,  
-ATELY. depicture or portray the shape,  
-ATION. form or image; to invest or  
-ATIVE. clothe with *figures*. Met.—to  
-ATIVELY. imagine or conceive, express  
-ATIVENESS. or declare, similarities or re-  
-ING. semblances, representations or  
-ATED.\* allusions, types, symbols.  
-IST.† To make a *figure*, emph.—a  
great *figure*, an important *figure*, a hand-  
some *figure*.

A *figure*, app. to—the forms of numerical  
or arithmetical characters, and thus, *figures*  
gen.—numbers or arithmetic.

The *figure* of a syllogism,—the formal  
arrangement or disposition of its compo-  
nent parts.—\*Potter. †Waterland.

Fr. *Figur-er*; Sp. -ar; It. & L. *Figurare*, from  
*Fingere*, to form or frame. *Pictor*, (Var.) can  
dict *Ango*, *figuram* imponit, (De L. L. lib. v.)  
Con- De- Dis- E- Pre- Re- Trans- Un-

**FILACEOUS, ad.** *Filament*,—as Fr.  
-LAM-ENT. *Filaments*, little strings, threads  
-ENTOUS. or hairs in veins, plants, roots,  
&c.; the beard of a root.—Cot. See **FILA**.  
L. *Filum*, a thread.

**FILANDERS,\* s.** The *filanders* are  
probably *thread* worms; worms thin as a  
*thread*; from the L. *Filum*, a thread.

\*Brown.

It. *Filandre*; “Fr. *Filandes*,—the *felanders*,  
small worms that breed in bruised, surfeited, or  
soul fed hawks; also, nets to catch wild beasts  
with.” And *Filandre*, ad. “Streaked with, or full  
of, small *threads*, fibres, *felanders*.”—Cot.

**FILBERD, s.** A tree; the fruit (the nut)  
of the tree.

*Filberd* exists in no other language than  
the Eng.; and it is not very probable that  
our ancestors alone were so classical as  
Gower's lines suppose.

“——— Phillis

Was shape into a nutte tree

That all men it might see:

And after Phillis *Philberd*

This tree was cleped in the yerd:

And yet for Demophon to shame,

Into this day it beareth the name.”—Gower.

Another origin (of as little value) is  
given by Peacham in his *Emblems*, 1612.  
He is describing an Eng. fruit-garden:—



"The Persian peach and fruitful quince,  
And there the forward almond grew,  
With cherries knowne no long time since,  
The winter warden, orchard's pride,  
The *Philibert* that loves the vale,  
And red queen apple, so envide  
Of school-boys passing by the pale."

Upon this, he observes in a note, "The *Filbert* so named of *Philibert*, a king of France, who caused by arte, sundry kinds to be brought forth; as did a gardener of Otranto, in Italie, by clove-gilliflower and carnation, of such colours as we now see them."

Jun. says,—*forte à multis barbis*; and Sk.—*full and beard*; qd. *plenus barbâ et lanugine*. Tooke and Todd have noted the passage quoted above from Gower: the latter, as supplying a legitimate etym.; the former, probably, as supplying an etym. of the same character with that which he has produced from Chaucer of the word *Cokold*. Virgil's *Phyllis*, (*Phyllis amat corylos*) has a claim as good as Gower's.

**FILCH**, *v. s.* To pill or pilfer, to steal, -ING. to pillage, to purloin.

-ER. Jun. says, *Filich*, *filch*, *suffurari*, clam subducere, *espilare*; and from Fr. *Piller*, Sk. seems to think it may be derived.

**FILE**, *v. s.* To dirty, to pollute, to corrupt, **FILTH** to contaminate; in R. Brunne, -Y. met.—to disgrace or degrade.

-LY. *Filth*,—that which *fleth*, *fouleth*, -INER. or dirtieth; dirt, pollution.

-HEAD. \* *Wiclif*. † *Chaucer*.

-LESS. † A. S. *Fylan*, *afylan*, and *besylan*. "*Afyl-*en, inquinare, contaminare, foedare, to defile, pollute or make *filthy*."—*Som.* De-

**FILE**, *v. s.* -ING. To brighten, to smoothen, to polish, to burnish, to refine. Met.—to give smoothness or polish, refinement or subtilty.

Fr. *Agil-er*; It. -ere; Sp. -ar; A. S. *Foolan*; D. *Fülen*; Ger. *Feilen*; which Jun. thinks may be from that *φαλυν-ειν*, which Hesychius interprets *λαμπρυνειν*, *splendidum reddere*. Wach.—that it may be from L. *Pol-ire*. Af- De- En- Un-

**FILE**, *v. s.* To draw out threads, to prolong, to extend in length; and thus,—to move in a line or *file*. Also,—to put upon a *file* or thread, string or wire, or other similar substance; to pass such *file* through any thing.

Fr. *Filer*; L. *Filum*, a thread. De- En- Pro- Un-

**FILIAL**, *ad.* Of or pertaining to a son; -ALLY. relating to, having the character -ATION. of a son.

Fr. & Sp. *Fili-al*; It. -ale. To this *ad.* formed from the L. *s. Filius*, a son, we have no equivalent from our own Eng. *s.* "son." Ad- Un-

**FILI-BEG**, **FEIL-BEG**, **PHILIBEG**, *s.* "The *feil-beg*, i. e. little plaid, also called *kelt*, is a sort of short petticoat reaching only to the knees, and is a modern substitute for the lower part of the plaid, being found to be less cumbersome, especially in time of action, when the Highlanders used to tuck their breeches into their girdle."—*Pennant*.

Gael. *Filleadh*, a fold, plait, or cloth, and *beg*, little; or perhaps Goth. *Isal. Fila*, a light garment,

and *beig-a*, to surround. A piece of dress worn by men in the (Scottish) Highlands instead of breeches.—*Jamieson*.

**FILI-GRANE**, or -GREE, *ad.* -GRAINED.

"Sp. *Filigrana*, *filigran-work*; which is curious fine work in silver or gold, or any other metal; as fine as *threads*, and therefore has its name from *filum*, thread."—*Delpino*. *Filigrained*, or (as there written) *filgrain'd* (work) is described (by Evelyn) in the Fop's Dictionary, (1690,) to be "Dressing boxes, baskets, or whatever else is made of silver wire work."

Fr. *Filigrane*, from the It. *Filigrana*, composed of *filum*, and *granum*, (a very old invention)—*Men*.

**FILL**, *v. s.* To occupy or take possession

-ER. of *all*, or the whole, void, vacant, or -ING. empty space; as to *fill* a glass, i. e. the cavity or hollow of a glass; to take possession, to possess,—space unoccupied; met. the mind, i. e. to occupy all its thoughts; to occupy or engage, wholly, completely, entirely; so as to leave no vacuity, no deficiency or want.

Goth. *Fulljan*; A. S. *Fyllan*; D. *Vollen*; Ger. *Füllen*; Sw. *Fylla*; Dan. *Fyld-er*, implere.—See **FULL**. Re- Un- Under- Up-

**FILLET**, *v. s.* A slight bandage, (*redimiculum*,) wrought of threads.—*Sk.* A slight bandage or girdle.

*Fillet* of veal,—the more muscular part of the thigh; perhaps so called, because large and strong tendons and nerves, exhibiting the appearance of *threads*, present themselves in that part.—*Sk.*

To *fillet*,—to bind, surround or cover with a *fillet*, or bandage.

Fr. *Filet*, a little thread, string or twist; L. *Filum*, a thread.

**FILLIP**, *v. s.* -ING. To throw out the finger or thumb,—the one from the other— withholding it: app. met. to a quick, sudden, helping action or motion.

Vox à sono ficta.—*Lyc*, *Sk.* and *Mins*.

**FILLY**, *s. i. e.* A *foal*, &c. applied to the female, or, as North expresses it, the mare colt; met. to a wanton young woman.

**FILM**, *v. s.* -Y. A cover with a thin, slight skin.

A. S. *Film*, cutis, a skinne, a *filme*. *Filmes*, pelliculæ; scales, thin skinne.—*Som.*

**FILTER**, *v. s.* To strain or pass through -TRATE, *v.* *felt*; gen. to strain.

-TRATION. A. S. *Felt*,—*Pannus vel lana coactilis*; Barb. L. *Feltrum*; Ger. *Fils*; D. *Filt*; It. *Feltro*; "Fr. *Feutre*, a *filter*; a piece of *felt*, or thick woollen cloth to distil, or strain things through."—*Cot.* See *Fils* in Wach., *Feltrum* in Du Cange, and Martinus.

**FIMBLE**, *ad.* Grose says,— "The *female* hemp; soonest ripe and fittest for spinning, but it is not worth half so much as the *carle*, (qv.) with its seed." (Essex and Sussex.) Miller calls it the male, and he is probably right; though it may have taken its name (*fimble*, corrupted from *female*) from a supposition that it was the

*female* plant. It is the *male* plant that is barren.

**FIMBRIATE**, *v.* App. in Heraldry to a border; as a cross, having a narrow border or hem, of another tincture, is called, a *fimbriated* cross.

L. *Fimbria* et *fibra*, extremitates rei, non cujusvis, sed incisæ; sic ut nunc accedet, nunc recedat.—*Voss.*

**FIN**, *s.* The organs by which fish balance

-NED. and move themselves.

-LESS. A. S. *Finna*; D. *Finne*; Dan. *Finne*.

-NY. Jun. and Sk. think, from the L. *Pinnæ* or *pennæ*; since the *fin*s (pinnæ) are to fish, what the wings are to birds.

**FINANCE**, *s.* "Wealth, substance, riches,

-IAL. goods; also a prince's revenue, or

-IALLY. treasure," (or that of any other

-IER. person or persons.)—*Cot.*

Fr. *Fin-ance*; Sp. *-anza*. (See *Du Cange*, *Wach.* and *Men.*) Sk. says, from the old, and, in that sense, obsolete Fr. *Finance*, *finis*, an end; qd. *Finantia*. Bullokar has *Finance*, an end; and *Men.* (Dict. Etymol.) *Finance*, pecunia, quæ exsoluta lla *finitur*; in his Orig. della Ling. Ital. (MS. note,) *Finance*, q. medium ad *finem*, sc. ways and means to a *final* settlement. The old It. *Finanza* is, *finis*. *Men.*, however, suggests the Sw. *Finna*; Ger. *Finden*, invenire, to *find*, (A. S. *Findan*.) The L. *Finis*, a *fine*, (see *Du Cange*), seems sufficiently to account for the application of the word in Fr., as in Eng.

**FINCH**, *s.* A bird.

To pull a *finch* (says Tyrw.) was a proverbial expression, signifying, to strip a man, by fraud, of his money, &c.

In D. *Vincke*, Sw. & Dan. *Fincke*; and so called from the sound *vink*, *vink*, which this bird utters.—*Lye.*

**FIND**, *v. s.* *Find* may be explained to

-ER. mean—To seek, and, cons., to see

-ING. or perceive; to come to or meet with; to reach, attain or acquire, to *discover*, to detect, to invent; to obtain, to procure, to provide.

Spenser and some others write the old pret. *Fand*:—Common in Sc. writers.

A. S. *Findan*; D. *Finden*; Ger. *Finden*; Sw. *Finna*; Dan. *Find-er*. Helvigius (*Wach.*) prefers the L. *Vid-ere*; *Wach.* himself suggests the L. *Ven-ire*, quomodo invenire est in rem venire. The A. S. *Findan*, invenire, and *fund-ian*, niti, to labour to come to a thing, (*Som.*) are the same word, and mean, to seek or search or look for, and consequently to come to, (invenire,) or *find*. *Ven* and *Fin*, are the same radical letters. Re-

**FINE**, *s.* The end or the point, the

-AL. boundary, or bounding point or

-ALLY. line to which our view or course

-LESS. is directed; when or where our

-ISH, *v. s.* progress ceases or is to cease;

-ISH-ER. the point we seek or intend to

-ING. reach; the last, ultimate, ex-

-MENT.\* treme point of time or space.

-N-ITE. And—

-ITE-LESS. *Final*,—extreme, most remote,

-LY. most distant, ultimate, last;

-NESS. terminating, concluding.

-UDE.† To *finish*,—to end or bring to an end, or to the last, ultimate, or extreme bounding point,—of time or space; to the

point to which our view or course is directed; when or where our progress ceases or is to cease; the point we seek or intend to reach; to terminate, to conclude, to complete.—*W. Mountague.* †*Cheyne.*

Fr. & Sp. *Fin*; It. *Fine*; L. *Finis*, which J. Scal. derives from *Fio*. Sane *finis* est cuius gratia aliquid fit. Et in naturalibus forma et *finis*, solum eo differunt, quod cum res est, quæ est forma dicitur: cum fit, quæ intenditur, *finis* vocatur.—*Voss.* Perhaps A. S. *Pyn-d-an*, to confine. Fr. *Fin-ir*; Sp. *Finecer*; It. & L. *Finire*, to end, to finish. Af- Con- De- Dis- In- Re- Super- Un-

**FINE**, *v. ad.* To *finish* highly, to polish;

-LY. to cleanse, to purify, to brighten, to

-NESS. embellish; to render or make clear,

-ER. bright or brilliant, elegant or

-ERY. beautiful.

-ING. Ger. *Fein*; D. *Fyn*; It. & Sp. *Fino*; Dan. *Fin*; Fr. *Fin*. M. Guyet (says *Men.*) from ancient L. *Finus*, signifying *bellus venustus*. *Du Cange* (in v. *Finus*) from *finitus*, qd. *finished*, highly *finished*, polished. Res, cui nihil addi potest. See **FINESS**, and **FINICAL**.

**FINE**, *v. s.* -ABLE. Any thing (as a sum of money) paid at the *end*; to make an *end* termination or conclusion of a suit, of a prosecution; a mulct or penalty. "For as much as *fin*es levied in our court ought & do make an *end* of all *sutes*, and therefore are called *fin*es, chiefly when after waging of battel, or the great assise in their cases they holde the last and *finall* place for ever &c."—*Rastall.*

L. *Finis*. Spel. (after enumerating the various legal usages of the word) says, "In none of these significations was the word known to our country men ante seculum *Normanicum*." See *Finis* in *Du Cange*. Pre-

**FINESSE**, *s.* -ING. *Fine-ness* or *re-finement*,—nicety, polish, policy, to an excess; and thus, guile or wiliness, cunning, subtilty. "Where unnecessary *fynesse* wanted accept true meaning playnesse."—*Udall*. "You'll mar all with your *finess*."—*Jonson*. "Brevity and succinctness of speech, is that which, in matters of wit, and *finesses* of imagination, (we call) *epigram*."—*South.*

Fr. *Fin-esse*; It. *-ezza*. See **FINZ**.

**FINGER**, *v. s.* -ING. To *fang*,—take or catch, to hold or handle, to touch (with the *finger*;) to take or touch.

A. S. Ger. & Dan. *Finger*; D. *Finger*; from A. S. *Fengan*; Ger. *Fangen*; D. *Fingren*; Dan. *Fanger*, capere, prehendere. *Finger*, quod prehendit; that which *fangs*, seizes, catches.

**FINGLE-FANGLE**, *s.* i.e. *Fangle-fangle*. See **FANGLE**.

**FINIAL**, *ad.* L. *Finis*, an end. In *Socinus* it seems app. by *Holland* to the ridge (fastigium); in *Pliny*, to a bounding or terminating edge, (personas tegularum extremitis imbricibus.) It is now chiefly used for the Gothic ornament which *finishes* a pediment, pinnacle, &c.

**FINICAL**, *ad.* Too *fine*, too refined; too

-CALNESS. nice; effeminate.

-KIN. From *Fine*, (qv.) and *Finis*.

**FIPPLE, s.** A stopper, sc. of a wind instrument. L. *Fibula*, a clasp or fastener.

**FIR, s.** A tree; the wood of the tree.

Sw. *Fara-træ*; A. S. *Fahr-wudu*; L. *Pinus*, a pine tree. Som. Sk. and Jun.—*Abies*; D. *Fueren*; Dan. *Fyrre*. Sk. says, perhaps from *Fire*, (D. *Fyr*;) wood which may easily be set on fire.

**FIRE, v. s.** To ignite, to kindle, to burn;  
-LESS. Met.—to warm, to heat, to inflame,  
-ER. to animate.

-ING. *Fire*, s. met.—that which warms,  
**FIERY.** inflames, heats, animates, inspirits;  
-INESS. gives or causes life, vivacity, or liveliness, ardour, fervour, vigour.

*Fire-new*,—new from the fire or forge.

*Fire* is much used pref.

Dan. *Fyr*; A. S. *Fir*, *fyr*; D. *Fuhr*, *vier*; Ger. *Fuer*; Gr. *Ilap*, a Phrygian word, according to Plato. "Consider, says Socrates, whether this name, *rup*, is not of Barb. origin; for it is by no means easy to adapt this to the Gr. tongue; and it is manifest, that the Phrygians thus denominate *fire*, with a certain trifling deviation."—*Plato*, in *Cratylus*, by *Taylor*. It is difficult to suppose that our northern progenitors had no name for the element of *fire*, until they borrowed it from the Greeks; it is more probable that there was some common origin for both the Gr. and Sax. In the northern languages; and that origin seems to present itself in the A. S. *Yr-sian*, *irr-itare*, *ex-candescere*, (to *burn*-s;) the usual pref. *Be*, or its cognates, *Pe*, *Fe*, or *Fe*, will account both for the Gr. and Northern words. Wach. has remarked, that in Heb. *Ur*, vel *Urr* is, *flamma*; that *Baar* is *ardet*; and he notices the kindred terms in Gr. *ur-ere*; L. *Ur-ere*, *Bur-ere*, *Par-ere*, *Fer-vere*; and A. S. *Byr-an*. En- Un-

**FIRK, v.** Steevens truly says, that this word is so variously used by the old writers, that it is almost impossible to ascertain its precise meaning. ("This lord) upon the sea she *firke*th."—*Gower*. "I will *firke* your father."—*Chapman*. "A *firking* writ of false imprisonment. . . . The law shall *firke* you."—*Barry*. "To *firke* your belly up, flounder like."—*Massinger*.

Sk. refers to—To *fy*; but adds, that it may be from L. *Fericare*, a frequentative of *Ferire*, as *Fedicare*, of *Podere*. The It. *Fexa*, or *Sferza*, a rod or whip, Men. derives from *Ferire*; *feritus*, *feritias*, *feritia*, *seza*.

**FIRKIN, s.** A vessel containing nine gallons, i. e. the fourth of a barrel, or thirty-six gallons.

Sk. writes *Ferkin*, and Mins.—*Fircken*; the latter derives it—à *Ferendo*, quod facile *feratur*. The former prefers A. S. *Feower*; Ger. *Wier*, four, and the dim. *kin*; qd. *feowerkin* or *wierkin*, that is, quadrantulus, respectu sc. majoris vasis; and in confirmation, he refers to *Tierce*, (qv.)

**FIRM, v. s. ad.** To strengthen, to give  
-AMENT. strength or support to, to fix  
-AMENTAL. steadily or strongly, to secure,  
-ITUDE. to assure, to establish.  
-ITY. Sp. *Firmar*,—to confirm, sc. by  
-LY. writing, by signature to a writ-  
-NESS. ing; and *Firma*, the signature, sc. of the person or persons confirming, giving validity to the instrument or document signed: app. to—the name or title

under which any person carries, or more persons carry on trade or business.

*Firmament*, app. to—the heavens, from the solidity and firmness of its nature.—*Mins.*

\**Hackluyt*. North.

Fr. *Ferm-er*; It. *-are*; Sp. *Firmar*; L. *Firmus*, hoc est, stabilis, constans, à *Ferendo* dictus quod constanter omnia *ferat*.—*Perottus*. And see *Martin*, and *Voss*.

*Firmament*,—Fr. *Firmament-e*; It. *-o*; L. *Firmamentum*. L. *Firmamentum*, app. to the heavens, (*Armamentum caeleste*,) is so used by Tertullian. Af- Con- In- Ob- Un-

**FIRST, ad.** Fore-most, in time or space;  
-LING, *ad.* earliest; having precedence, sc.  
-NESS.\* in rank or station; in estimation.—\**Hammond*.

A. S. *First*; D. *Feurst*; Ger. *Erst*; Dan. *Förste*. *First*, says Sk. dicitur quasi *Forest*, (i. e. *fore-est*,) from *Fore*, ante, most *afore* or *before*.

**FIRTH, s.** Sc. An estuary; used by Douglas in his Virgil, as *sinus*, a bay.

Su.-Go. *Fiaerd*; Isl. *Piord-r*. Some, says Jamieson, have derived it from L. *Fretum*, which itself, more probably, is from the Go.; others, from Moes.-Go. *Far-an*, navigare, as it properly denotes water that is *navigable*. G. Andr. refers it to Isl. *Piara*, litus, or maris refluxus et ejus locus.

**FISC, s. -AL, s. ad.** As the Fr. *Fisque*,—the public purse; the public revenue or treasure; a treasury or exchequer.

Gr. *Φίσκος*; L. *Fiscus*; Fr. *Fisque*, a bag or purse. Con-

**FIS-GIG, s. or FIZ-** A kind of javelin with which sailors strike fish as they swim; from *Fish*, (D. *Visch*,) and *ghichten*, torquere.—*Sk*.

**FISH, v. s.** To fish for any thing, (met.)

-ER. is to try to find out or discover,  
-ERY. catch or obtain, by throwing out a  
-FUL. bait or temptation; with a con-  
-IFY,\*v. cealed design.—\**Shak*.

-ING. A. S. *Fiscian*, *fisc*; D. *Vischer*, *visch*;  
Ger. *Fisch*; Sw. *Fiska*, *fisk*; Dan. *Fisk*.

-Y. Jun. (Gloss. Go. in v. *Fisk*) has no doubt  
-INESS. that this word, common to almost all European languages, is of the same origin with L. *Pisc-is*. But what that is, he acknowledges to be very obscure. Voss. presents three etyms. with little confidence in any of them. See *FISK*.

**FISK, v.** To fish the tail about, *whiska* rumpan.—*Seren*. And Cot. has "*Troitere*, a fishing huswife." In Gammer Gurton's Needle, (act i. sc. 2,) the edition quoted by Todd reads, "*Fisking* with her tail." In the edition 1575, reprinted in the A. B. Drama, vol. i. reads "*Frysking*." See To *FRISK*.

Sw. *Fieska*, from *Foesa*, instigare; and this from A. S. *Fys-an*, agere, abigere, fugare, to drive, to drive about.

**FISSILE, s.** That can or may be cleft  
-URE, v. s. or split. *Fissipede*,—cloven-  
-IPEDE. footed.—\**Boyle*.

-ILITY.\* L. *Fissilis*, that can or may be cleft; from *Findere*, to cleave.

**FIST, v. s. -Y-CUFF.** To hold fast; to gripe fast or firmly; also, to strike with the fist or hand fast closed.

"If I but *fit* him once; if he come but within my vice."—*Shak.*

A. S. *Fyst*; D. *Fuyet*; Ger. *Faust*. Wach. and Mins. (optime, says Sk.) from *Fassen*, capere, prehendere, constringere, i. e. to hold *fast*, (A. S. *Fæstnian*.) And from A. S. *Fæst*, firmus, Jun. derives it; quod *validissima* sit manus, omnium digitorum nodis in unum pugnum veluti compactis atque arctissime complicatis.

**FISTULA, s.** A pipe of reeds, or other -ARY. things having the hollowness of a -ATED. pipe.

-OUS. L. *Fistula*, q. *φυσήλλα*, à *φύσα-ειν*, *flatu distendere*, to stretch out or distend by blowing.—*Voss.*

**FIT, s. -FUL.** A *fit* is—1. A fact, *feat*, or performance; and thus app. (as an *act* in a play) to—parts or portions of a song or poem, of music or dancing.

2. A fact or *feat*, an *act*, *affect*, or effect; and thus app. to—particular acts or effects; to violent and sudden affections, to paroxysms of temperature or distemperature of mind or body. See *FIT*, *infra*.

An *ague* coming by *fit*es; *febris per intervalla recurrens*. It seems to be from D. *Fits*, signifying—swift, quick.—*Jun.* Perhaps, (Sk.) so called, q. *Fights*, for they are conflicts and struggles of nature. It is not improbably the Fr. *Fait*; L. *Factum*, done; any thing done, a *feat*, a fact; an act. Dr. Percy remarks, that, "Our ancient ballads and metrical romances being divided into several *parts*, for the convenience of singing them at publick entertainments, were in the intervals of the feast sung by *fits* or intermissions."

**FIT, v. ad.** To make or match, to suit; -LY. to adapt, to accommodate, to -NESS. adjust, to conform. -TER. To *fit* out,—to provide or furnish with things *fit* or suitable. -TINGLY. -TINGNESS. \**Shak.* †*H. More.*

-MENT.\* Killian says,—*Vitten*, (Fland.) Con- -TEDNESS.† *venire*, *quadrare*, et *accommodare*; and this *Jun.* would derive from *Vits*, frequens, citus, agilis. Sk. more reasonably, from Fr. *Fait*, factum; qd. factum, i. e. *aptum ad hoc*. And thus, Fr. *Faictis* is, neat, *feat*, comely, handsome, proper, well-made, well-featured, well set-together. —*Cot.* Will it *do*? Will it *fit*? Will it *suit*? are equivalent expressions. Be- Re-

**FITCH, FETCH, or VETCH, s.** A plant.

Fr. *Vesse*; It. *Vezza*, *veccia*; L. *Vicia*, which Var. derives—à *vinciendo*, because it has claspers like a vine, (De Re Rustica, l. 31.

**FITCHAT, s. -CHEW.** An animal.

D. *Visse*, *fasse*, *vitsche*; Fr. *Fiesau*. A *stich* or *fulmart*, Sk. says, the foetid ferret, perhaps from L. *Fætere*, or *putere*, to stink. Lye,—from *Fiest*, Fr. *Vessir*, which *Cot.* says is to *fyste*, to let a *fyste*. It. *Vessare*; D. *Vlisten*, L. *Visire*, which *Voss.* thinks may be formed from the sound, or be from Gr. *Bdeis*, (ejecto δ,) from *βδέειν*, flatum ventris silentio emittere. See To *FIZZLE*.

**FITCHING, s. i. e. Firing.** Nisi videro in manibus ejus *furam* clavorum: "But I see in hise hondis the *fitchyng* of the nailis."—*Wiclif.* Fr. *Ficheur*,—a *firing*.

**FITTERS, s.** Small bits or pieces.

To beat or cut into *fit*ters; (Sk.) frustulatum seu minutatim concidere, comminueret; from It. *Fetta*, a small segment: from the v. *Fendere*, L. *Findere*, to cleave.

**FITTON,\* i. e. Fiction, (qv.)**

\**Jewel.* *Bp. Hall.* *B. Jonson.*

**FIVE, ad.** A number equal to the fingers of one hand; the toes of one foot.

*Five* is frequently pref.

Go. *Fimf*; A. S. *Fif*; D. *Fiif*; Ger. *Fünf*; Sw. & Dan. *Fem*. The etymologists are content with Gr. *Πεντε*. Without doubt, (Wach.) from *parra*, because *five* fingers are *all*.

**FIX, v.** To fasten, join or unite closely, -ABLE. inseparably; to connect or bind; -ATION. to put or place, set or stick fast -EDLY. or firmly, immovably; to settle -EDNESS. steadily.

-IDITY. Fr. *Fic-her*; It. -care, *figgere*; Sp. *Fizar*; L. *Fig-ere*, *fix-um*, to fasten. -ITY. Ad- Con- De- In- Post- Per- Pre- -TURE. Trans- Un- -URE.

**FIZZ, v. FIZZLE.** Or, To *fest*, as *Jun.*; To *feist*, as *Sk.*; or To *fyste*, as *Cot.* writes it. See *FITCHAT*, and *FISK*.

**FLABBY.** Probably *Flappy*.

**FLACCID, ad. -ITY.** Soft, loose, faint, relaxed, (*lax*,—see letter F.)

L. *Flaccidus*, from *flaccere*. The origin, says *Voss.*, is Gr. *Βλακία*, h. e. *mollities*, softness.

**FLACKET, s.** A vessel. See *FLASK*, and *FLAGON*.

A. S. *Flaza*; D. *Flesche*; Ger. *Flasche*.

**FLAG, v. s. -GY.** To hang loose, and drooping; to droop; to be or become flaccid, lax, languid or faint, weak or feeble (*to lag*).

To *flacke*, in *Gower*, ("Her herte began to *flacke* and beate,")—to move to and fro, (to flicker.)

*Flag*, (the plant,) so called, because on account of the slenderness of its leaves it is *moved* by any wind: twigs, withies.

*Flag*, (of a ship. &c.)—because it *flies* in the wind. To *flag*, cons., from the loose or floating position of a *flag*, unless impelled by the wind.—See *Sk.* and *Jun.*

*Flaggy*,—also cons. lanky, *flabby*, (qv.)

*Flekes*, in R. Brunne,—*flags*, twigs, (Hearne,) withies.

A. S. *Flæg-an*, volare, to fly; D. *Flæg-en*, volitare, and cons. *flaccere*, *laxari*, to *fly* or *float* about, to hang floating, loose, &c. in the wind. Un-

**FLAG, s. -STONE.** Ray says, that the surface of the earth, which they *pare off* to burn, the upper turf—and Mr. Moore, that the portion of clover land turned at once by the plough—is called *flag*.

Woodward tells us that *flags* of stone are no other than *strata*.

The origin of the word appears to be A. S. *Flæg-an*; D. *Flæg-en*, deglubere, to *flag*: to strip off, to separate or divide into *flakes*. See *FLAKE*.

**FLAGELLE,\* v.** To whip, to scourge,

-ATION. to lash. See *DISCIPLINE*.—\**Bala*

-ANTS. Fr. *Flageller*; It. & L. *Flagellare*, to whip or scourge. The *Flagellatores* (who are also called *Flagellantes*) were sectaries and heretics, says Du Cange, about the year 1261. Cook-  
eram has the v. To *flagellate*.

**FLAGEOLET, s.** A pipe, whistle, flute.

—*Cot.*

*F. Flageolet*, which Men. derives from *L. Flare*, to blow.

**FLAGITIOUS, ad.** Ardently lustful,

-LY. libidinous; shamefully profligate,

-NESS. atrociously wicked.

*L. Flagitium*, from *flagitare*, to demand or require eagerly, idque cum clamore, aut convitiis; hence, *flagiti* and *flagitandi* were words which signified—ardentem amatorium sollicitationem ad stuprum; then app. ad stuprum ipsum, omnique ea quæ molliæ ac libidine committerentur.—*Voss.*

**FLAGON, s.** “Fr. *Flacon*,—a great leather bottle.”—*Cot.*

Fr. *Flacon*, *flacon*; It. *Flasco*; Sp. *Flasco*; D. *Flasche*; Ger. *Flasche*; A. S. *Flaxe*, a flask, (qv.) In Low *L. Flasca*. Hesychius has *φλασκων*, a species of cup. *Voss.* (de Vitulis, l. 2, c. 7) thinks all are from Ger. *Flasche*; not noticing the existence of A. S. *Flaxe*; but the meaning of the word and the cause of the application are still wanting.

**FLAGRANT, ad.** Flaming, ardent,

-ANTLY. burning, fiery; app. to any glaring

-ANCE. ing crime or offence,—shame-

-ANCY. less or notorious.

-ATE, \*s. \**Greenhill*. †*Lovelace*.

-ATION.† Fr. *Flagrant*; It. & Sp. -ante; *L. Flagrans*, from *flagrare*, to burn; and this from *flave*, to blow; incendium, quod flatus alitur. *Con-*

**FLAIL, s.** A beating or threshing tool.

Fr. *Flayen*, *fléau*. Lacombe has “*Flaeller*, battre avec un fléau.” Roquefort has both the s. *Flaeller*, and s. *Flael*. D. *Flaghel*; Ger. *Flagel*; from *L. Flagellare*, to whip, to beat.

**FLAKE, v.\* s.** -Y. To part, separate, or divide; to form into *flakes* or *flags*, or separate parts or portions: gen. app. to such as are broad, thin and flat.

\**Pope*. *Congreve*.

Fr. s. *Floquet*; It. *Plocco*. The It. v. *Ploccare*; D. *Floeken*, is, ningere, to snow. The Ger. *Flock*, *Wach.* says, is pars avulsa lanæ, nivis, &c. and he refers to the v. *Plucken*, *pfucken*, carpere, vellere, to pluck, pull, or tear away. Som. has *Flacea*, *flaccini*, *flacci nivis*, *flakes* of snow or such like. *Jun.* seems inclined to refer to D. *Vliegen*, to fly. *Sk.* decides from *L. Ploccus*: Ihre, *Flage*, pars avulsa; *Snocflage*, *flocculus nivis*; and he derives from *Flacca*, dividere, partiri, to divide or separate: and this leads us to D. *Flaeg-ken*; A. S. *Flæ-an*, (*flæ-an*,) to flay, to strip off, and thus—to separate or divide, sc. into *flakes* or *flags*. See **FLAE-STONE**, and **FLÆAK**.

**FLAM, v.\* s.** A lying story or fable; a false pretext; a vagary. And—

To *flam*,—to put off, impose upon, cajole with such story or pretext.—\**Ford*.

*Sk.* doubts,—A. S. *Flyma*, vagus; qd. rumor vagus, a flying rumour; with us, it denotes a lying story or fable.—*Flyma* is from *flæse*, flight; and this from the v. *Flæan*, to fly. And thus, *Sk.*'s explanation is correct.

**FLAMBEAU, s.** “Fr. *Flambeau*, is (gen.) a light; or any thing that yields a flame, and is carried in the dark, for light.”

—*Cot.*

From Fr. *Flamber*, to flame, (qv.)

**FLAME, v. s.** *Flame* is app. to the blazing

-Y. light thrown forth from a

-ING. burning substance; met. to

-LESS. warmth or brightness of

-INGLY. thought or feeling.

-SHIP.\* To throw forth or emit a flame

-M-ABILITY. or blazing light; and gen.—

-ATION. to burn, to heat, to warm, to

-EOUS. glow.—\**B. Jonson*.

-IVOMOUS. Fr. *Flamber*; It. *Fiammare*; *L. Flammare*, from *flamma*, and this from Gr. *φλεγ-μα*, from *φλεγ-ειν*, *ardere*, *urere*, to burn. En- In- Under- Un-

**FLAMEN, s.** A Roman priest.

-INICAL. *L. Flamen*, so called, says *Voss.*, a

-INESHIP. *flameo*, sc. *flameo colore velamenti capitis*; from the flame colour of the covering of the head.

**FLANK, v. s.** -ER, v. s. *Flank*, the s. is app. gen. to the long or lengthened side of any thing; part. to—

That part of an animal which extends from the ribs to the thigh.

To *flank*,—to be or lie, to stand or be stationed, on the side; and thus, to cover or protect, guard or defend it.

Fr. *Flank*, s. *Flanquer*, v.; It. *Flan-co*, -*cheggiare*; D. *Lancke*; Dan. *Flank*; Ger. *Lank* and *flanke*; from Gr. *λαγων*, *ilia*, (Men.); ingeniosius credo quam verius, (*Sk.*) The D., Ger., & Eng. *Lank*, seem to direct us to A. S. *Leng-ian*, to long or lengthen, to extend: the difficulty is to account for the *F*. *Wach.* says, præposito digamma *Æolico*;—perhaps *b* into *p*, and then into *f*: *be-lank*, *pe-ph-lank*, *plank*, *phlank*, *flank*. (See *F*.) Un- Om. **FLANKARD**. *E. Hall*.

**FLANNEL, s.** A manufacture of wool.

*Pannus spongiosus, bibulus et mollis*; perhaps, says *Sk.*, from *Lanula*, dim. of *lana*, wool.

**FLAP, v. s.** -PER. *Jun.* says, *Flap* is the extremity of any thing soft and pendulous, and which is shaken by any slight motion. To *flap* is—

To move, fall or strike with a flap; that is, with the motion of such soft and pendulous substance.

A *flap-dragon* is a small inflammable substance set on float in a glass of liquor. To swallow this unhurt while flaming was a proof of dexterity in a toper, and candle ends were sometimes used as the *ne plus ultra* of the exercise. In our times, raisins in hot brandy form one of the Christmas gambols of children.

A *flap-jack* appears to have been a kind of pancake.—See *Nares*.

*Sk.* thinks with T. H. that the v. is from It. *Flappare*, *flaccescere*; and this either from *L. Flabrum*, or *flaccescere*. The s. sc. a fly-flap, from D. *Flabbe*, *muscarum colaphus*, which *Mins.* says, is from the sound made in striking at flies. The similarity observable in the applications of the words, *lap*, (qv.) and *flap*, leads to a suspicion that they have the same origin; *f* pref. to the latter. See *F*.

**FLARE, v.** To feel or cause to feel, to throw forth or emit, a broad, dazzling, glaring light.

*Sk.*—*Flare* in one's eyes, *oculis instar lucis obversari*; I know not whether from D. *Flederen*,



volltare, vagari, qd. oculos circumvolltare, circa oculos vagari; to flit or fly before or around the eye; glaring light.

**FLASH, v. s.** To have or give a dazzling, -ING. glittering or shining appearance; to -Y. throw forth or emit a sudden and transient blaze or flame; and gen. (lit. and met.)—to throw or rush forth suddenly, so as to produce a shining or showy appearance.

"A flash," Grose says, "is a supply of water from the locks on the Thames, to assist the barges." And Pegge, in his Supplement, "Any pool of water."

*Flashy*,—showy, vain, spiritless; and thus,—tasteless, insipid.

Jun. from Gr. φλοξ, flame; Sk. from the v. To blaze. It is not improbably from the v. To fly, to flit, to flicker; A. S. *Fliccerian*.

*Flashy, ad.* Sk. is inclined to derive from L. *Flaccidus*; but it appears merely a cons. usage of the v.

**FLASK, s. -ET.** Ray calls a *flasket*, a bottle made in fashion of a barrel; and Grose,—a long, shallow basket.

A. S. *Flaxa*; Ger. *Flasche*; Dan. *Flaske*; It. *Fiasco*; Sp. *Flascoo, fiasco*. See FLAGON.

**FLAT, v. s. ad.** *Flat* is (by usage at least) -LY. opposed to round; and thus, -NESS. having a plane superficies; level, -TEN, v. extended, prostrate;—and also, -TISH. to eminent or elevated, or projecting; and thus, low, depressed, dejected, sunk;—also, to deep; and thus, shallow.

Met.—1. Downright, positive.

2. Depressed or dejected, spiritless, inanimate, lifeless, tasteless, dull, stupid. A *flat*,—one easily gulled or deluded.

Fr. & D. *Plat*; Ger. *Flach*; Dan. *Flad*; It. *Piatto*; Gr. πλατυς, *platus, piatto*.—Men.

**FLATIVE,\* ad.** Blowing, windy, swollen -TU-LENT. with wind, puffy, vain.

-LENCY. \*Brewer. †Bacon. Holland.

-OUS. L. *Flare*, to blow; which, with the -OSITY.† Gr. φλαγν, Voss. thinks—a sono factum. Con- E- In- Per-flate.

**FLATTER, v.** According to the etym. -ER. of Men.—To breathe or whisper -ING. sc. praise or pleasing words into -INGLY. the ear;—of Jun., to smoothen or -Y. soften down, to soothe or lull, to please or gratify, sc. by praise or pleasing words, or actions.

Holland has coined the s. *Flatteress*, and Boyle the av. *Flatterously*.

D. *Flet-sen, -teren*; Dan. *Flat-terer*; Fr. -er; which Men., supported by various preceding etymologists, derives from *Flatare*, a frequentative of *Flo, flare*, to blow. *Flare, flatum, flatare, flater*. Jun. thinks that it may have been formed from *Flat*, because it is peculiar to *flatterers*, planâ explicatâque manu (with a *flat* hand) demulcere caput aut genas eorum, (or, according to the common phrase, to *smoothen* down those) into whose favour they would insinuate themselves. The L. *Palpare*, is to touch or stroke gently and softly, and thus, to caress, to *flatter*; and *palpum*, a gentle stroke, *flattery*. Out- Un-

**FLAUNT, or FLANT, v. s.** To move with an airy, *flying* motion; in a gaudy, giddy, showy, ostentatious or daring manner.

In Cot. in v. *Gorgiaser*, (but not in our lexicographers Mins. Sk. or Jun.) It is probably from *Fle-an*, to flee or fly. *Fle-aned, fleant'd, fleant, flant* or *flaunt*.

**FLAVOUR, v. s. -OROUS.** "Fr. *Flairer*,—to scent, smell; also, to perfume, cast a smell, yield a savour, breathe out a scent."—Cot. Also app. to the taste.

Not in our early lexicographers. Perhaps from the Fr. In-

**FLAVOUS,\* s.** L. *Flavus*, yellow, from the Gr. φλεγ-ειν, to burn.—\*Smith.

**FLAW,\* ad.** L. *Flavus*, yellow.—\*Chaucer.

**FLAW, v. s. -LESS.** Any thing *flayed* or excoriated; and thus, a defect, a defeazance, imperfection, fault, a weakness. Soda, *flayed* or stripped, from the top or surface of the earth, are in the North called *flaws*. And further,—

Any thing *flayed*, stript, rent, or torn off; a rent; a rush, a gust, a blast, a torrent, a tumult, a storm. "A great *flaw* of wind took me."—Hackluyt.

Jun. from Gr. φλα-ειν, to break or bruise; Sk. from A. S. *Fleah*, albugo, a white spot in the eye; Tooke, that it is the past p. of the A. S. v. *Flam*, to *flay*. (qv.) In Hackluyt, Drayton, &c. It is app. to a blast, a gust; from L. *Flare*, to blow, say some etymologists.

**FLAWN,\* s.** "Fr. *Flans*,—*flawns*, custards, egg-pies."—Cot. \*Chaucer. B. Jousen. Fr. *Flans*; Ger. *Flader*; D. *Flaede*. Of unknown etym.

**FLAX, s.** A plant from which thread is -ED. wrought.

-EN. A. S. *Fleax*; D. *Flas, vlasch*; Ger. *Flachs*. -Y. Jun. from φλα-ειν, to beat or bruise. Sk. from L. *Villua*. Wach. from πλακ-ειν, to weave, or πλοκος, *caesaries*.

**FLAY, or FLEA, v. -ER.** To strip, pull, rend or tear off—the rind, skin, or other superficial coating.

D. *Vlaen*; Sw. *Flå*; Dan. *Flå-ær*; A. S. *Fleas*, excoriare, deglubere, to *flay*, to pull, to pull off the skin or rind.—Som. D. *Vlaen, vlaeghen*. De-

**FLEA, s.** An insect.

-BITE. *Flea-bite*,—any trifling wound -BITING. or pain; any thing minute or trifling.

A. S. *Fleah*; D. *Floy, vloos*; Ger. *Flah*; which Sk. Jun. and Wach. think is so called from the nimbleness of its *flight* from the fingers of those who would catch it. A. S. *Fleas*; Ger. *Flehen*, to fly. It is more probably from the A. S. *Fleas*, to *flay* or *flay*, from the effect of its bite upon the skin.

**FLEAK, or FLAKE, s.** An occasional gate or hurdle, set up in a gap.—Grose, North. A rack for bacon, &c.—Pegge, York.

Probably both so called because made of *flakes* of wood. See FLAKE.

**FLEAM, s.** A kind of lancet, pointed like a broad *arrowy* head, wherewith chirurgeons use to open a vein.—Cot.

D. *Flieme*, Fr. *Flammette*, or A. S. *Fla*, an arrow. Sk. says, from Gr. and L. *Phlebotomum*.

**FLEAR**, *v. s.* or **FLEER**, *v.* A *fear* is, -ER. perhaps, a *fing*; and thus, a scoff, -ING. scorn, sneer; and it probably has the same origin, i. e. To *flee* or *fly*; and the *v.*—

To express mockery or scorn; also, assumed civility.

Jun. thinks of kin to A. S. *Fleard-ian*, nugari; *fleard*, nugare, toyes, trifles. Sk. that it is from the *v.* To *leer*, (*f* prefixed.) Mr. Bocket has "*Flir*, to laugh, or rather to have a countenance expressive of laughter, without laughing out. Isl. *Flira*, subridere." And Dr. Jamieson, To *flire*; Isl. *Flira*, subridere, sæplus ridere; Su. G. *Flir-a*, oculis petulantius ludere. See also *Serenius*. See **FLIRT**.

**FLECK**, *v.* -ER, *v.* To mark or cover with broad spots; to variegate with spots.

Sk. says, *Flocked*, maculatus, (spotted,) from Ger. *Fleck*; Sw. *Fleck*, a spot; Dan. *Flek*. It is probably no other than *faked*, i. e. having *fakes*, sc. of various colours. *Flekering* (Chaucer) is, *fickering*, (qv.)

**FLEDGE**, *v. ad.\** To feather; to clothe or cover with feathers.—\**Holland*.

D. *Flodderen*; Ger. *Fliegen*, volare, to fly; and *plumescere*, to be or become feathered or able to fly. In- Un-

**FLEE**, *v.* To *flee*, and To *fly*, are by usage -ER. distinguished; the latter implying -ING. the motion of wings; the former, not.

To move away, run away quickly, speedily, with the swiftness of *flight*; to go or pass away swiftly.

Dan. *Fljer*; Sw. *Fly*; A. S. *Fle-an*, (see To **FLY**.) *fugere*, *evadere*, to *flee*, to run away, to avoid, to escape from.—*Som*.

**FLEECE**, *v. s.* To *flea* or *flay*, and to -ER. *fleece* (by usage) are distinguished: -ING. To *flea*, is to strip off the hide or -Y. skin; to *fleece*, to strip off the wool only; and met. to strip or despoil of wealth or property.

To *fleece* is also, to cover with *fleece*, sc. of wool; and met. to form into, to overspread with, the resemblances of such *fleece*.

A. S. *Fleas*, *fleece*, *flay*; Dut. & Ger. *Flies*; from the A. S. *Fle-an*; D. *Flaen*, excoorare, deglubere, to *flea* or *flay*. L. *Vell-us*, from *vell-ere*, to pluck. In all places they use not to shear sheep; for the manner of *plucking* their fells continueth still in some countries.—*Plin.* b. viii. c. 48.

**FLEER**. See **FLEAR**.

**FLEET**, *s.* -PRISON. App. to an estuary, into which the tide *floats* or flows. That which *floateth*; a collected number of ships.

The *Fleet-Prison*, so called, because situated upon the side of the water that *floateth* in from the river Thames, called *Fleet-ditch*. See To **FLOAT**.

Fr. *Flotte*; It. & Sp. *Flota*; D. *Flote*; Dan. *Flod*; A. S. *Fleotan*. Fr. *Flotter*; It. *Flotter*; Sp. *Flotar*; D. *Flieten*; to *float*. The A. S. *Fleotan*, Jun. adds, is the frequentative from *flotan*, there.

**FLEET**, *v. ad.* -NESS. To swim, to skim along the surface; and thus, to move along swiftly; to pass away suddenly; to pass away.

Mr. Grose says, "*Fleet*,—to skim or take off the surface or cream; whence *fleet* or *fleeted* milk," (North.) "I shall *fleet* their cream bowls."—*Green*, Collier of Croydon. See also Moore's Suffolk Words.

*Fleet*, *ad.*—Swift, speedy, rapid.

To *fleet* or *flit*, (see **FLIT**.) *fluere*, *fluicare*, says Sk. from "A. S. *Fleohtan*, fluctuare, to *float*, to wave up and down, or to and fro."—*Som*. See To **FLOAT**, and To **FLOW**.

**FLEGM**, or **FLEAME**, *s.* **FLEGMATIC**. Also written *Phlegm*, (qv.)

"Natural *fleume* is a humour cold and moyst, white and swete, or without tast, ingendred by insufficiēt decoctiō in the second digestiō of ye watry or raw partes of the matter decoct called *chilus*."—*Sir T. Elyot*.

**FLEM**,\* *v.* A. S. *Flym-an*, is to cause to -ER.\* *fly*; to banish.—\**Chaucer*.

-ING.\* Tyrw. says, *Flame*, Sax. to banish; *Flemer*, banisher. In A. S. *Fleam*, fuga; *flema*, *flyma*, *flyming*, exul, profugus. *Flyman*, in exilium mittere, ex legem reddere.—*Lye*. Sk. explains *flemed*, daunted; *fleming*, conquest; *flemer*, expeller.

**FLESH**, *v. s.* *Flesh* is app. to the com-  
-Y. ponent substance of animals,  
-INESS. (beasts, birds, and fishes,) distin-  
-LESS. guished from their bones, muscles,  
-LY. vessels, &c.  
-LINESS. To the body, as distinguished  
-LING. from the spirit.  
-MENT.\* To animal food, as distinguished from that of fish or vegetables.

To corporal or bodily sensations or desires, carnal or sensual appetites or passions.

To *flesh*, is to train or invite to by an appetite for, or love of, *flesh*; to inure to, to indulge in, *fleshly* appetites; and thus, gen. to train, to invite, to inure, to indulge, to glut or satiate.—\**Shak*.

A. S. *Flæsc*; D. *Fleesch*; Ger. *Fleisch*. In A. S. are also found various immediate derivatives, *Flæschic*, fleshy; *flæschinesse*, fleshliness; *flæschmet*, flesh-meat. In Go. *Leik*, and in A. S. *Lic*, are caro, corpus, *cadaver*. (See **LICH**.) *Hickes* (Gram. A. S. p. 191) and *Lye*, think that *Lic* (according to the earliest usage,) denoted corpus inanimatum, but go no further than Go. *Leik*, having the same usage, for the origin. Jun. (Gloss. Go.) says, *Leik*, caro, item corpus, ac denique etiam *cadaver*. Wach. declares the word to be difficult and abstruse, and that the cause of obscurity is to be found in the many changes which it underwent before it received its present form. First, he adds, it was (Belgis) *Lyf*. substantia viva, from *Leeven*, vivere, to *live*. 2dly, *Lich*, and *Leich*, (Germanis,) corpus animatum. 3dly, (Gothis,) *Leik*. 4thly, the A. S. *Lic*, agreeing with the Go. *Leik*; and which afterwards, with the Æolic digamma pref., was written *Flæc*, and, with the sibilant *s* inserted, *Flæsc*. He concludes that *Luf*, caro viva, subs. app. to caro mortua, was the original of the Ger. *Fleisch*, Eng. *Flesh*. Perhaps (Sk.) from the *v.* To *flea* or *flay*; because the *flesh* is not placed upon table unless with the skin *flayed* or stripped off. *Fleece* and *Flesh* have probably the same origin. Dis- In- (En-) Un-

**FLETCH**, *v.* -ER. To *fledge*, or supply with feathers.

The care which the *fletcher* should take in the choice and preparation of his feathers

is minutely described by Ascham in his *Toxophilus*.

Fr. *Flèche*; Sp. *Flecha*; It. *Freccia*, *frezza*, *sagitta*;—all (Sk.) from the v. To *fledge*, (qv.) *volitare*, *plumescere*, to fly about, to feather. The Low L. *Flecharius*, from *flecha*, was the name given to him who made the arrows, not who merely *fledged* or prepared them with feathers.—*Du Cange*.

**FLEWED**, *pt.* *Flews* are the large hanging chaps of a deep-mouthed hound.—*T. Warton*.

Not in our early lexicographers. Perhaps from D. *Flauw*, *languidus*, *remissus*, (*lagging*.)

**FLEXIBLE**, *ad.* That can or may be  
-IBILITY. *bent*; opposed to, stiff or rigid;  
-IBLENESS. (met.) that can or may be (easily) inclined, or induced, or  
-ILE. persuaded; pliant, inconstant,  
-ION. unsteady, infirm.  
-OR.  
-UOUS. *Flex-animous*, — bending, inclining, persuading, the mind.  
-URE.  
-ANIMOUS.\* *\*Prynne*.

Fr. & Sp. *Flexible*; It. *Flessibile*; L. *Flexibilis*, from *flectere*, *flexum*, to bend. (A. S. *Fleg-an*, to ply.) Circum- De- In- Re-flex.

**FLICKER**, *v.* -ING. To fly or flutter about; to move flutteringly; to have or use an unsteady motion.

A. S. *Fliccer-ian*, (*Fle-ic-er-ian*); D. *Fliggeren*; Ger. *Flicker*; Sw. *Fleckra*.

**FLIGHT**, *v. s.* That which *fieth*,—as a  
-Y. *flight* of birds: also app. to the  
-INESS. motion or action itself,—as the *flight* of the birds; also to a motion, equaling, or endeavouring to equal, the *flight* of birds; (met.) to the mind,—as the *flights* of fancy, &c.

To *flight*,—to put to *flight*, to cause to fly.

*Flights* is a name used in Archery, for long and light arrows employed in shooting *rovers*, i. e. uncertain lengths. See *Bow*.

Dan. *Flugt*; Sw. *Flygt*; A. S. *Fliht*; the third pers. sing. of indic. of *Fleogan*, to fly, (the terminating *th* changed into *ht*.)

**FLIM-FLAM**, *ad.* i. e. *Flam-flam*. See *FLAM*.

**FLIMSY**, *ad.* -INESS. Having the slightness, the weakness, of a mere *flam* or fable; slight, weak, forceless.

Perhaps from *Flim* or *Flam*, (qv.)

**FLINCH**, *v.* To shrink or draw back from,  
-ER. out of the reach of; to withdraw or  
-ING. retreat; to give way, to fail.

Either (Sk.) from the v. To *fling*, qd. to toss himself this way and that, as he usually does who wishes to free himself from the grasp of an enemy; or from A. S. *Fliccerian*, to move quickly, to move or shake the wings, as birds do when struggling to free themselves from the net. It is (as *Fling* also is) more probably from A. S. *Fleon*, to fly from, i. e. to evade or endeavour to escape from. (*Fleon-isc-ian*, *Flen-sc*,—*Flench* or *Flinch*.)

**FLING**, *v. s.* -ING. To cause to *fly*, to throw, to cast; (met.) to throw or cast,—a sarcasm, a scoff, a taunt.

From A. S. *Fleon*, (*Fleon-ig-an*, *Fleung*,—*Fleng* or *Fling*.) to *fly*, or cause to *fly*. Though Sk.

thinks from L. *Fligere*, to strike, to dash, (existing in the compounds *affligere*, *configere*.) And Vic. Rev. (he adds) from *flyng*, qd. to set a thing *flyng*. Serenius says, "Sueth. *Flenga*, *jacere*, item cum præcipitantia ferri."

**FLINT**, *s.* *Flinty*, (met.) is—very hard,  
-Y. excessively hard or rugged; and  
-INESS. thus, cruel, unfeeling, without sympathy or compassion.

A. S. Ger. & Dan. *Flint*; D. *Flinte*; Sw. *Flinta*; which Wach. derives from Gr. *Πλινθία*, to strike, because *stricken* to produce fire. *Ihm* does not agree with this, but has nothing better to propose.

**FLIP**, i. e. *Flip*, (qv.)

**FLIPPANT**, *ad.* Nimble, quick, pertly  
-ANTLY. heedless.

-ANCY. Not in our older lexicographers. Perhaps from *flipping*; having the nimble motion of any thing *flipped*.

**FLIRT**, *v. s. ad.* -ATION. To toss or throw; to use a quick, short action of tossing or throwing; met. to cast or throw a taunt or scoff; to act with giddiness, with wantonness.

See To *FLER*: from which *Flirt* or *Flurt* is probably derived. *Fleer*, *fleered*, *fleer'd*, *firt*, and the v. formed upon the *past p.* Sk. thinks it var. à sono ficta.

**FLIT**, *v.* "To *fit*,—to remove. 'Two  
-T-ING. *flittings* are as bad as one fire,' i. e.  
-ER, v. household goods are as much  
-Y." injured by two removals as by  
-INESS.† one fire."—*Gosse*, North. See also *Brckett*.—*\*H. More*. †*Bp. Hopkins*.

See To *FLERT*. A common word still in the North of England. Sk. quotes from Chaucer, "That by no craft I might it *fit*," and explains, "to move, remove, or take way." *Materie Substantie opus*, in Boethius (b. iii. met. 9.) is by Chaucer rendered "work of *fetering mater*." And in b. iii. pr. ix. *Substantie*, *feteren*.

**FLITCH**, *s.* A side, sc. of bacon.

A. S. *Flicce*; Fr. *Flèche de larde*; a *flitch* or side of bacon. Perhaps from *Flake* in its com. app. to a broad, flat piece or portion, separated from a solid body. Hall speaks of a *flitch* of a beeve.

**FLIX**, *s. i. e.* *Flux*, (qv.)

**FLIX**, *s. i. e.* *Flax*, (qv.)

**FLO**,\* *s.* That which *fieth*; an arrow.

\**Chaucer*.

In the pl. *Flons*. A. S. *Fla*, *flan*, from *Fle-an*, to fly.

**FLOAT**, *v. s.* To flow or swim, keep or  
-ER. support, upon the surface; to

-ERY,\* *ad.* buoy, raise or rise upon, to flow over, or overflow, the surface: to move as if supported by *fluid* substance: as to *float* in the air: met. to *float* in the mind.

\**Chaucer*.

A. S. *Fleot-an*; D. *Vlieten*; Fr. *Flotter*; It. *Flottare*; Sp. *Flotar*. A. S. *Fleohtan*, from *flotan*; whence *fluere*, *fluitare*, to flow, to *float*, or as sometimes written, to *fleet*. Over- Re-

**FLOCCI-PEND**, *v.* To weigh, to estimate or value, not a hair.

L. *Flocci*, and *pendere*. A Latinism in which the old Chronicler Hall indulged.

**FLOCK**, *v. s.* -MELE. To follow, *sc.* in numbers or multitudes, in crowds. To collect or assemble, in multitudes; to crowd together or move in crowds.

By transposition of the letter *l*, from *Folk*, (*qv.*) And see *Flock*, and *Folk*, in *Jun.*

*Flock-mete*,—A. S. *Flock-mælum*, gregatim, (in herds or flocks,) from *floc*, grex, and *mæ*, a part or portion.

**FLOCK**, *s.* -BED. A lock; perhaps a *Flake*, (*qv.*)

*Fl. Floc*; D. *Flocke*, a *flocke* or *lock* of wool.—*Mins.* The Fr. *Floc*, *Men.* derives from L. *Floccus*. In A. S. *Flac-es* is, as rendered by Som. *Floccini*, *floci nivis*; *flakes* of snow or such like. See *FLAKE*.

**FLOG**, *v.* -ING. To lash or scourge, to strike, to beat.

From L. *Flagellare*, to *flagellate*, (*qv.*)

**FLOIT**, *s.* A strife or contest. See *FLOUT*.

From A. S. *Flit-an*, contendere, rixari, to contend, to strive. "He had a great *floyt* and *batayll* with *dyners carykkes*."—*Fabyan*.

**FLOOD**, *v. s.* That which has *flow'd*; opposed to *ebb*. App. to a mass of water; also *emph.* to the general deluge: a deluge, an inundation; *met.* abundance, profusion.

A. S. *Flow-an*, to flow. *Flowed*, *flow'd*, *flood*,—D. *Floed*; Ger. *Fluss*; D. *Floed*.

**FLOOK**, *s.* -Y. Also written *Fluke*.

The crooked part of the anchor which is infix'd into the earth.

Sk. calls it *ros nautica*. I know not (he adds) whether from Ger. *Pflug*, D. *Ploegh*, a *plow*; from its manifest resemblance to a *plow*, both in form and in action, *sc.* the action of cutting into the earth.

**FLOOR**, *s. v.* -ING. App. to—The base or basis (within a room or building) upon which we stand, tread or go.

A. S. *Fl-or*, -*uere*, -*uere*, -*uering*; Ger. *Flor*; Sw. *Fl-o*, -*uor*; D. *Floer*, *vloerer*, *pavimentare*; Sk. suggests, so called because, at least in the season of spring, they were strowed with *flowers*, (*seribua*.)

**FLOP**,\* *s. i. e.* *Flap*, (*qv.*)—\**Fielding*.

**FLORAL**, *ad.* *Floral*,—of or pertaining to *flowers*.

-*AD*. to *flowers*.  
-*IDLY*. *Florid*,—bearing *flowers*; having the bloom of *flowers*;  
-*IDNESS*. having the bloom of *flowers*;  
-*IST*. blooming; having the beauty,  
-*Y*. the gaiety of *flowers*; showy,  
-*IAGE*† highly adorned or decorated.

**FLOSCULOUS**. \**Holland*. †*J. Scott*.

The L. *Flos*, is app. by Pliny to the steam or froth that rises and floats on the surface of melting metals, and *Holland* translates this *Floride*. See *Flower*, and *Flour*.

**FLOREN**, *s.* A piece of gold, first coined by the *Florentines*, and adorned with the figure of a *flower*; and hence its name.—*Voss. de Vitiis*, lib. iii. c. 12. Cloths called *Florences* are mentioned in Statute 1, Richard III. c. 8.—See *Rastell*, fol. 125, c. 4.

**FLOSS**, *ad. e. g.* *Floss* silk,—*fleecy*, soft silk.

**FLOTA**, *s.* Sp. A fleet. "The *flota* is a fleet of large ships, which carry out the

goods of Europe to the ports of America, and bring back the produce of Mexico, Peru, and other kingdoms of the New World."—*Swinburne*.

**FLOTE**\* See To *FLEET*.—*Tusser*.

**FLOTSAM**, *s.* *Flotsen*, *flotzam*, or *flotzon*, (*Mins.*) be any goods that by shipwreck be lost, and lie *floting* or swimming upon the top of the water.

**FLOUNCE**, *v. s.* To plunge, to dash or throw about; to move with a tossing, dashing air or action.

Also—to dress with *flounces*; to affix a *flounce*, i. e. a *flouncing* appendage to the dress.

Sw. *Flunsa*, immergere. From D. *Plonssen*, to plunge, to dip; a word (Sk.) formed from the sound.

**FLOUNDER**, *v.* To move with large and clumsy action; to throw about the limbs awkwardly and violently; to plunge or struggle without aim or object.

Perhaps immediately from *Flounce*. D. *Plonssen*, to plunge.

**FLOUNDER**, *s.* A flat fish, found in most of the European seas, and entering rivers. Sw. *Flundra*; Dan. *Flynder*.

**FLOUR**, or *FLOWER*, *s.* The *flour* of the corn, i. e. the purest part of it, after the husk and the bran are cleansed away.

*Flos* is so used in Pliny.

Sk. says, *Flower*, pro *farina*; qd. *flos farinæ*, i. e. *farina purissima*; vel potius, qd. *flos frumenti*, i. e. *purissima ejus pars*, *glumis et surfure purgata*. De-

**FLOURISH**, *v. s.* To have the vigorous  
-*ER*. growth, the bloom or beauty, the  
-*ING*. showiness or gaudiness, the ele-  
-*INGLY*. gance or splendour of *flowers*; and thus, *gen.* to be in vigour or prosperity; to embellish, decorate or adorn; to move in a showy, wanton, vaunting manner.

Fr. *Flourir*; It. *Florire*; Sp. *Florece*; L. *Florere*: (*flos*, from Gr. *χλος*, a *flower*, *qv.*) Re-

**FLOUT**, *v. s.* -*ER*. To chide, to rebuke, to scoff at.

*Flout*, the *s.* (Tooke) is the *past p.* of A. S. *Flitan*, *jurgari*, contendere, to chide, to quarrel. Sk.—*Flight* or *flite*, to chide. Ray (in his N. C. Words) to *flite*, to scold or brawl. Grose,—*flight*, a scolding match. See *FLAIT*.

**FLOW**, *v. s.* To move as water from its  
-*ING*. spring or source; to issue; to  
-*ING-LY*. move or glide equably, smoothly,  
-*NESS*. without stop or stay; to rise to fulness; and thus—to abound. App. *met.* to a style of writing, smooth, easy, and copious.

A. S. *Flow-an*; Ger. *Fliesen*; D. *Vlieten*; Sw. *Fly-ta*; Dan. -*der*; L. *Fluere*. (See *FLY*.) De-Con- In- (En-) Over- Out- Re-

**FLOWER**, *v. s.* Anciently, *Flour*.

-*ER*. To throw forth, to bear, *flowers*; to  
-*ING*. bloom or blossom; to be in vigour  
-*LESS*. or beauty, (as a plant *flowering*;) to  
-*Y*. come or issue forth; to rise up, (*sc.*

as *flowers* or blossoms;) and thus app. by Bacon, to beer, when it foams or froths. See FLOUR; also FLORAL.

Fr. *Fleur*; It. *Fiore*; Sp. *Flor*; L. *Flos, oris*; from Gr. *Χλῶος*, propriè vigor herbarum.—Voss.

**FLOYT**, *s.* -ING. i. e. *Fluting*, playing on the *flute*. See FLUTE.

**FLUCTUATE**, *v.* To flow or float, to -ANT. and fro; to have the motion or -ATION. action of a wave; to waver; to be unsteady, inconstant, unsettled, irresolute, undecided, undetermined.

Fr. *Fluctu-er*; Sp. -ar; It. *Fluttuare*; L. *Fluctuare*, from *fluctus*, a wave, (*fluere*, to flow.)

**FLUE**, *s.* Phaer renders *concha* by this word: "Whose wrinckly wreathed *flue*."

The *Flue* or *Flew* of a chimney is a common name.

Pegge, "*Flew*,—a narrow outlet for smoke, to increase the draft of air."—North.

Grose, "*Flue*,—the coping of a gable or end wall of a house. (Norf.)

**FLUENT**, *ad. s.* Moving, passing on, -ENTLY. like a flood or stream of water; -ENTNESS. current, transient, transitory. -ENCY. *Fluent, s.*—that which flows, any -ID, *s. ad.* thing flowing: "The *fluents* of the ocean."—Chapman. Also -IDITY. used in Mathematics. -IDNESS. used in Mathematics. -ENCE.\* *Fluence, Fluency, Fluent*, and *Flu-IBLE*.† *ently*, are app. (in general) met. —to a *flow* or course of style in writing or speaking, sc. an *affluence*, copiousness, readiness of speech, without hesitation in delivery.—\*Purchas. †Milton.

From *flu-ens, -entis*, the *p. p.* of L. *fluere*; A. S. *Flowan*, to flow, (qv.) Af- Circum- Dif- E- In- Inter- Pro- Re- Super-

**FLUME**, *s.* A stream; a river.

Lye has "A. S. *Flum, flumen*;" Lacombe, "*Fluiz, flume, rivière*;" (*flumen*, from the *v. fluere*; *Flow-an*, to flow.)

**FLUMMERY**, *s.* App. met. to—Fulsome flattery, or obsequiousness.

Probably a corruption of *Frumenty*, (qv.)

**FLURRY**, *v. s.* To waver, to move lightly and inconstantly; to agitate, to toss.

Perhaps a corruption of *Flutter*, (qv.)

**FLUSH**, *v. s. ad.* -ING. To flow,—to come or rush on as a flood, rapidly, violently; to overflow;—to have or give a quick or sudden motion, to rush, to start; to flow, as the blood to the surface of the body; and thus, to give a bloom or redness, to redden; to give a warmth, to warm, to animate.

*Flush, ad.*—Flowing rapidly, abundantly; rapid, vigorous, warm, animated, affluent, abundant.

A *flush* at cards,—all of the same suit.

A *flush* of ducks,—an afflux; a confluence.

Ger. *Fliesen*, to flow; *fluss*, a flood, (qv.) Fr. & Sp. *Flux*; It. *Flusso*. See FLUX.

**FLUSTER**, *v. s.* To warm, to animate; to heat; and thus, to intoxicate; to confuse

or throw into confusion; to bluster, to bustle.

Probably a corruption of *Flush*; in its consequential usage,—as above.

**FLUTE**, *v. s.* -ING. A musical, wind, instrument. Written by Chaucer, *Floyt*, (qv.)

To *flute*, is—*tibiam inflare*; to blow into a pipe.

To *flute*, (in Architecture)—to form hollows resembling the hollow or concavity of a pipe, when divided lengthways.

Dan. *Flojte*; D. *Fluyten, fluyte*; Fr. *Flaute, flüte*; It. *Flauto*; Sp. & Low L. *Flauta*. The D. *Fluyter* (says Jun.) is, *Tibicen*, *tibiam inflans*, whom for this reason they also called *flator*, & *flando*; the Fr. *Flaute* is formed thus by Men., *Flare, flatum, flatus, flatulo, flatulare, flautare*.

**FLUTTER**, *v. s.* -ING. To move as any thing floating, when shaken by the wind; and thus, to shake quickly; to vibrate; met. to be unsteady or inconstant; to waver in uncertainty. See To FLURRY.

A. S. *Floteran*; D. *Flodderen*; Ger. *Flattern, flotteren*; Sw. *Fladra*. Volitare, leviter et frequenter movere, palpitare; to fly or sit, to move lightly and frequently. A frequentative from the A. S. *Flow-an*, to flow or float. Over-

**FLUX**, *v. s. ad.* *Flux* (the disease) is -ATION. sometimes in our old authors written *Flir*, (qv.)

-IBLE. written *Flir*, (qv.)

-IBILITY. To *flux*, is to reduce from a

-ILITY. solid to a *fluid* or liquid state;

-ION. and thus, to melt; also, to pass

-IONARY. out, clear or cleanse out, to

-IONIST. purge.

-IVE. *Flux*, the *s.*, is a *flowing* (away);

-URE. an issue or passage; a *flowing*

(together,) a confluence, a concourse.

*Fluxions*,—a branch of Mathematics.

Fr. *Flux*; It. *Flusso*; L. *Flux-us*, from *fluere*, *fluxum*, to flow, (qv.)

**FLY**, *v. s.* To fly and To flee, are by usage

-ER. distinguished: the former very

-ING. commonly implying the motion of

wings, the latter not. To *flow* seems to

have the same radical meaning.

To move, go or pass away, quickly, speedily; with the speed or quickness of a bird on the wing; to move or remain, or cause to move or remain, in the air, like a bird; to escape, to evade, to avoid.

A. S. *Flæ-an, fleog-an*, volare; D. & Ger. *Fliegen*; Sw. *Flyga*. See FLEE, and FLIGHT. Over-Out-

**FOAL**, *v. s.* -ING. The young of a mare or ass, &c.

Goth. *Fula*; A. S. *Fola, fole*; D. *Füllen*; Ger. *Füllen*; Sw. & Dan. *Fole*. Ihre thinks, from A. S. *Filian*, sequi, to follow; because the foal or filly follows the dam even more anxiously than other animals. It is not improbably from Goth. *Fuljan*; A. S. *Fyllan*; D. *Füllen*; Ger. *Füllen*, to fill: that with which (sc. the mare, &c.) is full or filled.

**FOAM**, *v. s.* -Y. To throw forth or emit foam or froth; met. to rave or rage.

A. S. *Fæm*, spuma, some, froth; *Fæmen*, spumare, to some or froth.—Som. Chaucer (as Jun. has noticed) writes *Fomes*. Setiger spumis humoros notavit; "The bristled bore marked with



raises the shoulders of Hercules."—*Boet.* Le Cons. lib. iv. met. 7. Sk. derives from *fusus*; Wach., from *spans*, detracto sibilo. Be-

**FOB, s.** App. to—A small pocket; the pocket for the watch.

Ger. *Fuppe* or *Fupsack*, saculus.—Sk.; but not West.

**FOB, v. s.** To delude, to deceive, to trick, to cheat; to put off with a trick, an evasion.

Ger. *Foppen*, illudere, vel illudendo vexare; which Wach. thinks derived from Italian speech in the confines of the Alps; and Sk. from *fabbare*, and that from *fabulari*, to fable, to tell fables, de- lusive or deceitful stories.

**FOCIL, s.** "Fr. *Focile*,—the arm from the elbow to the wrist; the leg or shank from the knee to the ankle; each consisting of two bones."—Cot.

**FOCUS, s.** -AL. App. in Optics to the point whither all the rays of light or heat concentrate, or converge, or whence they diverge. L. *Focus*, fire. Re-focillate.

**FODDER, or FOTHER, v. s.** That which *feedeth*; food. App. to the food, hay, &c., which is given to cattle.

A. S. *Fodre*, *fother*, *fother*; alitura, alimentum, pabulum; food, sustenance, fodder, nourishment. See D. *Feeder*; Ger. *Futer*; Sw. *Foder*; Dan. *Fodder*; Low L. *Foderum*. From the v. *Fedan*, to feed.

**FOE, v. s.** -HOOD.\* Any one *hated*; and, by usage, equivalent to *Fiend*, i. e. any one *hating*: an enemy, one hostile; one who wishes ill, an ill-wisher.—\**Bp. Bedell.*

A. S. *Fah*, *fa*, past tense and past p. of the v. *Fian*, to hate; and means (subaud. any one) *hated*.—*Tooke.* (See *Fiend*, and *Fon.*) Spenser uses *Foe* as a v.

**FOEDI-FRAGOUS.** See **FEDERAL.**

**FOETATION,\* s.** Breeding, bearing.

\**Hele.*

L. *Ferere*, to bear, or bring forth young. See *Ferund.* Super-

**FOG, v. s.** A gathering or collection, sc. -GY. of vapour or steam; a mist; a -GILY. thick or dense atmosphere.

-GINESS. *Foggy*, met.—Thick, cloudy, dull.

*Fog*,—of common use in the compound—

*Pettyfogger*,—occurs in Milton. *Pettifogger* probably means, a collector of petty suits; a paltry encourager of litigation: and it is in this evil application that *Fog* is itself used by Milton: "The fogging proctorage of money."

A. S. *Fog*; D. *Foghe*, conjunctio seu collectio, i. e. vaporum seu halituum; a gathering or collection, sc. of vapour or steam.—Sk. *Fog* is from *Fog-an*, (*ge-fog-an*), to gather, to collect.

**FOG, s.** Grass which has not been de- pastured or fed off in the summer. And see *Brocket*, *Moore*, and *Nares*.

Low L. *Fogagium*, gramen quod aestate non de- pascur, et quod spoliatis jam pratis hyemali tempore succreacit.—*Spel.* and *Du Cange.* Sk. suggests the It. *Affogare*, to choke; because choked or killed by the cold of winter. It is prob- ably a consequential usage of *Fog*, ante.

**FOH, int.** The nauseating interjection (as it is called) *foh!* or *faugh!* is the past p. of *Fian*, to hate.—*Tooke.*

**FOIBLE, s. ad.\*** "Fr. *Foible*,—Feeble, weak, strengthless, faint, forceless.—Cot.

A *foible*; Fr. *Foiblesse*,—a feebleness, a weakness, an infirmity.—\**Lord Herbert.*

**FOIL, s. FOLIER.** "A leaf (of a herb or tree;) also, a sheet or leaf of paper; also, the *foyl* of precious stones or looking-glasses; and hence, a grace, beauty, or gloss given unto."—Cot. In Eng. app. cons. to—

That which, by comparison or contrast, sets off or shows more conspicuously the superiority of something else.

*Folier* is the name given to the *foil* used by goldsmiths.

L. *Folium*; Fr. *Feuille*. De-

**FOIL, v. s.** To disable, to baffle, to render ineffectual; to defeat, to cause to fail.

A *foil*, (in Fencing,)—that which *foils*, or with which any one *foils*, sc. his adver- sary.

Or a *foil*, (*espée rabatue*, a sword with the edge rebated,) may be a corruption of *foible*, feeble, enfeebled; sc. a sword en- feebled, weakened, blunted, to render the exercise of Fencing harmless. The pliant or weaker part of the plate towards the point is also called the *foible*.

Fr. *Afoler*, (Cot.) is "to *foyl*, wound, bruise, or hurt sore with blows; also, to spoyl, ruine, undo; also, to besot, gull, befool." *Fowler*, "to hurt or obtuse by treading on; to press, oppress, *foyl*, overcharge extremely." For Fr. *Fowler*, see FULL.

**FOINE, v. s.** To point, to push or thrust; to aim at.

"To *foine*, v. Fr., to make a pass in Fencing; to push."—*Tyrw.* Sk. and Ruddiman, from Fr. *Poindre*, *pungere*, to prick or point. The former suggests also A. S. *Fandian*, *tentare*, to try.

**FOISON, s.** Cons. as the "Fr. *Foison*,—store, plenty, abundance, great fulness, enough."—*Chaucer.*

*Foison plenty*, (Shak.) i. e. plenty to the utmost abundance, (Steevens;)—more liter- ally, *profusion*.

Fr. *Foison*, which Martin. derives from D. *Fasen*, to stuff, to fill; and Men., with more pro- bability, from L. *Fusio*, a pouring forth.

**FOIST, s.** Cot. says, "*Fuste*,—a *foist*; a light galley that hath about 16 or 18 oars on a side, and two rowers to an oar."

D. & Fr. *Fuste*; It., Sp. & Low L. *Fusta*; which Du Cange thinks à *fuste* seu ligno dicta. Jun. suspects that the name was bestowed upon this kind of vessel from its incredible swiftness (*fast- ness*); from A. S. *Fus*, prompt, ready.

**FOIST, v. s.** *Foist*, the s. is app. in our

-ER. old writers to a cheat, a cheating

-ING. rogue, a cutpurse; also, to cheating, roguish tricks. The v.—

To intrude or put in *fallaciously*; to introduce surreptitiously, clandestinely, fraudulently.

Jun. says, *Foist in*,—*subdere*, *supponere*, *suffar- cinare*; and Sk., *per furtum obtrudere*, from Fr. *Fausser*, qd. *falsificare*, to falsify.

**FOISTY, ad.** -INESS. i. e. *Fusty*, (qv.)

**FOLD**, *v. s.* -ING. To *fold*,—To inclose or shut up; to close, or lay close, over; to form an inclosure, sc. by wrapping up, doubling over; as, to fold a letter; to complicate, to involve.

The *s.* is app. to that which *folds* or incloses, and to that which is *folded* or inclosed.

Go. *Faldan*; A. S. *Fealdan*; D. *Vouden*, *cowen*; Ger. *Fallen*; Sw. *Fälla*; Dan. *Fold-er*, *plicare*, *complicare*, *involvere*; A. S. *Falad*; Low L. *Falde*; *stabulum*, *septum*, *ovile*, *bovile*, sc. *illud* (says Sk.) *quo erraticum pecus involvitur*, id est, *conditur*; an inclosure for sheep or oxen, i. e. that in which rambling cattle are *infolded*, i. e. shut up. En- In- Un-

**FOLIACEOUS**, *ad.* Leafy; having, -AGE, *v. s.* bearing, or consisting of, leaves -ATE, *ad.* or thin plates, like leaves.

-ATED. L. *Foliaceous*, from *folium*, a leaf: -ATION. Gr. *φύλλον*, and *φύλλ-ον*, from *φύειν*, *nasci*, as *Lennepe*, or *funderer*, as *Scheldius* thinks. Ex- Inter- Super-

**FOLIO**, *s.* "The whole leaf or sheet, without folding or cutting into *quarto* or *octavo*."—*Mins.* So app. because anciently it was the custom to write upon the *leaves* of trees.—*Voss.*

It. *Foglio*; Sp. *Hoja*; Fr. *Feuille*; L. *Folium*, a leaf or sheet of paper; a book in *folio*.

**FOLIOT**, *s.* The It. *Foletto*, Florio calls, "a little *fool*; also, a spirit, a hag, a hobgoblin, a Robin good fellowe."

**FOLK**, *s.* A company, an assembly (of -LAND. people,) a people or nation; a -MOTE. number of men or women, of -MOTERS. people.

*Folk-land*,—land which the folk were allowed to use.

*Folk-mote*,—a meeting of folks.

L. *Fulg-us*; D. *Folck*; Ger. *Folk*; Sw. Dan. & A. S. *Folk*, from A. S. *Fylgan*, *folgian*, to follow, (qv.) to accompany.—*Jun.*

**FOLLICLE**, *s.* A small bag; a pod.

L. *Folliculus*, dim. of *follicis*, a bag.

**FOLLOW**, *v.* -ER. To go or come after (others); to accompany or attend upon,—in the *suit* of; to pursue; to go after another, as our guide or master; to be guided by, to obey; to go or come after in the course of events, in time; and thus, to succeed, to ensue; to come from or after, as a *consequence*; to result.

D. *Folgen*; Ger. *Folgen*; Sw. *Följa*; Dan. *Fölger*; A. S. *Folg-ian*, *fylg-ian*, *sequi*, to go or come after. See **FOLK**. Un-

**FOLLY**, *s.* A *fool* is,—a vain or empty -ILY. man, an empty-headed man;

**FOOL**, *v. s.* having no judgment, sound -ERY. sense, or understanding; one -ING. who follows silly counsels or -ISH. conduct—ill-advised or evil -ISHLY. ways; who acts without dis- -ISHNESS. cernment or discretion, consi- -IFY, \* *v.* deration or forethought.

"*Fools* (says Gifford), as every one knows, are gooseberries boiled and beaten up with cream."

*Fool* is much used pref.; as, *Fool-haste*, (Gower,) *foolish haste*; *Fool-hardy*, *foolishly hardy*.—*Holland.*

Fr. *Fol-le*, -*ier*; It. *-lia*; the Mid L. *Follere*, *Voss.* says, is from *Follis*, ut *follore* sit turgere instar *follicis* aere pleni; to swell like bellows filled with wind; and from *Follere*, is *follescere*, *stultescere*, *vanum esse instar follicis aere turgentia*. And hence, he adds, the Fr. *Fol*; unless rather from Gr. *φύλλον*, *malus*, *vitiosus*. Sk. prefers Ger. *Faul*; that is, A. S. *Ful*; Eng. *Foul*. See also *Men. Casen.* (*Fol*, and *Fou*), and *Hickes*, (Gram. Fr. Theo. p. 94.) G. Douglas (as well as Chaucer) uses *Folly* as an *ad.*: "The *folly* Trojane hat; the *folly* hat; your *folly* hattis:" and Wiclif and Chaucer,—"*Folly*," *ad.* Warner,—*Follis*. *Folly*, (full of *folly*), occurs in the Complaint of Scotland.—See *Jamieson*. Be- Out- Pre- Un-

**FOMENT**, *v.* To warm, to cherish, to -ATION. nourish, to foster; to give warmth -ER. or heat to, to encourage, to invite.

Fr. *Foment-er*; It. -*are*; Sp. -*ar*. The L. *Fomentum*, (qd. *fovementum*), from *fovere*, to warm.

**FOND**, *v. ad.* *Fond*, the *ad.* is—Longing

-LE, *v.* for, coveting, loving eagerly, in-

-LING. ordinate, excessively; *doating*;

-LY. and thus, foolish.

-NESS. To *fond* or *fondle*,—to act towards,

**FONNE**, *v.* to treat *fondly*, *doatingly*; to caress tenderly, indulgently.

To *fond*, in Chaucer, (says Jun.) is—"to study, to endeavour, to attempt:" and *Fond*, also in Chaucer, he further says, is—"to search and try any man's mind, to dive into his thoughts, and by a privy search to espie (i. e. to find) his intention." Of this latter usage he cannot (he declares) conjecture the origin, having never met with any instance of it, except those in Chaucer, (*Man of Lawes Tale*, and *Troilus*.) The two usages or applications are so similar, that it seems scarcely possible to discern a difference. "To be right mery wol I *fond*;" i. e. I will try, seek, endeavour, to be merry. "To strengthen hire shal all his frendes *fond*;" i. e. all his friends shall try to strengthen her. And in the same manner may the various instances in Chaucer, Gower, R. of Gloucester, R. of Brunne, and Piers Plouhman, be explained. The word is from the A. S. *Fundian*, to try, attempt or endeavour, examine, search or seek after; and, as Som. expresses it, to labour to come to a thing, (i. e. to find,) with all endeavour to aspire unto. See **FIND**.

*Fonne* or *Fond*, the *ad.* (Jun.) is in Chaucer, *fatuus*, *stolidus*; and *Fonne*, the *v.* (written by Lord Berners, *Fond*), *infatuare*, *desipere*, *stultescere*; but even this appears no more than a consequential application, resulting immediately from Somner's interpretation, "with all endeavour to aspire unto:" sc. To fix the mind, or heart, at the desires upon, to covet eagerly, to *doat* upon. "The rich man ful *fond* is iwis;" i. e. a dotard is. "Alein, thou is a *fonne*," i. e. a dotard, com. a fool; and To *fonne*, to act like a dotard, a fool; to play the fool, to be infatuated, to be foolish; to fool or fool away.

*Fond*, *ad.* præ reliquis placet etymon, (says Sk.) ab A. S. *Fundian*, *anhelare*, *niti*, to pant after, to strive for. *Fond*, the *v.* is used so lately as by Dryden, (Virg. *Æn.* b. i.) Over-

**FONG**, *v.* To take.

A. S. *Feng-an*; Ger. *Fang-en*, *capere*, *comprehendere*, to take, to seize, to grasp. To *underfong*, in our old writers, is to undertake. See **FANG**.

**FONE**, i. e. *Fo-en*, the old plural of *Foe*.

**FONT**, *s.* -ANEL, or -INEL. A fountain or spring. App. particularly to the baptismal *font*.

*Fontanel*,—"Fr. *Fontanelle*, a running sore, or an issue made for a grief or sore," (Cot.); from *fontaine*, a fountain or spring.

Fr. *Fons*, *font*; It. *Fonte*; Sp. *Fuente*; L. *Fons*. Sk. adds, qd. salutis; Jun., *fons* lustralis. See *FOUNT*.

**FOOT, a. s.** *Foot*,—that which carrieth, -LESS beareth or supporteth; upon -ING which we stand or move. Also -INGLY. app. to the posture suited or **FOOTLESS**,\* prepared for motion, for proceeding; to the position, state or situation; the lower part, the basis, the foundation, the pediment.

To *foot*,—to move, tread or go upon the foot; to move with the foot, to strike or seize with the foot; to have or cause to have a foot.

*Foot-cloth*, is sometimes app. to the horse that wears the cloth or housing.

*Foot-hot*,—straightway; lit. (adds Sk.) with a hot foot, a hasty foot. And Tooke,—"*Foot-hot* means, immediately, instantaneously, without giving time for the foot to cool; so our Court of *Pie poudre*, (*pie poudre*,) in which matters are determined before we can wipe the dust off one's feet." See in Tooke, the examples collected; and *Fute-hate* in Jamieson.

*Foot* is much used pref.—\*Camden.

D. *Foot*; Ger. *Fuss*; Dan. *Fod*; Sw. & A. S. *Fot*; Go. *Fotus*, which Jun. derives from Gr. *Ποτ*, L. *Per*, (ph!) It may be from A. S. *Fettian*, to carry, sc. that which carrieth, which beareth. Under-

**POP, s.** One puffed up with vain-glory, -PRY. ostentatiousness, sc. of his person or dress. -LING. Sk. thinks, à Teut. *Fobis* or *Pofsz*, a kind of fungus: he should rather have said, from D. *Pof*, fungosus; *Pofsen*, to puff, efflare inanes glorias. -FISH-LY. -NESS.

**FOR, pr.** "I imagine (says Tooke) the -ASMUCH. word *For* (whether denominated -SOMUCH. pr. co. or av.) to be a s. and to -THY. have always one and the same single signification,—viz. *Cause*, and nothing else. Though Greenwood attributes to it eighteen, and S. Johnson forty-six different meanings; for which Greenwood cites above forty, and Johnson above two hundred instances. But with a little attention to their instances, you will easily perceive, that they usually attribute to the pr. the meaning of some other words in the sentence. Jun. (changing *p* into *f*, and by metathesis of the letter *r*) derives *for* from the Gr. *Προ*. Sk. from the L. *Pro*. But I believe it to be no other than the Go. s. *Fairina*,—*cause*."

Tooke's theory proceeds upon this principle, "That prepositions as well as conjunctions are to be found among the other parts of speech." Thus, *From*, the A. S. s. has supplied *From*, the pr. without any corruption. But there is no s. found in A. S. which will, unchanged, supply *For*,

the pr.: some noun then must be sought, from which it may have been corrupted; and Tooke fixes upon the A. S. *Fair-ina*, cause, as furnishing a meaning, which would account for every application of the pr. *For*: and this remark will be appropriate to other etyms.—e. g. *Of*, (qv.) from *Af-ora*. See also *AD*, *AT*.

Upon the passages from Chaucer and P. Plouhman referred to by Tyrw. in his Gloss., Tooke observes, that though their construction is awkward and faulty, yet is the meaning of *For* equally conspicuous. The cause of putting on the habergeon, of the advice not to open the gate, of sewing the sack, being respectively—that the heart might not be pierced, that the rose might not be stolen, that the wheat might not be shed:—

"And next his shirt an baketon,  
And over that an habergeon,  
*For* percing of his herte."

"Some shall sow the sackle  
*For* sheding of the wheat."

"Therefore *for* stealing of the rose  
I rede her nat the yate vnclose."

And so in the instances from Ford, B. Jonson, and Massinger, (upon which Gifford writes, as others had done before him, that *For* means *for fear*, and *prevention*,) the cause of having him wormed, of having two or three officers, of putting the platters far enough, being respectively—that he might not run mad, that they might not fail, that they might not reach.

In R. of Gloucester,—the cause of their choosing a fair place and strongly walling it, as a castle, and storing it well, being—that they might abide the assault of the king:—

"A fair place heo cheson hem, and there heo  
gonne arene  
Walles wyde and strong ynow, casteles as hit  
were,  
And a storde hit wel ynow, and here god ther  
inne bere,  
*For* to a bide the kyng, gef he wolde a sayle  
hom there."

In R. Brunne,—felony being the cause of the outlawry: "He was outlawed *for* a felone."

In P. Plouhman,—weariness being the cause of his falling asleep: "Me by fel *for* to slepe, *for* weyrynesse of wandryng."

In Wiclif,—the cause of the superior value of the widow's cast, being—that others cast *part* of their "plentee," but that she of "her povertie keste *alle* thingis that sche hadde." "Treuly I seye to you that this pore widow keste more than alle that kesten into the tresorye, *for* alle kesten of that thing that thei hadden plentee of, but this of hir povertie keste all thingis that sche hadde al her lyf lode."

*Forthy*,—A. S. *Forthi*, quamobrem, wherefore, (says Som.) i. e. this cause—or this being the cause.

Ihre considers *For*, (*pro*,) and *Fore*, (*præ*,)

to be the same word, and they undoubtedly consist of the same radical letters; but it by no means follows, that they have undergone the same course of corruption.

Dan. *For*, *forde*; Sw. *For*.

**FOR**, *pref.* In composition, as D. & Ger. *Ver*; Sw. *Fær*; Dan. & A. S. *For*. Sk.—negat et aufert, denies or takes away; perhaps from L. *Foras*. Lye observes that A. S. *For* is inseparably *pref.* to words, and is variously rendered by the L. *prs.* *Ab*, *Con*, &c. &c.; and that sometimes it has an *ill*, and sometimes a *privative* signification. Kilian as variously renders the D. *Ver*; and Wach. and Ihre are equally liberal in their interpretations of the Ger. *Ver* and Sw. *Fær*.

The writers of the middle age (Lye) seem to have formed *Fræ*, from the L. *Præ*; as *Fræ-beorht*,—*præ-clarus*. Wach. considers *For* and *Fræ* to be the same.

Tooke accounts for this inseparable *pr.* in the following manner:—"From the L. *Fores*, *foris*, the Fr. had *Fors*; and of the Fr. *Fors*, our ancestors (by their favourite pronunciation of *th*) made *Forth*. *Fors*, in the prepositive and conjunctive use of it, the Fr. have latterly changed to *Hors*, but they have not so changed it when in composition. From the Fr. we have many Eng. words preceded by *For*, with this meaning; as *Forfeit*, *Forclose*, &c. and we had anciently many more." See FORTH.

Hence *For*, *pref.* to such words, is equivalent to—out, through-out, thoroughly, utterly, extremely; or to—out, out of, off, away.

**FORAGE**, *v. s.* -ER. To *fodder*,—to supply, provide, procure or purvey *fodder*; to go forth in quest of *fodder*; and thus,—to pillage, to plunder, to ravage; to make an incursion, sc. for *fodder*, spoil or pillage: and in Shak. (as the commentators say,)—to range abroad.

Fr. *Fourrager*; It. *For-agiare*; Sp. *-ragear*. Jun. *Fforage*, pabulum, qd. *foderage*, from *Foder*, (qv.)

**FORAMINOUS**, *ad.* Having holes through; bored, pierced, penetrated, perforated.

L. *Foramen*, from *Forare*; and this from *Foris*, forth, quia qui *forat*, facit ut *forinsecus* via sit et inspectio, (Voss.); because he who makes a hole through, makes a way or passage *forth* or out.

**FOR-BATHED**,\* *pt.* Thoroughly, utterly *bathed*, steeped, soaked.

\*Surrey. *Mir. for Mag.*

**FOR-BEAR**, *v.* To hold or keep off or -ANCE. away from; to abstain, to withhold, -ER. to refrain; and thus, met.—to temperate, to moderate.

A. S. *Forbæran*, abstinere, and thus, *parcere*. Comp. of *for*, (i. e. *forth*), and *bear*. Tyrw. (on Rom. of the Rose) also says,—to *abstain*, i. e. to hold or keep away from; and so,—*forbear* itself, is *forth-bear*, i. e. to *bear forth* or away from; to hold off or away.

**FOR-BID**, *v.* To *bid forth* or away from, -D-ANCE. sc. any thing doing or to be -ENLY. done; to command not to do; -ENNESS. to hinder from being or doing; -ER. to prohibit, to interdict; and in -ING. Shak. ("He shall live a man *for-bid*," Macbeth,) to be under the consequences of interdiction.

A. S. *Forbeodan*; D. *Verbi-eden*; Ger. *-eten*; Dan. *Forbyder*; Sw. *Foerbjuda*, to *bid forth*, or away from, sc. any thing to be done; to prohibit. The Go. *Faurbiudan*, as Ihre has noticed, is used —*sensu generali imperandi*; in the general sense of bidding or commanding; and so *Forbode* appears to be used in R. Gloucester, ("Baldwin was *forbere* to cease of the building of a new Chantry,") for augmenting the force of *bid*. Un-

**FOR-BLOWN**,\* *pt.* -STORMED. Thoroughly, utterly *blown*, or *stormed*.—\*Gower.

**FOR-BOD**, *pt.* The old pret. and past p. -BODE. of *Forbid*. Now *Forbade*. -BODEN.

**FOR-BOUGHT**,\* *pt.* (*For*, i. e. *forth*, out, off.) Bought off.—\*Gower.

**FOR-BRAKE**,\* *pt.* Utterly *brake*; or, as Tyrw. says,—*broke off*.—\*Chaucer.

**FOR-BRUISED**,\* *pt.* Utterly, extremely, and thus, (as Tyrw. says,) sorely, *bruised*. \*Chaucer.

**FOR-CARVE**,\* *v.* -CUT,\* *v.* To *carve* or *cut through* or off.—\*Chaucer.

A. S. *For-ceorfan*. *For*, i. e. *forth*, thorough.

**FORCE**, *v. s.* To *force*, in modern usage, -EDLY. is,—to have or give strength or -EDNESS. power; to strengthen, to fortify; -FUL. to use, exert or employ strength; -LESS. or power; to compel, to overpower, to subdue; to effect or accomplish, to acquire, by strength; -MENT. or power, by violence;—to violate. -IBLY. The usage by Chaucer and Camden appears to us extraordinary. Tyrw. explains the word in the passages from the former, thus; "No *force*,—no matter. I do no *force*,—I care not. I do no *force* of your divinitee,—I care not for your divinity. No *force* of death,—No matter of death." Jamieson (in *v. Fors*) says, "This *v.* (i. e. the especial usage of the *v.* in such instances as those explained by Tyrw. and by himself in his Dictionary,) is formed from the Fr. phrase, (in Cot.)—*Je ne fait point force de cela*: I care not for, I *force* not of, I am not moved by, that thing."

The L. phrase, *Parvi, nihili pendere*,—I value little, nothing,—is of equivalent meaning, i. e. "I weigh, give or allow (little, no) weight. I do no *force*,—I give or allow no *force*, no strength, no weight—to your divinity."

"*Force* or *Forse*,—a cascade or waterfall. Su. Go. *Fors*, a cataract. The High *Forse* in Teesdale is an object of great sublimity."—Brocket.

*Fors*, (in Sc.)—a stream or current.—  
*Jamieson*. See *FORS* in *Jamieson* and *Ihre*.  
*Fl. For-cer*; *It. -sars*; *Sp. -sar*; *Low L. Fortis*, from *Fortis*, strong. See *FORTIFY*, and *COMFORT*. *De- Ef- En- In- Over- Un-*

**FORCE-MEAT**, *s. i. e.* *Farced meat*, stuffed meat. See *FARCE*.

**FOR-CEPS**, *s.* The iron or steel with *-CIPAL*,<sup>2</sup> which we take or hold any *-CIPAT-ED*.<sup>†</sup> thing.—<sup>†</sup>*Brown*. <sup>†</sup>*Bacon*. *-ION*.<sup>‡</sup> *Foreceps* (Voss.) dicitur quasi *Ferri-cipis*, hoc est, *Ferrum*, quo quid capimus sive prehendimus.

**FOR-CLOSE**, *v. -URE*. Usually written *Fore-close*.

To close thoroughly, utterly; to shut out or exclude; to block out, close up, to debar.

*Fr. Ferclorre*; *for*, (*Fr. Fors*, or *hors*, forth, out,) and *close*, (*L. Clausum*, from *claudere*; *Fr. Clorre*.)

**FORD**, *v. s. -ABLE*. To go or pass through or over; *gen. app.* when shallow water is to be passed:—or met.

*Ford* is *p. p.* of *Far-an*, *ire*, transire, to go, to go over; a place gone over or through. Upon the *gen. p.* the *v.* To *ford* has been formed. *Un-*

**FOR-DO**, *v.* To do, or put or turn forth or out, *sc.* out of doors; and thus, to undo. Also, utterly done, (in *Shak.*) *overdone*, *sc.* with labour; and thus, tired, wearied.

In *Chaucer*, (*Frankelynes Tale*), "I am *fordo*," says *Tooke*, "is, I am *forth-done*, *i. e.* done to go forth, caused to go forth, *i. e.* out of doors. In modern language, turned out of doors." *Som.*—"Perdoen, *fordon*, perdere, pessundare, to destroy, to undo." *D. Ver-doen*. But this is merely a consequential signification; he that is *forth-done*, turned out of, deprived of, house and home, "who may there no longer dwell," is *cons. undone*.

**FOR-DRIVE**,<sup>\*</sup> *pt.* Driven forth, utterly, away.—<sup>\*</sup>*Chaucer*.

*A. S. For-drifen*; *D. Verdryven*, expellere.

**FOR-DRUNKEN**,<sup>\*</sup> *pt.* Thoroughly, utterly drunk, extremely drunk.—<sup>\*</sup>*Chaucer*.

*A. S. For-drenkan*, inebriare.

**FOR-DRY**,<sup>\*</sup> *ad.* Thoroughly, utterly dry, quite dry.—<sup>\*</sup>*Chaucer*. *A. S. For-drigan*.

**FOR-DWINE**,<sup>\*</sup> *v.* To consume, to waste, to vanish, utterly away.—<sup>\*</sup>*Chaucer*.

*A. S. For-dwīnan*; *D. Ver-dwynen*; *For*, *i. e.* forth, and *dwine* or *dwindle*, (*qv.*)

**FORE**, *pr.* *L. Præ*; *A. S. Foran*, *fore*; *D. Veur*, *voor*; *Ger. Fur*, *vor*, prior or anterior in space or time. In the diagram by *Wilkins*, for the clearer explication of the local *præ*, it is placed at the front of the figure of the man, and described as referring either to motion or rest. *A- Be-*

*Fors* is very com. written *pref.*; and some few words so formed will require a separate explanation. Many such compounds have descended from *A. S. Foran-* or *fore-scandian*, to fore-shew, *præ-ostendere*. *Fore-gan*, to fore-go, *præ-ire*. *Fore-sæg-gan*, to fore-say, *præ-dicere*. *Fore-thencean*, to fore-think, *præ-meditari*. Before *ss.* it is an *ad.*; as *Fore-head*, *fore-head*; *Fore-ship*, *fore-ship*.

**FORE-BODE**, *v. s. -ING*. To see or discern; to shew or exhibit, before, or prior; to prognosticate.

*A. S. Fore-bodian*, *præ-nunciare*. *Un-*

**FORE-BY**,<sup>\*</sup> *av. i. e.* *Forth-by*, out by. <sup>\*</sup>*Spenser*.

**FORE-CAST**, *v. s. -ING*. To cast in one's mind before hand.—*Mins.*

To cast or throw (*met.*) the mind or thoughts forward; to think, to meditate, on what is future, on what is to be or come to pass; to foresee or provide, to anticipate.

**FORE-FATHERS**, *s.* Ancestors; *gen.* those who have lived before.

**FORE-GO**. See *FORE*.

**FORE-HAND**, *s. ad. -ED*. Any thing taken, placed, done, before; the fore, leading, or chief, part, place or station.

**FORE-HEAD**, *s.* The front, or anterior part of the head; above the eyes.

*A. S. Fore-head*; *D. Veur-hoofd*, frons, anterior pars capitis.

**FOREIGN**, *ad.* Out, or away from, *ex-ER.* ternal; and *cons.* extraneous, *a-NESS.* moved or removed, alien, strange, irrelevant.

*Fr. For-ain*; *It. -estier*; *Sp. -aneo*. From *L. Fores*, *foris*; *Fr. Fors*, forth, out. Equivalent to *A. S. Ut-landsc*; *D. Utlandsch*, outlandish; *Uit-lander*, an outlander.

**FORE-JUDGE**, *v. -MENT*. To pre-judge or prejudicate; to judge or deem before, *sc.* trial, examination, proof.

**FORE-KNOW**, *v.* To know before; to *-ER.* have a prescience of, a foresight *-ING.* or providence; to foresee, to *-LEDGE.* weet, (*qv.*)—<sup>\*</sup>*H. More*. *-ABLE*.<sup>\*</sup> *D. Veur-kennen*; *Ger. Vorkennen*. *Un-*

**FORE-LOCK**, *s.* The lock, *sc.* of hair, at the fore or front part of the head; *gen.* the front.

**FORENSIC**, *ad. -AL*. "The forum was a public place in Rome, where lawyers and orators made their speeches before the proper judge in matters of property, or in criminal cases, to accuse or excuse, to complain or defend: thence all sorts of disputations in public assemblies or courts of justice, where several persons make their distinct speeches for or against any person or thing whatsoever, but more especially in civil matters, may come under the name of forensic disputes."—*Watts*.

*L. Forensis*, from *forum*.

**FORE-SAY**. See *FORE*.

**FORE-SEE**, *v.* To see before, *sc.* any *-SEER.* thing happens or comes to *-SIGHT.* pass; any thing future, or *-SIGHTFUL*.<sup>\*</sup> that can or may, or is to, be. <sup>\*</sup>*Sidney*.

*A. S. Fore-seon*; *D. Veur-sien*; *Ger. For-sehen*; *Sw. Foerese*, *prævidere*, to see before. *Un-*



**FORE-SHEW.** See **FORE.**

**FORE-SHORTEN**, *v.* -SHORTNING. To shorten (to the eye) parts that come or stand forward.

**FORE-SKIN**, *s.* Un-

**FORE-SPEAK**, *v.* To speak or bespeak, before; to predict, to foretell, good or ill; to fore-doom; and, as witches were supposed to possess this power,—to be-witch, to enchant.

A. S. *Fore-sprac-an*; D. *Vour-spreken*, preloqui.

**FOREST**, *s.* A forest, no doubt, was a -ED. place of forclosure or exclusion, a -ER. place from which the many were excluded or shut out; and to this effect, Cot., (though probably wrong in the component parts of the word,)—Fr. *Forest*,—a *forrest*; a great (and privileged) wood or woody wilderness; some (Frenchmen) have gen. interpreted it (from L. words, *foris*, and *sta*,) a place whereto the access and entry is forbidden, by the owner, unto others; and hence, it seems, that privileged fishings or large waters (wherein none but the lords thereof could fish) were also termed *forests*.

Fr. & D. *Forest*; Sp. *Floresta*; It. & Low L. *Foresta*; Ger. *Forst*, *forest*. *Forester* is not uncommonly contracted into *forster* or *foster*. Voss. (de Vit. lib. ii. c. 6) is in doubt whether *forestum* be of L. origin, and so called, quia *foris* esset, sive extra urbem, et agros; or whether rather the Gauls and others received it from the Normans. Spel. says, so called from the *av. Foris* or *foras*, quasi pars *forastica* seu exterior, hoc est, *foris* culta et habitata. Sic Gallis, *For*, and *rest*; It. *Fore*, and *resta*; illud notent quod *foris* *restat*. Thus (he adds) a desert, a place *deserted* and abandoned to wild beasts. He quotes from the Book (qui Niger dicitur, i. e. the Black Book of the Exchequer,) *foresta* regis est tuta ferarum mansio: q. *feresta*, hoc est, *ferarum* statio. This opinion is ridiculed by Camden. Others (as Du Cange notices) from *foris* *stent*. Wach. derives Ger. *Forst*, from the *v. Furen*, pascere, nutrire, to feed, to nourish; as L. *Nemus*, from Gr. *Nemeiv*, to feed. Grotius (he tells us) derives from *horst*, (In Eng. *hurst*, *qv.*) A being changed into *f*. Af-Dis-In-

**FORE-STALL**, *v.* -ER. To intercept, to prevent, to preoccupy; to anticipate the occupation or possession; and thus, further, to deprive of the possession.

D. *Stallen*, *staellen*, and Fr. *Estaller*, are, to lay open wares upon a stall; to place or set upon a stall. A. S. *Fore-stallan*, or *fore-steallan*, is cons. interciperi, to intercept, i. e. in its way to its stall or station, before it reaches its stall or station, on its road to the market.

**FORE-TELL**, *v.* To prophesy, to predict, to pronounce.

-ING.

**FORE-THINK**, *v.* -THOUGHT. See **FORE.** Un-

**FORE-TOKEN**, *v. s.* -ING. To pre-signify, to foreshew.

A. S. *Fore-tacn-ian*; D. *Veur-teecken*, pre-signare.

**FORE-WARN**, *v.* -ING. To look at, direct the view to, beforehand; to give notice, to caution, to admonish, to apprise, sc. of any thing to come, of consequences.

A. S. *For-wyrnan*, to look at or after, to take heed or be cautious. Un-

**FORE-WEET**,\* *v.* To know before, to -ER. foreknow.—\*Chaucer. -ING.

**FOR-FARE**,\* *v.* To go forth, to go away, to depart, to de cease, to perish.—\*Chaucer.

A. S. *For-faran*, to fare or go forth; D. *Forvaeren*, abire, exire, exitum habere, and thus, perire, to perish; Tyrw. says, To fare ill.

**FOR-FEAR**,\* *v.* To fear or frighten thoroughly, utterly; and thus, *Forfered*, as Tyrw. says, is—much afraid.—\*Chaucer.

**FOR-FEIT**, *v. s. ad.* To do away or lose—

-ABLE. to do or put away—a property or

-ER. right; to alienate or lose (by a

-ING. misdeed or transgression).

-URE. Fr. *Forfaire*, (*foris*, forth, out; and *faire*, to do.) Low L. *Foris-facere*, (q. extraneum facere, says Spel.) to do, or cause to be, out or away from, and cons. *transgredi*, to transgress, to do amiss, to misdo. And also, *rem suam* (sc. ex delicto) amittere, to do away or lose his property, sc. for some crime. Thus Fr. *Forfaire* is explained by Cot.:—"to sin, offend, commit a fault, misdo, transgress, trespass against; also, to forfeit." And in Chaucer,—*Forfalle*, to do amiss or misdo. Un-

**FOR-FEND**, *v.* To utterly fend or defend; to keep off, to ward off; to prohibit, to forbid, to avert.

As we say, God *forfend* it, i. e. May God avert or prohibit it; from our *fore*, for before, and Fr. *Défendre*, vetare.—Sk. But it is more probably from *for*, i. e. forth, (Fr. *Foris*,) and *fend*, (L. *Fend-ere*,—used only in composition,—arces, depellere.)

**FORFEX**, *s.* App. by Pope to—a pair of scissors.

*Forfex* dicitur quasi *ferrifacia*, *ferrum* quo quid facimus; the iron or steel with which we do or make any thing.—Voss. And see *FORCARE*.

**FORGE**, *v.* "Fr. *Forger*, to forge, make,

-EDLY. frame, compose, hammer, devise,

-ER. coin, invent."—Cot.

-ERY. To form, frame, or fabricate; to

-ETIVE.\* invent or contrive; to fabricate,

sc. any thing counterfeit; to form or make

any thing wrongfully to resemble, or in

imitation of something else.—\*Shak.

Fr. *For-ger*; Sp. *-jar*; which Men. deduces from *fabrica*; thus, *fabriciare*, *fauviciare*, *forger*. Re-

**FOR-GET**, *v.* Anciently written *Foryeth*.

-FUL. To get,—to cause or suffer to get

-FULLY. or go forth, pass out or escape,

-FULNESS. sc. from the mind or memory;

-T-ER. from the recollection or remem-

-ING. brance; to lose or omit the re-

-INGLY. collection or remembrance.

A. S. *Forgytan*; D. *Ver-gheten*; Ger. *-gessen*; Sw. *Foergasta*. *For*, (*qv.*) i. e. forth, and *get*,—to get forth or out, sc. of the mind or memory. Un-

**FOR-GHERD**,\* i. e. Foreyard or forecourt.—Wiclif.

**FOR-GIVE, s.** Anciently also written *-HEM*. *For-yeve*.

*-ER*. To give forth or away, to give up utterly; to relinquish, to remit, to release, to resign, (sc. a right or claim to payment or retribution; anger or resentment;) and cons. to pardon, (*perdonner*.)

A. S. *For-gif-an*; D. *Vergeven*; Ger. *Vergeben*; Sw. *For-gifna*; (*for*, i. e. *forth*, and *give*;) to give forth, out, or away, remittere, condonare, to remit or release, and cons. to pardon, (*per donare*.) Un-

**FOR-GNAW, s. pl.** Thoroughly, utterly, *gnawn*, quite *gnawn*.—\*Gower.

**FOR-GO, s.** To go forth or away from; to leave, to relinquish, to quit, to resign, yield or give up; to renounce.

A. S. *For-gas*, to go forth or away from.

**FOR-GROWEN, s. ad.** Thoroughly, utterly *grown*, over-grown.

\*Chaucer. *Surrey*.

**FOR-HAIL, s. v.** To distract, to distress.

\*Spenser. *Browne*.

Sw. *Forhalla*. The Glossarist (E. K.) to Spenser's *Shepherd's Calendar*, says, "Draw or distress;" it may be from *For*, i. e. *forth*, and *hale*, to drag or pull along.

**FOR-IRKING, s. ad.** Thoroughly, utterly *irking*; sorely troubled.—\*Mir. for Mag.

**FORIS-FAMILIATE, s. v.** A son is said to be *forisfiliate*, (*forisfamiliatus*), when he has received from his father a share or portion of his inheritance, and is to expect no more.—*Spel.* \*Blackstone.

Low L. *Forisfamiliare* is, to place, drive or eject any one *foris familiam*, forth from his family.

**FOR-JUDGED, s. pt.** Judged out of or without law or right, i. e. wrongfully; also, without delay.—\*Chaucer.

**FORK, s. s.** A fork,—any thing so divided

*-EDNESS*. as to have two or more pointed

*-Y*. prongs; the barbed point of an

*-INESS*. arrow. To fork,—

To cleave, or split, or otherwise divide, into two or more prongs: to move with a fork.

*Forked*, in Shak.—"a fork'd one;" one having *forked* horns, sc. those of a cuckold; (met.) so divided as to point more than one way; and thus, having two courses or directions, two purposes or meanings.

A. S. *Ferc*; D. *Forcke*; Ger. *Furch*; Sw. *Fork*; It. *Forca*; Sp. *Horca*; Fr. *Fourche*, *fourcher*; L. *Furca*. Of uncertain etym. Wach. thinks it may be possible to trace it back to *Brecken*, to break; *quia furca est ferrum bisulcum aut trisulcum, adeoque in fronte ruptum*.

**FOR-LAY, s. -ING.** To lay forth or out (*anare*) for.

D. *Verlaeghen*, *insidiari*, to beset. *Forth*, and *lay*; to lay forth or out, sc. in wait for.

**FOR-LEFT, s. pt.** i. e. Utterly *left*, entirely *left*.—\*Chaucer.

**FOR-LESE, s. v.** To lose utterly.

\*Chaucer.

Go. *Pro-lusar*; A. S. *For-leosan*; D. *Verlezen*; Sw. *För-leasa*; Dan. *Forliser*.

**FOR-LETE, s. v.** To let forth or out, to let pass, to omit, to neglect, to quit, to resign, to renounce.—\*Chaucer. *Gower*. *Holland*.

Mr. Tyrw. says, to give over, to quit. A. S. *For-latan*; D. *Ver-laten*, *-letten*, *præter-mittere*, *omittere*, to let pass or omit.

**FOR-LORE, s. v.** To lose or cause to lose *-LORN*. utterly; to deprive, to take

*-LORNNESS*. away; and the past p. *Forlorn*, still in so common use, is—

Utterly *lost*, deserted, forsaken, destitute, solitary.

\*Chaucer. *Gower*. *Spenser*. *G. Fletcher*.

Mr. Tyrw. says, utterly *lost*. It is A. S. *For-leoran*; D. *Ver-loren*; Ger. *-lahren*; Dan. *Forlorer*; Sw. *För-lora*; Fr. ad. *Frelore*; Sw. *För-lesa*. See *FORLESE*.

**FORM, s. v.** To frame or fashion, to shape,

*-AL*. mould or model; to make, to

*-ALLY*. put together, to compose, to fa-

*-ALIST*. bricate, to construct, to devise,

*-ALITY*. to contrive.

*-ALIZE, v.* *Form*, the *s.* is—any thing *formed*

*-ATION*. or framed; shape, mould or mo-

*-ER*. del, composition or construction;

*-ING*. it is also app. emph. to—

*-ATIVE, s.* A settled, regulated or prescrib-

*-FUL, s.* ed *form*, or mode, or method, or

*-LESS, s.* order; as a *form* of prayer; a

ceremony; a mere ceremony; also to, a

well-made *form*; to beauty. Also to—

The whole collected constituent qualities of which any thing is *formed*, framed or composed.—\*Brown. *Hale*. †Thomson.

Fr. *Form-er*; Sp. *-ar*; It. & L. *Formare*; D. *Formen*: all (Tooke) from A. S. *Frem-an*, to frame, —*facere*, *facessere*. Con- De- Dis- Ef- En- In- Mis- Out- Per- Pre- Re- Trans- Un-

**FORMELL, s.** Mr. Tyrw. says, is put for the *female* of any fowl, more frequently for a *female* eagle.—\*Chaucer.

Sk. thinks the word is from Fr. *Femelle*, by the insertion of *r*, and the change of *e* into *o*. Jun. from A. S. *Formeel*, *pactio*, bargaining, entreating, agreement.

**FORMER, ad.** *Former*,—prior, anterior.

*-LY*. *Foremost*,—first, earliest, soon-

**FOREMOST, est.**

*-LY*. Chaucer writes *Forme* (Adam our *forme* father) and *Formest*.

*Former* is *fore*, (qv.) and *maer* or *maer*, i. e. *more*, (qv.) *Fore-most*, A. S. *For-mest*, *fore*, and *most*, (qv.) *More*, and *most*, *fore*, *afore* or *before*: either in space or time.

**FORMIDABLE, ad.** That is to be feared

*-ABLY*. or dreaded; that causes fear or

*-ABLENESS*. affright, dread, terror; fearful, dreadful, terrible.

L. *Formi-dabilis*, *-do*; which Jul. Scal. thinks is so called à *formis*, that is, *spectris*; and Joseph Scal. from the ancient *formus*, that is, *calidus* In-

**FORMOUS, s. ad.** Beautiful.—\*Chaucer.

L. *Formosus*, from *forma*, a *form*, (qv.)

**FORMULA, s. -ARY, s.** A fixed or established *form*, order or method.

L. *Formula*, from *forma*, a *form*, (qv.)

Greek  
μορφη.

**FORNICATE**, *v.* "[She] gives up her body to a mercenary whoredom under those *fornicated* arches which she calls God's house."—*Milton*.

Fr. *Forni-quer*; It. *-care*; Sp. *-car*. *Fornicare* for *maechari*, says Voss. was unknown to the ancients; but *Fornix*, a vault or cavern, is app. both by Horace and Juvenal to a *brothel*. And by the writers of the lower ages, *Fornicaria dicta meretrix*, quæ sub fornice prostare solet; a harlot, who prostituted herself under arches.

**FOR-PASS**,\* *v.* To pass forth, to pass along.—\**Spenser*.

**FOR-PINE**,\* *pt.* Utterly, thoroughly, extremely pined.

\**Chaucer*. *Turberville*. *Spenser*.

**FORRAY**, *v. s.* -ER. See **FORAGE**; also *Forray*, in Jamieson.

**FOR-SAKE**, *v.* To leave, quit, desert or -ER. relinquish; and thus—to renounce, -ING. to disavow, to deny. "Thou maist nat forsaken [*negare non possis*]."—*Chaucer*.

A. S. *For-sacan*; Sw. *För-saka*; Dan. *For-sager*; D. *Versacchen*. *For*, i. e. *forth*, and *sec-an*, to seek; to seek forth or out, away from; and thus—to go away or depart from. Un-

**FOR-SAY**,\* *v.* To say forth, out, or away from, sc. what has been said; and thus—

To renounce, to deny, to refuse, to forbid.—\**Spenser*.

**FOR-SHAPE**,\* *ad.* Out of shape; and thus, as Tyrw. says, transformed.

\**Chaucer*.

**FOR-SHRUNK**, *pt.* Utterly shrunk, entirely shrunk up.—\**Chaucer*.

**FOR-SLACK**,\* *v.* To be or cause to be utterly slack, slow or sluggish; to retard or delay; to procrastinate; and cons. to lose or let slip, sc. the time, occasion or opportunity.—\**Fore*. *Spenser*.

**FOR-SLOW**,\* *v.* Utterly to slow or re-SLOUTH. tard. See **FORSACK**.

-SLUG, *v.* \*Common in old writers, from *Chaucer* to *Dryden*.

**FOR-SONGEN**,\* *pt.* Sung forth or out; and thus—exhausted, weary with singing.

\**Chaucer*.

**FOR-SOOTH**, *av.* Utterly sooth, entirely true, certainly true.

On the expression in B. Jonson, "A *for-sooth* of the city," Mr. Gifford remarks, "By this petty oath, which was probably familiar to the merchants and tradesmen's wives, the city ladies are characterised in many of our old dramas."

**FOR-SPEAK**, *v.* To speak forth, out or away from, against, sc. what has been spoken. And thus, as Mr. Steevens says, the opposite to—To bespeak:—To forbid.

**FOR-SPEND**,\* *v.* To spend forth, to spend utterly, extremely: and thus, as Steevens says, to waste, to exhaust.—\**Shak*.

**FOR-STRAUGHT**,\* *pt.* Utterly straight or di-straight, (qv.); quite distracted.

\**Chaucer*.

**FOR-SWAT**, *pt.* Sweated utterly, extremely.

**FOR-SWEAR**, *v.* -ING. To abjure; disavow, deny, refuse or renounce, upon oath.

To abjure, sc. the truth; and thus—to swear falsely, to be guilty of false swearing or perjury.

A. S. *For-swearian*; D. *Ver-swären*; Sw. *För-swerja*; Dan. *For-sværen*, abjurare, to ab-jure; to swear out or away from.

**FOR-SWONK**,\* *pt.* Laboured or swayed utterly, extremely.—\**Spenser*.

*Swonk*, past p. of *swink*.

**FORT**, *s.* A strong part or place, -ED. strong position: well defended. -RESS. and secured.

-RESSED. Fr. *Fort-eresse*; It. *-ezza*; Sp. *Fortaleza*, from L. *Fortis*. Propugnaculum (Sk. locus fortis seu munitus, i. e. a strength,—which we use in the same sense. See To **FORTIFY**. *Fort*.

**FORTH**, *av.* -WITH. *Forth*, is—out, away from; through, thoroughly; out in a direct course, straight on, onward.

*Forth-with*, is *with-out*, sc. delay, loss of time. Vox sanè elegantissima, in the opinion of Sk. *Forth* is used before many words, to which it might with equal propriety be subjoined. As *forth-bring*, i. e. bring forth or out.

A. S. *Forth*; D. *Voord*; Ger. *Fort*, *furt*;—all says Sk., from L. *Foris*, *foras*, vel *perre*. The Gr. *Ευρα* (Tooke) became Dor. *Φορα*, and L. *Fora*, whence *foras*, *foris*; and whence It. *Fora*, *fuori*, and Fr. *Fors*. And of Fr. *Fors*, our ancestors (by their favourite pronunciation of *th*) made *forth*. (See *FOR*, in *Composition*.) *Fors*, in the passage from *Chaucer*, (Rom. of the Rose) "Loke out of lond thou be not *fore*," Tooke interprets *Fors*, *forth*. Tyrw. considers it to be the past p. of *Fare*, A. S. *Far-an*, to go.

**FOR-THINK**,\* *v.* To grieve, to vex, to regret or be sorry for.

\*Not uncommon in the older writers: *Wiclif*, *Chaucer*, &c.

A. S. *For-thancen*; *perperam cogitare de*.—*Lgt*. To think wrong or rashly concerning (any thing). And Sk.; *molestas cogitationes habere*, to have troublesome thoughts; and thus, *delere*, to give.

**FORTIFY**, *v.* To strengthen, to defend, -FICATION. to confirm, to assure, to enforce. -FIER. or encourage.

-TUDE. Fr. *Fortif-er*; It. *-cars*; Sp. *-car*; L. -FYING. *Fortis*, strong, anciently *Foris*; from Gr. *Εκτος*, from *εργ-ειν*, *sepire*, to fence, to defend. Re- Un-

**FORTILAGE**,\* *s.* A little fort, (qv.)

\**Spenser*.

**FORT-NIGHT**, *s.* Fourteen nights.

A. S. *Feowertene*, (*four*, and *ten*.) and *siht*, night.

**FOR-TRODDEN**,\* *pt.* Utterly trodden; or, as Tyrw. says, trodden down.—\**Chaucer*.

**FOR-TUIT,\*** *av.* Happening, falling out, -OUR or coming to pass, sc. without -OULY. the guidance or direction of an -OUMESS. intelligent cause; casual, accidental.—\*Chaucer. †Forbes.

From *Fortis*.—*Foss.* Fr. *Fort-wit*; It. & Sp. *forte*; L. *Fortitudo*; (*fors à ferendo*;) est enim *fors*, prout res *feri*, as things happen or fall out. See FORTUNE.

**FORTUNE, s. s.** Good hap, good luck; -ATE any hap or luck; success, good -ATELY. or bad; any thing happily or -ATENESS. luckily acquired, attained or -ABLE.\* possessed; as a good estate, -LESS.† riches, wealth. The *v.* To *fortune*, is— -OUS.‡ To happen or cause to happen; to give luck or success to.

\*Bible, 1551. †Spenser. ‡Chaucer.

Fr. *Fortune*, -uer; It. Sp. & L. *Fortuna*, anciently *Fortuna*, from *fortis* or *fortius*, anciently *fortis* or *fortius*. *Fortuna* *cupere*, bona notat: prius dicebant, *Fors fortuna*, i. e. *fors bona*; postea *adver* dixere *fortuna*; [sed κατὰ φύσιν τὴν extensam significatio, ut et de adverso eventus usurparetur.]—*Foss.* And thus it appears, that *fortuna*, (from *fortis*, strong, and so far good,) was orig. used adjectively with *fors*, denoting good hap, good luck; then simply, hap or luck. (See FORTUIT.) Be-Com-In-Mis-Un-

**FORTY, ad.** Four times ten.

**FORUM, s.** L. *Forum*. Varro maintains, a *ferendo*, because people brought into it their suits for determination, or their goods for sale; or from *foras*, because it was in the open air. See FORENSIC. Circum-

**FOR-WAKE,\*** *v.* To wake utterly, thoroughly.—\*Chaucer. Gower.

**FOR-WANDERED,\*** *pt.* Wandered out, utterly, extremely, to an extreme degree. \*Chaucer. Spenser.

**FOR-WARD, v. s. ad. av.** To put or place, -WARDS to move or bring, to or towards -WARD-ER. the *fore*-part, or *front*; the van; -LY. to promote, to advance, to -NESS. hasten, to quicken, to use or employ speed or despatch. And the *ad.*—Quick, hasty, eager, ardent; coming on or advancing quickly; early; premature.

D. *Four-waerde*. *Foreward*, ("ward, the imperative of *wardian* or *wardian*, to look at, or to direct the view."—*Tooke*.)—directed, straight, to the *fore*-part or front.

**FOR-WASTE,\*** *v.* To thoroughly, utterly, entirely waste.—\*Spenser.

**FOR-WEAR,\*** *v.* -WORN, *ad.* To wear thoroughly; to wear out. \*Chaucer. Bp. Hall.

**FOR-WEARY,\*** *ad.* Thoroughly, utterly, extremely weary; wearied out. \*Chaucer. Spenser. Shak.

**FOR-WEED,\*** *pt.* Wept, thoroughly, extremely.—\*Gower. Chaucer.

**FOR-WELKED,\*** *pt.* Thoroughly, utterly, extremely welked or wrinkled. \*Chaucer.

**FOR-WITHERED,\*** *pt.* Thoroughly, utterly, extremely withered.—\*Mir. for Mag.

**FOR-WORD,\*** *s.* Afore-said, afore-troth-ed or assured; already promised, covenanted or agreed: and thus, a promise, covenant or agreement.

\*Chaucer. Gower.

A. S. *Foreword*, *forword*; pactum, fœdus, a bargain, a league, a covenant, a condition, an agreement; D. *Feur-waerde*.—Som.

**FOR-WOUNDED,\*** *pt.* Thoroughly, utterly, extremely wounded.—\*Chaucer.

**FOR-WRAP,\*** *pt.* Thoroughly, utterly, extremely wrapped; covered or concealed.

\*Chaucer.

**FORYETE.** See FORGET.

**FOR-YIELD,\*** *v.* To yield forth; yield up, pay, repay.—\*Chaucer.

**FOSS, s.** -WAY. A ditch or dike.

Fr. *Fosse*; L. *Fossa*, a ditch; *fossus*, the past p. of *fodere*, to dig. Et-Re-fossion.

**FOSSET.** Properly written *Faucet*, (qv.)

**FOSSIL, s. ad.** -IST. By recent mineralogists *Fossil* appears to be restricted to such forms of organic bodies, animal or vegetable, as have been penetrated by earthy or metallic substances.

Fr. *Fossile*; L. *Fossilis*, *fossile*, that may or can be digged or dug; from *Fossus* the past p. of *fod-ere*, to dig.

**FOSTER.** See FORESTER.

**FOSTER, v.** To feed; to nourish or to -ER. nurse, to cherish; to rear or -ING. train up.

-LING. A *foster-brother*,—one fed, nur-

-AGE, or sed as a brother; -father,—one

-IDOE.\* who feeds, rears, as a father does.

-ESSE.† \*Raleigh. †B. Jonson.

A. S. *Fostrian*; D. *Voedsteren*. Probably the same word as A. S. *Fothre*; D. *Voederen*, to fodder, to feed; Dan. *Fostrer*. In A. S. *Foster-bearn*, (or *foster-child*;) *foster-brother*, -fæder, -moder.

**FOTHER.** See FODDER.

**FOTHER, s.** *Fother*,—a weight, relates (says Ray) properly to lead, and signifies a certain weight, viz. eight pigs or 1600 lbs. Tyrw. says,—A carriage load; an indefinite large quantity.

Sk.; A *fodder* or *fother* (from Ger. *Fuder*,)—vectura, or as much as can be contained and carried in a cart. Perhaps from Ger. *Feuhren*, vehere, to carry.

**FOUDRE,\*** *s.* FOULDER.† "Fr. *Fouldroyer*,—to dart or cast thunderbolts; to strike, burn or blast with lightning," (Cot.) from *Fouldre* or *foudre*, a thunderbolt, and this from L. *Fulgur*, lightning.

\*Chaucer. †Spenser. En-

**FOUL, v. ad.** To dirty, to pollute, to con- -LY. taminare. The *ad.* is app. more -NESS. extensively;—

Dirty, polluted, impure; and thus, cons. disgusting, ugly, odious, disgraceful: opposed to *fair*,—as *foul* weather, *foul* play.

Go. *Fuls*, foetidus; Dan. *Faul*; A.S. *Fyl-an*, *ful-an*; D. *Fuylen*, polluere, contaminare, to pollute, to contaminate, to *ste*, (qv.) Un-

**FOUMART**, s. i. e. *Foul-mart*. An animal (Sk. thinks) of the weasel or ferret kind.

*Mart*, or *Marlin*; Fr. *Martin*, *mart*; Sp. *Mar-la*; It. *-tino*; Low L. *Marles*. Written by Walton, *Fulimart*, (see FITCHART,) and by Jun. *Pulimer*.

**FOUND**, v. To put, place or lay deeply;  
-ATION. to place or lay the bottom,  
-ATIONLESS. ground or basis, i. e. that  
-ER. upon which any thing may  
-RESS. stand, be raised or established,  
from which any thing may rise or spring;  
and thus, to build or establish, to raise  
or erect.

Fr. *Fond-er*; It. *-are*; Sp. *Fundar*; L. *Fundare*, which (Voss.) may be from Gr. *βαθος*, interpreted by Hesychius, *βαθος*, profunditas, depth. Co-Pro-Re-Un-

**FOUND**, v. To melt or reduce to a liquid  
-ER. state, to pour.—\**Ford*.

-ERY. Fr. *Fon-dre*; It. *-dere*; L. *Fundere*, to  
-RESS.\* melt. In-Re-

**FOUNDER**, v. -ous.\* A ship is said to  
*founder*, when she goes to the bottom.

To come to the ground, to the bottom;  
to sink; to fall; to fail, to be in a ruined  
or ruinous state or condition.—\**Burke*.

Fr. *Fondre*; It. *Sfondare*. (See TO FOUND.)  
Sk. gives two reasons for deriving from the same  
origin as the v. To *found*; one is sufficient. Quod  
in *fundum* (i. e.) terram cadit, sc. equus; because  
he (the horse) falls to the ground. "His hors  
lepte aside, and *foundred* as he lepe."—*Chaucer*.  
G. Douglas renders *ruentem*,—*foundering*.

**FOUNDLING**, ad. s. i. e. One *found*; a  
child *found*, (previously lost or exposed.)  
Dan. *Funden*.

**FOUNT**, s. (The origin) whence the water  
-AIN. pours or wells forth from the  
-AINLESS. earth. Gen., the origin, source,  
-FUL. spring; first principle or cause.

Fr. *Font-aine*; It. *-e*, *-ana*; Sp. *Fuente*; L.  
*Fons*. Var. says, *Fons*, unde *funditur* e terra  
aqua viva. See FONT.

**FOUR**, s. One less than *five*, (qv.)

**FOURTH**. *Fourteen*,—*Four* and ten.

**FOUR-TEEN**. Goth. *Fidwor*, *Adur*; A.S. *Feower*;  
-TEENTH. D. & Ger. *Vier*; Sw. *Fyra*; Dan. *Fore*.

The Æolians (says Jun.) wrote *τετρα*, from *τετ-  
ρα*; whence, he thinks, the Goth. *Fidwor*.

**FOURBE**, s. Fr. *Fourbe*, is a wile, guile  
or deceit.—*Cot*. Denham applies the word  
to the deceiver.

**FOUTY**, s. Fr. *Foutu*,—*Un foutu*, a  
scoundrel, a fellow of small account.—*Cot*.

Dr. Jamieson gives instances of the usage  
of this word in Sc. writers; it is still com-  
mon in the north of England.

**FOWL**, v. s. That which flieth; a bird.

-ING. To *fowl*,—to hunt, pursue, destroy,  
-ER. *fowl*.

D. *Fog-hel*; Ger. *-el*; Sw. *Fogel*; Dan. *Fugl*;  
A.S. *Fug-el*; past p. of *Fleog-an*, *folgan*, *foglan*,  
volare, to fly.

**FOX**, s. An animal, which may be so  
-ERY. called from his slyness and cum-  
-Y. ning, or from his rapacity.

-ISH. "Fox was a familiar and favourite

-LY. expression for the old Eng. weapon,

-SHIP. the *broad-sword* of Jonson's days,  
as distinguished from the small (foreign)  
sword."—*Gifford*, B. Jonson. Archdeacon  
Nares (Gloss. ad v.) inclines to think that  
*fox* was not a cant term, but a specific name  
for some kind of blade manufactured in  
England; perhaps, with the steel browned,  
which might give occasion for the name;  
or it might be named from the inventor.

Goth. *Fauh*; A.S. *Fox*; D. *Fox*, *seuse*, *seest*;  
Ger. *Fuchs*; Serenius from Su. Goth. *Foss*, *deri-  
pere*. And Wach. remarks, that the Ger. *Fuchs*,  
is frequently *dolo capere*; and *Foss*, *decipere*.  
Goth. *Fig-an*, *inimicitias exercere*. A.S. *Fis-an*,  
(whence the Eng. *Fox*.) may be the root. The A.S.  
*Fax*, *seas*, hair (see FAXED), has also been urged.

**FOX**, v. (See the s.) To deceive, to in-  
trap, to insnare; and thus, to intoxicate,  
to make drunk.

**FOY**, s. Fr. *Foy*,—Faith.

**FRACT**,\* v. A breach or rupture; a  
-ION. breaking of an integer or entire

-IONAL. whole into parts; a separation,

-IOUS. a discontinuity. Barrow term-

-URE, v. s. *Fractions*,—*fracted* numbers.

**FRAG-ILE**. *Fragile*,—that can or may be

-ILITY. broken; easy to be broken;

-MENT. brittle; and therefore, weak.

-MENTARY. *Fractious*; as a *fractious* temper,

—a temper easily disturbed or broken; fret-  
ful, peevish: a word common in speech.

\**Shak*.

*Frango*, (Voss.) prius fuit *frago*. Fr. *Fractio*;  
L. *Fractio*, from *Frangere*, *fractum*, to break: which  
Voss. says, may either be from the Heb. *Frangere*,  
*frangere*; or from the Gr. *ῥαγ-ω*, or *ῥαγ-ω*,  
*ῥαγ-ω*, with *f* pref. *Frag*, or *frac*, with the  
difference of cognate *f* for *b*, is *Bray*, *bre*. See  
BREAK. Am-In-Con-Re-

**FRAGOR**, s. A breach; a rupture; a  
crash. This word occurs in Herbert's  
Travels, for *fragrance*: he talks of the *frag-  
gour* of gardens, the *fragor* of musk.

L. from *Frangere*, to break.

**FRAGRANT**, ad. Breathing forth,

-ANTLY. issuing forth, throwing out, &

-ANCE. scent or odour; sweet to the

-ANCY. sense of smelling; an agreeable  
perfume, odoriferous.

It. *Fragrante*; L. *Fragrans*, from the ancient  
*frago*, for *frango*; Voss., who adds, from Servius  
on l. *Æn.*: Quoties incendium significatur, quod  
*fractu* alitur, per *s* (*fragrat*) dicimus; quoties odor,  
qui *fractu* specie major est, per *r* dicimus (*fragrat*).

**FRAIL**, ad. Easily broken; brittle;

-NESS. easily overcome or persuaded; weak;

-TY. or infirm, unsteady or unstable.

Corrupted from *Fragile*, (qv.) Fr. *Frail*, *fra-  
gile*; It. *Frail*, *fragile*; Sp. *Fragil*; L. *Fragilis*,  
that can or may be broken.

**FRAIL**, s. A frail for figs or raisins.  
So called à *fragilitate*. Fr. *Petit panier d'osier*.  
—*Mins*. But Sk. truly observes, that frailty or  
brittleness is not at all a characteristic of osier,



and profess the It. *Fragili*, an enfolding or interweaving of bows, from L. *Flagella*, (see FLAGELLATE,) especially app. to the vine: the shoots of the vine. The old Fr. *Fragel*, *fralais*, is said by Raguier to be a basket of rushes. See Nares; and Meere's Suffolk Words.

**FRAISCHEUR**, *s.* "Fr. *Fraicheur*,—coolness, freshness; newness; lustiness."—Cot.

A word (Sk.) which I have met with only in the English Dictionary; from Fr. *Fraicheur*, moderate coolness. It is used by Dryden.

**FRAKNES**. See FRECKLE.

**FRAME**, *v. s.* -ER. See TO FORM.

A. S. *Fremman*, facere, facessere, formare, efficere, to make, to frame, to effect.—Som. Mis-  
Re-UN-

**FRAMPOLD**, *ad.* Ray says, *Frampald* or *Frampard*,—Fretful, peevish, gross, forward. (See Nares in *v.* Also FRUMP.)

\*Holland. Shak.

Perhaps from A. S. *Fram-weard*, *fre-ward*, (qv.)

**FRANCHISE**, *v. s. ad.* -MENT. To free, to set at liberty; to give freedom to, to endow with the liberties and privileges of a free citizen, town, or state; to endenizen.

*Franchise*, in Chaucer, is, (as Tyrw. interprets it,)—*frankness*, generosity. "To do so high a cherlish wretchednesse, ageins *franchise*, and alle gentillesse."

Fr. *Franchir*; It. *Francare*. Spel. says,—*Franci*, quasi *serenci*, i. e. *seroces*. Jun.,—*Franc*, a libertina gente *Francorum*. Sk., *Franci*; unde, ut aiunt, ortum est *Francorum* et *Francie* nomen, ab *libertatem* olim gentis insignem. See FRANK. Du-En-or In-

**FRANGIBLE**, *ad.* -BILITY. That can or may be broken.

Fr. *Frangible*; L. *Frangere*, to break. See FRAGILE. UN-

**FRANION**, *s.* A companion.

Mr. Todd, (Spenser, vol. iii. p. 283,) quotes from Heywood's Edward IV.: "He's a frank *franion*, a merry companion," &c. And it may be from A. S. *Freon*, a friend.

**FRANK**, *s.* A Frank, or French coin.

Nomus *Francicus*.

**FRANK**, *v. s. ad.* "Frank, free; at liberty; -LY. subject unto no man; exempt from -NESS. subsidies, duties, or services; also, frank, liberal, bountiful, courteous, gracious; also, valiant, hardy, bold, courageous; also, plain, round, open-hearted; sincere, honest."—Cot.

To *frank*,—to free, sc. letters or other things from payment of postage or other charge.

A *frank*,—a letter, &c. so freed. See FRANK, *infra*.

See FRANCHISE. Fr. *Franc*. Cot. fully explains the usages of the *ad. Franc*, m. *franche*, f.

**FRANK**, *v. ad.* -LY. "Fr. *Franc*,—a frank or styne, to feed and fatten hogs in."—Cot. A *frank* or *franch*,—a place where animals are freely fed, liberaliter saginatur. To *frank* fowl,—to stuff or cram fowl; from the *ad. Frank*, free; qd. birds freely fed.—Sk. Perhaps Eng. *Rank*, *adj.* may be the origin.

**FRANKINCENSE**, *s.* Mins. says, *Franke incense*,—free incense. To the same purport, Sk. and Jun. *Incense* freely and liberally offered.

**FRANKLIN**, *s.* "There is scarce a small village in which you may not find a knight, an esquire, or some substantial householder, commonly called a *frankleyne*; all men of considerable estates."—Fortescue.

From *Frank*, (qv.) Sk. says, *Libertus*, *libertinus*, *municeps*. And Spel.—*Qui liberè tenet*; *libertus*, *municeps*.

**FRAPE**, *s.* Hearne says,—*Frape*, clutter, -LER. hurly burly; from Fr. *Frappé*, -LING. struck, knockt, rapt, &c. Bullo-  
-PET. kar,—*Frape*, a company, a rabble. Gifford,—that *Frapler* is a quarreller, a bully.

Perhaps from Fr. *Frappier*; and of the etym. of *Fraper*, Men. acknowledges that there exists a great diversity of opinions; the A. S. *Rap-an*, *fre-mere*, is, perhaps, the true origin. See F.

**FRATERNAL**, *ad.* *Fraternal*,—of or -N-ITY. pertaining to brothers or brethren, to brotherhood; to those -IZE, *v.* -IZATION. united or conjoined as brothers -IZER. or brethren; brotherly.

To *fraternize*, is a word revived, not created, during the Fr. Revolution. Cot. says,—

"*Fraternizer*,—to *fraternize*, concur with, be near unto, agree as brothers."

Fr. *Fraternal*; It. -ale; Sp. -al; L. *Fraternus*, from *Frater*, a brother. Con-

**FRAUD**, *s.* Deceit, guile, cheating, -FUL. treachery.

-FULLY. Upon the word *Fraud*, in Milton's

-UL-ENT. *Paradise Lost*, b. 7, Richardson

-ENTLY. (followed by others) remarks,

-ENCE. that "Milton, who so constantly

-ENCY. makes L. or Gr. of Eng., does it

here, and extends the idea to the misery, the punishment, consequent upon the deceit, as well as the deceit itself." The word in Milton, ("And into *fraud* drew many,") has no other meaning than in other writers, —viz. deceit, treachery.

Fr. *Fraude*; It. *Fraude*, *frode*; L. *Fraus*, (i. e. *Fraud-s.*) of uncertain origin. May it not have sprung from the A. S. *Reaf-ian*,—*reav*, *rao*, *rao-ed*, *rao'd*, *raud*, with the pref. *be* changed into *p*, *ph*, *f*; and have been orig. app. to—violence, violent robbery. De-

**FRAUGHT**, *v. ad. s.* -AGE. To load or lade, to fill with a load, to burthen, to fill completely; to charge, to surcharge.

D *Frachten*, vectare, portare; Ger. *Fretter*, onerare; Fr. *Fréter*, (which Casen. derives from L. *Fretum*.) Low L. *Frettare*. Cot. says, "To hire a ship of burden; and to *fraught* or load her, hired." (See FREIGHT.) The edition of Chaucer quoted by Jun. reads, "*Fret* her shippes new." Over-UN-

**FRAY**, *v. s.* -ING. To rub, to ruffle, to put out of order, to disorder, to confuse or confound, to disturb, to harass; to raise a broil or quarrel, to quarrel. And, cons.—



D. *Fretin*, *wassen*, *fretten*; Ger. *Fressen*, to eat, to devour, to prey upon. Jun. says, he thinks that *Fret* was formerly used for *comedere*, *rodere*, *manducare*, to eat, to gnaw, to chew or chew; and afterwards was transferred to those whose bitter cares corrode their irritated mind, mordent atque ardent. A *fretful* man, like the envious man in Ennius, is one, *ipse suum cor edens*. *Frett*, he adds, the Eng. apply ad animum ægrè ferentium aliquid, quod minimè possunt concoquere, to the mind of those who bear impatiently any thing which they cannot digest. Af- Un-

**FRET**, *v. s.* -ISE, \* *v.* To cut or carve into many parts, which rise, jet forward or project.

*Fret*, (in Music, probably from the It. *Fratto*),—a break or stop to the continuity of sound.—\*North.

Jun thinks, from A. S. *Fræt-wian*, ornare, adornare, exornare, to trim, to deck, to adorn, to garnish. Sk.—from It. *Fratto*, *fractus*, as it is a kind of work distinguished by frequent fractures and incisions; or by being broken or cut into many parts.

**FRETE**, or **FRET**. See **FRITH**.

**FRIABLE**, *ad.* -ILITY. That can or may be separated or sundered; easy to be sundered or reduced to small particles; easily crumbled.

Fr. *Friable*; L. *Friabilis*, from *friare*, to separate or sunder. Un-

**FRIAR**, *s.* Gen. app. to—A brother of -LY. a religious order or community.

-LING. Fr. *Frère*; It. *Frate*; L. *Frater*, a brother. Dis-

**FRIBBLE**, *v. s.* -ER. To be weak, to act weakly, frivolously, triflingly, idly; to trifle.

Corrupted from Fr. *Fricole*. See **FRIVOLOUS**.

**FRI-BORGH**, *s.* "Every hundred was divided into many *freeborghs* or tithings consisting of ten men, which stood all bound for the other."—*Spel*.

A. S. *Free-borh*, *side-jussor*: from A. S. *Free*, liber, free; and *borh*, *vas*, a security. See **BOROUGH**; and see also *Friborga*, in *Spel. Gloss*.

**FRICASSEE**, *v. s.* or **FRICASS**. To parch, to dry, to fry.

A word (Sk.) lately introduced into our country. From Fr. *Fricassée*, from *c. Fricasser*; and this from L. *Frigere*, *qd. cibus frizus, frizura, frizatura*.

**FRICATION**, \* *s.* Sir T. Elyot has a **FRIC-TION**. chapter "Of *fricasies*, or rubbing, or bynges." And B. Jonson appears to use the word *Fricace* in an exactly similar manner, though by some supposed to apply it to the medicament rubbed.

*Friction*,—a rubbing, or motion of one or more things in close contact with others.

\*Bacon. Brown.

L. *Fricare*, *fricatum*, *frictum*, to rub, (which Voss. derives from the Chaldee and Syr.)

**FRIDAY**, *s.* A. S. *Frige-dæg*; D. *Vriid-dagh*; Ger. *Frey-tag*; which Wach. thinks is so called from *Friga*, the wife of *Woden* and mother of *Thor*, from whom *Wednesday* and *Thursday* are respectively named. See

also *Mareschal* on the word *Frieg-dæg*; and *Verstegan*. Jun. (Gloss. Goth. 409,) from a deity called *Fricco*, whose province it was to bestow peace and pleasure upon mortals.

**FRIDGE**, *v.* -ING. To rub, to rub to and fro; to move to and fro.

"To *fridge* or *frig* about, from A. S. *Fric-an*, to dance."—Sk. It is from It. *Freg-are*; L. *Fric-are*, to rub.

**FRIEND**, *v. s.* To act as a friend or well-wisher, as one who loves, who -LESS. wishes well; who would bene- -LY, *ad. av.* volently serve or favour, sup- -LILY. port or protect. -LINESS. -SHIP. Go. *Frigonds*; A. S. *Freond*; D. *Friend*. Manifestly (says Jun.) from the Go. *Frigon*, to love, whose *pt.* is *frigonds*, loving. And Tooke,—"*Friend*, i. e. *friend*, *freond*, the *p. p.* of *Frían*, *freon*, to love, means (subaud. any one, some one,) loving." Upon this *pt.* the *v.* To *friend* has been formed; *Befriend* is now the usual word. Af- Be- Un-

**FRIEZE**, *s.* -ED. A warm cloth of coarse manufacture.

D. *Vries*, *frise*; Fr. *Frize*, *drap de frize*; Sp. *Frisa*, perhaps so called from the *Frisians*, (in *Friez-land*.) See *Men.* and *Sk.*

**FRIEZE**, or **FRIZE**, *s.* In Architecture, the flat member which separates the architrave from the cornice.

Fr. *Frise*; It. *Fregio*; Sp. *Priso*, which Men. thinks may be from L. *Phrygiones*, à *Phrygiis*, who were the reputed inventors of ornaments in dress, architecture, &c. Be-

**FRIGATE**, *s.* "Commissioner Pett invented that excellent and new ornament of the navy which we call *frigate*."—*Evelyn*.

Fr. *Fréga-te*; It. -*ta*; Sp. *Fragata*; which (Sk. thinks) may be from It. *Fregare*, to rub or polish; or *fregiare*, to adorn; a ship much rubbed or polished, or adorned. Wach. from Go. *Farjan*, *remigrare*, to move with oars; but a name so originating would, as Ferrarius objects, apply to all vessels moved with oars. It has perhaps the same origin as *Brig*, or corrupted from *Brig* by change of *B* into the cognate *F*.

**FRIGHT**, *v. s.* To feel or cause the

-EN. feeling or sensation of dread or

-FUL. terror; to terrify.

-FULLY. *Fright-ful*, (as in Browne,)—

-FULNESS. *full* of the sensation of *fright* or terror; (fearful.) In Ford,—*full* of things or appearances which cause the sensation of *fright* or terror; (dreadful.) "See how the *frightful* heards run from the wood."—*Browne*. "When first they ventur'd on a *frightful* shore."—*Ford*.

Go. *Faurhtan*; A. S. *Frihtan*, *terrere*, to *fright* or *affright*, to terrify, *frighten* or make *affraid*.—

Som. D. *Fruchten*; Ger. *Furchten*; Sw. *Frukta*; Dan. *Frygter*. Af- Un-

**FRIGID**, *ad.* Chill or cold; met. without

-ITY. vivacity or liveliness, sensi-

-LY. bility or spirit; dull, heavy,

-NESS. torpid.

-GORIFIC. Fr. *Froid*; It. & Sp. *Frigido*; L.

-GEFACTIVE. *Frigidus*, from *Frig-ere*, which (Voss. says) is either from Gr. *Ψύειν*, *rig-ere*, to

stiffen, or from *φριγν*, shuddering. Perhaps *Go. Bairg-an*, A. S. *Birg-an*, to strengthen. *In-frigide*, *Re-frigerate*.

**FRIM**, *ad.*\* Grose says,—“ Handsome, rare, well-liking, in good case; as, a *frim* tree or beast, a thriving tree or beast,” (North.) \**Drayton*.

In A. S. *Freom*, or *freomic*, is strong, stout.—*Som.*

**FRINGE**, *v. s.* -Y. “ Fr. *Franger*,—to *fringe*, to edge or set with *fringe*; also, to crumple, wrinkle, jag or snip on the edges.”—*Cot.*

Fr. *Fran-ge*; It. *-gia*; Sp. *-ja*; D. *-gis*, *frongie*; Dan. *Frynse*; Ger. *Fransen*, which Wach. would derive from Gr. *Περικεσθαι*, *cingere*, *circumdare*, inserto *n*! Others derive the word *Fringe* from L. *Fimbria*. See **FIMBRIATE**. Be-

**FRIPPER**, *s.* -Y, *s. ad.* A dealer in things worthless; furniture, clothes, or other articles. “ Which kind of collections are like a *fripper*'s or broker's shop, that hath ends of every thing, but nothing of worth.”—*Bacon. On Learning*, by G. Watts.

From Fr. *Fripper-ie*; It. *-ia*, a shop for worn-out clothes. From L. *Frivolum*, worthless, (see **FRIVOLOUS**.) Voss. deduces *Frivolarii*, sellers of worthless furniture, clothes, &c. And hence may the Fr. & It. have sprung.—See *Sk.*

**FRISK**, *v. ad. s.* “ Fr. *Frisque*,—*frisk*, -AL.\* lively, jolly, blithe, *brisk*, fine, spruce, -ER. gay.”—*Cot.*

-FUL. To *frisk*,—to dance *briskly*; to jump, -ING. leap, skip or caper, gaily, blithely, -Y. frolicsomenely.—\**B. Jonson*.

*Sk.* (without noticing A. S. *Fric-ian*, saltare,) says, from It. *Friszare*, alacriter saltitare; and this from Fr. *Frisque*, alacer, vividus, agilis, lætus. *Brisk* and *Frisk* are probably the same word; differing only in the first letter, (the cognates *b* and *f*;) and *Fresh* seems only to differ in the application.

**FRITH**, *s.* An outlet; a passage out.

*Sk.* says, *Frith*, æstuarium, from L. *Fretum*; but as the word exists neither in It. nor Fr., this is very improbable; and Dr. Jamieson remarks, that *Fretum* itself may, with more probability, be viewed as orig. Go. The Sw. *Fiaerd*, Ihre thinks, may be from *Fara*, proficisci, seu terrâ, sive mari, and thus, *navigare*. *Frith* or *Arth* seems properly app. to an outlet or passage out, from A. S. *v. Far-an*, to go; of which *Ford*, (qv.) is the *past p.* Hackluyt writes, “ *Fret*, *frete*, or straight, of Magellan;” and Sir T. Brown, “ strait, *fret*, or channel,” immediately from L. *Fretum*.

**FRITH**,\* *s.* -Y.† A wood; because among the Saxons *woods* and groves were esteemed sacred, and considered as the places of asylum or sanctuary, (*Sk.*) in which those who fled to them were saved harmless.

\**Fabyan. Drayton.* †*Shelton.*

A. S. *Frith-ian* is—*protegere*, *immunem vel quietum præstare*, vel *custodire*; to protect, to defend, to acquit, keep and save harmless, secure.—*Som.* And from this *v.* the *s. Frith*, as *Sk.* thinks, was app.—as above.

**FRITINANCY**,\* *s.* L. *Fritinnire*; formed from the sound. Spoken of swallows and other small birds.—*Voss.* \**Brown.*

**FRITTER**, *v. s.* A *fritter*,—any thing small—*frisk*.

To *fritter*,—to prepare in small portions

for *frying*; and, gen. to reduce to small particles.

Fr. *Friteau*; *friture*, a frying; *frit*, fried. From *Frire*, to *fry*, (qv.)

**FRIVOLOUS**, *ad.* Weak, trifling, idle; -OUSLY. of no value, no stability.

-OUSNESS. Fr. *Fricol-e*; It. & Sp. -o; L. *Fricolus*. Voss. adopts the etym. of Budasus, *fricare*, i. e. conterere, to bruise, to crumble; *frivolum*, being equivalent to *frabile*, that may be bruised, broken, or crumbled; and thus, infirm, weak, of no value. See **FRIBBLE**, and **FRIPPER**.

**FRIZZ**, *v.* “ Fr. *Frizer*,—to *frizzle*, crisp, -ZLE, *v. s.* curl, (as water,) blown on by a gentle wind, ruffle, braid.”—*Cot.* -LING. -ZEUR, OR Fr. *Fris-er*; Sp. -er; D. -eren. From the *s. Frizzo*, (qv.) Fr. *Frist*, Men. thinks the *v.* is formed.

**FRO**, *av.* In old writers, and still in common speech, *Fro* is used as a *pr.*; it is of constant use adverbially, in opposition to *To*. See **FROM**.

**FROCK**, *s.* An upper garment or vesture, sc. to cover the whole body, or the rest of the clothing.

Men. from L. *Floccus*; Voss. (more probably in *Sk.*'s opinion) from Ger. *Rock*; but whence, he adds, is *rock*?—from A. S. *Wreoc*, tegere, to cover; qd. *wreoc*, tegumentum, a covering. Voss. (de Vit. c. 6) calls it *vestis monachalia*. (See *Rock*, *ROCKET*.) *Spel.* also has said, *Idem forte quod Roccus*. The London labouring people at this day call the garment which they draw on over their other clothing, a *froc*.—*Spel. Gloss. Arch. Un-*

**FROE**, *s.* App. by Drayton, Bean & F., and others, to—a Bacchanalian woman. Mr. Bocket says,—a slattern, a lusty female; Grose,—an idle, dirty woman. From D. *Frow*; Ger. *Frau*, a woman.

**FROG**, *s.* -HOOD. An animal.

A. S. *Frocca*, *froca*; D. *Vorsck*; Ger. *Frosch*; Dan. *Froe*, (the animal;) so called, *Sk.* thinks, from the hoarse sound they utter; a *rauce quam edunt sono*.

*Frog*,—of a horse's foot,—perhaps of the same origin as *Fridge*, or *Froise*, or *Frusk*, (qv.)

**FROISE**, **FROYSE**,\* *s.* More moderately *Fraise*.

Moore, (Suffolk Words,) calls it—a pancake.—\**Gower.*

*Frisura*; either from L. *Frizare*, *frigare*; or from Fr. *Froisser*, to bruise, crush, break, or crumble; because in the preparation of this kind of food eggs are beaten up, and mixed with meal softened with water.—*Sk.*

**FROLIC**, *v. s. ad.* To leap through joy; -LY. to bound, to spring with joyfulness -NESS. or gaiety; to be sportively gay or -SOME. joyful, to play gay or sportive tricks.

D. *Frollick*; Ger. *Frölck*. Ger. *Frolchen*, *gaudio exillire*, to leap through joy; from *fr*, lætus, and *lecken*, exultare.—Wach. Ger. *Fro*, from A. S. *Freo*, free; and *leken*, from A. S. *Le-an*, *ge-lit-an*, to like, to please.

**FROM**, *Fro*, *pr.* Dan. *Fra*; A. S. *Fram*, *fra*, à, abs, ex, de.—*Som.* In Ger. *Fram*, the significations of which Wach. undertakes to settle; and he says that *Fram*

signifies, 1st, *Motum de loco*, motion from a place; whence A. S. *Fram-æon*, aufugere, procul fugere, to fly from, to fly far. 2d, *Absentiam à loco*, absence from a place; whence A. S. *Fram-standan*, abstare, to stand from. 3d, *Fram* is an *av.* of order, signifying *præ*; whence, he observes, Go. and A. S. *Frama*, principium, beginning.

Harris says, that *from* denotes the detached relation of body, as when we say, "These figs came from Turkey. So as to motion and rest, only with this difference, that here the *pr.* varies its character with the *v.* Thus, if we say, 'That lamp hangs from the ceiling,' the *pr.* *From* assumes the character of *quiescence*. But if we say, 'That lamp is falling from the ceiling,' the *pr.* in such cases assumes a character of motion."—*Hermes*, b. ii. c. 3.

Tooke denies that *From* (or indeed any other word) can have so versatile a character as that ascribed to it by Wach. and Harris; and asserts this *pr.* to be that same Go. and A. S. *s. Fram* or *fruma*, which Wach. conceives to be itself derived from the *pr.*; and he considers the word (though used as a *pr.*) to have one clear, uniform, and unequivocal meaning, viz. *beginning, origin, source, fountain, author*. He further proceeds to show, that the characters of *quiescence* and *motion*, attributed to the *pr.*, belong to the respective *vv.* *hang* and *fall*. Johnson, he observes, gives seventy different instances of the use of *From*, and twenty different meanings: a few of these instances it will be proper to explain, whence it will appear, that Johnson has transferred to the *pr.* the meaning of some other word in the sentence.

Thus, "To take from your power, to take from your side, to draw from a case;" *privation* (ascribed to the *pr.*) is expressed by the *vv.* *take* and *draw*.

"From steel receives;" *reception*, by the *v.* *receives*.

"From his secret cloud uttered;" *emission*, by the *v.* *utter*.

"To start from the goal; to free from jealousy;" *separation* and *exemption*, by the *vv.* *start* and *free*.

*From* refers to time as well as motion.

**FRONDATION, s.** "*Fronation*, or the taking off some of the luxuriant branches and sprays of such trees, especially whose leaves are profitable for cattle, is a kind of pruning."—*Keelyn*.

Fr. *Fronde*; L. *Frons*, *frondis*, a leaf; which Voss. derives from Gr. *βρωειν*, *pullulare*, to put forth, to bud.

**FRONT, v. s.** *Front*, from Lat. *Frons*, is equivalent to the Eng. *front*.  
-AL. is equivalent to the Eng. *front*.  
-IER, s. ad. v. *Fore*, the *fore-part*, the *face*.  
-LESS. And To *front*, v. or *affront*, (qv.)—  
-LET.

To be, or stand with the *front* or *fore-part* to or towards, or opposed to; to be or

stand in the *front* or *fore-part*; to oppose, to face.

Fr. *Front*; It. *Fronte*; Sp. *Fronte*; L. *Frons*, perhaps from *φροντις*, quia *frons* cogitationum curarumque index; but Var. (Voss. adds) ab oculorum foraminibus nominatum ait. Ad-Con- Ef.

**FRONTISPIECE, s.** A view, sight, inspection of the *front*; the *front-view*; any thing viewed or seen in or at the *front*.

Fr. *Fronti-spice*, the *frontispice* or *fore-front* of a house.—Cot. It. & Sp. *Frontispicio*; Mid. L. *Frontispicium*, *frontis inspectio*, from *Frons*, the *front* or *fore part*, and *specere*, to see.

**FRORE, ad.** Frosted, frozen, rigid, stiff.

-Y. Mr. Todd, in his Spenser, (vol. i. p. 45,) **FRORNE** calls *Frone*, a passive pt. of the *v.* To freeze. *Frone* (whence *Frone*) is more probably immediately from D. *Froor*, *bevrooren*, to freeze.

**FROST, s.** "*Frost* is the past p. of *Frys-an*,

-ED. to freeze; formed thus,—*frosed*,

-Y. *fros'd*, *frost*."—Tooke. See To

-ILY. FREEZE.

-INESS. A. S. Ger. Sw. & Dan. *Frost*; D. *Vorst*.

**FROTH, v. s.** To throw or issue forth,

-Y. froth or foam.

-INESS. *Frothy*, (met.) — insubstantial, vapid.

Sw. *Fragga*; Dan. *Fraade*. Ihre, Jun. and Sk. content themselves with the etym. proposed by M. Casaubon:—Gr. *ἄσπος*, *spuma*. Perhaps *Frag-eth* or *Froy-eth*, the third pers. of To *fray*, (qv.)

**FROUNCE, v. s.** -LESS. To wrinkle, to contract or draw together—as wrinkles; to ruffle up, to plait or twist, or fold; to frown, (qv.)

Fr. *Froncer*, i. e. plisser et rider, to plait, to wrinkle.—Men. Salmasius says, *Frontiam* vulgo *rugam* aut *plicam* appellamus, à *fronte*, quæ *rugis* maxime contrahi solet et caperari.

**FROUNCE, s.** A disease among hawks; when a dirty white foam gathers in wrinkles about the mouth and palate.

From Fr. *Froncer*, *rugare*, *complicare*. See **FROUNCE, ante**.

**FROUZY, ad. FROWY.\*** The Glossarist to Spenser says, "Mustie or mossie." Perhaps from the D. *Frow*, a woman; in the North, *Frow* is app. to an idle, dirty woman.—Grose. Dr. Jamieson says,—a lusty woman. See *Frow*, in Jamieson. \*Spenser.

**FROWARD, ad.** Averse or perverse;

-LY. morose.

-NESS. From A. S. *Fram-weard*, (*aversus*, *morosus*.) *averse* or *averted*, and therefore *morose*; opposed to—toward, towards.—Sk.

**FROWN, v. s.** To contract or draw toge-

-ER. ther, sc. the *forehead*, the *brow*.

-ING. \*Langhorne.

-INGLY. Fr. *Froncer*, to contract or wrinkle the

-FUL.\* *forehead*, from the L. *Frons*. See

**FROUNCE.**

**FRUBBISH.** See **FURBISH.**



**FRUCTIFY**, *v.* To bear or cause to bear, -FICATION. or bring forth or produce; to -FEROUS. fertilize, to make or render pro- -FYING. ductive, profitable, useful. -U-ATION. \*Prynne. -OUS. Fr. *Fructifier*; It. *Frut-tare*; Sp. -ARY.\* *ifcar*; L. *Fructus*, from *Frui*; and *frui* is a word—quod pertinet ad omnia, unde *utilitatem* capere est; from Gr. *Φορος*, *useful*; and this, from *Φερεν*, to bear.—Voss.

**FRUGAL**, *ad.* Thrifty, husbanding, or -LY. careful of, his stores; temperate in -ITY. the use of them; economical.

Fr. *Fruga-lité*; It. *-lità*; Sp. *-lidad*, from *Frugi*, (see **FRUCTIFY**). *Frugi* is—propriè, unde *frugem* possis habere, sive quo *frui* queas.—Voss. Also app. to one, who was *fruitful*, or serviceable to himself or others, by his thrift.

**FRUGI-FEROUS**, *ad.* Bearing, or bringing forth, fruit.

L. *Frugifer*; from *frux*, *frugis*, fruit, and *ferre*, to bear. See **FRUCTIFY**.

**FRUIT**, *v. s.*\* To bear or bring forth or produce.

-AGE. produce. -ERER. The *s.*—that which is borne or -ERY. produced; and thus, an effect or -FUL. consequence, whether a benefit -FULLY. or the reverse. -FULNESS. *Fruition*,—the possession, use -ION. or enjoyment, of the *fruit*; and, -LESS. gen. enjoyment. -LESSLY. *Fruitestere*, (in Chaucer,)—a -LESSNESS. female seller of *fruit*.—Tyrw. -IVE.\* \*W. Mountague.

Fr. *Fruct*; It. *Frut-ta*, -to; Sp. -to, from L. *Fructus*, from *Frui*. See **FRUCTIFY**.

**FRUMENT**, *s.* -RY. Mins. says,—*Fru-mentis*, pottage made of wheat—also of various other kinds of grain.

Fr. *Froumentée*; Sp. *Fruimentada*; L. *Fru-men-tum*,—à *frumento*, from corn, grain, of which it is made. Also written *Frumentary*.

**FRUMP**, *v. s.* To mock, to gibe, to flout, to scoff.

A word common among our elder writers. Sk. transcribes from Mins. Ger. *Krumb*, crooked; or from *Crumpele* or *Rumpelen*, (qd. *serump*: see F.) to turn up the nose, as those use who scoff or deride. In his second edition, Mins. decides for the latter. The Ger. *Krumm*, crooked, (*Krumpen*, to crook, to contract, to wrinkle,) is cognate with Eng. *Crumple*. *Frump*, whatever may have been its origin, and *Frampold*, are probably connected.

**FRUSH**, *v.* *Frush*, *s.*—of the foot of a horse. As the "Fr. *Froisser*,—to crush, burst or break in pieces; also to crush, quash, bruise; also, to dash, knock or clatter together."—Cot. See **FROISE**.

Fr. *Froisser* is, by Casen., derived from *Fressus*, the past p. of *Frendere*, to bruise; and by Men., with less plausibility, from *Frangere*, to break.

**FRUSTRATE**, *v. ad.* To disappoint, to -ATING. render fruitless, to avoid or an- -ATION. nul; to deceive, defraud, balk or -ANEOUS.\* beguile, the hopes or expecta- -ATORY.† tions.—\*South. †Cot.

Fr. *Frustrer*; L. *Frustrare*, from *Frustra*, which Voss. thinks is from *Fraudare*; quia quod *frustra* sit, *fraudet* desiderium ejus, qui id facit.

**FRUTICANT**, *ad.* Bearing fruit, fruiting. L. *Fruticans*, from *frutex*, *fruticis*, fruit.

**FRY**, *v. s.* To dry, to parch, to heat;—app. to a particular mode of dressing or cooking victuals.

Fr. *Frيره*; It. *Friggera*; Sp. *Freyer*; L. *Frيره*, from Gr. *Φρυ-ειν*, which Voss. considers to be formed from the sound.

**FRY**, *s.* App. to—A numerous progeny, or race, or offspring; a swarm (part of small young fishes).

Fr. *Fray*, the spawn of fish; *Freyer*, to rub; also, to spawn as fishes. Men. from *Frictus*, quia places *affrictu* coeunt. Sk. from the Dan. *Fread*, spuma, froth.

**FUB**, *v. s.* -BERY.\* A *fub* or *fubs*, is, perhaps, one *fubbed* or *fobbed*, cheated or gulled; and thus app. to a fat, chub-headed person. See **TO FOB**.

*Fubs*, *Fubby*, are in common speech app. to children.—\*Marston.

**FUCATE**,\* *ad.* Coloured, varnished.

-CUS. \*Sir T. Elyot. †Holland.

**FUKE**,† *s.* L. *Fuca-re*, -tum, to stain or tinge with a colour or dye.

**FUDDLE**, *v.* To *fill*, *sc.* with strong drink; to intoxicate.

Still a common word in the Northern parts of England. Sk. observes, that the Sc. use *Fall*, and the Ger. *Foll*, pro *ebrio*,—for *drunk*; and that hence *Fuddle* may be formed by the insertion of the letter *d*, (it is perhaps *Ful-dle*;) and thus mean—as above explained.

**FUDGE**, *int.* Perhaps from *Fough* or *Faugh*, (qv.) and used as equivalent to—bamboozle, humbug.

**FUEL**. See **FEWEL**.

**FUELLE-MORT**. See **FEUILLEMORT**.

**FUGITIVE**, *ad. s.* The *s.* is—One who -NESS. may or can fly: app. to one

-GAC-Y.\* who does fly; a runaway.

-IOUS.† The *ad.*—able to fly; volatile,

-IOUSNESS.† fleeting.

-ITY.† \*Milton. †Boyle. †Evelyn.

Fr. *Fugitif*; It. *-gitivo*; Sp. *-itivo*; L. *Fugitivus*, from *Fugere*; Gr. *Φυγ-ειν*, to fly. Subter-fuge.

**FUGUE**, *s.* Sk. has *Fugue*, which, he says, he had nowhere seen, except in the Eng. Dictionary; and which he explains, "A certain harmony or consent in Music." Cot. has the same word, and calls it, "A *chace* or report of music, like two or more parts in one." Bacon writes *Fuges*.

It. *Fuga*, from L. *Fuga*, flight.

**FULCIMENT**, *s.* **FULCRUM**. That which underprops, supports, sustains or upholds. App. to the central prop, upon which any thing may turn.

L. *Fulcimen*, from *Fulcire*; "Fr. *Fulcr*, to underset, underprop, support, sustain, uphold."—Cot.

**FUL-FIL**, *v.* To *fill full*, to complete;

-LER. and thus, to accomplish, to per-

-LING. form *fully* or completely, to supply.

-MENT. Un-

**FULGENT**, *ad.* Flaming, flashing light;

-GUR-ANT.\* bright, shining, splendid.

-ATE.† \*H. More. †Phil. Trans. †Dante.

-ATION.† L. *Fulgens*, p. p. of *Fulgere*; Gr. *Φλεγειν*, *ardere*, to burn. Et. Pre- Pro- Re-

## F U M

**FULIGINOUS**, *ad. -LY.* Consisting of, resembling, that black substance, which is condensed from the fat smoke of things burnt, and which adheres to the flue or walls.

L. *Fuligo*, (perhaps *Fumiligo*, from *Fumus*, smoke,) *nigrum illud, quod ex pingui ustorum fumo condensatur, et camino, vel parietibus adheret.*—Voss.

**FULL**, *ad. s. as.* See To FILL. *Full* is -Y. much used *pref.* It is also much -NESS. used *affixed*, with no other necessary limitation than that of cautious discretion:—*Fearful*; i. e. *full of the feeling of fear*; also of *that which causes or excites the feeling*:—*handful, mouthful*; i. e. of any thing, any substance,—bread, water. Various words with this term. formerly in common use, have ceased to be so, and others are of modern creation. It receives the terms *ly* and *ness*, with the same limitation.

Ge. *Full*; A. S. *Full*; D. *Voll*; Ger. *Voll*; Sw. *Full*; Dan. *Fuld*, past tense and *past p.* of A. S. *Fyllan*, to fill, (qv.) Over-

**FULL**, *v. -ER.* To tread or trample down, beat or press down; and thus, to thicken.

A. S. *Fyllian*, *fullare*, polire vestes, to full a piece of cloth.—Som. D. *Vollen*, *talam laneam rudem subigere pedibus, subsaltando identidem fallonis saltu vestimenta calcare, premere, et densare*, (Kilian,)—to trample upon, press, and thicken cloths. Fr. *Fouler*, to tread or trample on, from L. *Fallo*, from Gr. *Πάλλω*, or rather, Voss. thinks, *βάλλω*, of the same signification, viz. to thicken.

**FULMINE**,\* *v.* To throw forth light or -ATE, & lightning; to act with the effect -ATION. of lightning, (or thunder, the accompaniment of lightning;) to menace or denounce with the noise or loudness, the awfulness of thunder.—\*Spenser. Milton.

L. *Fulmen*, ab eo, quod ignis propter splendorem fulget; *fulgor, fulmenque et fulgur.*—Varro, lib. iv.

**FULSOME**, *ad. Foul*, gross, rank; and -LY. thus, *nauseous*.

-NESS. Mr. Tyrw. interprets *Fulsumness*, satiety; and Jun. says,—*Nauseous*, whatever from too great abundance provokes nausea, from *full, plenus*. Wallis also considers it to be a comp. of *full* and *some*. Sk. adds,—or qd. *Foulsome*; and in this he appears to reach the truth.

**FULVID**,\* *ad.* Tawny, yellow.—\*H. More.

L. *Fulvidus*; *fulvus*, from *fulgere*. See FULGENT.

**FUMAGE**, *s.* "Mention is made in Domesday Book of *Fumage* or *Fuage*, commonly called smoke farthings, paid by custom to the king for every chimney in the house."—Blackstone.

From L. *Fumus*, smoke.

**FUMBLE**, *v.* To do any thing, to act, -ER. inefficiently, inaptly, bunglingly, -ING. weakly; to act with imbecile effort -INGLY. or exertion, where the thing aimed at is scarcely touched or reached.

D. *Fummelen*; Sw. *Famla*. *Manibus ultro citroque pertentare ut solent, qui in tenebris obambulant.*—Ihre, who thinks the L. *Falmus* to be of the same family. Sk.'s interpretation is,—*inaptè tractare seu rem aggredi, to handle, manage or attempt any thing foolishly or inaptly.*

## F U N

**FUME**, *v. s.* To smoke, to vapour, to

-Y. evaporate, to exhale; and met. -IGATE, *v.* to effervesce with any ebullition -IGATION. of passion; to swell or glow -ING. with any idle fancy or vain conceit.—\*Evelyn. Brown. †Udall. -INGLY. Berners. †Lord Cobham (in Foxe.) †Evelyn. †Wilson. †Sir -ID.\* T. Elyot. Holland.

-ISH.† -ISHLY.† -OUS.‡ Fr. *Fumer*; It. *-are*; Sp. *Humear*, *ahumar*. By similar metaphor, (Jun.) -OUSLY.‡ the Eng. use the *v.* To vapour; He fumeth and vapoureth, from L. *Fumus*, smoke, exhalation. Sk. prefers Ger. *Faum*, foam; to foam through passion. In A. S. *Foman*, spumare, to foam. Per-Sub-Un-

**FUMETTE**, *s.* "Fr. *Fumées*,—the dung or excrements of deer, called by woodmen *fewmets* or *fewmishing*."—Cot.

Sk. thinks from the L. *Fimus*. Men.—*Fumées de cerf*; *cervorum stercus*; from *Fimata*, *fumata*, *fumée*.

**FUN**, *s. -NY.* Sportive, mirthful drollery.

*Funny*, *ad.*—common in speech.

Not in our old lexicographers, Sk. Jun. or Mins. Perhaps from *Fain*, A. S. *Fagen*, *lætus, hilaris*; and thus, *jocosus, jocose, jesting*.

**FUN-AMBULATORY**,\* *ad.* *Funam-bulo*,—a walker or dancer upon a -ULOUS. rope.—\*Brown.

Fr. *Funambule*; It. & Sp. *-bulo*; L. *Funambulus*; from *funis*, a rope, and *ambulare*, to walk, to move about. Evelyn, in his *Numismata*, speaks of a cat under the name of a *Funambule* Turk.

**FUNCTION**, *s. -ARY.* Performance of an object, of an office or duty; an office, faculty or power.

Fr. *Function*; It. *-zione*; Sp. *-cion*; L. *Functionio*, from *Fungi*. *Inest in hac voce notio, (says Voss.) perficiendi ac perducendi ad finem*, a notion of performing and bringing to an end. And he derives it from *Finis*, the end. *De-funct, Per-functory*.

**FUND**, *v. s. -HOLDER.* Now app. to—Any stock; and To fund, to place or invest money in the (public) stocks.

The L. *Funda*, a sling, a net, was also app. to a bag or purse, formed like a net, (a reticule,) fortasse quia nummos his infunderent effunderentque; or from its likeness to a sling. Cot. says,—the tax or aid which in the year 1412 should have been imposed on every arpent (acre) was called *fond de terre*. *Fond*, he says, is also,—a merchant's stock, whether it be money or money's worth. Re-Un-

**FUNDAMENT**, *s.* The bottom, ground, -AL, *s. ad.* or basis; i. e. that upon which -ALLY. any thing may stand or rest, be set, raised or established; from which any thing may rise or spring. Used formerly as we now use *Foundation*. "He diggide depe and set the *foundement* on a stoon."—Wiclif.

"*Fundamental* is a metaphor taken from the foundation of a building, upon which the fabrick is erected, and without which it cannot stand. So that *fundamental* principles are such as are presupposed to the duties of religion (one or more) and such, as are absolutely necessary to the doing of them."—Glanvill.

Fr. *Fundament-el*; Sp. *-al*; It. *Fondamentale*; L. *Fundamentalis*, *fundamentum*, from *fundare*, to lay deeply. See FOUNDATION.

**FUNERAL, s. ad.** Written by our old -ERALLY. writers, *Funeralls*. *Funeral* is -EREAL. app. to—The performance of -EST. the rite or ceremony of burial -EBRIAL.\* or sepulture of the dead; the burial, sepulture or interment.

*Funest* (Fr. *Funeste*; It. & Sp. *Funesto*; L. *Funestus*, deadly, pernicious,) seems a favourite word with Evelyn.—\*Brown.

Fr. *Funérailles*; L. *Funus*. Either from *Funis*, a torch, because *funerals* were performed by torch light; or more probably from *fovor*, *cadés*, laughter, because properly it is—of a man slain.—Voss.

**FUNGE,\* s.** “Those excressences in -G-Us. manner of mushrooms, be named -OUS. *fungi*.”—Holland. *Plinie*.

-OSITY. *Funge*,—one who has no more brains than a toadstool has substance; an empty-headed fellow.—\*Burton.

Fr. *Funge*; L. *Fungus*, from *funder*, (in the opinion of Scheidius,) *effundens* se, et late cres- cens; pouring itself forth, and spreading widely.

**FUNK, v. s.** Cons. the *v.*—To stink, to stew, to fume

A word (says Lye,) familiar in the university of Oxford: to be in a *funk*. In old Flemish, he adds, *Fonck*, is, turba, perturbatio. Sk. thinks from the Ger. *Funk*, scintilla, qd. nidor seu odor, e lignis seu carbonibus exhalans. In R. Brunne, “Be beten alle *fonkes*,” be beat all to *funks*, or till they stink again.—Hearne. Perhaps from A. S. *Fynig-can*, to corrupt, to spoil in any manner; past p. *Fynig-ed*, *fyng'd* or *funged*, *funk*, corrupted, spoiled.

**FUNNEL, s.** That through which any thing pours, or is poured, usually, into other vessels:—and shaped suitably to its purpose.

Quasi *Fundell*.—Jun. Contracted from L. *Infundibulum*, (Sk.) from *In*, and *funder*, to pour in.

**FUR, v. s.** App. to—Skins with soft, -RIER. downy hair; also, to a coating or -RIERY. covering formed upon the tongue, -RING. from the exhalation of the sto- -RY. mach; within a kettle or other vessel, from the ebullition of water.

Fr. *Fourrer*; It. *Foderare*; Sp. *Aforrar*; D. *Voederen*; Ger. *Futtern*. In A. S. *Fodder*, and Go. *Fodr*, is *theca*, vagina; and Jun says,—“*Notum est thecas lino lanâque duplicari, instar vestium levidensa pellibusque suffulturam, atque inde nomen hoc vaginæ inditum*,” (Goth. Gloss. p. 164.) In Low L. *Fodratura*, or *fodratura*.—See *Spel*. I see (says Wach.) the tree and branches, but not the root.

**FURBELOW, v. s.** To plait or fold, in many folds; to supply, to overlay with plaits or foldings; met. to overlay with ornaments.

Sp. *Forfala*, or *falbala*; It. *Falbala*, which Duchat derives from Ger. *Fald-plat*.

**FURBISH, v.** Various written, *Frobish*, *Frubbish*, *Furbush*.

To rub, to polish, to give brightness or polish to; to rub till bright; to rub up.

Fr. *Fourbir*; It. *Forbire*, detergere, polire, nitorem conciliare, to wipe or rub, to polish, to give brightness to. Sk. derives from Ger. *Farb*, colour. Men. traces it from L. *Purus*.

**FURCATION, s.** Division like a fork. L. *Furca*, a fork, (qv.)

**FURDLE, v. -ING.** To fardle, (qv.) i. e. to bundle or pack up.

**FURL, v.** To bundle or pack; to roll, fold or wrap up.

Velum contrahere seu complicare, to draw together or fold the sail. Lye knows not whether from the *v.* To curl. It is probably a contraction of *Fardle* or *fardle*, (qv.) It is written *Farle* by Beau. & F. *Fearle, s.*, in the *Mir. for Mag.*, may mean, the flag, qd. the flag of triumph; the palm: —“The one of knighthood bare the *fearle*.” Un-

**FURLONG, s.** A. S. *Furlang*; Low L. *Furlongus*, quasi, (says *Spel*.) a *furrow long*, that is, bounded or terminated by the length of a *furrow*; i. e. id quod uno progressu aratrum describit antequam regreditur; and this, he adds, equals 40 perches, (or poles, each = 217½ feet,) or the eighth part of a mile. It is likewise, as *Mina*. says, the eighth part of an acre.

**FURLOUGH, s.** Leave of absence.

Dan. *Forloos*; D. *Verlof*, leave or permission to go forth, out, or away.

**FURMENTY.** See FRUMENTY.

**FURNACE, v. s.** That which heateth; usually app. to a fire inclosed, and, on that account, burning with greater force.

Fr. *Fournaise*; It. *Fornace*; Sp. *Hornaza*; L. *Fornax*, from ancient *formax*, calidus; Gr. *Θεσπός*, from *θεσπν*, to heat, to burn. See FIRE.

**FURNISH, v. s.** To supply, to administer, to accoutre, to provide, -ING. to fit, suit, equip or accommo- -EDNESS.\* date with, sc. certain articles of -NI-TURE. usefulness, convenience or or- -MENT.† nament.

\*H. More. †Brende. Spenser.

Fr. *Fournir*; It. *Fornire*; Sp. *ir*. Men. derives the Fr. from the It., and the It. from the L. *Ornare*; *ornatam armis*, furnished with arms. Dis- Re- Un- Under-

**FURROW, v. s.** To cut or cleave asunder; to cut or mark out in hollowed lines; to hollow out, to indent lineally.

D. *Foren*; Ger. *Furchen*; A. S. *Fyr-ian*, *præscindere*, *sulcare*, to cleave or cut asunder. Un-

**FURTHER, v. ad. av.** *Further*, or *Farther*, -ANCE. (improperly written *Farther*), is -ER. the regular comparative of *Forth*; -ING. and the Eng. *v.* is formed upon -MORE. this comparative.

-OVER. To move or cause to move *forth*, -THEST. on the way, away, to a greater distance; to remove; to promote, to prefer, to advance; and thus, to aid, assist, or help.

A. S. *Forth-ian*, *ge-forthian*, *promovere*, *juvare*, to promote, *further*, advance, assist or help.—See D. *Voorderen*; Ger. *Befuordern*; from *Forth*, (qv.) See also FARE.

**FURTIVE, ad.** Obtained by theft, stolen. Fr. *Fur-tif*; It. & Sp. *-tívo*; L. *Furtivus*, from *Fur*, a thief.

**FURY, s.\* s.** *Fury, s.* is app. to—A violent act, energy or exertion  
 -IOUSLY. of (*fery, burning*) feeling,  
 -IOUSNESS. of anger, of rage, of madness,  
 -IAL† of raving passion, of fervid enthusiasm; also, to persons.

\**Fellham.* †*Chaucer.* †*Wyatt.*

Fr. *Furi-s*; It. & Sp. -s; from L. *Furor*; for which Voss. proposes four different etyms.; the more probable of which seems to be the Gr. *φουρος, ferri, ispetu quodam ferri et abripi*, whence (as Voss. remarks) *θεοφοροι*, qui numine afflantur, quales dicuntur *furere*. But see *FIRE*. *Is-furite* (En.).

**FURZE, s.** *Gorse*, whinn, *furzen* bushes, -EN. thorn, broom, butchers' broom.—  
 -Y. *Som.*

A. S. *Fyr*, genista, spinosa, ruscus, *furz*. Perhaps (Sk.) from *Fire*, because this plant, from a dryness peculiar to itself, is especially fitted for *fire*. It is perhaps from the A. S. *v. Yrs-ias*. See *Gorse*, and letter F.

**FUSCOUS,\* ad.** Having the appearance of any thing scorched, *browned*, or *burnt*.

\**Burke.*

Fr. *Fusque*; L. *Fuscus*, *κατα το φασκειν, ustulans*, to scorch. Ob-

**FUSE, v.** To melt, to reduce to a liquid -IBLE or fluent state; to liquefy.

-IBILITY. "Common *fusion*, in metals, is, -ILE, *ad.* made by a violent heat, acting -ION. upon the volatile and fixed, the dry and humid, parts of those bodies."—  
*Brown.*

L. *Fundere, fusum*, to pour. Af- Circum- Con-  
 DK- Ef- In- Inter- Re- Sub- Trans-

**FUSEE, s.** -sil. A spindle; that around which any thing is *spun*, winded, or wound.

*Fusil*, in Heraldry, Fr. *Fuseau*,—a charge either resembling a spindle, or somewhat longer than a *lozenge*.

From L. *Fusus*, a spindle.

**FUSEL, s.** A fire-steel for a tinder-box.

-IL. —*Cot.* Any thing easily fired or -ILKER. ignited.—*Men.*

Fr. *Fusil*; It. *Focile, fucile*, igniarium. Casen., from *Facillus*, a dim. of *focus*. *Men.*,—*focus, foci, fociles, focile*, and *fusile*.

**FUSS, s.** A hurry; an unnecessary haste or bustle, undue importance. *Fussy* is a common word in the North: a *fussy* fellow, a busy, (meddling,) self-sufficient fellow.

A. S. *Fus*, promptus, ready, very prompt, ready, quick, and nimble.—*Som.* *Fus-an*, agere, abigere, *figere, festinare*, to hasten, to hurry, to drive hastily away.

**FUST,\* s.** See *Foist*.—\**Purchase*.

**FUST, v.** To taste or smell of a foul or -Y. mouldy cask; to be or become

-ILARIAN.\* mouldy or musty.

-ILUGS.† *Fustilugs* may be found in Sherwood and Cot.: the latter exp.—*Coche*, a *fustilugs*, a woman grown fat by ease and laziness.—\**Shak.* †*Jun.*

Fr. *Fuste*,—*fusty*, tasting of the cask, smelling of the vessel wherein it hath been kept.—*Cot.* The Fr. *Fuste*, a cask, Sk. thinks, may be from A. S. *Foest*, firmus, (qd. vas firmum.) See *Foist*, *Foistiness*.

**FUSTIAN, s. ad.** -IST. App. met. to—

A style of speaking or writing affectedly fine, or inflated; mere stuff, bombast.

Fr. *Fust-aine*; It. -*agno*; Sp. -*an*; Low L. *Fustanum*; which, Bochart thinks, is so called from *Fustat*, a city of Egypt, whence the cloth, called *fustian*, was first introduced into Europe.

**FUSTIGATE,\* v.** -ION.† To act, to strike, to beat—with a stick or cudgel.

\**Fore.* †*Fuller.*

Fr. *Fustiquer*, to cudgel; from L. *Fustis*, a cudgel or stick.

**FUTILE, ad.** Silly, trifling, nonsensical;

-ITY. talking overmuch, loquacious;

-OUS.\* empty, inane.—\**Howell.*

Fr. *Futill-té*; It. -*tà*; Sp. -*dad*; L. *Futillis*, that can or may pour forth; from obsolete *futere*, to pour forth; and thus, to pour forth nonsense, to talk overmuch, to blab, talk sillily.

**FUTURE, s. ad.** That which is to come,

-LY. which is to be or to happen in

-ITY. time to come, hereafter.—\**South.*

-ITION.\* Fr. *Fut-ur*; It. & Sp. -*uro*; L. *Futurus*, from ancient *Fuo*; Gr. *φύειν, nasci, fieri, esse*.

**FUZZ, s.** Sk. says, *Fusballs*,—quasi *foist*

-Y. or *feist* balls, a species of fungus;

-BALL. whence *Fuzzy* is app. to any thing fungous and light. See *FITCHAT*.

**FUZZLE,\*** is probably a corruption of *Fuddle*, (qv.)—\**Burton.*

**FY, int.** Hate this; abhor this; shame upon this.

See *Fon*. The imperative of the Go. and A. S. *v. Fi-an*, to hate.

**FY, term.** L. *Fi-eri*, to be or become or cause to be; to make; as *To terri-fy*,—to cause to fear or be afraid. Words with this term. are formed as they are wanted; e. g. *codify, acidify, silicify, &c.*, and the common subderivatives, as *codi-fication*.

## G.

G is of double force in our tongue, and is sounded with an impression made on the midst of the palate. Before A, O, and U strong, (or hard,) or before the aspirate H, or the liquids L and R; or in the ends of words, except the qualifying E follow it;

and then the sound is weak (or soft,) *rag, rage*. Before U the force is double, (or two-fold;) as in *guile*, and *languish*. Before E and I the powers are confused; and uttered, now strong, (or hard,) now weak, (or soft.)—*B. Jonson.*

It is softened into the guttural Y. *As, gon, yon; get, yet; gate, yate; ge, or ghe, ye; ghou, you.*

Wilkins remarks, that *G* has the same affinity with *C*, as *D* with *T*. — *G* has in the pronunciation an almost imperceptible compression of the larynx, which *C* has not. *G* presents itself as a literal root in various Go. Gr. & L. words. See its cognate letter *C*, and *GE*.

**GA**, i. e. *Go*, (qv.)

**GAB**, *v. s.* To *gabble*,—to talk quickly, —**BER.** rapidly, noisily, and thence, —**BING.** senselessly; to make a confused —**BLE, v. s.** noise; similar to rapid, indistinct —**BLING.** utterance. See **TO JABBER**.

Holland translates *exserti*, (sc. dentes,) *gabbing* teeth and *gabbed* tusks,—standing forth or out of the mouth.

A. S. *Gabban*, deridere, ludere, illudere, to scoff, to mock, to delude, to flout, to gibe or jest. Hence, perhaps, the Fr. *Gab-er*, (It. *-bare*,) D. *-beren*, our own *Gab-be*, *-ber*, *nugari*, *jocari*. Hence also, I take it, our *Gibberish*.—Som. Tyrw. says, "*Gabbe*, Fr. to talk idly, to lye. *Gabbe* I of this? Num id mentior?" *Gab*, the *s.*, is still in vulgar use: "To have the gift of the *gab*," i. e. the gift of speaking plausibly and fluently; of making the best of a bad cause.

**GABARDINE**, *s.* An upper garment; a loose coat or frock, thrown over the other clothing.

Fr. *Galleverdine*, *galvordine*; It. *Ga-vardina*; Sp. *-bardina*. Fr. & Sp. *Gab-an*; It. *-bano*. *Gaban* is derived, by Men., from *Cappa*; *cappanum*, *gappanum*, *gaban*, (see **CAPE**.) By Sk., from Fr. *Cab-ane*; Sp. *-anna*; a *cabin*, a *cot*; qd. a cottager's garment: perhaps (he also says) from Ger. *Gabe*, a gift; qd. a garment *given* annually by masters to servants and dependants; by us called a *livery*, from the Fr. *Livrer*, to deliver.

**GABION**, *v. s.* Baskets filled with earth for the defence of cannoniers.—*Mins.* and *Cot.*

It. *Gabbione*; Fr. & Sp. *Gabion*, *corbis terra oppletus*,—a basket filled with earth; from It. *Gabbia*, which Men. derives from L. *Cavea*, a cave; for (Sk. adds) it is like a large cave. But see **CAGE**.

**GABLE**, or **GABEL**, *s. -LER.* A portion given: and hence, a tax raised or levied (in England) with common consent by act of parliament. And such taxes *were* commonly called, *gifts* and *benevolences*.

Low L. "*Gab-ella*, *-ellum*, *-lum*; vectigal, portorium, tributum, exactio, census, from Sax. *Gaf-ol*, or *-el*."—*Spel.* See also *Foss. de Vitulis*, lib. ii. c. 8. "*Gaf-el*, tribute, tol, custom; a subsidy; yearly rent, payment or revenue."—*Som.* "*Fr. Gabbeler*,—to pay custom for; also, to impose a custom, lay an impost, on."—*Cot.* Ger. *Gabel*; from *Gabe*, donum, (says Wach.) and this from A. S. *Gefe*, *gyfe*, a gift. Sk. also derives A. S. *Gaf-el*, (i. e. *gaf-dæl*,) from A. S. *v. Gif-an*, dare, to give.

**GABLE**, *s. i. e. Cable*, (qv.)

**GABLE**, or **GAVILL**, *s.* App. to—The **GABLET**. triangular part of the wall in **GABLE-END**. cluded between the extremities of the sloping sides of the roof, or the face of the building.

Ger. *Gibel*; D. *Gevel*; Sw. *Gafvel*; Dan. *Gavel*; Low L. *Gabulum*; *summitas vel frontispicium domus*. From Ger. *Heben*, to raise, to heave, upwards, as if properly written *Gehevel*, (Kilian); from Gr. *Κεφαλή*, the head, (Jun.); from Heb. (Helvigi.)—See *Wach.* The Go. *Gibla*, Jun. explains, *Pinna*, sive *summa structurae totius extremitas*.

**GABY**, or **GAWBY**, *s.* Perhaps a *Gap-y* or *Gawpy*; a gaping "dunce, fool or block-head."

**GAD**, *s. -FLY.* A *goad*, or any thing that *goadeth*, that pierceth or stingeth; any thing pointed, or tending to a point; a long stick or pole; a sceptre; a piece of metal; a wedge, a pointel.

A. S. *Gad*, *cuspis*, *stiga*, *stimulus*, the point of a weapon, a spear or arrow-head, a sting, prick or goad. *Gad*, *gadd*, *gade*, i. e. *goad*. Hence (happily) our *gad* of Steele or iron, i. e. *massa chalybeis vel ferri*.—*Som.* And *Gad-fly*, qd. *goad-fly*, *quis instar stimuli pungit*; because it pricks like a goad.—See *Sk.* and *Lye* (in *Jun.*) *Mins.*, because she makes the cattle *gadde* up and downe with stinging them. See **GAD, v.**; and **GOAD**.

**GAD**, *v.* To go, to go about, in and out, —**DER.** up and down; to be frequently, —**DING.** constantly going; to stray, to —**DINGLY.** wander, to rove, roam, or ramble —**DISHNESS.** about.

—**LING.** Probably formed upon the *past p.* of the *v.* To go or *ga*: *go-ed*, *gode*, or *ga-ed*, *gade*.

**GAFFER**, *s.* Father, in common speech; old father, or old fellow.

"A. S. *Ge-fæder*, compater, susceptor, a god-father. Hence, happily, our *Gaffer*."—*Som.* See **GAMMER**. Jun. thinks it may be corrupted from A. S. *Gefere*, "a fellow, a companion, a mate." (See **FERR**.) *Lye*, (in *Jun.*) a corruption of *Good-father*.

**GAFFLE**, *s.* Delpino calls Sp. *Gafas*, the the bender of a cross-bow. The *gaffel*, Mr. Nares asserts, is the lever by which the bow was drawn. *Cot.* renders *Band-age*, the *gaffle* of a cross-bow.

The spur with which cocks are armed, is also called *gaffle*.

A *gaffel* for a cross-bow. Sp. *Gafa*, from D. *Gaffel*, a fork; in A. S. *Gafas*.—*Mins.*

**GAG**, *v. s. -GER.* To shut up, block up, (sc. from speaking,) to confine from speaking.

The *gag* was a species of torture. See *Goggare*, in *Du Cange*.

From A. S. *Cagg-ian*, *obscurare*, to shut fast or lock.—*Tooke*.

**GAGE**, *v. s.* *Gage, v.*—To bind to certain performances or fulfilments; to pledge, to stake.

The *s.*—That by which a man is bound to certain fulfilments.

Fr. *Gager*, *gags*; It. *Gaggia*,—all (Sk.) from L. *Vas*, *vadis*. *Tooke*,—from A. S. *Cagg-ian*, *obscurare*, to shut up, to confine. Dis-En-In-

**GAGGLE**, *v. -ING.* To *gaggle* like a goose, from the sound or noise (*Mins.*) which they make,—*gag, gag*.

D. *Gag-hen*, *-helen*; Ger. *-en*. See **CACKLE**.



**GAIN, s. & ad.** To gain is—to acquire;  
 -ER. and thus,—to attain or obtain,  
 -FUL. to reach, to get, to procure, to  
 -FULLY. win.  
 -ING. Gain, used adjectively, is cons.—  
 -LESS. Diligent, active, expert, apt, fit,  
 -LESSNESS. suitable, convenient, ready.  
 -LY. See *Ray, Grasse, Brocket, Moore,*  
*and Neres,* and also *Gain* in *Jamieson*. All  
 the provincial usages noted by the four  
 former come easily within this cons. appli-  
 cation.

The A.S. *Ge-winfal*, (*gainful*), is,—striv-  
 ing, labouring or contending for; and thus,  
 in *Beau. & F.* "You will find him *gainful*;  
 but be sure ye curb him," may signify,—  
 full of strife, contention or resistance.

Sk.—from Fr. *Gaigner*; Men. and Jun.—Fr.  
*Gaigner*; Sp. *Ganar*; It. *Guadagnare*, from Ger.  
*Ge-winnen*, *lucrar*. It is the A.S. *Gewin*, *gues-*  
*tas*; Dan. *Gewinst*. (See also *Winnen*, in *Wach.*)  
 And *Tooke*,—"Gain, i. e. any thing acquired, is  
 the past p. of the v. *Ge-winnan*, *acquirere*," to ac-  
 quire, i. e. to seek for, to labour to obtain; and,  
 cons.—to obtain, (to win.) Un-

**GAIN-COME,\* s.** Coming again; return.  
 \*Chaucer.

**GAIN-GIVING,\* s.** A giving against;  
 giving way against; misgiving.—\*Shak.

**GAIN-SAY, v.** To contra-dict, to deny,  
 -ER. to oppose, to object.

-ING. *Geinst*, and *say*; *contra* and *dicere*. Un-

**GAINST,\* pr.** For against, (qv.)  
 \*Spenser.

**GAIN-STAND,\* v.** To stand against, to  
 resist, to oppose, to withstand.

\*Fabian. Speed.

**GAIN-STRIVE,\* v.** To strive, struggle,  
 or contend against; to resist.

\*Spenser. Grimoald.

**GAIT, s. -ED.** Also written *Gate*, (qv.)  
 Not only app. to—The way gone; but to  
 the going, the motion in going; the manner  
 of, the gesture in going, whether running,  
 walking, flying or swimming,—on earth, in  
 air or water; also, to—the state or condi-  
 tion for motion or action.

Sk. says,—*Gate*, via, (i. e. the way gone,) a com-  
 mon word in Lincolnshire; qd. iter, transitus.  
 D. *Gal*; Ger. *Gasse*, from A. S. *Gas*, to go.

**GAITER, s. v.** An outer covering for the  
 leg, or part of the leg,—to guard from cold,  
 or dirt.

The Fr. *Gaestres*, Cot. calls "Startups, high  
 shoes, or gamashes for country folks;" and  
 "Gaestri, having startups on." Men. derives  
 from *Gomache*; thus,—"*Gomacha, gamastra, gas-*  
*tra, gaestres, gaestres*." His editor is conscious of  
 the harshness of this etym. but pretends to none  
 better. Perhaps it is from *Guetter*, to guard; qd.  
 guards for the legs. The word is of no great an-  
 tiquity in Eng.

**GALAXY, s.** The milky circle.

Gr. *Γαλαξίας κύκλος*, *lacteus circulus*; from  
*γάλα*, *γαλακτος*, milk.

**GALE, v. s.** App. to—The sound of a  
 singing, howling wind; to such wind itself;  
 also, to winds less violent.

In Chaucer, *Wif of Bathes Prologue*,  
 ("And when the sompnour herd the freer  
*gale*,") and *The Frere's Tale*, ("Now telleth  
 forth, and let the sompnour *gale*,") *Gale*,  
 v. seems (says Tyrw.) to be used met.; in  
*The Court of Love*, ("But *Domine labia*,  
 gan he cry and *gale*,") it is used lit.

Probably from A. S. *Gyllan*, *giellan*, *galan*, to  
*yell*; fremere, stridere, canere. And see NIGHT-  
 INGALE.

**GALL, v. s.** The Eng. v. To gall, Fr.  
 -LESS. *Galler*, is—To heat, to irritate,  
 -INGNESS. to exasperate, to chafe, to fret,  
 to vex, to corrode, eat or wear into; to  
 harass. *Gally* ire, (Chaucer,) bitter anger.

*Gall*, s. (from its taste,) met.—bitter-  
 ness, angriness, rancour, malignity, ill will.

A. S. *Gealla*; D. & Ger. *Gal-le*; Dan. *-de*; Sw.  
*Galla*, which (Jun.) are not far removed from Gr.  
*Χολη*, *bilis*. Becan (he adds) considers *Galle* so  
 called as if *Geale* or *geele*, on account of its yellow  
 colour. The A. S. *Ge-ælan*, *accendere*, to kindle,  
 is given by *Tooke* as the origin of the Eng. *Yellow*:  
 and it is not improbable that A. S. *Gealla*, the *gall*,  
 may have sprung from this same v.; being, as  
 Gower expresses it, the proper seat "of the drie  
 color with his *heale*;" and Pliny, "Of all those  
 things which are generally to be found in every  
 living creature, the *gall* is that which is of greatest  
 efficacie in operation: for power it hath naturally  
 to heat, bite, draw, discusse, and resolve."—*Hol-*  
*land*. Be- Un-

**GALLANT, v. s. & ad.** *Gallant*, ad. is,—  
 -LY. Splendid, brilliant, magnificent;  
 -NESS. and met.—magnanimous, or noble-  
 -RY. minded, high-minded, of lofty spirit,  
 GALA. high courage; daring, brave, frank.

*Gallantry* is app. to—The generous  
 spirit, which protects the female sex; the  
 courtesy and courtship, which is shown or  
 offered to it; and further, to—such court-  
 ship carried to excess.

Fr. *Gal-ant*; It. & Sp. *-ante*. The Sp. has also  
*Galan*; It. & Sp. *Gala*; the latter of which has  
 obtained very common usage in England. G.  
*Douglas* (as Dr. Jamieson has noted) renders  
*juvenes* (*Æn.* i. 631, and ix. 163,) *Galandis*; pos-  
 sibly (he adds) the modern Sc. *Callan* or *Callant*.  
 Sk. thinks it not wholly absurd to take the etymon  
 of this word from the nation of the *Gauls*, who,  
 both now and from all times past, affected splen-  
 did dress (*splendidum vestitum*) beyond other  
 nations. *Galan* and *Galliard* have the same  
 origin; and the latter, C. Scal. and Voss. derive—  
 ab ardore et alacritate *Gallica* genti, præ aliis  
 omnibus Europæ insita. The Gr. *Γαληνος*, *seve-*  
*rus*, is resorted to by other etyms. The A. S. *Gyl*,  
*splendet*; Ger. *Gall*, *splendor*, *brightness* or *bril-*  
*liancy*, (probably from A. S. *Ge-ælan*, *accendere*,  
 to kindle,) may supply the true origin. See GALL.  
 Dis- En-

**GALLATURE, s.** The cock's tread.

Sp. *Galladura*, from *Gallus*, a cock.

**GALLERY, s.** Cot. calls *Gallery*,—"A  
 long room to walk in;" it is a name also  
 given to certain raised portions of a church  
 or theatre, erected along the sides or end.

It. *Gal-leria*; Fr. & D. *-erie*. Nicot and others  
 (see Men.) suppose it said, quasi *Allerie*, from  
*Aller*, to go. Men. himself from Fr. *Galère*, a  
*galley*; à cause de la ressemblance qu'a une *galerie*  
 avec une *galère*. Wach.—that both *Aller* and *Gai-*  
*lerie* are from Ger. *Wallen*, *ire*, to go. Qy. A. S.  
*Ge-lædan*, *ducere*, to lead?

**GALLEY, s.** The City barge used on -LE-AS. Lord Mayor's day was called a -ON. *galley-foist*, (Whalley,) and so were -OT. other vessels of a similar description, or used for similar purposes, i. e. for *galas*, as some have imagined. See FOIST.

Criminal slaves were condemned and employed to the toil of rowing the *galleys*, (in the Mediterranean.)

Fr. *Gal-ée*, -ère; It. & Sp. -ea, -era; D. -eye; Dan. -lets. Fr. *Gal-éasse*; It. -eazza; Sp. -eaza. Fr. *Gal-lion*; It. & Sp. -eon, -lioni. In Low L. *Galea*; and also *Gallionum* and *Galiassa*, a larger sort of *gallies*.—*Spel.* Some (says Voss. de Vitlis, lib. l. c. 1.) think that *Gales* (a galley) is from L. *Galea*, qd. *navis galeata*. After quoting the two first lines of Ovid's *Tristia*, (l. 9,) he adds, "In puppi erat Minerva; in prora autem cassis; unde et *Galea*, vel *Cassidis* nomen." And J. Scal. quoting the same lines, observes, that it was usual to give names to ships, *ex eo* *rov* *ραπανημω*, from an ensign displayed, or rather painted upon them. See also *Mén.* in *Gaière*.

**GALLIARD, s. ad. -ISE, s.** "Lusty, lively; frolick, buxom, cheerful, blithe, jocund, pleasant, gamesome; brave, gallant; valiant; also rash, or somewhat indiscreet, by too much jollity."—*Cot.*

*Galliard* is also the name of a dance. Sir J. Davies calls it "a gallant dance."

See GALLANT. Fr. *Gaillard*; It. *Gagliardo*; Sp. *Gallardo*. Besoldus (see *Geil*, in Wach.) refers Fr. *Gaillard* to an alliance with Ger. *Geil*; D. *Gheyl*; A. S. *Gal*, libidinosus, luxuriosus; and this is adopted by Dr. Jamieson. Tyrw. says, Brisk, gay.

**GALLICISM, s.** An expression or idiom peculiar to or borrowed from the French.

L. *Gallicus*, French.

**GALLI-GASKINS, s.** *Galligaskins*, or wide hose or slops, qd. *caligæ Gallo-vasconicæ*, so called because the *Vascones* (i. e. Gascons) used them.—*Sk.*

**GALLIMATIA, s.** Fr. "*Galimatias*,—jargon de *Gal*, gibberish, fustian language, pedlers' French."—*Cot.*

**GALLIMAUFRY, s.** "A hash of various sorts of viands."—*Mén.* "A confused heap of things together."—*Cockeram*. Pistol applies the word to Ford's wife.

Fr. *Galimafrée*. *Mén.* says, that *galimatias* and *galimafrée* are cousins german; but knows nothing of their origin.

**GALLINACEOUS, ad.** Pertaining to, belonging to, birds of the order of *Gallina*, i. e. L. *Gallina*, a hen.

**GALLI-POT, -TILE.** Perhaps a *clay-pot* and *clay-tile*. *Sk.* derives *Gallipot* from D. *Gleye*, (also written *Kleye*, in Eng. *Clay*,)—a shining or glittering potters' earth, and *pot*. It has been supposed that *galli* is a corruption of *Gala*, and that thus *gallipot* was a fine painted pot. It is evident that *gallitile* was a composition, into the nature of which Bacon deemed it necessary further to inquire. But this is not any objection to the etym. suggested above.

**GALLO-GLASS, s.** Spenser speaks of them as foot soldiers; Camden, (*Annals of Ireland*,) as horse. "The which footmen they call *gallo-glasses*, the which name doth discover them to be auncient English; for *Gall-ogla* signifies an English servitour or yeoman."—*Spenser*.

**GALLON, s.** A measure of four quarts or eight pints.

Mid. L. *Galo* is in Du Cange and *Spel.*; Fr. *Galon*,—an English measure containing four pints.—*Lacombe*.

**GALLOON, s.** A kind of lace.

Fr. *Gal-on*, -onner,—to edge or lace with galloons. *Sk.* thinks it may be *Gallie* lace, or from It. & Sp. *Gala*, vestis nitida, ornata et speciosa.

**GALLOP, v.** To move by leaps; to move. -ER. to run, fast, with speed, with swift. -ING. ness.

Dan. *Galop-erer*; Fr. -er; It. -pere. Probably no other than *Ge-aleopen*, *ge-alepen*, salire, saltare, to leap or jump.

**GALLOW,\* v.** To affright, to terrify. \**Shak.*

Warburton says it is a West Country word, as Mr. Grose has "*Galliment*, a great fright. An *Gallied*, frightened. Exm." It is A. S. *A-gale-on*, to astonish, abash, greatly affright. And see *Gale* in Jun.

**GALLOWAY, s.** A kind of horse.

Dr. Jamieson thinks this word may be Sw. *Gall*, Ger. *Wallach*, which Wach. refers to—*gall*, sterile, castratus; and Ihre to the *Wallachians*; others because first known in the country of that name (*Galloway*.)

**GALLOWS, s.** It is gen. formed like the Gr. *Il*. The word is also app. to one deserving the *gallows*; deserving to be hanged.

Go. & A. S. *Galga*; Dan. *Galge*; D. *Geige*, which latter, Voss. thinks, approaches very near to L. *Gabalus*, a cross. *Gallows* is evidently written *Galwe*, and, probably, from A. S. *A-gale-on*, to affright; being raised in public view to inspire terror. "As yf a man dyd caste a perych stone upon the *galous*."—*Bible*, 1551. Proverbs. "As he that bindeth a stone in a sling."—*Wisd. Ver.* See GALLOW.

**GALOCHE, s. GALLOSHOES.** *Cot*—"A wooden shooe, or patten, made all of one piece, without any latchet or tie of leather, and worn by the poor clown in winter."

*Sk.* says, *Galloshoes*, *crepidæ lignæ*, wooden shoes, from Fr. *Gal-loches*, -oches; Sp. -echa; It. -ozza, *calceus altior rusticus*. *Gallica*, a kind of shoes, a word noticed by Aulus Gellius, as introduced not long before the age of Cicero, who uses it Phil. ii. 30; and hence Fr. & It. are by *Mén.* derived. See also *Spel.* in v.

**GALVERLY,\* ad. q.** *Ge-liverly*; equivalent to *Deliverly*, (qv.)—cleverly, actively. "A light gennet that is young and trotteth *galverly*."—*Wriothesley*. 1537.

**GAMBAULD, v.** "Fr. *Gambiller*, to wag -AUDING. the legs in sitting, as children -ADOES. use to do. *Gambader*,—to turn -OL, v. s. heels over head, make many gambols, fetch many frisks, show tumbling tricks."—*Cot.* So, in Eng. To gambel, is—

To fetch many frisks or frolics; to skip, to caper, to play wantonly with the legs, to

ran about, jump about, playfully and nimbly; to jump or start aside.

Fr. *Gamb-ader*, -iller; It. *Spambettiere*, which Men. derives from It. *Gamba*; Fr. *Jambe*; Low L. *Compa*, a leg, and this from Gr. *Καμπη*, a joint. Est. thl. *Gambas capri*, is rendered by Fuller, *Gamb'd like a goat*, (Cornwall.)

**GAMBONE**, \* s. i. e. *Gammon*, (qv.)

\*Skelton. It. *Gambone*.

**GAMBREL**, v. s. To bind up the legs; to tie or bind by the legs.

From It. *Gamba*, a leg. See **GAMBAULD**.

**GAME**, v. s. To play, subaud. for money -some. staked or pledged, or betted.

-STER. To make game or sport of, is cons.

-ING. to laugh at or deride, to mock.

-BLE. Game, the s. is any sport or amuse-

-MENT. ment, active or sedentary, among different persons, (usually) as a match for trial of skill or luck.

Game is also app. to the object played for or pursued; esp. "to those species of wild animals which the arbitrary constitutions of positive law have distinguished from the rest by the well-known appellation of *Game*."—*Blackstone*, ii. 1.

*Gamester*, in Shak. (Taming of Shrew,) "does not signify a man viciously addicted to games of chance, but a frolicsome person," (Steevens,) i. e. a *gamesome* person.

A. S. *Gamian*, ludere, illudere, to sport, to play, to make a sport of.

**GAMMER**, s. A. S. *Ge-meder*, commater, susceprix, a *god-mother*, whence happily our *Gammer*.—Som. Others, from *Good-mother*. See **GAFFER**.

**GAMMON**, s. "The leg or shank, (extending from the knee to the ancle.)"—*Cot.*

Fr. *Jam-bone*; Sp. -on; It. *Gambone*; and these (Sk.) from Fr. *Jambe*; It. *Gamba*. (See **GAMBAULD**.) Sk. thinks, all from A. S. *Ham*.

**GAMUT**, s. The scale of music.

*Gamut*, i. e. *Gemma-ut*; the Gr. F. In Fr. *Game*; It. & Sp. *Gemma*, scala musica.

**GAN**, i. e. Began. Sometimes written *Can*, (qv.); and see **GIN**.

**GANCH**, v. -ING. "To let fall (as in a strappado) on sharp stakes pointed with iron, (sc. hooks,) and thereon languishing until he die."—*Cot.*

Fr. *Gen-ché*; Sp. -cho; It. -cio, a hook; Sk. thinks from L. *Uncus*, a hook.

**GANDER**, s. A bird,—the male of the Goose.

A. S. *Gandra*; D. *Gans*; Ger. *Gansard*, *gans*; Sp. *Genzo*; L. *Ganza*, anser, qd. *ganser*;—maniboly, says Sk., from L. *Anser*. See **GOOSE**.

**GANG**, v. s. A gang, or gang-way,—the road or way by which we go. Gang is also a number going, or who go together, who go to or from work together, and thus, who work together.

A. S. *Gan-g-an*, formed from *gan*, to go; D. *Gaan*, *gan-gh-en*, to go; A. S. & Dan. *Gang*, a going, a way. See **GIN**.

**GANGRENE**, v. s. To eat, to consume, -ATED. to corrode; to eat or consume the -OUS. vital powers; and thus, cons. to mortify or become mortified.

Fr. *Gan-grène*; It. -crena; L. *Gangræna*; Gr. *Γαγγραινα*, from *γρᾶειν*, signifying *εσθίειν*, to eat.—*Voss*.

**GANTLET**, or **GANTELOPE**, s. To run the *gantlet*, is to run through ranks of men, supplied with weapons to inflict punishment.

"*Gantlope*, a military punishment," says Sk.; who adds, "The author of the English Dictionary thinks it so called from *Gant*, (now written *Ghent*), in Flanders, and D. *Loopen*, currere, to run; because that punishment was first invented at *Ghent*."

**GANZA**, s. A kind of flying goose or gander. See **GANDER**.

**GAOL**, s. Also written *Jail*, and by Jun. -ER. *Yail*.

-ING. A prison, a place of imprisonment or confinement.

Low L. *Gaiola*; Fr. *Géble*, *gaiole*, *gayole*; D. *Ghioule*. All, says Sk., from L. *Cavola*. Men. says, *Géble*, from *gabiola*, dim. of *gabia*, (a cage, qv.) which he derives from *cavea*. *Cot.*—"Géble, a gaol or prison; also, a cage or coop for birds." En-

**GAP**, s. An opening, an aperture, a hole, a vacuity, a vacant space.

From A. S. *Ge-yppan*, to open.—*Tooke*.

**GAPE**, v. To open, (subaud. the mouth,)

-ER. to open, sc. with eagerness, as young

-ING. birds do for their food; and thus, to crave, to desire or covet eagerly, to long for or after, to seek or look anxiously after.

D. *Gaeppen*; Dan. *Gaber*; Ger. *Gaffen*; A. S. *Ge-yppan*, to open.

**GAP-TOOTHED**. See **GAT-TOOTHED**.

**GAR**, \* v. To prepare or make ready; to cause to do, to make; and thus, cons. to force.—\**Chaucer*. *Spenser*.

A. S. *Gearwian*, *gyrwan*; D. *Gærwen*, *gerwen*; Ger. *Gar-en*; Sw. *Goera*, parare, præstare, facere, facere. Ihre observes, that the more general signification (facere) prevails among the Nor.-Eng. and the Sc. See **GARE**, **GARNISH**, and **ARROW**.

**GARB**, s. The dress, the clothing or vesture; the habit, fashion, mode or manner.

Fr. *Garb-e*; It. & Sp. -o; which Sk. thinks are from A. S. *Ge-arwian*, præparare, instruere, to prepare, to adorn. Men. confesses his difficulty.

**GARBAGE**, s. That which is purged or cleansed away; the offal.

Jun. thinks it strongly allied to Sp. *Garbear*, diripere, to tear away, sc. à costis avium pisciumque. Sk.—A. S. *Ge-arwian*, præparare, apparare; *garbage* being the whole apparatus or furniture of the abdomen. Mina. says,—To *garbage* or *garbish*, to take out the entrails of any thing; from *garble*, to purify, to cleanse.

**GARBLE**, v. -ER. As usually app.—To pick out, sift out, what may serve a particular purpose: and thus, destroy or mutilate the fair character of the whole.

Fr. *Grabeller*; It. *Garbellare*. *Cot.* says,—"*Grabeller*, to *garbell* spices, &c. (and hence) also, to examine precisely, sift nearly, look narrowly, search curiously, into." The statute 1 Rich. III.

c. 11, was made "for the remedie of the excessive price and badness of bowstaues, which partly is growen, because the merchants will not suffer any garbeling or sorting of them to be made." And, after certain enactments, such bowstaues are forbidden to be sold *ungarbelled*.

**GARBOIL**, *v. s.* To throw into confusion, to involve in confusion or disorder, to cause a turmoil, ("a hurly-burly, great stir.")—*Cot.*

D. *Grabocile*; Fr. *Garb-onil*; It. *-uglio*. Men. deduces it from the L. *Turba*; thus, *Turba*, *turbula*, *turbulium*, *cturbulium*: *ctarbuglium*, *carbullaum*, *garbuglio*. Mins.—*Garbaglio*, *q. granboglio*, *magna ebullitio*. En-

**GARD**, *v.* To garnish, or to gird; or otherwise, to guard.

Perhaps from A. S. *Ge-arwian*, *gyrwan*, *gyrian*, *præparare*, *instruere*, *ornare*, to prepare, deck, adorn: (to *gar*, to *gare*, *qv.*) or otherwise, from A. S. *Gyrd-an*, to gird, to surround, *sc.* with a binding. Mins. says,—a *gard*, welt or border of a garment, from Fr. *Garder*, *conservare*, because it preserves the garment.

**GARDEN**, *v. s.* A place girded, surrounded, or inclosed, *sc.* for the growth of plants of various kinds. **-AGE**.<sup>\*</sup> To garden,—to work in, till or cultivate a garden; to plan or lay out a garden.—<sup>\*</sup>*Holland.*

Fr. *Jardin*: It. *Giardino*; Sp. *Gardín*; D. *Gaerde*; Ger. *Garten*; (L. *Hortus*, *hortus*, from Gr. *ἔκτρος*.—*Jan.*) Wach. derives Ger. *Garten*, from *Garten*; A. S. *Gyrdian*, *cingere*. And Tooke, the Eng. *Garden*, (i. e. *Geard*, with the pt. term. *en*.) from A. S. *v. Gyrdan*, *cingere*, to gird, to surround, to enclose.

**GARE**, or **GAURE**, *v.* *Garish* may be **-ISH**. exp. — Gaudy, showy, ostentatious; **-ISH-LY**. tious; ostentatiously, staringly, **-NESS**. fine or gay; staring.

"Clothed magnificently, splendidly, and for state," says Sk.; who adds, "I know not whether from A. S. *Gearwian*, to prepare, to ornament." (See **GARNISH**, **GARRISON**.) *Garish* (says Mr. Steevens) is gaudy, showy; also sometimes, wild, flighty. The *v.* To *gaure*, (Chaucer—"Now *gaureth* all the peple on hire,") or *Gare*, (Phaer—"A monstrous dragon with fifty *garing* heades,") which Speight and Tyrw. exp.—To *stare*, is no doubt the origin of the *ad.* *Garish*, ostentatiously, staringly, fine or gay; and thus, *Gaudy*, &c.

**GARGARIZE**, *v. s.* **-ISM**. "Gargarismes are not swallowed, but only kept in the mouth, and used commonly after a purge."—*Burton.*

Fr. *Gargarizer*, to gargle; It. *Gargariz-zare*; Sp. *-ar*; L. *Gargarizo*; Gr. *Γαργαρίζω*, from *γάργανρον*, *gurgulio*, the wind-pipe: a name formed from the sound.—*Voss.* And see **GARGLE**.

**GARGET**, *s.* "Fr. *Gargate*, the throat-pipe."—*Cot.*

**GARGLE**, *v. s.* Anciently — *Gargoyle*, *Gargyle*. To cleanse or wash the throat by regurgitating, or throwing back, the liquid, by the action of the wind-pipe. In Waller and Fenton, to throw back sounds or notes of music in a similar manner. "And *gargle* in their throats a song."—*Waller.* "To doat on nonsense, *gargled* in an eunuch's throat."—*Fenton.*

It is app. by Holland to a disease in

the throat: "Good for the heale of the squinancie or *gargle* in swine." Also, as in Lidgate and Hall, to "A gutter that receives and voids the rain falling on divers roofs or houses;" frequently terminated with the heads of animals.—*Cot.* "Every house covered was with many *gargoyle*."—*Lidgate.* "Gargylles of gold with spoutes runnyng."—*Hall.*

Dan. *Gur-gle*; Ger. *-gel*, *-gela*; D. *Gorgel*, *-elen*; Fr. *Gargonille*, the weapon of the throat. (See **GARGARIZE**.) *Gargouiller*; It. *-ogliare*; all, says Sk. from L. *Gargus*.

**GARLAND**, *s. v.* Com. app. to—A collection of flowers or boughs, *sc.* to gird, incircle or surround, the head; a wreath, a crown.

A collection or selection of the flowers of poetry; of little pieces of prose or poetry.

Fr. *Garlande*, *ghirlande*, *guirlande*; It. *Chirlanda*, *corona*, *sertum*: "I believe," says Sk. "à *gyrando*, i. e. from its surrounding the head, or from *corolla*." Men., from *Gyrus*. We have in A. S. the *s. Gyrd-el*, a girdle, (a diminutive from A. S. *v. Gyrd-an*, to gird.) And hence Toste supposes the *v. Gyrdel-an*, whose *p. p.* would be *gyrdeland*, encircling, surrounding; and thus *Gyrdeland*, *gyrdland*, *gyrland*, has become our modern *Garland*. Dis-

**GARLICK**, *s.* A plant so called—from the leaves rising like lances or javelins.

A. S. *Gearliac*, *garlic*, *allium*. Sk. thinks, from A. S. *Ger*, as app. to a lance or javelin, and A. S. *Leac*, a leek, *qd.* *porrum jaculiforme vel lanceiforme*.

**GARMENT**, *v. s.* Any thing prepared or provided, *sc.* for the clothing or vesture; and thus, *cona.*—clothing, dress or vesture.

Piers Plouhman, Gower, and Wiclif,—A *garment*, (*qd.* *garnishment*.—Sk.) Fr. *Garnement*, from *Garnir*, to prepare, to garnish, (*qv.*)

**GARNER**, *v. s.* A place where grain is deposited or stored. To *garner*,—to lay up, to deposit, as in a *granary* or storehouse, or treasury; to store or treasure up.

Fr. *Grenier*; It. *Gran-ato*; Sp. *-ero*; L. *Granarium*, a *granary*. See **GRAIN**.

**GARNET**, *s.* A precious stone, so called from its resemblance in colour and form to the grains or seeds of pomegranate, (*gran-nade*.)—*Men.*

*Garnet* or *granat* stone, Fr. *Grenat*; Sp. *Granate*; It. *-ata*; Low L. *Granatus*.

**GARNISH**, *v. s.* "Fr. *Garnir*,—to provide, store, supply, furnish; **-ING**. vide, store, supply, furnish; **-MENT**. accommodate; fill with; deck; **-NISON**. adorn, trim, beautify, set forth; **-NITURE**. with."—*Cot.*

*Garnison*,—see **GARRISON**.

Dan. *Garn-erer*; Fr. *-ir*; It. *Guarn-ire*; Sp. *-eer*. Men. Casen. and Wach.—from Low L. *Warn-ire*, or *-itus*, and this from Ger. *Warnen*, *warnen*, to fortify, to provide with arms, (of which A. S. *Warnian*, *gewarnian*, *ge-warian*, to take heed, to beware, is the root.) Sk. from A. S. *Garn-paratus*, *gearwian*, *præparare*, to prepare. **GARE**, **GEAR**. Dis- Un-

**GARRET**, *s.* In common Eng. it is **-EERS**. app. to what Sk. calls *Supremis* **-TED**.<sup>\*</sup> *mûs contignatio*, i. e. The highest story of the house. "He sawe men go v

and downe on the *garrettes* of the gate and walles."—*Berners*. "A square structure with a round turret at each end, *garretted* on the top."—*Fuller*.

*Fr. Garitz*, which, among other usages, (see *Col.*) is app. "To a little lodge for a sentinel, built on high;" (a *garrison*.) G. Douglas renders the *sile specula*, upon which *Misennus*, and the *males* upon which *Caicus* stood, "The his *garrit*, the his *garret*."

**GARRISON, v. s.** App. to—The force, provided or furnished for the defence of a place prepared or fortified against attack; the place itself.

*Dan. & Fr. Garrison*; *It. Guarni-gione*; *Sp. -cion*. (See *GARNISH*.) Written by Chaucer and others as the *Fr. Garrison*. *Præsidium ab apparatu bellico, sic dictum*; a fortress, guard or defence against the *preparations* of war, so called.—*St. See GARNISON*, in *Jamieson*. *En- Un-*

**GARRON, s.** *Jamieson* calls it a small horse, a *galloway*: a Highland or Irish *garra*.

*Ger. Garr, gorr, equus. Gorra, equa; caballus; dictur, says Kilian, plerumque equus annosus et strigosus.*

**GARRULITY, s.** -LOUS. A prating or prattling, babbling, talkativeness, loquaciousness.

*Fr. Garruli-té; It. -tà; L. Garrullitas*, from *Garrus*, to prate.

**GARTER, v. s.** -ING. That which girds, surrounds, incloses. To *garter*,—To put on, bind on, a *garter*; and thus, *gartered*, in, cons.—invested with the order of the *garter*.

*Fr. Jar-tier; Sp. -retera; It. Giartiera*. A *gar-ter* (Tooke) is a *girder*; from A.S. *Gyrðan*, to *gird*, to surround, to inclose. *Un-*

**GARTH.** See *GIRD*.

**GARUM, s.** -OUS.\* "An exquisit and stinkie liquor in manner of a dripping, called *garum*, proceeds from the garbage of fishes, and such other offall as commonly the cooke useth to cast away, as it lieth soaking in salt."—*Holland. Plinie. \*Brown*.

*Lennep* says, that the reason of the name is not very clear.

**GAS, s.** -ROUS. A general name, app. orig. by Van Helmont, to elastic fluids. Now to—any kind of air differing from that of the atmosphere.

**GASCONADE, v.** From *Gascon*, a native of *Gascony*; to whom the vice of idle boasting was attributed.

**GASH, v. s.** To cut; to cut, sc. deeply, widely.

Probably from A.S. *Gahaccon*, contracted into *gashon*, and the *ce* softened into *ch* or *sh*; *concl-are, dissecare, secundo comminere*, to cut, to cut in pieces. See *HACK*, and *HASH*.

**GASKINS.** See *GALLIGASKINS*.

**GASP, v. s.** -ING. To open; to open, subaud. with a struggle for, a convulsive emission of, breath: to pant; to pant after, and thus, met. to seek or desire eagerly.

For epenthesis of the letter *s*, from the *v. To gape*, (qv.)—*Sk.*

**GAST, or GHAst, v.** To make *aghost*,—  
-LY. to terrify, to frighten. *Gastful*,  
-LINESS. —frightful. *Gastly*,—like one  
-FUL.\* *agazed*, terrified; hideous with  
-NESS.† affright, terrific.

\**Spenser. †Chaucer. Shak.*

*Sk.* thinks that *Gastly* is, qd. *ghostly* or *ghost-like*. "*Aghost* or *agast* may be the past p. *Agazed*, *Agazed* may mean, made to gaze; a *v.* built on the *v.* To gaze. *Gasted*, i. e. made *aghost*; which is again a *v.* built on the *pt. Aghost*. *Gastered* (*Beau. & F.*) may be supposed an ignorantly coined or fantastical cant word, or corruptly used for *gasted*." Tooke considers that it may be an objection to this derivation, that the word *agast* always denotes a considerable degree of terror; which To gaze does not; for we may gaze with delight, with wonder or admiration; he, therefore, inclines to the *Go. Agids*, *territus*, the past p. of *Agyan*, *timere*; which *Agids* might become *agidst* or *agied*, *agist*, *agast*. But see *AGAST*.

**GASTRIC, ad.** "The *gastric* juice, is the liquor which digests the food in the stomachs of animals."—*Paley*.

From *Gr. Γαστήρ*, the belly.

**GATE, s.** The way *gone*; a way, a road,  
-ED. path or passage. To take the  
-HOUSE. *gate*, take the way or road; go away, depart. It is also app. to—a large door, as the *gate* of the city; to a door into fields.

*Gatehouse* was the name of a prison over the *gate* at the north entrance of *Dean's-yard*, *Westminster*.

*Go. Gagg; A. S. Gata, gat*, from *Go. Gaggan*; *A. S. Gangan*: *gan*, *ire*, to go: the way *gagd*, *gane* or *gone*; that through which or along which, (*itur*), it is *gagd*, *gade*, *gate*. *Dan. Gade*, a street. *In- Out-*

**GATHER, v. s.** To bring or draw into  
-ABLE. one place; to collect, to assemble,  
-ER. to congregate; also, to select or  
-ING. pick out; to contract, to accumulate; to get, to acquire.

*A. S. Gaderian*, colligere, congregate; *D. Gaderen*. *In- Re- Un- Up-*

**GAT-TOOTHED, ad.** Whether we read *Gat-toothed* with the generality of the MSS., or *Cat-toothed* with one MS., or *Gap-toothed* with *Urry*, Mr. *Tyrw.* confesses himself equally unable to explain what is meant by this circumstance of description. *Gat-toothed*, says Mr. *Todd*, (in his *Glossary* to the *Illustrations* of *Gower* and *Chaucer*), is *Goat-toothed*. *Goat* is written by our old writers *Gat* or *Gate*. *Sk.* had suggested this etym.; but of what *Chaucer* meant by the word, he professes his ignorance. Mr. *Todd* thinks the meaning clear and pointed, when we consider the (*goatish*) disposition of the person to whom the word is app. *Dryden* follows *Urry*.

**GAUD, s.** Cons.—A pleasing trifle, a  
-ED. toy, a bawble, a piece of finery;  
-ERY. any trumpery.  
-Y. *Gaudy, ad.* is—fine, showy; osten-  
-ISH. tationally, gorgeously fine, showy  
-ILY. or gay.

-INESS. Dr. *Jamieson*, following the *Glossarist*, explains the word in *G. Douglas*,—a *trick*. Tooke



produces the same passage in support of his etym. and explanation. *Gew-gaw*, he says, is in A. S. *Ge-gaf*, the past p. of the v. *Gegifan*; and means, any such trifling thing as is *given away* or presented to any one. *Gaud* (he adds) has the same meaning, and is the same word, with the omission of the prefix *ge*, *gi*, or *gew*, and is the past p. of *Gif-an*; *gaved*, *gav'd*, *gavd*, *gaude*. May not the D. *Gad-en*, *gaeyen*, to please, to gratify, (formed perhaps from an A. S. v. *Ge-cadian*, comp. of *ge*, and *cad-ian*, *cad-igan*, which latter Lye interprets, beatificare,) be the true etym. ?—See the 8vo. ed. of *Tooke*, and see also *GAY*. G. Douglas might intend, "By sic ane *gaude*," by such trumpery; i. e. such trumpery pretences as the command of a deity. There is nothing corresponding in Virgil.

"Quhat God amovit him with sic ane *gaude*  
In his dedis to use sic slicht and fraude."

Steevens has remarked (Note on Anthony and Cleopatra) that *gaudy* "is still an epithet bestowed on feast-days in the colleges of either University."

**GAVELKIND**, *s.* An ancient custom (Spel.) of the Anglo-Saxons, brought from Germany, by which all the sons, or, if no sons, all the daughters, take the inheritance of their father; and, if no children, all the brothers; if no brothers, all the sisters. "*Gavelkind* is a custom anciently observed in Kent, whereby the land of the father is equally divided among his brethren, if he have no issue of his own."—*Spel.*

Spel.; so called, q. debitum, seu tributum (A. S. *Gafel*, or *gafol*;) soboli, pueris, generi; (A. S. *Cyn*, or *kind*;) or, (as Lambard says) *gif eal cyn*; i. e. omnibus cognatione proximis datum: given to all the next of kin. Som. from same *Gaf-ol*, and *kind*, genus; qd. a tributary kind of land or farm, *prædium vectigale*. And of this Sk. approves.

**GAUGE**, *v. s.* -ER. To measure a cask or other vessel; to ascertain the quantity it may contain; met. to measure.

See in Men. the opinions of Rigault, Le Duchat, and Casen. Fr. *Jauge*, *gaugé*; the instrument (says Cot.) wherewith a cask is measured. *Jauger*, to measure a piece of cask. *Jaugeur*, or *gager*, or, as Rastall writes, *gaugéor*. Low L. *Gagga*. The A. S. *Ge-wæg-an*, to weigh—and thence, generally, to mete, to measure—may be the root. Un-

**GAUNT**, *ad.* *Waned*, fallen away, meagre.

Sk.—I believe, qd. *Gewant*, from A. S. *Gewan-ian*, *wanian*; and *Tooke*, *Gaunt*, is *gewaned*, *gewand*, *gewant*, *g'want*, *gaunt*; the past p. of *Ge-wanian*, to wane, to decrease, to fall away.

**GAUNTLET**, *s.* A glove or covering for the protection of the hand; and (from the custom of throwing one of these by way of challenge) any thing thrown or proffered in challenge.

Fr. *Gantelet*, which Cot. calls "an arming glove." The Fr. *Gant*; It. *Guan-to*; Sp. -*te*; D. Ger. & Sw. *Wante*, Sk. thinks from A. S. *Wind-an*, to wind, to infold, to wrap up; (which, with the usual A. S. prefix *ge*-, would be *ge-windan*;) because in the cold northern regions they were accustomed to infold or wrap up the hands in the skins of animals.

**GAUZE**, *s.* "A fine thin sort of web;" and so called perhaps because first introduced from *Gaza*, a city of Palestine.

Fr. *Gaze*; Sp. *Gaza*. Du Cange, in v. *Gazza-tum*, says—*Linum vel sericum subtilissimum*, commonly *gaxze*.

**GAWBY**. See **GARY**.

**GAWKY**, *ad.* "Awkward; gen. used to signify a tall awkward person."—*Gross*.

*Gawk*, (Sk. says,) from A. S. *Gacc*, *gacc*, *gac*, a cuckoo; all from the sound.—See *Jamieson*, in v. *Gowk*, a fool, and *Gowk*, the cuckoo.

**GAY**, *ad.* Gaudy, fine, showy; ostentatiously fine or showy; met. lively, cheerful, merry, jovial.

-NESS. \**Mir. for Mag.*

-SOME. \* Fr. *Gay*; It. *Gaio*. Mina. says, perhaps from *Gaudeo*; Sk. from D. *Gaden*, *gaeyen*, placere, convenire; and this, perhaps, from *Gaudere*, to rejoice. Men. writes largely, but to little purpose. L'Estrange uses *Gays*, *s.* exactly as our older writers use *Gauds*, or *Gew-gaws*, (qv.); and it is not at all improbable that it may have the same origin. *gay*, *gay*. See **GAUD**.

**GAZE**, *v. s.* To see, to look, to view.

-ER, *s.* subaud. with attention, eager-

-ING. ness, admiration, or other strong

-HOUND. feeling.

-FUL. \* *Gaze-hound*,—so called, because

-MENT. \* it hunts by the eye.—\**Spenser*.

Sk. :—*Contentis oculis aspicere*, to look with stretched eyes; from the A. S. *Ge-æcon*, to see, to look. A- Up-

**GAZELLE**, *s.* An animal partaking of the nature of deer and goat, remarkable for the beauty of its eyes.

Fr. *Gazel-le*; It. -*la*; Sp. *Gazel*.

**GAZETTE**, *s.* -EER. "A certain Venetian coin, scarce worth a farthing; also, a sheet of news; or a short relation of the general occurrences of the time, forged most commonly at Venice, and thence dispersed every month, into most parts of Christendom."—*Cot.* So called because sold for *gazetta*.—See *Men.* It. *Gazet-ta*; Fr. *Gazette*.

**GE**. (See letters C and G.) The G. G. A. S. *Ge*, (much used as a prefix to other words.) Lye and Wach. affirm that *Ge* is for the most part, *otiosa*: the former add that it sometimes has the force of the A. S. *Cum*; and the latter, that it serves sometimes (*aug-ere*, to eke,) to increase, augment signification; and this augmentation it appears to effect, by denoting prolongation or continuity of sensation, motion, or action. Or this prefix may have been assumed more immediately from the A. S. v. *Gan*, to go; and then, as a general term, expressing *motion* (without which we can have no ideas of time or action), it has been intended to give force to the words to which it was so pref. "I must go and do, and see," are common phrases; and in the north of England, "I must go see, go go weed," &c. is the vulgar form of *ge-see*, *ge-weed*, &c. *Ge*, (g hard) and its cognate *Ce*, (c hard) before the liquids *l* and *r* not unfrequently drop the *e*, and unite in hasty pronunciation with the liquid:—*Ge-l*, *gl*; *ge-r*, *gr*; (as **GLOOM**, **GRIST**;) *Ce-l*, *cl*; *ce-r*, *cr*; (as **CLINCH**, **CRINGE**.) See **BE**.

**GEALOUS.** See **JEALOUS.**

**GEAR, or GREER, s.** Any thing prepared or provided, (for any purpose;) preparation, apparatus, furniture; means of subsistence or support; harness or portions of harness. And, as Mr. Tyrw. says, "All sorts of instruments, of cookery, of war, of apparel, of chemistry. 'In her quaint *geres*,'—all sorts of strange fashions:"—he refers to instances of all these usages in Chaucer.

From A. S. *Gearwe*, paratus, *gearwian*, præparare, to prepare.

**GEAZON,\* ad.** Ray says,—Scarce, hard to come by, (Essex.)

\*Not uncommon in our old poets.

**GECK,\* s.** Any one derided or mocked; and thus, a fool; a jest, mockery or derision.—\*Shak.

Ger. *Geck*, *geuck*; D. *Gheck*; Sw. *Geck*; D. *Geck*; Sw. *Geckas*, ludificare, deridere, to make sport of to deride.

**GEHENNA,\* s.** "Not far from Hierusalem, is a valley shadowed with wood, called *Gehinnon*, or Tophet, from whence is the word *Gehenna* used for hell."

\*Hakewill.

**GELD, v.** To yield or cause to yield or give up; and thus, to deprive, (sc. sing. of an essential part or portion,) to mutilate.

"*Gelding*, signifieth a subduing of our passions, and taming the foul lust of pleasure, unto the will of reason."—Wilson.

In our old writers an eunuch is called a *gelding*. "There ben *geldyngis* that han solded himself for the rewme of hevene."—

*Pety, Matt.* "A *geldyng* had the empire in his handes."—Brende, Q. Curt.

Den. *Gilder*; D. *Ghelt-en*; Ger. *Gelden*; Sw. *Gelte*; A. S. *Gylle*, castratus, not improbably from *Geld-en*, to yield or give up.

**GELID, ad.** Cool or cold; cold to excess. L. *Gelidus*, from *Gel-are*, to keel or cool. Ad-

**GELLY, s.** That which thickens or stiffens, concretes or coagulates, viscidous. in cooling; and *Gelatinous*, is—sticky, adhesive; viscous.

See **JELLY.** Fr. *Gelée*, (Cot.) is frozen, congealed, thickened or stiffened with extreme cold. *Gelly*, a frost, also *gelly*. And Sk. *Gelly*, a gelid; *succus frigoris concretus*.

**GILT,\* i. e.** The gilt or the gold.—\*King.

**GEM, v. s.** To gem,—to bud forth; to put forth, to cover with buds; to

**GARY,\*** stud, to decorate or adorn, as adorned with gems.—\*Brown. †Pennant.

A. S. *Gym*, *gym-stan*; Jun., from *Gym-an*, to guard or guard carefully; as *gym* usually are so guarded. Fr. *Gem-me*; It. & L. *Gemma*. Mar-  
tius, *id quod in arboribus tumescit, cum parere incipit, a geno, id est, gigno*; hence, he adds, and stones of that form or shape, on account of their roundness (*instar oculi*) are called *gemmae*.

**GEMEL, s.** Sk. says, *Annulus Gemellus*, because it consists of two or more circles. It is also written *Gemmow*.

Sk., *Gemelles*, a word of Heraldry, manifestly from L. *Gemelli*. Barrs *gemelles*, i. e. *piga seu par barrarum seu vectum*, two or a pair of bars. In Brewer's *Lingua*, (Act ii. sc. 4,) a character is described, in a grave satin suit, purple buskins, a garland of bays and rosemary, a *gimmel* ring with one link hanging.

**GEMINATE, v.** App. emph., when two -ATION. are brought forth at the same -OUS.\* parturition; and thus, to *geminate* is, cons.—to double; to repeat a second time, to reduplicate.—\*Brown.

Fr. *Gémir*; Sp. *Geminar*; It. & L. *Geminare*, to double; from *Geminus*, quasi *genimus*, from the ancient *Geno*, (as the Gr. *Γενμος*, from *γεν-ειν*), to bring forth or produce. In-

**GEMONIES,\* s.** L. *Gemoniæ*, (sub. scalæ,) certain stairs at Rome, (so called à *gemitu*), upon which the bodies of criminals were exposed, and from which they were afterwards thrown.—\*Massinger. B. Jonson.

**GENDARMES,\* s.** -MORY.† Cot.—"A man of arms; an horseman armed at all points, one that serves in compleat armour, and on a great horse."—\*†Burnet. †Strype.

Sk. says,—*Gendarme*, a word which I have met with only in the English Dictionary, à *Gens d'Armes*, men of arms or armed men.

**GENDER, v. s.** To beget, to procreate, to breed, (to kin.)

In Shak. the *s.* is app. to—kind of people, sort of people, (Hamlet, Act iv.)

Fr. *Gendre*, from ablative *genere*, from *v. Gignere*; Gr. *Γενειν*, to beget, (to kin.) En- or In-

**GENEA-LOGY, s.** A discourse on kinds -IC. or families, on their descent or suc- -ICAL. cession; a pedigree.

-IST. Fr. *Généalogie*; It. Sp. & L. *Genealogia*; Gr. *Γενεαλογία*; from *γενεα*, *genus*, kind, and *λογειν*, to speak, to say.

**GENERAL, s. ad.** Of or belonging or -IZE, v. pertaining to all of the kind, -IZATION. race or family: comprising or -LY. relating to all or the greater number, part or portion: op- -ITY. posed to *special*, as *genus* to *spe-* -TY. cies, common to particular:—and -SHIP. thus, not restricted, or confined, -ISSIMO. or limited, to special or parti- -NESS.\* cular; common, customary, usual.

A *general*, sc. of an army, of an order of friars; Fr. *Général d'une armée, des frères*. It. *Generale*, Sp. *General*, one who has the *general* authority, conduct, or command.

\*Sir P. Sidney.

Fr. *Général*; It. *Gener-ale*; Sp. -al; L. *Generalis*, (see **GENERATE**), of or pertaining to the kind. Un-

**GENERATE, v.** "To beget or ingender, -ABLE. as the male; to breed or -ANT. bring forth, as the female." -ATION. —Cot. -ATIVE. To beget, to procreate, to -ATOR. breed, to produce, bear or -NIT-AL, ad. bring forth, to propagate. -ALS, s. A *generation* is (also) app. -IVE. to a race or family; those -OR. living in one age or period -URE. of time.

Fr. *Générer*; Sp. *Generar*; It. & L. *Generare*; Gr. *Γενεῖν*, to beget. (A. S. Cennan.) See **GENUR**.  
Ad- Con- De- In- Re- Un-

**GENERIC**, *ad.* App. logically to the  
-AL. word or term, which denotes all  
-AL-LY. of the same kind.  
-NESS. From L. *Genus*, *generis*. See **GENUS** and **GENERAL**.

**GENEROUS**, *ad.* Noble or illustrious,  
-LY. (by birth or descent;) nobly  
-NESS. minded; liberal or munificent;  
-OSITY. magnanimous, courageous.

Fr. *Généreux*; It. & Sp. *Generoso*; L. *Generosus*; from *genus*, kind. *Generous* (Voss.) is opposed to *degenerate*, (à *genere* recedere,) to depart from the kind or nature—emph., the noble or illustrious kind or race. Un-

**GENET**, or **JENNET**, *s.* A horseman, equipped with armour of a peculiar description, was first called in Sp. *Ginete*, and afterwards the word was transferred to the horses themselves.

Mins. derives the word (*genet*, a kind of horse) from the L.—*optimæ generationis caballus*, a horse of the best breed or blood. Jun. says,—Fr. *Genêt d'Espagne*; It. *Ginetto di Spagna*.

**GENET**, or **JENNET**, *s.* “Fr. *Genêt*,—a kind of weasel, black spotted, and bred in Spaine.”—Cot. Sk. thinks it may be so called from *Guinea*, because first noticed there by Europeans.

**GENETHLIACAL**, *ad.* -ATIC, *s.* The  
*s.*—one who forms predictions from the *natal* day, or day of birth.

Fr. *Généthliaque*; L. *Genethliacus*; Gr. *Γενεθλιακος*, from *γενεθλην*, and this from *γενεῖν*, *gignere*, to bear or bring forth.

**GENICULATE**, *v.* -ION. Mins. says,—To *geniculate* or joint. And knotted or jointed plants, like the sugar cane, are called *geniculated*.

Hall applies *Geniculation* to the bending of the joint; to kneeling; *genuflexion*.

L. *Geniculare*, from *genu*, the knee.

**GENIUS**, *s.* *Genius* is app. to—A supposed tutelary god, whose province  
-ALLY. it was to take care of every one from the time of his *birth*; whence the more modern *genii*; to—

The *nature*, the *natural* powers or faculties of a man; the powers or faculties with which he is *born*.

The *natural* bent, disposition or inclination of the mind; and, peculiarly, to—

The power or faculty which *bears* or *brings* forth, or produces; which finds out, discovers, invents. Also, to a man endowed or distinguished by this power or faculty.

*Genial*,—belonging or pertaining to the nature; natural; agreeable to nature; kind, lively.

Fr. *Gén-ial*, -*ial*; It. *Gen-ial*, -*iale*; Sp. -*io*, -*al*; L. *Genius*, *genialis*; from the ancient *geno*, that is, *gign-ere*, to bear or bring forth. Wood writes *Genie* or *Geny*. Con- In- Un-

**GENT**, *ad.* *Gentle* is app. to the manner of address,\* or dress, of persons of rank, and therefore of fashion; and thus, is equivalent to—  
-TEEL. address,\* or dress, of persons  
-TEELY. of rank, and therefore of  
-TEELNESS. fashion; and thus, is equivalent to—  
-TILITY. valent to—  
-TLE, *v. adj.* Polished or polite, elegant  
-TIL, or -TILE. graceful.  
-TLENESS. *Gentle* is,—born of or descended from a good family  
-TLY. and thus, inheriting or possessing the virtues or good  
-TLE-MAN. rous qualities of such family  
-TLE-WOMAN. and, therefore, app. to such  
-TILESS.\* qualities, namely, to—  
-TLESHIP.†

Courteousness or urbanity of manners; disposition; affability, mildness; freedom from roughness or rudeness, coarseness, grossness or vulgarity; thus, is equivalent to—

Courteous, affable, mild, meek.

*Gent* is a common word in our writers, gen. expressing the softer qualities of the female sex,—Meek, kind, tender, and, as opposed to gross, vulgar, Chaucer, (Tyrw.) neat and pretty. words in our old writers are very variously written.—\*Chaucer. †Ascham.

Fr. *Gent*, -*il*; It. -*ile*; Sp. -*el*, from L. and this from *genus*. (See **GENERATE**.) C. in his *Topica*, (c. 6,) enumerates as pertinent divisions necessary for the complete definition of *gentilis*; 1. Qui inter se eodem nomine sunt. Qui ab ingenuis oriundi sunt. 3. Quorum nemo servitutem servivit. 4. Qui capiti sunt deminuti. And it is from a just pride in rank, the honour, the nobility of family, the modern applications of *gentle*, *gentel*, &c. their origin. “*Gens* in Latine betokeneth race and surname, so the Romanes had *Curi*, *Sergios*, *Appios*, *Fabios*, *Æmilios*, *Plancos*, &c. *Brutos*, *Valerios*, of which who were *gentes* therefore kept the name, were also *gentes* remaining the memorie of the glory of their genitor's fame, were *gentlemen* of that of race.”—Sir T. Smith. Un-

**GENTILE**, *s. ad.* App. to—An  
-IZE, *v.* liever, an infidel.  
-ISM. *Gentilist* or *Gentilist*,  
-ITY. pertaining to a race, family  
-ISH. nation; national.—\*H. F. F.  
-ITIOUS. See **GENT**. Fr. *Gent-il*, -*il*,  
-ITIAL.\* from L. *Gentilis*, of or pertaining to a nation; app. as the Gr. *Ἑθνα*, *heethen*, the nations not Jews. Om. **GENTILICAL**.

**GENU-FLEXION**, *s.* Bending the acts of worship expressed by bending the knee.

Fr. *Genuflexion*; L. *Genu*, the knee, and *tere*, to bend.

**GENUINE**, *ad.* Natural, native;  
-LY. thus,—neither spurious nor  
-NESS. rated.

L. *Genuinus*; qd. in nobis *genitum*, (Mins.) in us, natural. See **AUTHENTIC**.

**GENUS**, *s.* App. to—A whole race or  
“When a general idea is indicated and applied to others which are also general, is called *genus*, and those to which it is applied, are called species of that *genus*. The idea of figure is the *genus*; the

## GER

of triangle and circle are the species."—*Cressaz*, Art of Thinking.

**L. Genus**, (quod plures partes amplectitur,—*Cicero*.) from the ancient *Geno*, i. e. *Gign-ere*, to beget. See **GENIUS**.

**GEODE**, *s.* Earth-stone. *Geo-tic*,—earthly.

**Gr. Γεωδης**, earthly, from *γη*, the earth

**GEOGRAPHY**, *s.* A description of the earth, of parts of the earth.

**REAL**. *Fr. Géographie*; *It. & Sp. -ña*; *L. REALLY*. *Geographia*; *Gr. Γεωγραφία*, from *γη*, the earth, and *γραφειν*, scribere, describere, to describe.

**GEOLOGY**, *s.* A discourse on, the knowledge of, the earth; its structure and component parts, their nature, and mutations.

**Gr. Γη**, the earth, and *λογος*, a discourse.

**GEOMANCY**, *s.* *Cot.* calls it—*Divination* by points and circles made on the earth.

**Fr. Géomantie**; *Sp. -cia*; *It. & L. Geomantia*, from *γη*, the earth, and *μαντεια*, from *μαντις*, and *μαν-εσθαι*, *furare*, to rave.

**GEOMETRY**, *s.* A measuring of the earth; technically restricted to that science which is app. to the measurement of extension.

**REALY**. *Fr. Géométrie*; *It. Sp. & L. Geometria*; *Gr. Γεωμετρία*; from *γη*, the earth, and *μετρο-ειν*, to measure.

**GEOPONIC**, *s. -AL*. Pertaining to the arts or cultivation of the earth by labour; agriculture.

**Gr. Γεωπονικος**, from *γεωπονειν*, *terram colere*, the earth; from *γη*, the earth, and *πονειν*, labour, to work.

**GEORGE**, *s.* The insignia of St. George.

**GEORGE**, *s.* The local or temporary sense for the application of this word to kind of a particular kind, is mere matter of conjecture. So used by Dryden.

**GEORGIC**, *s. ad.* App. to—Books concerning the tillage or cultivation of the earth or ground.

**Fr. Géorgiques**; *It. -iche*; *Sp. -icas*; *L. Georgica*; *Gr. Γεωργικος*, from *γεωργη*, (*γη*, the earth, *εργον*, work,) a labourer, a tiller of the earth.

**GERFAULCON**, *GERE- or GEIRE-*, *s.* a bird.

**Fr. Gersaut**, *gersaut*; *It. Gersfalcone*; *Sp. Girafalco*; *D. Gier-walk*; *Ger. Ger-falck*; *Mid. L. Gyrfalco*. "Perhaps," says *Sk.* "à *gyrando* quia gyrus in aere ducit," because it forms circles in the air. He, however, prefers the etym. of *Mins.* *Gier*, a vulture, and *walck*, a falcon; because it is a species of falcon, and resembles the vulture in voracity. Holland renders *L. Fultur*,—vulture.

**GERFALCON**, *\* ad. GERY.*† In Chaucer, (*Tyrw.*)—Changeable. In Skelton it seems to be—giddy, sc. with turning round. See **GERFAULCON**.—\*†Chaucer. †Skelton.

Probably from *Girer*, to turn round.—*Tyrw.*—from *A. B. Cerran*, *ge-cerran*, *vertere*, to turn.

## GET

**GERM**, *s.* To germinate is, as *Fr. Germer*,—*EN*.—"To sprout, bud, burgeon, *-IN-ATE*, *v.* spring, put forth, shoot out *-ATION*. young sprigs, buds, tendrils," *-ANT*, \* *ad.* &c.—*Cot.* \*Bacon.

*Fr. Germ-e, -er*; *It. -inare*; *Sp. -inar*; *L. Germinare*, from *Germen*, quod à semine *genitur*, hoc est, pullulat atque assurgit. And also, illud in semine, cui vis inest *genitalis*; unde quid pullulare incipit; wherefore Voss. thinks, that *Germen* is not à *Gerendo*, quasi *gerimen*, but à *Genendo*, quasi *genimen*; by a common change of *n* into *r*. *Re-*

**GERMAN**, *ad.* "Come of the same stock, (or *germ*,) bred of the same kind; near of kin; of all one race."—*Cot.* *Gen.*—relative.

*Fr. Germane*; *L. Germanus*, de eodem *germine*, vel eadem *genitrice* manantes. Festus and (after him) Voss. decide for the former; Var. and Isidorus, for the latter. Voss. contends that those descended from the same father, not those from the same mother (*genitrix*) were called *Germani*.

**GERUND**, *s. -INE*.\* In Grammar,—A part of speech.—\*Beau. & F.

A general notione (*gerendi*) grammatici *gerundia* dixerunt, quod rei *gestæ gerendæ*ve habeant significationem.—See Voss. and Sanctius, lib. iii. c. 8; and Scal. de Causis, c. 143.

**GEST**, *s.* The proper business of a *gest*.—*OUR*.\* *tour* was to recite tales or *gestes*.—*-IC*.† *Tyrw.*—\*Chaucer. †Goldsmith.

*L. Gesta*, from *Gerere*, (see **CONGRUERE**,) things done, deeds, exploits. *Con-Dis-E-In-Sug-*

**GEST**, *s.* "Fr. *Giste*, a bed, couch, lodging, place to lye on, or rest in."—*Cot.*

Mr. Nares quotes from Kersey;—"A lodging or stage for rest in a progress or journey."

From *v. Gésir*, to lie, and this from *L. Jacere*.—*Men.* Written by Hammond, *Gesse*; and by Webster, *Gesse*.

**GESTATION**, *s. -ATORY*.\* A bearing or carrying.—\*Brown.

*Fr. Gestation*; *L. Gestatio*, from *Gestare*, to carry, from *Gerere*, *gestum*. *E-gest*.

**GESTICULATE**, *v.* *Gesture*, as the *-ION*. *Fr. Geste*, i. e. Bearing, carriage; bearing or carriage of

**GEST**, \* *s.* the body; position or posture *-URE*, *v.† s.* of the limbs; general action or motion of the body.

To *gesticulate*,—to employ, show or exhibit *gestures*, postures, actions or motions of the limbs.—\*Spenser. †Hooker. Wotton.

*L. Gesticulari*; (*gest-are*,—*gestum*, past p. of *Gerere*, to bear or carry.)

**GET**, *v.* To gain, to acquire, to reach, to *-T-ER*. attain, to obtain, to procure, to produce, to produce, to generate.

To *get* has various cons. usages:—

To produce, to educe, to draw out.

To, or to cause to, obtain or attain; and thus,—to possess, to be or put in possession.

To *get* over,—gain, sc. the mastery or victory, to overcome.

To *get* his part, (Churchill,)—to gain

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or acquire a knowledge of it; and thus,—to learn.

It is app. to—any motion, by which the gaining or reaching another specific place or position is effected; as to *get* to land, i. e. to gain it, reach it. *Get* thee away; *get* thee gone; *get* up.

To reach, attain, arrive at, sc. some other place or position.

Tyrw. says, "Fr. *Gette*,—fashion, behaviour. 'With that false *get*,'—with that cheating contrivance."

A. S. *Gellan*, *degettan*. Be- For- Mis- Re- Under-

**GEWGAW**, *s. ad.* A pleasing toy or trifle; a pretty, showy, plaything.

*Gewgawes*, nugæ speciosæ, infantum delicias — Sk. A. S. *Ge-gaf*, nugæ, toys, trifles, *gugawes* or *gugauds*.—Som. "Gegaf, (Tooke,) is the pt. of the v. *Ge-gif-an*; and means any such trifling thing as is given away, or presented to any one. *Gew-gawes* is sometimes written *Gî-gawes*, and *Gewgawdes*." But see GAUDE.

**GHESS**,\* *v. s. i. e. Guess*, (qv.)

\*Spenser. *Holinshed*.

**GHOST**, *v. s. -LY.* *Ghost*, *s.* may have orig. meant—Any thing seen, a vision or spectre, a spirit or spiritual spectre: gen.—spirit, a soul.

A. S. *Gast*; Ger. *Geist*; D. *Gheest*. Sk. thinks that this word, as Gr. *Πνεύμα*, and L. *Spiritus*, meant *breath*, *air*; and that by the Germans and A. S., upon their conversion to Christianity, it was app. ad *animas et angelos*. An angel or spiritual messenger is in A. S. emph. described as *Godes ærende-gast*; God's *errand-ghost*. Som. says, *Gast*, spiritus, pneuma, a spirit, a ghost; item, anima, the soul, the spirit or ghost of a man; and he suggests A. S. *Gest*, hospes, a guest; the soul being the body's guest. It may be remarked that *Gasted* in Lear, (see GAST,)—

"Gasted by the noise I made  
Full suddenly he fled;"

and *Ghosted* in Antony & Cleopatra, ("Julius Cæsar, who at Philippi the good Brutus *ghosted*,") notwithstanding the particular allusion; and also *Ghosts* in Burton, ("Aske not what madness *ghosts* this old man, but what madness *ghosts* us all,") appear to have a very similar signification;—that *Ghastly* and *Ghostly* are not in writers very clearly distinguishable;—that *Gazed*, (see AGHAÏST,) is nearly equivalent to L. *Spectrum*, visum, visio. Un-

**GIAMBEUX**,\* *s.* Boots or armour for the legs.—\*Spenser.

Fr. *Jambeux*. *Jambeux* is used by Chaucer in Sir Topas.

**GIANT**, *s. ad.* An earth-born monster;

-ESS. app. to one, exceeding man in size,

-LY. or in evil qualities.

-SHIP. \*Fielding: *Tom Thumb*.

-ISM.\* Gr. *Géant*; It. & Sp. *Gigante*; L. *Gigas*; Gr. *Γίγας*, (perhaps) from *γίγασθαι*, to be or cause to be, and *γα*, Dor. for *γη*, the earth, qd. *γηγεννη*, earth-born, *terrigena*; an epithet app. to them by Lucan, and adopted in Eng. by Milton. See GIGANTIC.

**GIB**, *v. s.* To *gib* is—to play the cat; act -BING. like one.

-CAT. "The cut of his *gib*," is a vulgar

-SHIP. expression which may have taken its rise from the proverbially melancholy

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visage of a cat; and app. to any singularity of countenance.

A horse is said to *gib*, when he refuses to press against his collar; but this may be properly To *gibe*, (qv.) from A. S. *Gabban*, to delude or elude, and thus, evade; to shrink from.

*Gib* is also the name of a sail.

The commentators on Shak. (1 Pt. Hen. IV. Act I. sc. 2) have written very largely upon this word as app. to a cat, and have produced numerous instances of its usage, but have thrown no light upon the origin of the term. Nares says, "A *Gib-cat* is an expression exactly analogous to that of a *Jack-ass*, the one being formerly called *Gibb* or *Gilbert*, as com. as the other *Jack*. *Tom-cat* is now the usual term. *Tiberius* is to be old Fr. for *Gilbert*, and appears as the name of the *Cat* in the old story-book of Reynard the Fox. Chaucer, in the Rom. of the Rose, gives 'Gibbe our cat,' as the translation of 'Tiberius cas.'"

**GIBBER**, *v. -ISH*, *v.\* s. ad.*† See JABBER and also GIBE and GAB.

\*Holinshed. †Milton.

Under A. S. *Gab-ban*, (see GAB,) Sam. says "Hence Fr. *Gabber*; D. *Gabberen*, and our *Gab*, *gabber*; and hence also, I take it, our *Gibberish*; a kind of canting language used by a set of rogues we vulgarly call *Gypsies*; a *gibble-gabble* understood only among themselves." And Lye, *Gabban*; unde forsan, *Gabble*, *Gibberish*.

**GIBBET**, *v. s.* App. to—A cross, to which persons are hanged or their bodies affixed.

To *gibbet*,—to fix to, to raise or elevate upon, a *gibbet* or cross.

Fr. *Gibet*; which Sk. and Men. think may come from L. *Gabalus*, denoting a cross; and Voss. has no doubt is borrowed from the Fr. Matthew Paris calls it (*gibbet*) *horribile patibulum*.

**GIBBOUS**, or **GIBBOSE**, *ad.* Standing -OSITY.\* rising out, projecting, prominent.

-OUSNESS.† minent.—\*Wilkins. †Bentley.

Fr. *Gibbeux*; It. *-boso*; Sp. *-oso*; L. *Gibbus*. Of uncertain etym.

**GIBE**, *v. s.* To jest at, to mock, to flout -ER. to sneer at, to deride; to flout

-INGLY. out sneers, scoffs, or taunts.

A. S. *Gabban*, *deridere*, *illudere*, to scoff, mock, to deride, to flout, to *jibe* or jest. Hence Som. adds, perhaps Fr. *Gab-er*; D. *-javan*. See To GAB; and also JAFE.

**GIBLET**, *s.* App. to—Certain small parts (or *gobbets*, according to Mina.) of a goose, duck, &c.; as the feet, pinions, head, liver, gizzard.

Mina. says, forte q. *gobbets*. Jun.; perhaps, the change of *r* into *b*, from Fr. *Gibier*; game (according to Cot.) of any kind that's hunted or hawked at. Roquesfort writes, "*Giblets*, *gibbet*, *gimblet*, *gioblet*, *guimblet*, *guiblet*; *gibier*, *barium*.—See *Gibier*, in Men.

**GIDDY**, *v. ad.* The *ad.*—high, elevated

-ILY. lifted up; and therefore, dizzy

-INESS. unsteady, heed-less.

-ISH.\* The *v.*—to dizzy; to make giddy, dizzy or unsteady; to move dizzily or unsteadily; to turn or whirl unsteadily round.

\*Drant.

Som. has, A. S. *Gidig*, stultus, vertiginosus, foolish, *giddy*; but Lye acknowledges no such word. Sk. says, it is perhaps from *Giddian*, to



slip; or from *Gled-an*, to glide, to slip. In A. S. *Ge-head* is elevated,—from *ge-heaf-an*, *heafan*, to heave, to lift up: *past p.* *heafed*, *heaf'd*, *head*, (whence *heady*.) *Gehead*, contracted into *Geed*, with the term *ig* or *y*, might become *geedy*, *giddy*, i. e. high, (qv.) elevated, raised or lifted up; and, *constr.* having *heafod-swima*, a swimming of the head, a dizziness or *giddiness*: and wine or other fermented liquor is still said to be *heady*, when it quickly produces a swimming or dizziness in the head.

**GIE,** *c.* Tyrw. says, Sax. To *guide*, (qv.) *\*Chaucer.*

**GIG,** *s.* *Gig* is app. to a plaything; as a  
-GISH. whirly or whirling *gig*; to an  
-GLE, *c.* instrument to play upon; to a  
-GLER. dance; to a playful or wanton  
-LOT, *ad.* a person; to playfulness itself; to  
-LOTLIKE. a light two-wheeled carriage; to a boat (going with, or) attending upon a ship; to a dart or spear; to a certain description of mill, called a *gig-mill*.

*Gig* or *Giglot*,—to an active, playful, lively, or wanton person.

*Gig-gle*, a dim. of *Gig*; to laugh playfully, wantonly; and thus—continually, with little or no reason.

Tyrw. interprets *Gigges*, in Chaucer, “irregular sounds produced by the wind, &c.”

*Gig* or *Jig*,—Ger. *Geige*; D. *Ghiighe*; Fr. *Gigue*; It. *Giga*,—a musical instrument (*fides*) is derived by Wach. from *Geig-en* or *Juck-en*, *fricare*, to rub or scrape. A *gig* or *top*, by Jun., from *Geige*, the musical instrument. *Giggle*, *cachinnari*, effusè ridere; D. *Gecken*, *ghichelen*, Jun. derives from Gr. *κῆλαξ-ειν*, *laciè* atque effusè ridere. *Giglot*, by Jun., from A. S. *Geagle*; D. *Gheyligh*, lascivus. It may admit of plausible conjecture, that the root of all these words is A. S. *Gang-gan*, to go.

**GIGANTIC**, *ad.* Of great size or stature, large dimensions: *giant-like*.  
-AL. *L. Giganteus*, from *gigas*. (See GIANT.)  
-ALLY. Fr. *Gigant-in*; It. *-ino*; Sp. *-eo*.

**GIGOT**, *s.* Cot. calls a *gigot* de mouton, a leg of mutton cut large with the whole bone at it, and so roasted; some, likewise, so call a loin from which the chine is taken.

“I believe,” says Sk., “from L. *Jugum*, qd. *Jugum seu conjugatio ossium tibiae et femoris*.” *Gigot* de mouton; *Gigot*, Men. says, is a dim. of *Gigue*, qui signifie *cuissè*: and *gigus*, he derives from L. *Cosa*. Chapman translates *Μιστυλλον*, (i. e. cut into small pieces,) by the words,—In *giggots* cut.

**GILD**, *v.* As now com. used, To *gild* is—  
-EN. To cover or overlay with *gold*;  
-ING. with any thing bright or glaring,  
-Y. brilliant or splendid; and thus—

**GILT**, *v. &* to brighten, to adorn, to have or give a golden colour; met. a brilliant or specious colouring or appearance.

The *gilt*, *emph.*—the gold. See **GELT**.  
*\*Chaucer.*

A. S. *Gild-an*; D. *Guld-en*; Ger. *Geulden*, perhaps from A. S. *Ge-ælan*, *accendere*, to kindle, to inflame, *past p.* *Ge-ælid*, *gæled*, *gæld*, *geld* or *gild*; and the *v.* formed (as is common) upon the *past p.*; and thus, *gild-an* will mean,—to have or cause to have the colour of a flame, a flame colour, yellow colour. See **YELLOW**. Be- En- Over- Un-

**GILL**, *s.* Organs, through which fish inhale and exhale water, and (thence) air. In birds,—the flap below the beak.

Sk. from L. *Gula*, the throat. In Sp. *Agalla*.

**GILL**, *s.* A very small measure. Etyth. uncertain. In Eng. Wine Measure, 4 gills = 1 pint.

**GILL**, *s.* Every Jack must have his *Gill*. It ought (says Ray) to be written *Jyll*, for it seems to be a nick-name for Julia, or Juliana. It is perhaps a corruption of *Giggle* or *Giglot*, (qv.)

**GILL**, *s.* Ray, in his South and East Country Words, calls *Gill*, a rivulet, a beck. In a catalogue of north country words received from a Mr. Tomlinson, it is said to be a place hemm'd in with two steep brows or banks, flourishing with brush wood, a rivulet running between them. It is perhaps the same word as *Gull*, *Gully*, (qv.)

**GILLI-FLOWER**, *s.* A flowering plant.

Either so called (Sk.) because it flowers in *July*, or rather, by metathesis, from Fr. *Girafée*; Sp. & Port. *Geroffe*; It. *Garofolo*, *-fio*, *-fano*, all (I believe) corrupted from Gr. & L. *Καρπον φυλλον*, (*nucis folium*), because this flower resembles in its scent the Indian aromatic *Caryophyllon*, (or *Nux Indica*.—*Mins.*)

**GILT-HEAD**, *s.* “This fish takes its name from its predominant colour; that of the fore-head and sides being as if *gilt*, but the last is marked lengthways with numbers of bright lines.”—*Pennant*.

**GIM-CRACK**, *s.* App. to—A mere spruce and pert pretender; any slight, unsubstantial or trifling thing.

Sk. says, contracted from *Engin*. *Gym* or *Gimp* is probably from A. S. *Gym-an*, *curare*, to care or be careful, or attentive, *sc.* to person or dress, (and thus, neat, spruce, dapper,) and *crack*, (qv.) a noisy boaster, a pert, forward pretender.

**GIMLET**, or **GIMBLET**, *s.* A tool, to bore with.

From Fr. *Giblet*, *gibelet*, *gimbelet*. As *crimble* is from D. *Wemelen*; so *Gimblet*, qd. *guimblet*, *gewimblet*, is probably from *ghe-wemelen*, to bore, to perforate.

**GIMMEL**, *s.* **GIMMER**. “A *gimmer*-lamb, an ewe lamb; fort. q. a *gammer*-lamb.”—Ray. May it not rather be a *twin*-lamb? *Gimmer*,—one of two, *sc.* pieces of machinery, mechanical contrivances, strings or rings, &c. See **GEMEL**.

**GIMP**, **GIM**. Also *Yemp*. See *Lye* in Jun.

**GIN**, *v.* -NING. To make the first motion, to take the first step, to enter upon, to commence.

From *Gan-gan*, to go. *Gin*, and the pret. *Gan*, are in common use with our old writers without the prefix *be*. Ihre observes, L. *Initium*, beginning, is formed from *inire*, *initum*:—app. to the first motion towards any act, purpose or design.

**GIN**, *v. &* To take or catch in a *gin* or *en-gine*, (i. e. a machine, tool, or instrument ingeniously wrought or contrived;) a snare, a trap.

**GIN**, *s.* Fr. *Genièvre*, juniper. A spirit so named, because flavoured by the berries of the juniper; and formerly called *Geneva*.

**GING**, *s.* i. e. *Gang*, (qv.) a manner of writing the word not uncommon in our old writers.—See the commentators on Shak. (Merry Wives.)

**GINGER**, *s.* -BREAD. "Many have taken *ginger* (which some call *zimbi-peri*, and others *zingiberi*,) for the root of that tree; but it is not so, although in tast it somewhat resembleth pepper. For *ginger* groweth in Arabia and Troglodytica, in meadows about the villages; and it is a white root of a certain little hearb."—*Holland. Plinie.*

It. *Gengero*; Sp. *Gin-gibre*; Fr. *-gembre*; L. *Zinziber*; Gr. Ζίνγι-βέρις.

**GINGERLY**, *av.* *Gingerly*, (*ghongerly*,) youngerly, and, therefore—Tenderly, delicately, (as if afraid of doing harm.)

A. S. *Ging*, *geonge*, young; *gingre*, *geongre*, Old Eng. *Ghonghere*, i. e. younger.

**GINGLE**, *v. s.* -ER. Also written *Jingle*.

The *s.* is app. to—The noise of small pieces of metal shaken together, of thin metal struck; (met.) to an affectation of musical sound. To *gingle*,—To make or cause such or similar sound, or affectation of sound.

L. *Tinnire*, a word without doubt formed from the sound.—Sk. Perhaps from Ger. *Kling-en*; D. *-ken*. See CLANG.

**GIPE**, *s.* Cot.—Fr. *Gippon*, a short eas-CIERE. sock. Sk.—"Gippo is with us a -ON." short outer tunic or garment."

**GYPEL**. Tyrw.—"Gipe is an upper frock or cassock; Gipon, a short cassock; and *Gipciere*, a panch or purse."—\*Chaucer.

Fr. *Juppe*, *juppon*, *gippon*; It. *Giubbons*, *giubba*; Sp. *Jabon*, *juba*. Of uncertain etym.

**GIRD**, or **GIRT**, *v. s.* To surround, to in-

-ER. close, to incircle, to inviron, to

-ING. embrace, to compass, fold, fasten,

-LE, *v. s.* bind around.

-LER. *Girth*,—that which *girdeth*, *girdth*,

**GIRTH**. *girth*, also written *Garth*; and app. to—an inclosure about a house, church, barn, &c. *Girth*, the *v.* formed upon *Girt*, the *past p.* of *Gird*.

A. S. *Gyrd-an*; D. *Gorden*; Ger. *Gurten*, *cin-gere*, to surround, to inclose. A. S. *Gyrdel*, *girdle*, the dim. of *Gird*. Be- En- In- Over- Un- Under-

**GIRD**, *v. s.* -ER. To nip, to pinch, to twinge or twitch; as, to have or make a *gird*, to have or make a twitch or twinge, to make a hit; and, cons.—

To aim a blow or stroke; to hit, to strike, to smite.

Met. to have or make a hit or stroke, sc. of wit or raillery, or sarcasm, is—To jeer, joke or jibe, to scoff at, to mock, to flout, to sneer at; to throw out sneers, scoffs, or taunts.

To *gird*,—to smite, to strike, as Tyrw. interprets it.

In Sc. writers, Dr. Jamieson observes, it is much used with the *pr.* *Through*. And

so in Chaucer, *thurgh-girl*; and hence, to pierce. See GRIDE.

It is probably no more than a cons. usage of *gird-an*, to surround, to bind round, tie round, bind tight round; and thus,—as above explained.

**GIRL**, *s.* *Girl* is now used only to denote—-ISH. A female, a young female, (of the -ED.\* human species.)—\*Corbet.

This word is not found in any of the northern dialects. Sk. suspects, that as *Ceorl* in A. S. signified *male*, so *Ceorla* signified *female*, though no such word is now found in existence. Lye observes, that *Girl* in our old writers is app. to a male, (as well as a female,) and he therefore decides for *Ceorl*. Hickes, (Gram. A. S. p. 107,) perhaps from *Carlina*, femina, apud Cimbroes; though he notices the application of the word to *male*, and quotes from P. Plouhman: "Gramme for *gurlas*." Tyrw. repeats the observation of Lye. A. S. *Ceorl*, Ger. *Kerl*, D. *Kaerl*, Sw. *Karl*, do not appear to have been ever app. to the female. See BOY.

**GIRN**,\* or **GERN**,† *v.* By metathesis for *Grin*, (qv.)—Sk.

\*Spenser. †Sir T. More. South.

**GISARM**,\* *s.* A battle-axe, a hand-axe. \*Chaucer.

Fr. *Guisarme*; Low L. *Gisarma*. See Cot., Du Cange, and Spel.

**GIST** or **GIT**, *s.* Met.—That upon which a case, an argument, rests. (A common term in Law.)

Fr. *Giste*, from *gisir*, to lie. "Giste d'un lièvre, the form of a hare. Je sçay bien où giste le lièvre, I know well which is the very point or knot of the matter," (Cot.); i. e. where it lies.

**GITE**,\* *s.* a gown, (Tyrw.) is Fr.; and Sk., perhaps from Fr. *Giste*, (from *jacere*,) a place where any one may lie, and signifying merely the gown (togarn) in which any one may lie.—\*Chaucer. Gascoigne.

**GITTERN**, *v. s.* i. e. *Cithern*, (qv.) a guitar. Gittering,—playing on a gittern or guitar. From L. *Cithara*; Gr. Κίθαρα.

**GIVE**, *v.* To give, in its most ordinary -ER. usages, is equivalent to—

-ING. To confer or transfer, to commit

**GIFT**, *s. v.* or transmit, to bestow, to endow, -LESS. to grant, to concede, to yield, to

consign or resign.

It admits of the substitution of various words, according to the context.

To give, with a subaud. of power or ability; and thus, to empower, to enable, to authorize.

With a subaud. of utterance or speech; and thus, to speak or utter, pronounce or declare, publish or proclaim.

As a result, inference, or conclusion; and thus, to show, to exhibit, to infer, to conclude.

To give the mind, thoughts, or inclinations; and thus, to incline, to addict, to devote.

When used with *prs.*, the phrase may be interpreted in similar manner.

A. S. *Gif-an*, *gyf-an*; D. *Gheven*; Ger. *Gab-en*; Sw. *Gif-wa*; Dan. *Giver*. *Gift* is the *past p.* *gived*, *gift*, that which is given; and upon it the *s.* *Gift* is formed. For- Mis- Re- Un-

**GIVES.** See **GYVES**.

**GIZZARD, s.** Various written *Giserne*, *Gysar*, *Gizier*.

The stomach, (of a bird.)

Fr. *Gésier*, *jesier*; L. *Gigeria*. Of unknown etym. Martin. thinks it a word à *Poenis* translatum.

**GLABROUS, ad.** Smooth. A Latinism. Used by Evelyn. L. *Glaber*.

**GLACIATE,\* v.** To freeze, harden, con-  
-ATION.† *geat*, turn into ice.—*Cot.*

-ABLE.† *Boyle*. †*Brown*. †*Grew*.

-AL.† L. *Glaci-are*, -atum; Fr. *Glacer*; L. -OUS.† *Glacies*, derived by Voss. à *gelando*, q. *gelacies*. And *gelare*, perhaps from Gr. *Γελα-ειν*, to shine; or A. S. *Cel-an*, to keel or cool. Con-

**GLAD, v. ad.** To glad or gladden,—to  
-DEN, s. make cheerful or joyous, to  
-FULLY. cheer, to rejoice, to please,  
-FULNESS. to exhilarate.  
-LY. "Gladness is an inferior degree  
-NESS. of joy: it may be excited by  
-SOME. incidents agreeable or desir-  
-SOMENESS. able in themselves, which are  
-DER,\* s. not of sufficient moment to  
-FUL.† raise the extasies of joy; or it  
-SHIP.† may consist in that lively flow  
of spirits, which immediately succeeds to  
the transports of joy."—*Cogan*.

\**Chaucer*. †*Udal*. *Spenser*. †*Gower*.

A. S. *Glad-ian*, exhilarare, to make cheerful or glad.—*Som.* A. S. *Glad*, glad; Ger. *Glat*; D. *Glat*; Sw. & Dan. *Glad*, lætus, hilaris. Wach. Bre. and Sk. derive from this L. *Lætus*, of which the L. etymologists give no satisfactory account. A. S. *Læt-an*, *ge-læt-an*, is mittere, dimittere, relaxare; *ge-læt*, by sliding over the *s*, becomes *glæt*, not far removed from D. & Ger.; and by change of *t* into *d*, the A. S. *Glad*, or *glad*, released or relaxed, sc. from care, trouble, &c.; and, cons., hilaris, cheerful, joyous. And see **MIRTH**. En-Over- Un-

**GLADE, s.** App. to—"A spot covered or hid, hidden with trees."—*Tooke*. See **LID**.

*Ge-hlæd*, -hlid, -hlod, -hlad, is the regular past tense and past p. of *ge-hlidan*, tegere, operire, to cover; and *ge-hlad* is become the Eng. *Glade*.

**GLADIATOR, s.** Lit.—A sword-fighter;  
-ORY. extended in its application to  
-ORIAL. fighters or combatants with wea-  
-ORIAN. pons of various sorts.

-URE. L. *Gladiator*, from *gladius*, a sword. *Gladius*, (c in g commutat.) à *clade*, quod sit ad hostium cladem, *gladius*, (Var. lib. iv.); or (Voss.) à *Κλαδ-ειν*, i. e. ramosus; for country people first used these as swords. Di-gladiate.

**GLAMOUS.\*** See **CLAMMY**.—\**J. Barnes*.  
From A. S. *Glæm-ian*, to smear.—*Sk.*

**GLANCE, v. s.** In our old writers,  
-ING. *Glent*.

-INGLY. To dart a bright or glittering light; to dart, shoot, or throw a quick or sudden ray of light; to strike, throw, dart, or fall obliquely, (as a ray or beam of light;) to throw or cast the eyes; and thus, to look quickly, obliquely; (met.) to throw or cast hints, sideways, obliquely.

Ger. *Glantz-en*; D. -*sen*, splendere, to shine, to glitter; which Sk. derives from Fr. *Esclancer*, from L. *Lancea*, a lance, a javelin, or dart. Over-

**GLAND, s.** A corn or kernel: a small

-ULE. substance in the animal frame

-ULAR. involved in a coat or tunic, with

-ULOUS. some resemblance to a kernel.

-ULOSITY. *Glandi-ferous*,—Bearing corns

-IFEROUS. or kernels.

L. *Glans*, *glandis*, an acorn, a kernel; *glans* is derived by Voss. from the Dor. *Γαλανος*, for *βαλανος*; and *βαλανος*, from *βαλλ-ειν*, to throw; *βαλανος* may, Scheidius thinks, be so called, tanquam *deficienti*, quippe à quercu excuti de jicque soliti; because they are shaken off and cast down by the oak, to a remarkable degree.

**GLANDERS, s.** -ERED. A disease in horses, accompanied by a swelling in certain of their glands, (qv.)

**GLARE, v. s.** To emit or throw forth a

-INGLY. full or strong degree of light;

-Y.\* and thus, a degree dazzling and

-INESS.† painful to the sight; to look or

stare with such degree of light, with excess

of brightness or brilliancy; to shine with

or display excess of brightness; to be too

conspicuous.—\**Turberville*. \*†*Boyle*.

In D. (see *Kilian*) *Glacrenda ooghen* is, oculi cæsi, glauci; *glæer oogigh*, cæsius sive glaucus oculis. And this Sk. derives from Fr. *Escalier*, to glitter, to shine; and Fr. from L. *Clarare*, i. e. *claritatem evibrare*, to dart forth brightness; for grey (or blue) eyes are (*lucidiores*) more lucid, and on that account reflect a fuller light.

**GLASS, s. v. ad.** Glass is so called from

-Y. its brightness, its translucency

-INESS. or transparency. Glass is much

-EN.\* used pref. among philosophical

GLAZE, v. writers.—\**B. Jonson*.

-ING. A. S. *Glæs*; Dan. Ger. & Sw. *Glas*; D.

-IER. *Glas*, *ge-las*; from A. S. *Glis-nian*; Ger.

*Glissen*, splendere, to shine. In Sw. *Lysa*, is splen-

dere; and in A. S. *Lixan*, *luc-ere*. The A. S. *Glis-*

*nian*; Ger. *Glissen*, are probably contracted from

A. S. *Ge-lixan*, to shine, to be bright. Un-

"As touching which devise the common voice

and fame runneth, that there arrived sometime

certaine marchants in a ship laden with nitre, in

the mouth of the river, [Belus, in Phœnicia,], and

beeing landed, minded to seeth their victuals

upon the shore, and the very sands; but for that

they wanted other stones, to serve as trevets to

bear up their pans and cauldrons over the fire,

they made shift with certaine peeces of sal nitre

out of the ship to support the said pans, and so

made fire underneath; which being once afire

among the sand and gravell of the shore, they

might perceive a certaine cleare liquor run from

under the fire in very streames, and hereupon

they say came the first invention of making

glasse."—*Holland*. *Plinius*.

**GLAVE, GLAIVE, or GLEAVE, s.** A gleave

or sword. Also, a launce or horseman's

staff.—*Cot.* Fr. *Glaive*; L. *Gladius*.

**GLAVER,\* v.** To fawn, to flatter.

-ER.† \**Drayton*. *Bp. Hall*. †*Mir. for Mag.*

-ING.† †*South*.

A *glavering* fellow,—a parasite, a flatterer. A S.

*Glitw-ere* is a parasite—from *Glitw-an*, scurram

agere, to act the buffoon.—*Lye*. To act the

buffoon can only be a consequential application,

not the meaning. See **GLZE**.

**GLEAM**, *v. s.* To *gleam*, is—to irradiate, -ING. or dart or throw a ray of light; to -Y. glitter, to shine, to enlighten; to emit or issue a slightly perceptible degree of light.

Sk. says, from *Leoma*, light, from *leoman*, to shine; and this from L. *Lumen*. Tooke, that the *s. Gleam* is "the past part. of A. S. *Leoman*, *lioman*, *ge-leoman*, *ge-lioman*, radiare, coruscare, lucere;" to irradiate, to glitter, to enlighten. He derives *Gloom* from the same past p.;—but the two words are opposed in their application. *Gleam* is app. to the light, which penetrates the darkness; *gloom* to the darkness *gleamed* upon, through which the light penetrates, or by which it is overshadowed. "It [laughter] breaks the *gloom* which is apt to depress the mind and damp our spirits with transient unexpected *gleams* of joy."—*Spectator*. See **GLOOM**.

**GLEAN**, *v. s.* To pick or gather the ears -ER. of corn after the reapers; and then, -ING. gen., to *glean* is—to pick up, gather or collect.

"Fr. *Glaner*, to pick up ears of corn after the reapers."—*Cot.* Nicol (see in *Menage*.) thinks it is so called, quasi *glander*, or *glandeer*; because acorns (*glandes*) were the first fruits *gleaned* or picked up. Casen. derives it from a barbarous L. word *Gelima*, which, says Martin., is formed from the beginnings of the three words, *gens ligare manus*: (because sheaves of corn are bound by the hand upon the knee.) See *Martin*. and *Du Cange*. Men. considers this etym. of M. Casen. equally learned, ingenious, and true. Spel. derives this *gelima*, or *gelina*, from Fr. *Glain*. The true etym. seems to be A. S. *Ge-leanian*, corrupted into *gleanian*, *glean*: *ge-leanian* is compounded of the usual prefix *ge*, and *leanian*, *lanian*, (to lend,) to grant or bestow a benefit or advantage. The Sw. *Lean*, (Ger. *Lean*.) is properly (says Ihre) a concession, any thing given or granted to another; in a more special sense it appears to have denoted a grant from a lord to a vassal: and hence the application also seems manifest to—The leave or permission granted—to pick, &c.

**GLEBE**, *s. -y.* App. to—The unbroken mass, the closely pressed surface, of the soil or ground;—gen. the soil, the ground. And, as Fr. *Glèbe*,—land belonging to a parsonage.

Fr. *Glèbe*; L. *Gleba*, by metathesis from Gr. *Βωλος*, *g* inserto?—*Voss*. *Βωλος*, contracted from *Βαωλος*, has its application, ad *glebam*, à condensando, from condensing, (i. e.) pressing or treading close.—*Lennepe*.

**GLEE**, *s.* *Glee* appears to mean,—sound; -FUL. then app. to musical sound, to -SOME. music, to song; to cheerful, -MAN. mirthful song or music; and then, cons., to—the mirth itself, to joy, gaiety, jollity.

A. S. *Gleow-ian*, (*ge-hlow-an*) *gliow-ian*, *gliw-ian*, canere, to sound, to sing. *Gleo*, *glie*, *glig*, musica, and cons. gaudium; *glig-craft*, musica; *glig-man*, musicus; and further, (as Warton says,) jocular. See **LAY**.

**GLEED**, *s.* **GLODE**. Anything heated or hot; as, hot coal or wood.

A. S. *Gled*, from *Glow-an*, *gleow-an*, (*ge-hlow-an*) to glow; *gleow-an*, past p. *gleow-ed*, *glew-ed*, *gleed*. Also *glowed*, *glowde*, *glode*.

**GLEEK**, *v. s.* Met. a catch, a trap, a trick, deception or deceit; and the *v.* To *gleek*, to catch, entrap or trick, to deceive,

to delude or illude, to play upon, to scoff at.

Sk. says, either from Ger. *Gluck*, fortune, or A. S. *Ge-lic*; Ger. *Gleich*, similitis;—he only speaks of the word as app. to a game of cards. Dr. Jamieson says, that Sc. *Glaik* is a deception, a trick. To play the *glais* with one, to gull, to cheat; to get the *glais*, to be gulled or cheated; and he seems inclined to suspect that it is radically the same (and indeed it appears to be really the same with a little difference in pronunciation) with the Northern Eng. *Gleek*, to deceive, to beguile; and that it may be from A. S. *Glig*, (see **GLEK**.) ludibrium, or Moes.-G. *Laik-en*, to play or sport, or merely Ger. *Glick-en*, to shine.—The Ger. *Gluck*, (i. e. *Ge-luck*.) suggested by Sk., is in modern Eng. *Luck*, any thing caught, a good or bad *catch*, from A. S. *Læcc-en*, *ge-læccan*, to catch. And Eng. *Gleek*, Sc. *Glaik*, is from the same *Ge-læccan* (*glæccan*.) and means,—a catch.

**GLEEN**,\* *v.* To glow, to kindle.

\**Prior*.

Sc. *Glewin*, formed from *Glow-en*, past p. of *To glow*, (qv.)

**GLEET**, *s. v. -y.* A thin, slimy, matter proceeding from the nervous parts—diseased.

Fr. *Glette*, *gletteur*, slimy, frothy, slegmy, sthy. —*Cot.* Ger. *Glett*, *fæx*, *spuma*; *gletten*, labi. Sk. writes *glitt*, and calls it *ichor*, seu sanies testis à nervosis partibus læsis extillans; perhaps from D. *Glyden*, labi, to glide. These words are, for the most part, confined to medical writings: but Dr. Cheyne uses the *v. gen.*: "Condensed vapours *gleet* down the caverns of these mountains."—*Philosophical Principles*.

**GLEIRE**,\* **GLARE**, or **GLAYRE**, *s.* A name now app. to a liquid employed by bookbinders previous to polishing.

\**Chaucer. Mir. for Mag.*

Sk. says, from Fr. *Clair*, clear; because white is—omnium colorum *clarissimus*. See **GLARE**.

**GLEN**, *s.* A declivity, a descent; and app. either to that descended from, or that descended to.

A. S. *Glen*, vallis, is given in Lye, but without any authority. The word is not in Jun., Mina., or Barrett; neither is it used by Shak. or Milton. The Glossarist to G. Douglas remarks, that many countries to the south of Scotland terminate in *dale*, whereas to the north they have pref. to them the word *Glen*; Hib. *Gleann*, vallis; as *Glen Esk*, *Glen Prossin*, *Glen Isla*, &c. And this Irish etym. is repeated by Pinkerton and Chalmers. And Sk. forms *Glenworth* from the A. S. *Glen*, *glaw*, (Welsh, *Glyn*) a valley, and *worth*: *Glinn*, Irish and Welsh, he adds, is—vallis arboribus constita. Holland however renders *montes*, *glinnes*: "The Gauls from the Albane *Glinnes* [Albanis montibus];" and the word may be from *Ge-lin-ian*, decumbere, to lean: and thus mean,—as above.

**GLENT**, *v. i. e.* To *glance*, (qv.)

**GLEW**. See **GLUE**.

**GLIB**, *s.* "*Iren*. They have another costume from the Scythians, that is, the wearing of mantles, and long *glibbes*, which is a thick curled bush of haire, hanging down over their eyes and monstrously disguising them."—*Spenser*.

**GLIB**,\* *v.* To geld.—\**Shak.*

D. *Ludden*, castrare. (See **LIN**.) Kilian has also *Ghe-lubl*, castratus, past p. of *Ghe-lubben*, which, contracted into *glubb-en*, would furnish the Eng. *Glib*.

**GLIB**, *a. ad.* The *ad.*—nimble, voluble ;  
-LY. and, *cons.*—slippery, smooth :  
-NESS. and the *a.*—to smoothen.  
-BERRY, *† ad.* \*Milton. †B. Jonson.

The *L. Glaber*, smooth, seems to present a word of signification nearly equivalent; but the *Fr.* and *It.* have nothing from it which will enable us to trace any connexion. *Sk.* derives from the *L. Levis*; *Gr. Aelios*; by prefixing *g*, changing *e* into *i*, and *v* into *b*. It may be a cognate of the *A. S. 3-lipp-an*, (*lab-i*;) or not improbably from *A. S. Ge-aleap-an*, (contracted into *gleap-an*, *gleop*, or *gleeb*, *giib*;) to gallop; to move fast, speedily, swiftly. And thus the *ad. Glib*,—as above explained.

**GLICKES**, \* *a.* Ogling or leering looks.  
—Gifford. See **GLEEK**.—\*B. Jonson.

**GLIDDER**, \* *v.* To glidder, is—"to glaze over with some tenacious lacker."—Gifford.  
\*B. Jonson.

**GLIDE**, *v. s.* To glide implies, in its application to living bodies,—continuity of motion without repeated action of the limbs; to move or pass evenly, smoothly, and steadily. See **SLIDE**.

*A. S. Glid-an*, (*Ge-lith-an*, *ge-lid-an*,—see **LITHE**;) *D. Gliden*; *Dan. Glider*; *Ger. Gleiten*, *glitschen*, *labi*, to slip, slide or glide.—*Som.* Over-

**GLIMMER**, *v. s.* -ING. To enlighten or illuminate, to irradiate, to shine upon, faintly, in a slight degree, unsteadily. *Met.*—to cause a faint or slight perception of light.

*Dan. Glimrer*. A *dim.* of *Gleam*, (*qv.*) From *A. S. Ge-bloman*, to lighten.

**GLIMPSE**, *s. v.* -ING. The *s.*—A short, quick, light or sight, or look into the gloom; a short, slight view or perception.

The *v.*—To have or take a glimpse, or short, slight view or perception.

*Either (Sk.)* from *Glimmering*, or *Ger. Gleissen*, to shine. It appears to be, as *Glimmer* is, from *Gleam*.

**GLISTEN**, *v.* -ING. To shine, to glitter or glister, (*qv.*)

*A. S. Gliten-an*, *glis-ninn*; *Ger. Gleissen*, to shine, to be bright. (See **GLASS**.) *Hammond* writes *Glisten*, and so it is not uncommonly pronounced.

**GLISTER**, *v. s.* -ING. To glisten,—to shine, *sc.* with sparks of light; to emit or throw forth, sparks of light; to glisten or glitter.

*D. Glisteren*; *Ger. Glitzern*, *fulgere*, *scintillare*; from *A. S. Glisnian*; *Ger. Gleissen*, to shine, to be bright.

**GLISTER**, *s. i. e. Clyster*, (*qv.*)

**GLITTER**, *v. s.* *Glitter*, *Glister*, and -ING. *Glisten*, (see the two latter,) are -INGLY. the same word variously written and pronounced; and with very little difference in their application.

To shine; to emit or throw forth, light; to exhibit or display a bright, shining or showy appearance.

*Spenser* and *H. More* retain in this word the old *A. S.* participial term. and: *Glitter-and*, -endly; and some modern poets have used *Glistence*.

**GLOAT**, **GLOTE**, or **GLOUT**, *v.* To warm, to kindle, to heat—with or while gazing; to gaze eagerly, or with any warm or burning passion or sensation, with anger or ill-will, with eagerness or desire.

To glow or glout,—*D. Glo-eyen*; *Sw. -a*; *Ger. Gluen*; *A. S. Glowan*, *ignescere*, *candescere*; *qd. incensis et præ irâ flamantibus oculis contueri*; to heat, to kindle, to look with eyes heated and inflamed with anger.—*Sk.* The word is formed upon the past *p. Glow*, *glow-ed*, *glow'd*, *glout*, *glout*. See **GLEED**.

**GLOBE**, *v. s.* Any round body or sphere; -OSE. a ball; the earth; a spherical representation of the earth or heavens.—\*Ray.

-ULE. *Fr. Glob-e*; *It. & Sp. -o*; *L. Globus*, which *Voss.* thinks is from *Glomus*, and that from the *Heb. Scal.* on the other hand, forms *glomus* from *globus*, by the change of *b* into *m*, (*De Causis*, c. 31.) *Scheidius* derives both *globus* and *glomus* from *Γλω*, the obsolete theme of *γλωιος*, *viscosus*, *lubricus*, and thinks the former (*globus*) so called à *lubricitate*. The *v.* is written by *Milton*, *Glob. Con- In- (En-)*

**GLOMERATE**, *v.* -ION. To collect or gather up into balls or round masses.

*L. Glomera-re*, from *Glomus*. See **GLOBE**. *Ad- Con-*

**GLOOM**, *v. s.* *Gloom* is that which is -Y. gleamed or enlightened, *sc.* the -ILY. darkness gleamed or enlightened, -INESS. through which the light penetrates, or by which it is overshadowed. See **GLEAM**.

To *gloom* is formed upon this *past p.* and thus differs so contra-distinctly in its meaning from the *v.* To *gleam*.

To darken, to overshadow, to overcloud; to have or give a dark or dismal appearance. *Met.*—to harbour dark or dismal thoughts.

*Gloom*, the *s.* (*Tooke*) is "the *past p.* of *A. S. Leoman*, *lioman*, *ge-leoman*, *ge-lioman*, *radiare*, *coruscare*, *lucere*," to irradiate, to enlighten. *Un-*

**GLORY**, *v. s.* That which is spoken or -IOUS. said, talked, rumoured, reputed, -IOUSLY. celebrated, renowned, famed; -IOUSNESS. and thus,—fame, renown, celebrity, honour, praise; splen- -IFY, *v.* dour, lustre or magnificence. -IFICATION. To glory, (by usage)—to assume or arrogate glory, fame, -YING. renown; to take a pride in.

To glorify,—to have or receive, to give or pay glory, honour or praise.

"*Glory*, or internal gloriation or triumph of the mind, is the passion which proceedeth from the imagination or conception of our own power above the power of him that contendeth with us."—*Hobbs*.

*Fr. s. Gloire*; *It. Sp. & L. Gloria*, which *Voss.* thinks may be from *Gr. Γλωσσα*, the tongue: *nam gloria est fama ingens de alicujus virtute ac meritis*, (see **GLOSE**;) or (with *Martin*.) from *Κελωρ*, *i. e.* *φωνη*, as *Hesychius* explains it. *Κελωρ*, from *καλ-ειν*, to call. *Glory* and *fame*, (*qv.*) seem to be words of the same meaning. *De- Dis- In- Un-*



**GLOSE, v. s. or GLOZE, v.** To explain, to expound, to interpret, to comment, remark, or observe. To speak or write fairly and speciously, to use fair or specious terms or language; and thus, —to soothe, to caress, to flatter, to delude; to have or give a specious, polished, or bright appearance.

**-ER.** expound, to interpret, to comment, remark, or observe. To speak or write fairly and speciously, to use fair or specious terms or language; and thus, —to soothe, to caress, to flatter, to delude; to have or give a specious, polished, or bright appearance.

**-ING.** comment, remark, or observe. To speak or write fairly and speciously, to use fair or specious terms or language; and thus, —to soothe, to caress, to flatter, to delude; to have or give a specious, polished, or bright appearance.

**-INGLY.** speak or write fairly and speciously, to use fair or specious terms or language; and thus, —to soothe, to caress, to flatter, to delude; to have or give a specious, polished, or bright appearance.

**GLOSS, v. s.** A gloss or glossary,—an explanation, an interpretation, a comment.

**-ER.** A gloss or glossary,—an explanation, an interpretation, a comment.

**-Y.** A gloss or glossary,—an explanation, an interpretation, a comment.

**-INESS.** A gloss or glossary,—an explanation, an interpretation, a comment.

**-ARY.** A gloss or glossary,—an explanation, an interpretation, a comment.

**-ARIAL.** A gloss or glossary,—an explanation, an interpretation, a comment.

**-ARIST.** A gloss or glossary,—an explanation, an interpretation, a comment.

**-ATOR.** A gloss or glossary,—an explanation, an interpretation, a comment.

**-IST.** A gloss or glossary,—an explanation, an interpretation, a comment.

**-OGRAPHER.** From A. S. *Gles-an*, adulari, (says Sk.) and this from Ger. *Gleissen*. A. S. *Gleisan*, micare, nitere; qd. nitidè, et speciosè loqui. *Gloss*, —the gloss of colours, he also believes to be from the same Ger. *Gleissen*, fulgere. The A. S. *Gles-an*, *glisnian*, *glisenan*, and Ger. *Gleissen* mean,—to be or cause to be clear or bright, plain or manifest; and thus,—to clear, explain, interpret; and further, as Sk. expresses it,—nitidè et speciosè loqui; to speak fairly and speciously; and hence, further,—adulari, to flatter. Fr. *Glose*; It. & Sp. *-a*; Eng. *Glose*, or *gloss*, is derived by Men. from L. *Glossa*; Gr. *Γλωσσα*, as app. by the Greeks to the interpretation *lingua secretioris*, (Quinct. lib. l. c. l.) The Gr. *Γλωσσα* is deduced by Lennep from *γλο-ειν*, *polire*; the obsolete theme of *γλοισι*, *lubricus*; and thus the word may have travelled through the Gr. and L. from our northern languages, and returned upon us in some of the applications now in most common use.

**GLOVE, v. s. -ER.** Clothing for the hand, —cloven, to cover each finger separately.

A. S. *Glof*, which Hickes (Gram. A. S. p. 214,) says, is so called, à fissuris vel intercapedine digitorum, and which will then be derived from A. S. *Cliof-an*, to cleave, (Seren. from Sw. *Klyf-wa*, findere.) Lye observes, that in Dan., *Manicæ* are called *Haand-klofwer*, a word comp. of *hand*, and *klofue*, findere, to cleave. The Sw. *Klof-wa* denotes gen. every kind of cleft or fissure.—*Ihre*. Un-

**GLOW, v. s.** To warm, to heat, to burn, —to shine with heat or flame; to have the colour or hue of any thing burning, of a warm countenance or complexion.

A. S. *Glow-an*, (*ge-hlowan*;) D. *Gloeyen*; Ger. *Gleuen*; Sw. *Gloa*, candere, candescere, ignescere, inardescere, to heat or kindle, to burn, to shine with heat or flame. And thus, (Sk.) the glow-worm, i. e. vermis candens, called by the Greeks *λαμπυρίς*, from *λαμπ-ειν*, to shine. Holland calls them also *Glo-birds*. See *Lew*, and *Low*.

**GLOWER,\* v.** *Ge-lower*, or *lour*, (qv.) \**North*.

**GLUE, v. s. or GLEW, v.** To glue,—to bind, fasten or stick together by such viscous or gelatinous and adhesive substance; to stick or set close or fast together, (as if with such substance.)

Fr. *Gluer*; Sp. *Encolar*; It. *Incollare*; L. *Gluten*, from *Glus*; and *glus* from Gr. *Γλυσ*, any thing viscous, any gelatinous, adhesive substance. See **GLUTINOUS**. En- Un-

**GLUM, s. ad. i. e. Gloom, (qv.) A glum,—a gloomy look; a dark, dismal, sullen look.**

To glombe, in Chaucer,—to look gloomy. \**Phaer*.

**GLUT, v. s.** To swallow; to swallow in abundance, to fill by swallowing, to fill, to cram full; to satiate; to saturate; to cloy.

**-TING.** abundance, to fill by swallowing, to fill, to cram full; to satiate; to saturate; to cloy.

**-TON, v. s. ad.** lowing, to fill, to cram full; to satiate; to saturate; to cloy.

**-TON-ISH.** to satiate; to saturate; to cloy.

**-IZE, v.** to satiate; to saturate; to cloy.

**-Y.** Fr. s. *Glouton*; It. *Ghiottoso*; Sp. *Gloton*; from L. *Glutire*, to send or pass down the throat, to swallow. L. *Glutius*, that part of the neck through or by which food is transmitted. Voss. thinks formed from the sound *Glutt, glut*, which liquor makes when running through a narrow neck or passage. Or rather from (an unknown Gr. word) *Γυλφειν*, of the same meaning. En- In- Un- and also De-glutition.

**GLUTINOUS, ad.** Fastening or holding together by some viscous or gelatinous substance; gluey.

L. *Gluten*. See **GLUE**. Ad- Con- Un-

**GNARR, v.** *Gnarr* is app. to the snarling noise of a dog; gen. to chiding or complaints; and may be app. to knots of the oak, from their greater crash or creak in breaking or riving.

Chaucer also writes *Knarry*, (qv.)—full of gnarres or knots.—\**Antonio's Revenge*, 1602.

A. S. *Gnyrran*; D. *Knarren*, *knarren*; Ger. *Knarren*, *knirren*; Sw. *Knorra*, stridere, to creak. Omnia à sono ficta.—Sk. It was sometimes written *Knarr*. *Gnarr* (Tyrw.) is a hard knot in a tree, and *knarry* full of gnarres or knots. It is app. by Chaucer to the head; in modern vulgar Eng. the *Knob*.

**GNASH, v. -ING.** As com. app.—To rub, strike or dash the teeth together. Written by Wiclif, *Gnast*.

Dan. *Knask-er*; D. *Knasschen*; Ger. *Knirachen*, dentibus frendere; which latter Wach. calls a frequentative from *Knirren*, stridere, to crash.

**GNAT, s. -LING.** An insect.

A. S. *Gnat*; Gr. *Κνίψ*, *culex*.—Casaubon. But A. S. *Nat-an*, premere,—and thus, perhaps, *gnagere*, to prick,—with the usual prefix *Ge*, would form *Ge-nat-an*, *gnat-an*; and the reason of the application to this insect, from the prick or sting, would be plain.

**GNAW, v. s. -ING.** To press and tear asunder, sc. by the teeth; to fret or eat into by continued biting or action of the teeth; to corrode, to eat into, to prey upon.

A. S. *Gnag-an*; D. *Knag-hen*, *knawen*; Ger. *Nagen*; Sw. *Gna-ga*; Dan. *-er*, *rodere*. Jua. from the Gr. *Navein*, *corpere*. It was sometimes written *Knaw*. Be- For-

**GNOFF,\* s.** Mr. Tyrw. quotes from Urry, "An old cuff, a miser;" and adds, "I know not upon what authority." Sk. says, "*Avarus*, I believe from A. S. *Gnafan*, to gnaw; because (truly) he through excessive covetousness gnaws the very bones, as dogs do."—\**Chaucer*. *Drant*.

**GNOME, s. -OLOGY.** "*Gnome* [is] a saying pertaining to the manners and common practices of men, which declareth by an apte brevity, what in this our lyfe ought to be done or not done."—*Peacham*.

*Gnomes*, (Fr. *Gnomes*,)—a name given by the Cabalists to certain invisible people whom they suppose to dwell within the earth. Vigenere calls them *Gnomens*; and

The Dutch call gloves "handshoes" See Locke on Education p. 6.

this is derived from the Gr. Γνωμον, knowing, provident. See GNOMON.

Gr. Γνωμον, *sententia*. "Sententiae—quas Graeci γνωμονας appellant: ntrumque autem nomen ex eo acceperunt, quod *similes sunt consiliis aut decretis*."—*Quinct.* lib. viii. c. 5. They (*sententiae* and *γνωμονας*) have received their name from this—that they are like counsels and decrees.—See *Men.*

GNOMON, *s.* "The shadow of the style  
-MICAL in the dyall they call the  
-MON-ICAL *gnomon*."—*Holland. Plinie.*

-ICE. Fr. *Gnomon*; Gr. Γνωμον, one who  
-IST. knows, who judges or determines;  
one who, or that which, points out.

GNOSTIC, *s.* -ISM. That can or may  
know. "They pretended to extraordinary  
knowledge and illumination, from whence  
they had the name of *Gnosticks*."—*Tillotson.*

Gr. Γνωστικός; L. *Gnosticus*; Fr. -que.

GO, *v.* Go (see COME) is a term expressing  
-ER. a particular species of motion. We  
-ING. see a thing in motion, the distance  
from us lessens,—the thing approaches,  
and (we say) it *comes*; but if the distance  
increases,—the thing departs, and (we say)  
it *goes*. See WEND, and GE.

To go is usually interpreted in union  
with *prs.* or even with other words con-  
nected with it; and thus, improperly, the  
meaning of the whole phrase is ascribed to  
the single word.

To go aside, (sub. from the right way,)—  
to deviate, to err.

To go between, (sub. as mediator, inter-  
cessor,)—to mediate, to intercede, to in-  
terpose.

To go by, (sub. as a rule,)—to act by, or  
in obedience to, to obey.

To go over, (sub. from one party to an-  
other,)—to revolt.

To go, (with *prs.* or by inference) is equi-  
valent to the words—To advance, to return,  
to proceed, to recede; to succeed; to pass.

To go, is—to move voluntarily or invol-  
untarily; by the action of our own limbs, or  
by conveyance. Go is opposed by Chaucer  
to—*ride*; to ride or go, sc. on foot; to walk.

A. S. *Gas*; D. *Ge-en*; Ger. *Ge-ken*; Sw. *Ga*;  
Dan. *Gas-er*; Sc. & Old Eng. *Ga*. Be- For- Out-  
Over- Under.

GOAD, *v. & s.* To prick or spur, to stimu-  
late, to urge on, to excite.

A. S. *Ga*, *gaad*, *goad*, cuspis, stimulus, (Lye;) and Som. the point of a weapon, a spear or arrow-  
head, a sting, prick or goad. Perhaps that which  
*gad-eth*, or causes to *ga* or *go*; and thus, cons. a  
prick or spur. See GAD.

GOAL, *s.* By usage, *Goal* is—that to  
which our course is directed, and at which  
it ends; also, from which it commences,  
and to which it returns.

T. H. (in Sk.) from Fr. *Gaule*, a pole, a stake;  
because a pole, stuck or fixed in the ground, was  
used pro meta. The Fr. *Gaule*, Lye thinks, is  
manifestly from A. S. *Ge-gæ*, which denotes the  
same thing. Men. from L. *Fallus*.

GOAR, *s.* -ISH. A correspondent sug-  
gested to Mr. Tyrw. that *Gore* is a common

name for a slip of cloth or linen, (q. *slit* or  
*rent* from the whole breadth,) which is in-  
serted in order to widen a garment in any  
particular place. This sense, he adds, will  
suit very well with the context of (Chaucer)  
verse 3237, ("A barme-cloth, ful of many  
a *gore*,") but hardly with v. 13,719, ("An  
elf-quene shall slepe under my *gore*.")  
*Gore-coat*, (Grose, Supplement,)—a gown  
or petticoat *gored*, or so cut as to be broad  
at the bottom, and narrower at the upper  
end, such as may be seen in some ancient  
pictures, particularly of Queen Elizabeth.  
See GORE.

*Goarish*, in Beau. & F. is, met.—rent,  
ragged; or—pieced or patched.

GOAT, *s.* An animal.

-ISH. Go. *Gaitel*; A. S. *Gæt*, *gat*; D. *Geyt*; Ger.  
-HERD. *Gels*; Sw. *Get*; Dan. *Geed*, which Jun.  
thinks may be from Gr. Χαιτη, *coma*, *juba*; the ani-  
mal receiving its name in the northern languages  
from a Gr. word which expresses a quality peculiar  
to it, viz. its length of *hair*. Wach. thinks that *Gits*,  
*geiz*, animal avidum, might be formed from A. S.  
*Gyt-sean*, cupere, concupiscere; and the animal  
be so called quia appetit non appetenda, sc. leaves,  
the bark, shoots of trees, especially of vines;  
(more probably so called from its lascivious appe-  
tency.) See GAT-TOOTH.

GOB, *s.* In the Glossary to Hornæ Mo-  
-BET. menta Cravenæ, *Gob* is said to be  
-BLE. "The mouth; also, a copious ex-  
pectoration: lumps, as *gobs* of suet."—See  
also *Bracket* and *Moor*.

"A *gob*,—an open or wide mouth.  
Hence, To *gobble*,—to swallow greedily or  
with open mouth. *Gob*, in the South, sig-  
nifies a large morsel or bit: so we say a  
good *gob*, i. e. a good segment or part.  
The dim. whereof is *Gobbet*, cut into *gob-  
bets*; perhaps from the Gr. word Κομμα,  
*κομμα*."—Catalogue of North Country  
Words, by Tomlinson, in *Ray*.

The more common word, *Gob-et* is app.  
to—A part or portion, a fragment, a piece;  
to a piece swallowed at one gulp.

To *gobble*,—to devour, to swallow large  
pieces; to swallow greedily; to make a  
noise by an action of the throat similar  
to that of swallowing greedily. "Gobble-  
cock,—turkey-cock."

"Fr. *Gob*, *gobeau*, and the v. *Gober*, to  
ravine, to devour; feed greedily; swallow  
great morsels, let down whole *gobbets*."—  
*Cot.* Sk. thinks it is not very absurd to  
derive the Fr. *Gob* from the v. *Couper*, to  
cleave. It is more probably from A. S. *Ge-  
openian*, (to *gape*, to open,) *gop-enian*, (and  
dropping the term.) *gop*, *gob* or *gub*; and  
app. cons. to the quantity received or ejected  
at one opening of the mouth.

GOBLET, *s.* A cup containing a large  
quantity for one opening of the mouth, for  
one draught or swallow.

Mid. L. *Gobel*, *gobellitus*; D. & Fr. *Goblet*,  
which Jun. and others (see Men.) think is akin to  
the Gr. Κοπελλον; more probably to *gob*, *gobel*,  
—and hence the explanation.

**GOBLIN, s.** App. to—An imaginary spirit, delighting in pranks of mischief; an elf.

Low L. *Gobe-linus*; Fr. *-lin*; Ger. *Kobold*, which Casaubon and other etymologists (on the authority of the Scholiast upon Aristophanes) derive from the Gr. *Kοβαλος*. Mins., supported by Sk., from the Fr. *Gober*, to *gobble*, to devour; because nurses tell infants that such *dæmons devour* children whole.—See *Du Cange*, *Men.* and *Wach.*

**GOD, v. s.** The Author of all good.

-DESS. *God-father*, A. S. *God-fæder*, so called, because he promised before *God* that he would be as a parent to that infant, whose *pater initialis* (i. e. whose father at his initiation or reception into Christ's holy church) he was.  
-DIZE, v.  
-HEAD.  
-HOOD.  
-LESS.  
-LESSNESS.  
-LY, *ad. av.*  
-LILY.  
-LINESS. See *Gossip*, (i. e. *God-sib*.)  
-LING. *God, v.* in Shak.—*godd*ed me; acted towards me as if I were a *god*. So *To be-god*, (qv.)  
-SHIP.  
-CHILD. *Goddize, v.* is a coinage of Warner; *-father-ed*, of Burk.  
-DAUGHTER.  
-FATHER.  
-MOTHER. Go. *Goth*; A. S. *God*; D. *Goed*, Ger. *Gott*; Sw. & Dan. *Gud*. This word (says Jun.) is very clearly derived from Go. *Goth*; A. S. *God*, good; in D. *Goed*, in Ger. *Gut*; and Mins. *God*, q. *good*, because *God* is only *goodness*. The A. S. *God*, from *v. Godian*, *juvare*, *meliorare*; to aid or assist. to improve or better. Be- Un-

**GOD-WIT, s.** A bird.

Sk.—from *God*, i. e. *good*, and *witta*, an animal; qd. *avis bona*, *sapores grata*. Serenius, from *Isl. God*, good, and *veida*, *præda venatione capta*; vel, *si mavis, vist*, *victus*.

**GOETY, s.** The black art, devilish magic or witchcraft.—*Cot.*

Fr. *Goetie*; Gr. *Γοητεία*, from *γοητ*, *præstigiator*.

**GOFFISH, ad.** Fr. *Goffe*, dull, sottish, lumpish, doltish, blockish. Mr. Grose says, *Goff*, a foolish clown, (North.) *Oaf*, a foolish fellow, (North and South.) *Goff* appears to be *Oaf*, with the common A. S. pref. *Ge*. See *OAF*.

**GOG, s.** See *AGOG*, and *GIG*.—\**Beau. & F.*  
From the A. S. *Gan-gan*, to go.

**GOGGLE, v. s.** -EYED. To move, to strain or stretch, the eye, (sc. a prominent, restless eye,) from one object to another.

Wiclif renders *luscum*, i. e. *unoculum*, *goggle-eyed*; but it seems very probable that *Goggle* is the diminutive of *Gog*, *agog*, and means moving, a moving eye; app. to a prominent, restless eye; or it may be from *Oophel-en*, the dim. of D. *Oophen*, with the prefix *Ghe*. (See *OGLE*.) Jun. thinks that the initial *s* being rejected, *Goggle-eyed* may be A. S. *Scegl-egede*; but *Scegl*, or *scool*, is Eng. *Scowl*; and *scowl-eyes* are *separated eyes*, or eyes looking different ways.

**GOLD, s.** *Golden*,—made of *gold*; having  
-EN. the qualities of *gold*. App. to colour,  
-ENLY. having the colour of flame; a flame colour; a yellow colour. And further, bright or glaring; brilliant or splendid; having the value of *gold*; valuable, precious, highly to be prized or valued.

Sw. & Dan. *Guld*; Ger. *Gold*; D. *Goud*. See *GILD*.

**GOLL, s.** The hands.

\**Massinger. Beau. & F.*

Sk. thiuku, from A. S. *Wieldan*, (*ge-wieldan*), to rule, to direct, (whence the Eng. *Wield*;) because we rule and direct all things by our hands; and he thinks it a truly elegant word.

**GOME, s.** App. gen. to—A man: corrupted into *groom*, (qv.)

\**Piers Plouhman. Lybeaus Disconus.*

A. S. *Guma*, one who has the care of; from *Gym-en*, to take care of, guard, attend to.

**GONDELAY, s.** A small boat.

-DOLA. It. *Gondol-a, -iere*. Men. from *Ges-*  
-DOLIER. *das*, formed from Gr. *Korbe*, which Hesychius interprets *πορνειον βαρβαρικον, κούβαν*, a barbaric cup, a boat.

**GONFANON, s.** "A little square flag, or penon at the end of a lance; or (more part.) an old fashioned banner, or square standard born on the top of a lance; such as, even at this day, is used in the wars made by the Pope."—*Cot.* It is app. gen. to—a standard, banner or ensign.

*Gouffaucou*, (Chaucer,) is (Sk. believes) incorrectly written for *Gon-fanon* or *-fennon*.

It. *Gonfalon*. Casen. says, "A word, the origin of which it is difficult to determine." Sk. from A. S. *Gum-a*, a man, and *fena*, a sign or ensign.

**GONG, s.** A. S. *Gang*, latrina, a privy, a jakes. Som.—from A. S. *Gaggan*, (pron. *Gan-gan*), to go; because (Sk.) all go thither for themselves, and not by deputy; more probably because all that entereth into the belly *goeth* thither.

\**Chaucer. Fabyan.*

**GONG, s.** A musical instrument, struck as the drum, (in the East.)

**GOOD, ad. s. av.** *Good* is very extensively  
-LY, *ad. av.* and very variously app.—

-LYHEAD. Serving, conducting or convenient, gen. to any end or purpose; serviceable, beneficial, profitable; useful, able; suitable, fit.  
-LINESS.  
-NESS.  
-Y.  
-YSHIP.  
-LESS.\* Serving, or conducting to, health or happiness; salutary, salubrious, wholesome; cheering or cheerful, kindly, benevolent or beneficent; prosperous, happy.

Conducing to, or causing, any pleasing, or agreeable sensations; pleasing or gratifying or agreeable to the taste.

Serving, aiding or assisting, the completion or fulfilment, the validity or force, the virtue, the value; complete or full, valid, forceful, valuable; virtuous; worthy of credit or consideration, esteem or honour; creditable, considerable, estimable, honest or honourable.

*Goody*,—i. e. *good-wife*.

*Good* is much used pref.

\**Chaucer. †Gower.*

Go. *Gods*; A. S. *God*; Dan. & D. *Goed*; Ger. *Gut*; Sw. *God*. Jun. remarks, that (in the *Codex Argenteus*), *guth* passim est *bonum*, whence he infers that *guth* is taken e medio Gr. *Agathos*. Sk. prefers L. *Gaudeo*. It is from A. S. *God-ian*, *juvare*, *prodesse*, *mellorem facere*, *meliorescere*, *bono*

cedere, conducere, ditare; to serve or assist; to aid, to benefit, to profit, to prosper; to advance or confer an advantage; to promote, to forward the welfare or wellbeing. Tooke (see 8vo. ed. vol. ii.) suggests, "*Gowwed*; perhaps *Gowwed*, written and pronounced *Good*, which the Sc. pronounce and write *Gude*." See *OWN*. Un-

**GOOSE, s.** A bird. App. met. from the -ERY. bird, to—Any thing silly.

**GOZZARD.** A. S. *Gos*; D. *Goes*, *gans*; Ger. *Gans*; Dan. *Gaas*. See *GANDER*.

**GOOSE-BERRY, s.** A tree; a fruit. Perhaps *gorse-berry*; so named from the prickliness of the wood. See *GORSE*.

Sk. thinks so called, because the juice of these berries, when half ripe, are the best sauce to a goose. Jun. suspects that the name was orig. *Groisberrie*, corrupted from Fr. *Groiselle*, (*groseille*), and that by a further corruption, our *gooseberry* was formed. Our Eng. gardeners say, so called from its gross or thick skin. The Fr. from the resemblance of the berries to those of the *grossus* or unripe fig.

**GOR-BELLY, -IED.** See *GORE*.

**GOR-CROW.** See *GORE*.

**GORDIAN, ad.** *Gordian* knots, so called from *Gordius*, a ploughman, and afterwards king of Phrygia, who "folded and knitt a rope with many knots, one so wrethed within another, that no mā could perceive the manner of it, neyther where the knottes began, nor where they ended." And as there was a prophecy, "that he should be lord of all Asia that could undo the endles knott," Alexander, fearful of the consequences of failing to undo it, "out of hande cutt with his sworde the cordes asunder, thereby either illuding or els fulfilling the effect of the prophecye."—*Brende's Q. Curtius*, fol. 20.

**GORE, v. s. -Y.** To *gore*,—to cause *gore*, to expel or emit, to discharge, to shed *gore*; and gen.—to stick or stab, to pierce or penetrate. And hence probably, a *goar* or *gore*,—a slit. See *GOAR*.

*Gore-bellied*, (says Sk.) either from *Gore*, sanguis, tabum, or *Gor*, cœnum;—*Gor* and *Gore* are the same word diff. app. Som. has *Ge-horwigend*, sordidus, unclean, corrupt, vile, sordid, growing hoary or sinewy; and this is from A. S. *v. Harian*, (with the usual pref. *Ge*.) *Ge-harian*, by contraction, *Gar* (pronounced broad *gawr*) -ian, canescere, mucescere; to wax gray or hoary, to grow musty, mouldy, or hoary. The *ad. Ge-hor* (by contraction. *gore* or *gor*,) might be first extended in its application to the filth arising from mouldiness, and thence to any filth, corruption, or pollution, and more part. to that occasioned by the slaughter of animals; as *gory blood*, *gore-blood*, a mixture of blood and filth. Hence, *Gor*, without the affix,—blood, carnage; and *Gorebelly*,—a belly filled with or greedy of meat: *Gor-crow*,—a crow feeding on flesh or carrion. To *gore*, Sk. thinks may be contracted from A. S. *Geborian*, to bore, to perforate. Jun. observes,—"*Anglis quoque is dicitur gored, cujus illa perforata graveolentia excrementorum spurcitiam egerunt*." Be-

**GORGE, v. s.** To swallow or pass down the throat, to feed gluttonously, to cram the stomach, to glut.

Fr. *Gorger*, *engorger*; It. *In-gorgiare*, -*gurgilare*, from L. *Gurges*; which, as Sk. observes, was

used even in the purer ages of the L. tongue, for *helluo*, a glutton. The shrill-gorged lark, in Shak. is "the shrill-throated." Dis- En- In- Over- Re- Un-

**GORGEOUS, ad.** Luxuriously, richly, -LY. sumptuously, adorned; gay or -NESS. showy; splendid or magnificent.

Fr. *Gorgias*. Probably from *Gorge*, and transferred from the palate to the eye.

**GORGET, s.** A collar, (Sk.) so called, because it covers the *gorge*, or gullet; the throat. Fr. *Gorg-erin*; It. -*ietta*.

**GORGON, s. ad. -IAN.** Poetically extended in its application to—Any thing terrible, dreadful, frightful.

*Gorgon*, in Spenser, ("Great *Gorgon*, prince of darknesse and dead night,") is *demogorgon*, (qv.)

Gr. Γοργων, *Gorgo*; from γοργος, *vividus*, *acer*, *terribilis*; and hence app. to Medusa.

**GORMAND.** See *GOURMAND*.

**GORSE, s.** A plant.

A. S. *Georst*, *gorst*. *Gorse*,—furz, furbush.—Som. *Goss*,—furze.—*Grose*, (Kent.) Probably past p. *Geors-od* of *Ge-gysian*, irasci; and the plant so called from its painful prickliness. See *FURZE*, and *GOOSEBERRY*.

**GOS-HAWK, s.** A hawk so called because flown at *geese*.—Sk. And Pennant tells us, "The *goshawk* was in high esteem among falconers, and flown at cranes, *geese*, pheasants, and partridges." *Gross-hawk*, or *great-hawk*, (Mins.); "but," adds Sk., "I far prefer the former."

**GOSLING, s.** A dim. of *Goose*, (qv.)

**GOSPEL, s.** "The original word, (Εὐαγγέλιον,) which is expressed in our -L-ED. English Bibles by the word *Go-ING. spel*, signifies good news, a joyful -IZE,\* v. message, or glad tidings; and our English word *Gospel*, traced to its original in the Teutonic language, is found to carry precisely the same import, being a compound of two words,—an *ad.* signifying *good*,—and a *s.* which signifies a *tale*, *message*, or *declaration*."—*Horsley*.

*Gospelled*, in Shak.—obedient to the precepts of the *Gospel*.—\**Milton*.

A. S. *God-spell*, derived by some from *God*, *Deus*, and *spell*, *sermo*, *historia*; by others, from *God*, *bonus*, and *spell*, *nuntium*, q. *bonum nuntium*, *good tidings*; and thus agreeing with Gr. Εὐαγγέλιον, (of which it is probably a translation.) Som. knows not which to prefer. Jun. adopts the latter. Camden says, "The gladsome tidings of our saluation, which the Greeks call *euangelion*; and other nations, in the same word, they called *God-spell*, that is *God's speech*." Jun. remarks, that the Eng. language retains this word, but in the German it has been suffered to perish. Dis- Un-

**GOSSAMER, s.** Not only app. to—The morning dew that like a spider's web covers whole fields; but to—

Webs or filmy substances floating in the air. Also met.

The Author of the English Dictionary (says Sk.) so calls that morning dew (diurno sole exsiccatum) which, like a spider's web, covers whole

fields, more especially after a length of fine weather. He derives it from Fr. *Gossampine*; L. *Gossipium*, the plant that bears cotton. The Author of *Horse Moments Cravenæ* tells us that the true etymon of this word is obvious to many illiterate peasants in Craven: this down or exhalation being well known by the name of *summer gnose* or *summer gauze*; hence "Gauze o' th' summer," *Gausamer*, alias *Goesamer*. But he should consider whether a word, thus so apparently indigenous, must not have been familiar in the language before the introduction of the word *gauze*, (qv.) In the *King of Fairy* (cited by Jamieson) it is written *Gar-summer*. In Chaucer, *Gos-somer*. The Germans (as Dr. J. also remarks) call it *Sommer-weber* and *Weeber-sommer*, i. e. the webs of summer; which may seem to countenance the presumed discovery of the Cravenist,—but it has already been shown that *gar* or *gor*, means *hoar*; and hence, probably, *Gar* or *Gor-summer* is *summer's hoar*, in opposition to *winter's hoar*, or *hoar frost*.

**GOSSIP, v. s.** A sponsor for an infant  
-ING. in baptism; a talking, tattling, or  
-RY. tippling companion.

Sponsors for an infant in baptism, from A. S. *God*, and *stib* or *syb*, (qv.) cognatio, affinitas, kindred, affinity; qd. cognatus in Deo, of *kis* in *God*. And this affinity (says Sk.) was considered of so much consequence, that by the Canon Law an intermarriage was forbidden between *godsibs* to the same child, as if the nearest of kin. And as (says Jun.) female *gossips* frequently, under cloak of this spiritual relationship, used to meet to tell stories and tittle over them, hence the Eng. derived the expressions, to go a *gossiping*; also, a gadding and drunken *gossip*.

**GOTH, s.** *Gothic*, *ad.* is sometimes used as  
-IC, s. equivalent to—barbarous, un-  
-ICISM. civilized.

"*Gothi*, olim *Getae*, à vernaculo suo *jæt*, id est, *gigas*, denominati."—*Spel.* Sk. enumerates three other etyms.:—1, from Ger. *Got*, Deus, and *thienen*, servire; 2, from A. S. *God*, Ger. *Gott*, Deus, qd. divinus populus; or 3, from *God*, good, from their great virtues. But the *Get-æ*, and *S-cyt-hæ*, were the same people; and the name, with the mere difference of the initial S, is the same. (See letter S.) And Go. *Skiuta*, A. S. *Scyt-an*, to shoot, is a supposed origin.—See *Jamieson*, *Hermes Seythicus*, Diss. p. 6.

**GOVE,\* v.** *Gove*,—is *Ge-hove*, i. e. *hove* or *heaved*, raised or thrown up.—\**Tusser*.

Ray says, a *goff* is a mow of hay or corn, (Essex;) and Moor, in his *Suffolk Words*, writes it *Goof*, or *Goaf*. *Tusser* speaks of the *Gofe-ladder*, or ladder to mount the *Goaf*, or mow.

**GOVERN, v.** To rule or regulate, guide  
-ABLE. or direct, the motions or actions;  
-ANCE. gen.—to rule, guide, or direct;  
-ESS. have or exercise power or authority over;  
-ING. to have the mastery, to  
-MENT. restrain.—\**Spenser*. †*Chaucer*.  
-OUR. Fr. *Gouverner*; It. *Governare*; Sp. *Gobernar*; L. *Gubernare*; Gr. *Κυβερνα-ειν*.  
-AL.\* A common derivation is *κυμα επιν-ειν*,  
-ATION.† *κλυσις* *scrutari*, (see *Martin*.); but according to *Lenep*, compounded of *κυβος*, *caput*, the head, and an unused *v. Epin-ειν*, *frequenter movere*, to move frequently; *κυβερναω*, igitur (he adds) est *caput agilo*, quod est *gubernare*. *Scheidius* observes, that the *Æolians* wrote *Κυμepvntns*, which makes him suspect that the word is compounded of *κυμα*, a wave, and *epin-ειν*, to move; and that *κυμepvntns* was, *qui fluctus moveat*, *motor fluctuum*, one who moves, or a mover of, the waves. Co- Mis- Sub- Un-

**GOUGE, v.** Fr. *Gouge*. A joiner's tool, says Men.; from *Guvia*, mot Gaulois. "I will saue in cork in my mere stop'ling: by *googing* of 'hem out just to the size of my bottles, and not slicing."—*B. Jonson*.

The word is used by the North Americans, who in their savage quarrels not unfrequently *gouge* out eyes.

**GOUJEERS, s.** A disease.

The *Goujeres*, i. e. *morbus gallicus*. *Gouge*, Fr. signifies one of the common women attending a camp; and thus, *Goujeers*, *gougeries*, the disease incident to and derived from the *gouges*. In the first folio *Shak.* written *good yeares*. Sir Thomas Hanmer has the credit of making the correction and explaining the word.

**GOURD, s.** A plant. Chaucer writes, "I have here in my *gourd* a draught of win;" and Cook tells us, that of *gourd shells* are made vessels that serve as bottles to hold water, and baskets for their victuals, &c.

Fr. *Gohourde*, from L. *Cucurbita*.—*Men*.

**GOURMAND, v. s.** To eat greedily or  
-ER. gluttonously, to devour raven-  
-IZE, v. s. ously.

Fr. *Gourmander*. Of unsettled origin. Perhaps corrupted from *Gouet* and *manger*; and thus signifying, to eat with *taste* or *relish*, with appetite, with greediness.

**GOUT, s.** -Y. A disease.

Fr. *Goutte*; It. *Got-ta*; Sp. -a; Bar. L. *Gutta*; from L. *Gutta*, a drop. (say Sk. and Jun.) i. e. (the former, who was a physician, adds,) "*distillatio vel catarrhus in articulos*." In Gr. *Podagra*; and Pliny observes, that "if it had been known to the Italians in old time, I doubt not but it would have found a Latin name to be called by."

**GOUT,\* s.** A drop. Farmer says, that *gouts* for *drops* is frequent in old Eng.

\**Shak.* Fr. *Goutte*; L. *Gutta*.

**GOWK,\* v.** -Y.† See GAWK.

\**B. Jonson*. †*P. Ploukman*.

**GOWN, s.** App. to—A long open garment; as a lawyer's *gown*, a morning *gown* for men. It is also now app. to—garments not open; as a round *gown*.

Fr. *Gon-ne*, -*nelle*; It. -*na*; Low L. *Guna*; and Bar. Gr. *Gouva*, which *Spel.* thinks may be from *γούνα* pro *γούνατα*, i. e. *genua*, q. *vestis quæ genua tegit*, ut *humerales quæ humeros*, *podæ quæ pedes*: but this does not seem to be the proper use of the word. Is not a *gown* an open garment, open in the front? and may it not be from A. S. *Gin-an*, *hiare*, to *yawn*?

**GRABBLE, v.** To feel, sc. as if to find something; as if to find the way we should go.

"And so [Cato] went forward at adventure, taking extream and incredible pains, and in much danger of his life, *grabbling* all night in the dark without moonlight, through wild olive trees, and high rocks."—*North*, *Plutarch*.

A. S. *Grapian*, to feel, to handle, to grab or grasp.—*Som.* Of this obsolete *Grab*, *Grabble* is dim.



**GRACE, a. s.** App. to—An open (countenance;) a serene, calm, benignant, (countenance); free good-will or kindness; favour, favourable or kind appearance, (gen.) pleasing appearance: also to—the effect of favour, of beneficence, of God's favour. And the *v.*—  
**-FUL.** To favour or bestow favour, or honour, or dignity; to **GRATIOSITY.\*** honour, to dignify, to decorate, to adorn.

*Grace*, the *a.* is app. as a title of honour; also, to the thanks (*gratias*) offered before or after meals. The Gloss. to Wiclif refers to Mark xiv. for *graces* (thanks), but the word is not there: the constant expression of Wiclif is "to do thankings."

*Graceful* (in Winter's Tale,)—full of *grace*. *Gracious*, sometimes, as we now use *graceful*.—*Holland*.

Fr. *a. Gra-cis*; It. *-zia*; Sp. *-cia*; L. *Gratia*, *grat-ia*; *gratias*, from Gr. *Xapites*, by metathesis for *gratias*; and this from *χαρ-ειν*, *gaudere*; which Lennep and Scheidius derive from *χα-ειν*, *exultare*; and the latter adds, that the *v. χαρ-ειν*, seems to be equivalent to L.—*Explicatid*, *expromit*, *fronte casu*, *opposed ad frontem* in *rugas* *constrictam*, *tristam*, *austera*; and that hence is deduced the notion—*animi liberalis et bene contentis*; and thus it may be considered as having been primarily app. Ag-Be-Dis-(En-) In-Re-(a-) Un-

**GRADE,\* v.** *Gradus* is app. to—The motion of one (foot) to pass before the other, over or above the other; to pass forward or backward;—to a step upward or forward. See **-UATE, ad. a. v. DEGREE.**  
**-UATIONSHIP.** *Gradation*,—advance or promotion, rise or exaltation,  
**-UATION.** step by step, in regular order  
**-ATORY.†** or series, in rank or title,  
**-UATORY.‡** dignity or honour.

To *graduate*,—to have or cause to have, to give or take, advancement or promotion, or rise; to advance or promote, to proceed, in regular order or series; to confer or assume, rank or title or honour; to note or mark out, delineate or describe, the order or series.

*Gradely*,—orderly, decently,—still in use in the North.—*Brockett*.

*Grade, a.* has crept into frequent use; it is not wanted, and is a harsh monosyllable.

"*Gradation*, is when we rehearse the word that goeth next before, and bring an other word thereupon, that encreaseth the matter, as though one shoulde goe vp a pyre of stayres and not leaue till he come at the top."—*Wilson*, *Rhetorique*.

\**Hackluyt*. †*Seward*. ‡*Boyle*.

Fr. *Grad-e*; It. & Sp. *-o*; L. *Gradus*. "Dupli-  
 cata scilicet gradus dicitur, quod gerit ab inferiore  
 in superiorem."—*Var. lib. iv.* Ad- Con- De- Di-  
 St- In- Pre- Re- Trans-gress. De- Dis- Retro-  
 grade. In-gradient.

**GRAFF, a. s.** To *graft* or *graft* is,—To **GRAFT, v. s.** cut into, to make an incision;  
**-ER.** by usage,—for the purpose of an  
**-ING.** insertion; and, cons.—to insert or fix or fasten in or upon.

Fr. *Greff-er*; D. *-ten*, (Lye,) from A. S. *Graf-an*, *insculpere*, (in Go. *Grab-an*, to *grave*, *qv.*) *Graft* (sometimes written *Graf*) is the past tense of this A. S. *v. Graf-ed*, *grafs*, *graft*, (see *Tooke*.) and upon this *pt.* the *v.* To *graft* is formed. En- In- Mis- Re-

**GRAIL, s.** "*Graduel*, (Cot.) is a masse-book, or part of the masse, invented by Pope Celestine in the year 430."

Fr. *Grêl*, *graduel*;—*Graduale*, (Lacombe,)—*Grêl*, *graduel*, *livre d'église*. *Graduale de gradior*.—*Roquefort*. And see *Graduel*, in Men. The word is not uncommon in notices of Church ceremonials. En-

**GRAIL,\* s.** Small particles, or *gravel*. *Grele* from *Gracilis*.—*Upton*. \**Spenser*.

**GRAIL,\* s.** "Part of Christ's precious blood (Cot.) wandering about the world invisible, (to all but chaste eyes,) and working many wonders and wonderful cures; if we may credit the most foolish and fabulous History of King Arthur."

\**Spenser*.

Fr. *Greal*. Men. refers to *San-greal*, i. e. *sang-real*, (*sanguis realis*.)

**GRAIN, v. s.** App. to—A seed, a seed of **GRANARY.** corn, any thing small or **GRAINING.** minute, (as a seed.)

**GRANIVOROUS.** *Granivorous*,—devouring, eating, feeding, upon *grain*.

*Grain*, three words, though com. classed together, and the two latter, sometimes, not very clearly distinguished in their use.—1. From L. *Gratum*, a *grain* of corn. 2. From A. S. *Gren-ian*, *virescere*, to grow. 3. From A. S. *Geregn-an*, *inficere*, to dye or dip, to stain or colour.

*Grain*,—Fr. *Grain*; It. & Sp. *Grano*; Dan. *Gran*; L. *Gratum*, which Var. thinks is—à *Gerendo*. May it not rather be from the A. S. *v. Gren-ian*, *virescere*?

**GRAIN, v. s. -ING.** *Grain*,—the *growth*, or line, or direction of *growth*; sc. of fibres in wood, or other matter. Met.—the direction, tendency, or inclination of the mind, the disposition or humour.

*Grained*, cons.—rugged, harsh; marked with lines, incisions or indentations.

From A. S. *Gren-ian*, *virescere*, to grow; and thus confirming Sk.'s notion of the meaning of the word, when used—*pro fibrarum in ligno rectitudine*, for the direction of the fibres in wood, sc. the *growing* of wood, (i. e.) *modus quo materia crescendo extenditur*.

**GRAIN, s. -ED.** The dye, stain, or colour.

Fr. *Graine*; It. & Sp. *Grana*. From A. S. *Geregn-an*, (*Gren-an*, *grey-n-an*), *inficere*, to dye or dip, to stain or colour; to have or give a *grey-en* or *grey* colour. En- In-

**GRAITH,\* v. s.** To make *ready*, to fit, to prepare; to prepare the way or means; to put in motion.

In Chaucer and older writers,—*Greyth* or *Greith*.—\**P. Ploughman*. Chaucer.

Sk. and the Gloss. to G. Douglas, *Ge-ræd-an*, to make *ready*, fit, prepare. (See also *Jamieson*.) Brockett gives *Græith* and *Græithing*, as still in use

## GRA

in the north of England, though somewhat limited in the application.

**GRAM, v. s.** Sk. says, it is explained,—sorrow, punishment; also,—to vex. And Tyrwhitt,—grief, anger. See also *Jamieson*. Chaucer and Gower,—*Grame*.

A. S., D. & Ger. *Gram*, iratus. A. S. *Gram-tan*, irritare, exasperare, lacerare; to anger, to provoke to anger or wrath. A-Im-

**GRA-MERCY, int.** *Grand-mercie*,—great thanks.—*Tyrw.* In the fol. 1598 of Chaucer, it is written *Graunt-mercy*.

Fr. *Grammercy*; qd. *grandem mercedem tibi det Deus*.—Sk.

**GRAMINEOUS, ad.** -NIVOROUS. *Gramineous*,—grassy.

*Graminivorous*,—devouring, eating, feeding upon grass.

L. *Gramineus*, from *Gramen*, grass.

**GRAMMAR, s.** “Grammar is the art of -ARIAN. true and well speaking a language: the writing is but an -AT-IC. accident.”—*B. Jonson*.

-ICAL. -ICALLY. *Grammarians*,—one skilled in grammar.

-ICASTER. *grammar*.  
-ICISE, v. *Grammat-ist*, -icaster,—one superficially skilled, pretending to a skill in grammar.

*Grammar* is not unusually app. to—the rudiments, the elements of any art or science; to a book teaching them.

Fr. *Grammaire*; It. Sp. & L. *Grammatica*; Gr. *Γραμματική*,—απο τῶν γραμμάτων, hoc est, à literis dicta ars *Grammaticæ* quia veteribus eo nomine censebatur *γραμματιστική*, hoc est, ars legendi, scribendique.—*Voss*. Un-

**GRANADO, s.** -DIER. A hollow ball of iron. More com. now *Grenadier*.

Sp. *Granada*; Fr. *Grenade*; globus pyrobolus, which Sk. says, is named either from its likeness to a pome-granate, or because it is filled with grains of powder.

**GRANATE, or GRANITE, s.** *Granate*, or *Garnet*, app. to—a precious stone. See **GARNET**.

*Granate* or *Granite*, app. to—a kind of stone or marble, so called from the distinctness and minuteness of its grains; or, as Sk. says, because the spots, like grains of corn, are small and round.

**GRAND, ad.** *Grand* is app. to any thing—

-LY. Great or large, by heaping up or -NESS. accumulating; great or large, -EUR. gen.; great in height; eminent, -EE. lofty; great in extent; extended, -EESHIP. expanded. Met.—eminent, chief, -EVITY.\* elevated, lofty; magnificent.

-ITY.† *Grand* is also app. to denote—  
-LING.‡ great in years, as *grand-father*, —the father's father; and its correlative,—*grand-son*.

\**Glanvill*. †*Camden*. ‡*B. Jonson*.

Fr. *Grand*; It. & Sp. *Grande*; L. *Grandis*, which some, (*Voss*.) think is from *Gerandis*, quia multa aggeratur; he himself thinks it is from

## GRA

*Grassum*; for these things are called *Grassia* in its first signification, quæ habent *Grass*; and be instances the application of the word to *fruges, frumenta*; but *Grassum* itself is, according to *Var.* à *Gerendo*. See **GRAIN**.

**GRANGE, v. s.** -ER. A granary; a house with a granary attached; a farm house.

*Grange*, v. as used in a letter quoted by *Birch*, “To grange and truck causes,”—to farm, to deal or traffic in.

Fr. *Grange*; Low L. *Grangia*, (of which *Spel. Du Cange*, and *Voss*. have written to the same effect.) Sk. says, *Granarium*, horreum, qd. *Granium* vel *granicum*, from L. *Grassum*; and in *Lincolnshire* it denotes a house or farm, afar from other houses or villages; and so called, perhaps, because such houses were provided or furnished with granaries. See the Commentators on *Shak. Othello*, (Act i. sc. 1.)—*Measure for Measure*, (Act iii. sc. 1.)

**GRANITE.** See **GRANATE**.

**GRANNAM, s.** i. e. *Grandam*. See **GRAND**.

**GRANT, v. s.** As now used, To grant is, -ABLE. in its most ordinary usages, equivalent to—

-EE. -OR. To give, to bestow, to concede, to yield, to allow.

Sk. and Jun. from the Fr. *Garantir*; i. e. the latter, *patrocinium suum allici addicere*, et ita reddere securum. He notices that in the middle ages *Garantizare* was used for *Warantizare*, of Teut. origin. And *Men.* derives from Ger. *Waran*, which itself is from A. S. *Warian*, *ge-warian*, cavere, providere, custodire, defendere, to provide or foresee, to keep or guard, to defend; and thus, To grant will mean,—to confirm or secure, sc. the possession of a thing to another, to guarantee it. The *grant* (concessio,) and the *warrant* (*warrantus*), were, however, at one period of our law, very distinct things, whatever they may have been at an earlier age. Re- Un-

**GRANULATE, v.** To reduce to grains; -ULATION. to form into minute particles.

-ULARY. Fr. *Granuler*. See **GRAIN**.

-ULE.

**GRAPE, s.** A tree; the fruit of the tree.

-Y. Fr. *Grapp-e*; It. -o; D. *Kruppe*, *grapp*.  
-SHOT. *Men.* from *racemus*; (See **RAISIN**;) *racemus*, *gracemus*, *gracebus*, *gracepus*, *grapa*, *grapps*. Sk., perhaps from D. *Gripen*, (A. S. *Gripan*.) *prehendere*, *clauso pugno tenere*, qd. *manipulus*; to catch in the hand, to hold in closed hand, qd. a handful. And see **PULVE**.

**GRAPHIC, ad.** Able to, that can or

-AL. may, describe or delineate; and -ALLY. thus, cons.—ably, skillfully, effectively described, delineated, portrayed or expressed.

Gr. *Γραφικός*, from *γραφειν*, to grave, to describe or delineate.

**GRAPNEL, s.** An anchor with (four) hooks. Fr. *Grap-pin*, -pill. See **GRAPPLE**.

**GRAPPLE, v. s.** To seize, to hold in

-ING. the hand, in the gripe or grasp of -MENT.\* the hand; to fix or hold fast; to struggle with any thing griped, or grasped, or held fast.—\**Spenser*.

*Gripe - from gripe, grasp or grasp.*

D. *Grabbare*; Ger. *Krappeln*, rapere, prehendere, to seize, to take or hold in the hand, (Sk.); from the *v.* To gripe, (qv.) A. S. *Gripan*; Go. *Gripan*, prehendere, apprehendere, comprehendere. En- In-

**GRASP, v. s.** To hold or embrace in the hand; gen.—to hold or embrace, -ER, *s. s.* to compress, to press together, to -LER, seize.—*Brende*.

From Go. *Gripan*; A. S. *Gripan*, prehendere, to hold in the gripe. En-

**GRASS, v. s.** That which is grazed upon -LESS. (by cattle).

-L. Grass-hopper,—an insect so called from its motion in the grass.

Go. *Gras*; A. S. *Gras*, *gars*; D. *Grass*, *gars*; Ger. *Gras*; Dan. & Sw. *Gras*. Jun. refers to Gr. *ἄσπερον*, or *γρᾶσσις*, *gramen*; Sk.—to A. S. *Gras-sa*, to grow, crescere, (quod in agris ubique crescit.) *Ihre* and *Wach*. are to the same effect as Sk. *Tooke*, the past p. of *Gras-ian*, to graze. (See *GRAZE*.) Sw. *Grasshoppa*, cicada; sic dicta, quia per herbas subtiliter ludit.—*Ihre*. Over-

**GRASSATION, s.** A progress, or procession.—*Fellham*.

L. *Grassatio*, from *grassari*, and this from *gras*. See *GRADE*.

**GRATE, s.** That which holds, incloses, -ma. or confines; app. to the bars by -in. which persons or things are confined; as the grate of a prison, of a stove, or fire-place.

*Grating*, *s.* is common in speech. See

**CRATE.**

D. *Crata*; L. *Crates*, ἀπὸ τοῦ κρατεῖν, tenere, containere, quia lignum unum alterum tenet, (Voss.); quod his, oves, porcos, atque alia animalia includamus contineamusque; because we enclose and confine in them sheep, swine, and other animals.—*Jun*.

**GRATE, v.** To rub; so as to cause a -ER. harsh, discordant sound; to rub -ING. two bodies together, so as to reduce one or both to small particles; met.—to set harshly upon the thoughts or feelings.

Fr. *Grater*; It. *tare*; Low L. *Gratare*. Sk.—from *Corradere*. Men.—from *Radere*; *rado*, *rad*, *radere*, *ratum*, *ratare*, *gratare*, *grater*. In Ger. it is *Kratzen*.

**GRATE, ad.** Grateful,—Full of joy, causing joy, or pleasure, or delight; -FULL. pleasing, delightful, agreeable; -FULLY. bearing good-will or kindness; -FULNESS. and thus app. to the return or -IFY, *s.* reciprocation of good-will or -IFICATION. kindness, of services performed, -IVEN. of benefits bestowed; thankful, -ITUDE. willing, or desirous, to return a service or benefit.

"Gratitude is properly a virtue, disposing the mind to an inward sense, and an outward acknowledgment of a benefit received, together with a readiness to return the same, or the like, as the occasion of the doer of it shall require, and the abilities of the receiver extend to."—*South*.

"Gratitude is a pleasant affection, excited by a lively sense of benefits received or intended, or even by the desire of being beneficial. It is the lively and powerful

reaction of a well-disposed mind, upon whom benevolence has conferred some important good."—*Cogan*.

To gratify, (in Hall,) as we now use To congratulate: "Philip sent to him diuers notable personages, to gratify and welcome him into those partes."

Gratification, (in Hackluyt,)—congratulation: "She sent an upper gown of cloth of gold very rich, &c. with a letter of gratification."

Fr. *Grat-e*; It. & Sp. -o; L. *Gratus*; *Grates*, from Gr. *χαίρειν*, from *χαίρειν*, *gaudere*, (see *GRACE*), to rejoice. In- Un-

**GRATUITY, s.** App. to—Any thing -OUS. given from mere kindness or good- -OUSLY. will; a voluntary or free gift, not GRATIS. stipulated or bargained for, for which no return is expected.

Fr. *Gratuit*; Sp. & It. *ad. -uito*; L. *Gratuitus*. See *GRATEFUL*.

**GRATULATE, v.** To express good-will -ATION. or kindness, joy or pleasure; to -ATORY. express or declare joy or plea- -ING, *ad.* sure at the good fortune or happiness of another; to welcome.

\**Beau. & F.* L. *Gratula-ri*, -tus. Con-

**GRAVE, v. s.** To dig out a grave; and, -ING. cons. to bury, to inhume, in a -ER, *s.* grave or place dug out. Also—to -LESS. cut a grave into,—to cut or carve into; to make incisions; to inscribe; met. to imprint or impress upon the mind.

\**Shak.*

Go. *Grab-an*; A. S. *Graf-an*; D. *Gra-ven*; Ger. -ben; Sw. *Graf-wa*; Dan. *Graver*, fodere; Fr. *Graver*; Sp. -var, insculpere, excavare; to dig, to cut into, to hollow out. See *GRAFF*, *GROOVE*, *GROVE*, *GROT*, *GROTESQUE*, *GROVEL*, *GRUB*. Be- En- In- Un-

**GRAVE, ad.** Grave is gen. app. met.; -LY. Gravity, lit. and met. -NESS. Grave, met.—weighty, important, steady, serious. -ID. -ITY. Gravid, —heavy; heavy —in -ITATE, *v.* pregnancy. -ITATION. \**Boyle*. †*Barrow*. †*Pearson*. -EOLENT. \**Arbuthnot*. †*E. Hall*.

-IDATE, †*v.* Fr. It. & Sp. *Grave*; L. *Gravis*, heavy, -IDATION. †*forte*, (Voss.) q. *geravis*, à *gerendo*: nam *gravis* ferri, tollique necesse est, unde et *tolerari* ea dicuntur. -IDITY. † L. *Gravida*, quæ jam *gravatur* conceptu. See *AG-GRAVATE*, and *IN-GRAVIDATE*. En- Pre- Un-

**GRAVEL, v. s.** -LY. To gravel,—to cover or overlay with gravel; to stick or be set fast in the gravel; met.—to stick or set fast, to embarrass, to perplex.

Fr. *Grav-el*, -ter, -ois; It. -ella; D. -sel. Sk. thinks, either from L. *Glareola*, (l in r, and r in v mutatis,) or—à *gravando*; because ships are loaded with gravel as ballast. Seren. refers it to *grave*, to dig out; not without some appearance of probability.

**GRAVY, s.** The juice that flows from flesh when dressed, or while dressing.

This word, though as old as Chapman, is not found in any of our old Dictionaries. Jun. has

*Greaves*, which he explains, the juice of boiled or roast meat, remaining in the dish after the meat is cut into pieces. And in Sw. *Gref-war* is sordes; whence probably *Greaves*, (qv.)

**GRAY.** See **GREY**.

**GRAY, s.** A Badger, or Brock.

It. *Grain*; Fr. *Grisarde*; so called, ni fallor, (Sk.) from the colour.

**GRAYLING, s.** A fish of the salmon tribe. Perhaps (Sk.) so called, à colore cinereo.

**GRAYNARDS,\* s. i. e.** Granaries.

\*Sir T. Elyot.

**GRAZE, v.** To feed upon, to eat, to bite,

-ER. to bite close, without destroying the

-IER. root.

-ING. To *graze*, sc. the skin,—to tear up the surface, to rub or touch lightly, gently, in passing over.

A. S. *Gras-ian*, pascere, depascere, to feed upon; (perhaps *ge-raiſ-yan*, to raise, and *gras-ian*, lit. to raise, pull or pluck up,) and *grass*, that which is fed upon, sc. by cattle.

**GREASE, v. s.** To rub over, to cover with

-Y. *grease*, with a fat, unctuous, or oily

-ILY. substance; met. (as any thing

-INESS. *greased* is more easily moved or dragged) to *grease* is,—to use, employ, or apply some influence or inducement, to pay well, to hire, to bribe.

Fr. *s. Graisse*; It. *Grasso*, from L. *Crassus*, because *crassa*, that is (pinguis) fat bodies abound in *grease* (adipe).—Sk. See **GROSS**.

**GREAT, s. ad.** To *greaten* is,—to increase,

-EN, v. *grow*, or augment in size; to en-

-LY. large, to magnify, to aggrandize.

-NESS. And *Great*, the *ad.*—Increased,

-NING. *grown* or augmented in size, quantity, or number; enlarged, magnified, extended, filled. *Great* in power or wealth,—powerful, wealthy, opulent; in rank, consequence or authority,—eminent, illustrious, authoritative, important; pre-eminent, grand.

To be *great* with any one,—i. e. to be on terms of *great* intimacy or friendship. In the North of England, they say, such a person is *thick* with another; i. e. keeps *close* company, is on terms of *close* intimacy. Dr. Jamieson (needlessly) gives a different etym. for *great* so used.

A. S. *Great*; D. *Groot*; Ger. *Gross*; Fr. *Gras*; It. *Grosso*. (See **GROSS**.) All (Sk.) from L. *Crassus*. Serenius derives *Great* from *Gro*, crescere. The A. S. *Great-ian*; D. *Grooten*; grandire, grandescere, crescere, to be or become large, to increase or *grow*, seems to present a satisfactory etym. A. S. *Grow-ed*, *greaw-ed*, *greawod*, *greawol*, *grewol*; Eng. *Gret*, *greet*, *great*; and on this the *v.* is formed. In- (En-) Over- Re-

**GREAVE, s. i. e.** *Grove*, (qv.) Also the trees constituting the *grove*: also a *groove*.

"Leave your treasure fast closed in some hollow *greave*."—*Spenser*.

**GREAVE, s.** Cot. calls the Fr. *Grèves*, "Boots, also *greaves*, or armour for the legs:" (*grooves* for the legs.)

Fr. *Grèves*; Sp. *Grevas*,—either (Sk.) from Fr. *Grève*, the shin or fore-part of the leg, or from L.

*Gravis*, because *heavy* to the limbs. In D. *Grefkens*; probably it is from A. S. *Graf-an*; D. *Græn*, *greff-ien*, to *groove*, to hollow out; and so called from their *hollowness*.

**GREAVES, s.** The refuse of skin, gristle, bone, &c. of substances boiled to make tallow, is so called. See **GRAVY**.

**GREE, v. s.** Fr. *Gréer*, to agree, or give consent unto.—Cot. Mr. Tyrw. says, Fr. *Gré*, pleasure, satisfaction, from L. *Gratus*. To receive in *gre*,—to take kindly. A- Con-

**GREE, s.** **GREECE**. Also written *Grice*, *Grize*. A step or degree, a step or stair.

*Greese*, *griece*, *greices*, or stairs, qd. *degreant*, says Mins.; or rather, Sk. adds, though it amounts to the same thing, from the Fr. *Gré*, pl. *grez*, from the L. *Gradus*.

**GREED, or GREET, v.** *Greedy*, ad.—

-Y. Eager after; seeking, desiring, or

-ILY. coveting with the eagerness of

-INESS. hunger: without restraint of appetite, or desire; ravenous.

"To *griet* or *greet*,—to weep or cry; it seems to come from the It. *Gridare*, to cry or weep. Vox Scotis usitatissima."—*Ray*. But Jamieson, with good reason, from the Go. *Greit-an*, (Dan. *Græd-er*.)

Dan. *Græddig*; A. S. *Gried-ig*, from *Græd-an*; Go. *Greit-an*, to cry, to cry out or clamour for; and, cons. to be eager after; to desire hungrily, or ravenously. Over-

**GREEKLING, s.** *Greeklings*,—a dim. of

-ISH. *Greek*; a little *Greek*; a *Greek* of

**GRECISM.** little value or esteem.

*Grecism*,—a mode of expression peculiar to, an idiom of, the *Greek* language.

"The *Greeks*," says Archdeacon Nares, (ad v.) "were proverbially spoken of by the Romans as fond of good living and free potations, and they used the term *Græcari* for—to indulge in these articles;"—*Claudius assuetus Græcari*. Hence in Eng. we obtain the proverbial expression, "As merry as a *Greek*," not as it is sometimes corrupted "*Grig*," (a small eel.) Latterly a *Greek* has been app. to a character of less openness, not to a *bon vivant*, but to a gambler.

**GREEN, v. s. ad.** Verdant; met.—having

-ISH. the verdure, the vigour, of any

-LY. thing growing, or vegetating;

-NESS. flourishing, vigorous. Also, un-

-HEAD." ripe, as growing fruit; and thus, immature, raw, inexperienced.

*Green-head* is used by Chaucer:—immaturity, inexperience.

*Green-horn*,—an immature, simple fellow; a simpleton.—\*Chaucer.

A. S. *Græn*; D. & Sw. *Græn*; Ger. *Grün*; Dan. *Grøn*. The Ger. *Grün*, Wach. derives from *Græn*, *virere*. Ihre considers *Gro*, *virere*, (A. S. *Græn-an*), as the root of Sw. *Græn*; and Sk. and Jan. the A. S. *Growan*, to be the root of the whole. Tooke (in agreement with Wach.) says, *Græn* is the past p. of *Grænian*, *virere*; as *Ferid* of *Virere*, and *Præsius* from *Πρασιον*; but *Græn* may itself be from *Grow-an*; and app. to the colour produced by the growing or growth of vegetable life.

**GREET, v. -ING.** To proclaim, sc. a salutation, a welcome; to salute, to welcome, to congratulate; to hail.

A.S. *Gret-an*; D. *Groeten*; Ger. *Grüssen*; salutare, salutem, dicere; probably from A.S. *Græd-an*, to cry or call to, to proclaim. Con- Re-

**GREFFIER, s.** A register or notary.

Fr. *Greffier*; Low L. *Graphare*, scribe; from Gr. *Γραφ-ειν*, to write. In the Spectator, No. 470, is an advertisement that a Mr. Burges had received a new supply of spa water, fresh and good, and certified as such by the *Greffier* of the Spa.

**GREGARIAN, ad. -GARIOUS.** Flocking or herding together; of the common flock or herd. A *gregarian* soldier,—a common soldier.

L. *Gregarinus*; from *Grex*, a flock. Ad- Con- Dis- Se-gregate. Also E-gregious.

**GRENADIER.** See GRANADE.

**GREY, or GRAY, ad. s. -ISH.** App. to—One of the two extremes, white or black, dyed or stained by the other.

The s.—Darkness dawning into light; or light fading into darkness.

A.S. *Græg*; D. *Græw*; Ger. *Gras*; Sw. *Græ*; Dan. *Gras*; Fr. *Gris*; It. *Grigio*. Sk. thinks it may be color *Græcus*; though Ger. *Graw*, he observes, plusquam alludit, L. *Rævus*. Tooke derives from A.S. *Gerægn-an*, inficere, to dye or dip, to stain or colour. Be-

**GREY-HOUND, s.** "The next kind [of dog] is the *Leporarius*, or *Gre-hound*. Dr. Canus informs us, that it takes its name quod præcipui gradus sit inter canes; the first in rank among dogs: that it was formerly esteemed so, appears from the Forest Laws of King Canute, that no one under the degree of a gentleman should presume to keep a *gre-hound*."—Pennant.

This word is of unsettled etym. Dr. Hickes, in his *Dictionarium Islandicum*, says, "*Grey*, canis; animal in nostro *grey-hound*. Comp. ex *grey*, and *hound*, venator." qd. a hunting dog. Dr. Jamieson so far supplies the deficiency of Hickes as to produce an instance of the usage of the word *Grey*, in its simple form; but neither he nor Hickes say anything with respect to the cause of the application. Miss. thinks that *Grey-hound* is *Grecian-hound*, because first in use among the Greeks. The D. have *Griep-hound*, canis rapax, from *Grypen*, to gripe, and *hound*. (See *Kilian*.) The A.S. is *Grip-hound*. The etym. produced by Pennant seems fanciful; and indeed it is not very clear, whether he means that the dog took his name from his own rank, or from that of his authorized master. In addition to his reference to the Laws of Canute, it may be observed, that, by 13 Rich. II. c. 13. "No priest nor other clerke, if he be not advanced to the value of x. li. by the yeere, shall haue or kepe any *greyhound*, *hound*, or other dogge for to hunt," &c. In some of our old writers the word is contracted into *Grownd*.

**GRICE, s.** App. by B. Jonson to—The cub of a badger;—usually, to swine.

Sk. acknowledges the word only as (by Piers Ploughman) app. ad porcellum, to a young pig. Dan. *Grille*; perhaps from D. *Grise*; Fr. *Gris*, cinereus, seu colore cineritius; ashy, coloured like ashes; the young of swine being of this colour, though the old ones may be darker.

**GRIDE,\* v.** To smite, to pierce or cut through. See GIRD, to smite.

\*Spenser. Milton.

**GRIDELIN,\* ad.** Fr. *Gris-de-lin*, a colour so called from its resemblance to the flower, of flax, (*lin*.) Men.; who adds, the Mod. Gr. call it *Λειλιακι*, (*lilac*.) from its resemblance to the flower of the *lilac*.—\*Dryden.

**GRIDIRON, s.** An iron grate, (placed, when used, on the fire.)

*Craticula ferrea*, qd. *grate* iron.—Sk. The Fr. *Grille*; It. *Graticola*, Men. derives from *Craticula*, a dim. of *Crates*. Dr. Jamieson (in v. *Graddan*.) thinks that in the Eng. *Gridiron*, traces of Sw.-Go. *Graedda*, igne torrere, are to be found. Our *grid* is not improbably a corruption of the Fr. *Grille*, from which language our terms in cookery, and names of the utensils, are principally borrowed.

**GRIEF, s.** To grieve, (according to Sk.)

-FUL. —To be or cause to be heavy;

GRIEVE, v. to bear heavily upon, weigh down,

-ABLE. burthen, sink, depress; sc. with

-ANCE. sorrow or affliction.—Otherwise,

-ER. —to bereave, to deprive; to dis-

-INGLY. tress, to distract; to afflict, to

-OUS. pain; to cause or bear pain or

-OUS-LY. sorrow; to sorrow, to mourn, to

-NESS. bewail.

*Grief* and *Grievance*, in Shak. (J. Cæsar: "Speak your *griefs* softly;" and Two Gent. of Verona: "I pity much your *grievances*") would, according to modern usage, be interchanged.

"*Grief* is sometimes considered as synonymous with sorrow; and in this case we speak of the transports of *grief*. At other times it expresses more silent, deep, and painful affections; such as are inspired by domestic calamities; particularly by the loss of friends and relatives; or by the distress, either of body or mind, experienced by those whom we love and value."—Cogan.

Fr. *Grever*; It. *Gravare*; Sp. *Agraviar*; from L. *Gravare*, *gravis*, heavy.—Sk. Perhaps, A.S. *Ge-rif-an*, *ge-ræf-an*, rapere, discerpere; *ge-ræf-te*, discerptus.

**GRIFFIN, GRYPHIN, or GRIFFON, s.**

"That there are *griffins* in nature, that is, a mixt and dubious animal, in the forepart resembling an eagle, and behind, the shape of a lion, with directed ears, four feet, and a long tail, many affirm, and most, I perceive, deny not."—Brown.

Fr. *Gris-fon*; It. *-fone*; D. *-foen*; Sp. *-o*; L. *Gryphus* and *gryps*. "The word *Γρυψ*, or *gryps*," (says Sir T. Brown) "sometimes mentioned in Scripture and frequently in humane authors, properly understood, signifies some kinde of eagle or vulture; from whence the epithete *grypus*, for an hooked or aquiline nose." Voss. calls it *avis fabulosa*, having its name ab adunco rostro. Kilian says, qd. *Griep-hoen*; but it is not a creature of northern invention. See GAIRK.

**GRIGG, s.** A very small eel.

Sk. knows not whether from *Crycce*, a crooked staff, from some resemblance of the one to the other; or from *Crecca*, a creek or bay, because these eels frequent such places. The A.S. *Wrig-as* (in old Eng. To *wrie*) is to cover,—the dim. of which is *wriggle*; and by the name *ripple*, is a small sand eel known on some parts of the coast, probably so called from the quickness with which it *wriggles* or covers itself under the sand, when attempted to be caught. The usual prefix *ge*



forms *ge-wrig-an*, which by contraction would become *grig*; and thus the word, as applied to the fish, may be accounted for; and from the quickness, nimbleness, liveliness of this fish may have arisen the phrase, *As merry as a grig*. But see *GREEK*, for a more probable explanation of this phrase.

**GRILL**, *s. v.* -Y. "Fr. *Griller*,—to broil on a grid-iron; also, to scorch, parch, or dry up with extreme heat."—*Cot.* See *GRID-IRON*. Used met.

**GRILLE**. Is found in our old Romances as *ad. s.* and *v.* Mr. Tyrw. says, horrible: it may be formed from *Grisly*, (qv.) *grisle*, *grille*. To *grill*, horrere: to cause horror.

**GRIM**, *ad.* Enraged, furious; fearful, -LY, *ad. av.* frightful; terrible; having a -NESS. fierce and stern look or countenance; fierce and stern. It appears to be sometimes popularly used, as *grimy*; met. clouded, gloomy.

*Grimace*,—Fr. "*Grimace*. A crab'd look; a face, wry-mouth, ill-favoured countenance made, a mowing or ape's face."—*Cot.*

A. S. *Grame*; Dan. & D. *Grim*; Ger. *Grimm*; Sw. *Grym*; past p. of A. S. *Gramian*, *grymmian*; D. & Ger. *Grimmen*; *sævre*, *fremere*, to rave, or rage. (See *GRAM*.) Serenius and Lye would derive *Grimace* from the Islandia. Men. acknowledges a diversity of opinion; his editor decides for *Grim*, in which he is confirmed by *Cot.*'s explanation of the usage of the word.

**GRIMALKIN**, *s.* Archdeacon Nares,—"*Grimalkin*, qd. *grey-malkin*, a name for a fiend, supposed to resemble a *grey-cat*."

"*Grimalkin's* a hell-cat, the devil may choke her." *Ballad of Alley Croker.*

*Malkin*, Sk. says, is a dim. of *Maria*.

**GRIME**, *v. s.* -Y. To make *grim*; to give a *grim* aspect or appearance; sc. by dark, dirty, or sooty marks or spots; and thus, to smear or rub with any thing dark, dirty, or sooty.

Sk.—from D. *Begriemen*, *baghremen*, *bagremelen*, *gremelen*, denigrare, maculare, to blacken, to spot; and these from the *s. Grimen*;—qd. *deformem et aspectu torvum reddere*. Be-

**GRIN**, *v. s.* -NER. Also written *Girn*, (qv.) To draw aside the lips, and show the teeth.

A. S. *Grennian*, *grennegan*, *grinnian*; D. *Grinnen*, -den; Ger. *Grinsen*; Sw. *Grina*; Dan. *Griner*; It. *Di-grig-nare*; *ringere*, or *torquere*; to draw away or withdraw the lips, sc. so as to show or display the teeth.

**GRIN**,\* or **GREN**, *s.* A trap, perhaps a toothed trap, and of the same origin as *v.* To *grin*, (qv.)—\**Chaucer*. *Udal*. *Sir T. More*. *Geneva Bible*, 1561.

A. S. *Girene*, *gern*, *grin*. "*Grine*, decipulum, laqueus, a *grin*, a snare."—*Som.*

**GRIND**, *v.* To rub together, to rub to a -ER. point or edge; to bruise or crush -ING. by rubbing together. Met.—to -STONE. press hard upon, to oppress.

A. S. *Grindan*, *molere*, *conterere*; (also, *dentibus frendere*, D. *Grinden*.) *Grind-tothas*, *dentes molares*, the *grinders*.

**GRIPE**, *v. s.* *Cot.* well interprets—"To -ER. seise, gripe, grasp; clinch, -ING. catch or snatch at; lay violent hold or covetous hands -INGLY. -PLE, *ad. s.* on."

-PLENESS.\* To hold tight or close, to pinch; to embrace fast or firmly. Met.—to hurt, to distress, to extort.

*Gripple*, a dim. of *Gripe*. See *GRAPPLE*. *Gripping*,—pinching, stingy.—\**Bp. Hall*. Go. *Greipan*; D. *Grilpen*; Ger. *Greifen*; A. S. *Grip-an*; Sw. -a; Fr. -per; Dan. *Griber*. Be-

**GRIPE**, *s.* This *Griph* or *Geire*, a kind of eagle, is ravenous, and feeds much on carrion.—*Holinshed*.

The L. *Gryps*, is the *griffa*, (qv.) The old Eng. *Gripe*, from the A. S. *Grip-an*, app. to an eagle or vulture, from the strength of its gripe, appears sometimes to be confounded with this fabulous animal.

**GRIS**,\* *s.* Fr. *Gris*, "A kind of weasel or little beast of a blewish colour."—*Cot.* App. to—The skin or fur of the *gris*.

\**Chaucer*. *Berners*.

**GRIS-AMBER**,\* *s. i. e.* *Amber-gris*, or grey amber.—\**Milton*.

**GRISLY**, *ad.* -INESS. Terrible, dreadful, frightful, hideous.

A. S. *Gris-lie*; D. *Grisalick*; Ger. *Greslich*, *harridus*, *terribilis*, from *v. A-gris-an*, *horrere*, to terrify, (to *agrise*, qv.) See *GAIST*. A-

**GRIST**, *s.* Corn or grain—bruised or crushed; gen.—provender.

*Ge-rised*, *grised*, *grist*,—that which is crushed, the past p. of *Ge-risan*, to crush.—*Tooke*.

**GRISTLE**, *s.* -Y. A strong cartilage.

A. S. *Gristle*, *grisle*, cartilago. Sk. thinks it may be from L. *Crustula*; since cartilage is hard, instar *crustae*; more probably a dim. of *Grist*, (qv.) that which may be crushed, is easily crushed: opposed to the strength and hardness of bone. "Catherine Douglass thrust her arm in the place where the bar should have passed; she was but young, and her bones not strong, but rather tender as a *gristle*, and therefore her arm was soon *crash'd* in sunder."—*Holinshed*. *James I.*

**GRIT**, *s.* Gen. app. to—Small particles -T-Y. of stone, or hard dirt. *Grits* or -INESS. *Groats*,—the grain of oats with the husk scaled or shelled off.

A. S. *Groot*, *gritta*; D. & Ger. *Groot*; Sw. *Gryt*, from Ger. *Grutten*, (Seren.) or *Gritsen*, (Wach.) *comminuere*, to crush. It appears to be the same word as *Grist* (the *s.* dropped) diff. app. *Som.* calls the A. S. *Gritta*, "*Bran*, *scurl*, *grit*, *driff*; any dust or powder made by sawing, filing, grating, grinding, &c."

**GRITH**,\* *s.* Concord, tranquillity, quiet \**Gower*.

A. S. *Grith-ian*, *pacificare*, to pacify, to return to peace.

**GRIZE**. See *GREE*.

**GRIZZLE**, *ad. s.* As the Fr. *Grisin*, -ED. "*Gray* with age; whitish, hoary, *grizzle*, -Y. *zle*, oldish, or somewhat old."—*Cot.*

Fr. *Gris*, *grey*, (qv.) *Grizzls*,—Dan. *Gransls*.

**GROAN**, *v. s.* To *groan*,—to utter a comm- -ING. pressed breathing, with some degree -FUL.\* of earnestness and loudness.

\**Spenser*.

A. S. *Gros-ian*; D. *Grosen*, gemere; formed, I believe, says Sk. from the sound; for the word itself cannot be uttered without a deep and strong expiration, resembling a *groan*. G. Douglas writes it *Gros*: "The barge gan *grove*," (p. 178, l. 11.) Others, *Groin*, (qv.) It is classed by Wilkins as an outward sign of inward passion; sc. an emission of the breath, vocal but not articulate, the outward sign;—anger or revenge, the inward passion.—*On Real Character*, p. 236. But anger and revenge are not the only inward passions. It may proceed from any inward passion, with which the heart yearns. And the A. S. *Ge-ornian*, and *Gros-ian*, are probably the same word diff. written and app.;—*Gros-ian*, more part. to the inward feeling;—*Gros-ian*, to the outward expression or utterance. And see *GRUNT*.

**GROAT, s.** A coin so called from its great size, and formerly perhaps made of brass or iron.—*Sk.*

From Fr. *Gros*; It. *Grosso*.

**GROATS, s. i. e. Gritts, (qv.)**

**GROCER, s. -y.** Formerly written *Grosser*.

Orig.—One who buys and sells in gross, or great quantities, or weights.—Now otherwise. "A grocer is a man who buys and sells sugar, and plums, and spices, for gain."—*Watts*.

Fr. *Grossier*. Marchant *Grossier*,—that sells only by great, or utters his commodities by wholesale.—*Cot.* The Sp. *Gruesero* is a wholesale dealer, one who sells in gross. So also D. *Grosier*. The 37th Edw. III. c. 5, is said by Rastall to have been "against grocers engrossing merchandizes." (And see *ENGROSS*.) *Sk.* and *Mins.* derive from Fr. *Gros*, but subjoin, or à *grossis*, sc. the figs, which they sell. Jun. calls a *Grocer*,—*aromatarius, aromatopola*.

**GROFF,\* ad. i. e. Groveling.—Sk.** (See *GROVELING*.) Cons. (as Tyrw. says)—"Flat on the ground;" low, prostrate. "And *grof* he fell."—*Chaucer*.

**GROGRAN, s.** A stuff made of silk and mohair, thicker and coarser than ordinary taffeta.

From Fr. *Gros-grain*, qd. *granum crassum*: i. e. tela crassa; coarse grain, coarsely woven.

**GROIN, s.** That which separates or divides. That part (in Anatomy) where the body and lower limbs separate.

Sw. *Gren*.—*Serenius*. This from Sw. *Grena*, dividere, to divide, to separate.

**GROIN, v. s. i. e. To groan or grunt, (qv.)** A *groin*, a *groan*,—the *groin* or *snout*; that which *groineth*, *groaneth*, or *grunteth*. Fr. *Groin de porc*.

Tyrw. says,—to hang the lip, in discontent; a hanging lip. "Whether so that loure or *groine*." . . . "A ring of gold that is worne in the *groine* of a sowe."—*Chaucer*.

**GROOM, s.** One who attends, observes, takes or has the care or custody of any thing, whether of horses, chambers, garments, bride, &c.

*Versteegan* and *Mins.* from D. *Grom*, a boy. It may also (adds *Sk.*) be deduced from A. S. *Guma*, vir et vigilans; from A. S. *Gyman*, curare, accurare, servire, custodire; and of this A. S. *v.* Tooke is persuaded that *Groom* is the past p. and that it should be written without the *r*. See *BRIDE-GRON*.

**GROOVE, v. s.** To dig, to dig out, to hollow out, to excavate.

See *GRAVE*. *Sk.* observes that, in Lincolnshire, To *grove*, fodere, to dig, to grave, was still in use. In A. S. *Graf-an*; D. *Grav-en*; Ger. *Grab-en*, to grave.

**GROPE, v. -ER.** Cons.—To try to find, to explore the way, sc. by feeling for any thing as a guide; to feel about, to try to find, to explore, as in darkness; met. as in ignorance, or uncertainty; to explore, to examine. "To *gropen* tenderly a conscience."—*Chaucer*. "With contrite harte some *grobe* their conscience."—*Gascoigne*.

A. S. *Grop-ian*, contrectare, palpare, palpando veluti in tenebris prætentare; to touch, to handle, to try the way by feeling, as in darkness; of the same origin, Jun. adds, as *Gripe*, to take hold of.

**GROSS, s. ad.** Fr. *Gros*,—"Great, big, -LY. thick; also heavy, sad, weighty; -NESS. also dull, blunt, rude, sottish, blockish."—*Cot.* Cons.—coarse, indelicate, inelegant, unrefined, unseemly, unbecoming.

Fr. *Gros*; It. *Grosso*; Sp. *Grueso*; Ger. *Gross*; Low L. *Grossus*, corruptum pro *crassus*, says Voss. (de Vit.) *Gross* may have originated in the A. S. *Ghreos-an*, ruere; thus, *Ghreos*, *Gros*; and have been app. to the weight of any thing fallen. (See *DROSS*.) And *Crass*, by the mere change of *G* into *C*, may have had the same origin. In-En-Over-

**GROT, s. -to.** A place dug or hollowed out; usually, for retirement from heat.

Fr. *Grot*, *grotte*, *crot*, *erotte*; It. *Grotta*; Sp. *Gruta*, which *Sk.* Jun. and *Men.* derive from Gr. *Κρυπτή*, or L. *Crypta*, a hidden or secret place. The Sw. *Grop*, caverna, *groepa*, excavare, to hollow out, *Ihre* derives from Go. *Grab-an*; and Tooke considers *Grot* to be *Graft*, (a broad,) with the *f* suppressed; and this to be from the Go. *Grab-an*; A. S. *Graf-an*, to dig, to hollow out. See *GRAVE*.

**GROTESQUE, s. ad. -LY.** App. to—Any thing strangely, whimsically, and uncouthly framed or constructed; fancifully and extravagantly designed and executed.

"Fr. *Grotesque*, as *grotte*. (See *Grotto*.) *Grotesquer*, to lurk in caves, or dens and obscure places. *Grotesques*,—pictures, wherein (as please the painter) all kind of odd things are represented without any peculiar sense or meaning, but only to feed the eye."—*Cot.* Such figures (says *Sk.*) as were usually sculptured in *cryptis*; or such as were formed by the drippings of water, eating into rocks or stones.

**GROVE, s. -Y.\*** Also written by our old writers, *Greves*. And see *GREAVES*.

App. to—The wood, the thicket itself, as well as to the hollow way or passage between or among the trees; the open or hollow place or part surrounded by them.

\**Dampier*.

A. S. *Græf*, *græfe*, *grove*, (lucus,) Jun. thinks may be from (A. S. *Graf-an*) D. *Graben*, fodere, because they are frequently protected by a ditch, thrown up around them; more probably because a *grove* is cut out, hollowed out of a thicket of trees: it is not the thicket itself. The L. *Nemus* (locus pascuus) is not the *silva*; though these distinctions are not preserved either in L. or in Eng. See *GRAVE*.

**GROVEL, s.** To grub, or grubble, or -LER. dig up, sc. the ground; to lie or -LING. fall prostrate, sc. as if grubbing or

grubbling in the ground; to lie or keep low or prostrate; met. to abase, to be base, or low, or mean, or dirty.

Jun. and Sk. agree in substance. Jun. says,—to fall flat and *groveling*; so to fall as if about to dig the earth with the hands; perhaps a frequentative of the Teut. *Græsen*; and Sk., from the *v.* To *grave* or *grove*, fodere, to dig; to dig the ground. And *Grov-el*, is the dim. of *Grove*; and so *Grubb-le* of *Grub*. See GRAVE.

**GROUND, v. s.** App. to—The earth, as  
-AGE. distinguished from the other  
-EDLY. elements; to land, or territory;  
-LESS. to that upon which any thing  
-LESSLY. may be founded, or placed, may  
-LESSNESS. stand; may be raised or esta-  
-LING. -LY.\* blished; from which any thing  
-INGLY.† may rise, or spring, or origi-  
nate; the basis, the foundation, the origin,  
the bottom; (in the plural) to that which  
sinks or settles to the bottom.

To *ground*,—to put or place into or upon the *ground*; to found, to establish, to lay, fix, or settle the foundation; met. the fundamental laws or principles.

\*Tyndal. Wolsey. †Digby.

Go. A. S. Ger. Dan. & Sw. *Grund*; D. *Grond*; which Jun. suspects was orig. app. to that surface of the earth, quam solum dicimus, and was so used q. *Grow-end*, from *Grow-an*, virescere, germinare; thus meaning, viride solum, viridis terra, the verdant soil, the verdant earth. It may be from A. S. *Ge-rannen*, concretus, which would regularly form *Gruanen*, *grunned*, *grund*, concretum, (aliquid,) any concrete body; united, coalesced, cohered together. Mis- Un- Under-

**GROUNDSEL, s.** *Grund-* or *Grun-sil*.

In Drayton it is—The *ground-work*, the foundation. "Or who the *groundsil* of that work doth lay." "The *ground-sell*, or foot-post of a door."—Sk. See SILL.

From *Ground*, (A. S. *Grund*,) and A. S. *Syl*, which Som. calls the *Ground-post*, a sill, sell or *ground-sill*.

**GROUNDSEL, s.** A plant.

*Grunde-swulie*, perhaps (says Sk.) qd. *grunde-swyle*, i. e. tumor terræ, because it everywhere swells with this plant: it grows everywhere.

**GROUP, v. s.** To place or keep in bands or companies, or assemblages, in select parties or numbers.

Fr. *Grouper*; It. *Groppa*; which Men. says is formed from *Globus*, or from *Crupis*. More probably from *Gruper*, to hold together (to gripe.) Ag-

**GROUT. See GRIT, and GROAT.**

**GROUT-HEAD, s. -NOL.** A *great* or *gross head* or knoll; a thick-head.

Fr. *Grosse-teste*. "Il a une *grosse teste*,—He is a very blockhead, *grouthead*, *joulthead*."—Cot.

**GROW, v.** To be or become *green*, ver-

-ER. dant or vigorous; to bud, to  
-ING. germinate, to bear or bring forth

**GROWTH.** leaves; to bloom, to flourish, to bear or bring forth flowers; to spring, to sprout, to be or become strong, to vegetate; to advance in youth; to increase.

To advance, to proceed, to improve; to enlarge, to magnify, to amplify, to augment.

A. S. *Grow-an*; D. *Groe-gen*; Ger. *Gru-nen*; Sw. *Gro*; Dan. *Groer*. This word, as early app. to vegetable nature, and gradually extended to

other uses, is thus interpreted by Kilian:—*Vireo*, *virescere*, *evirescere*, *frondere*, *frondescere*, *florere*, *florescere*, *vernare*, *vigere*, *vegetari*, *adolescere*, *crescere*. Be- For- Out- Over- Un- Under- Up-

**GROWL, v. s.** To make a noise, (sc. like that of something rolling, or rumbling,) to grumble. App. to the angry murmur of a dog.

*Growl*, the *s.*, *Growler*, and *Growling*, though common in speech, are not so in writing.

Ger. *Grollen*, murmurare,—perhaps formed of the common prefix *Ge*, and *rollen*, to roll, cona. to rumble.

**GRUB, v. s. -BLE, v.** To dig, to dig up; to keep employed or busy in the dirt; in dirty works or occupations, low or base pursuits.

Go. *Grub-en*, fodere, to dig. *Grubble*, a dim. of *Grub*; Ger. *Grubelen*; qd. (says Sk.) fodicare,—to dig much or often. See GROVE.

**GRUDGE, v. s.** Anciently written *Grutch*,

-ER. *Gruch*, and *Groche*.

-ING. To grieve, to groan, to grumble;

-INGLY. to grieve, to rue, to repine; to

-FULL.\* fret or repine, (sc. at the good fortune of another.)

*Grudgings* of disease,—pains or pangs; symptomatic pains or pangs of disease.

Wiclif renders "*fremebant in eam*," (Mark xiv.) *murmurabant adversus patrem familiam* (Matt. xx.)—respectively—"They *grucchiden* against her"—"They *gruchiden* against the housbonde man." "It *grudged* his mind."—Brende. "She was delivered from all *grudgeyng* of the ague."—Udal. \*Spenser.

Sk.—from Fr. *Gruger*, and that from L. *Graciari*. Jun.—from Gr. *Γραῖσις*, *hiscere*, *maledicere*. Tooke asserts that *Grudge*, the *s.*, "is the past p. of *Hreow-tan*, *ge-hreow-tan*, *hreow-tan*, *ge-hreow-tan*, *dolere*, *ingemiscere*, *penitere*;" to grieve, to groan, to repent, to rue. Be- Un-

**GRUDGEON, s.** The coarse or gross portion remaining, after the finer meal is shaken through the sieve.

Sherwood writes *Grudgions*; Cot. (in v. *Redondage*),—*Grudgeons*; Sk.—*Gurgians*, which he thinks may be Fr. *Esourgeon*, from *Esourer*, *excudere*, "to thrash or sever corn from the chaff"—Cot.

**GRUEL, s.** Pottage of *Grits*, *Groats*, or *Grout*.

Fr. *Gruau*; Low L. *Grutellum*, a dim. of *Grutum*, i. e. *Grout*, (qv.)—Men. and Spel. Gloss. Arch.

**GRUFF, ad. s. -LY.** *Gruff*, *s.*—A rift, a place riven, rove, or torn open.—"I rode to Minedeep, with an intention to make use of it (a barometer) there in one of the deepest *gruffs* (for so they call their pits) I could find."—Locke to Boyle, May 1666. And *Gruff*, *ad.* is—*rough* (met.) app. to—voice, looks, or manners.

D. *Groff*. Apparently contracted (Lye.) from *Geruh*, *gereg*; i. e. the pref. *Ge*, and *ruh*, *rup*, *hruh*, *hruhge*, *rough*. *Rough* is the past p. of *Reif-an*, to rive; and hence *Gruff*.

**GRUM, ad. i. e. Grim**, (qv.)

**GRUMBLE**, *v.* To make a confused noise, as of rolling or rumbling.  
 -ER. noise, as of rolling or rumbling.  
 -ING. \**B. Jonson*. †*Goldsmith*.  
 -INGLY. Fr. *Grommeler*; D. *Grommen*, *grommelen*; probably from *Ge*, and *rommelen*, to rumble; which *Sk.* thinks—  
 -DORY.\*  
 -TONIAK.† & sono fictum.

**GRUMOUS**, *ad.* -NESS. Concrete, coagulated, clotted.

L. *Grumus*; Fr. -*g*, -*son*. The L. *Grumus* is app. to—a collection or concretion of parts; also to—things minute, but which have been formed by the coalition of things minute.

**GRUNSEL**. See **GROUNDSEL**.

**GRUNT**, *v. s.* -ING. *Grunt* seems to be the same word as *Groan*, or formed upon its past p. *Gront*. Chaucer writes, "But never *gront* he (J. Cæsar) at no stroke but one;" and Brende, "He gave a *grunt* as though he had been stricken to the heart."

To *grunt* is,—to groan, like a hog.

A. S. *Grun-an*; Dan. -*ter*; Fr. *Gronguer*; It. *Grugnare*, -*ire*; L. *Grunire*.

**GRUTCH**. See **GRUDGE**.

**GRY**, *s.* The tenth part of an inch.

\**Boyle*.

Gr. *Γρυ*, *minimum*; a word, says Lennep, formed from the sound; *μυδε γρυ*, *ne tantillum*.

**GUARANTEE**, *v. s.* -TY, *s. v.* To secure, or engage to secure, protect, or guard; and as Fr. *Garantir*,—"To warrant, make good, undertake for, sell or pass with warranty; to secure, save harmless, defend, protect, bear out."—*Cot*.

Fr. *Gar-antir*; Dan. -*anderer*; It. *Guar-dare*, -*antire*; Sp. -*acar*, to warrant; from A. S. *War-ian*, (w changed into g, or *Ge-warian*, *gwar*, *guar*;) D. *Waeren*; Ger. *Warren*, to beware,—*cavere*, *cautionem adhibere vel præstare*. From the pt. *Warad*, (Wach.) were formed *warens* and *warandæ*, *fide-jussor*; *warenda* and *warandia*, *fide-jussio*; *warendator*, *fide-jussor*: *warandare* and *warantizare*, *evictionem præstare*. A superior defending, or guarding an inferior, (Voss. de Vitlis, lib. ii. c. 26,) and securing him from the oppression of his enemies, is said *warantizare*.

**GUARD**, *v. s.* To look after, to look to

-EDLY. or after the safety or security;  
 -ER. to watch, to preserve; to protect, to defend. See **WARD**.

-IAN, *s. ad.* \*†*Shak*. †*Bp. Hall*. †*Holland*.

-IANLESS. †*Beau. & F*.

-IANSHIP. *Guard*, i. e. *Ward*; either *Ge-ward*,

-ING. *guard*, *guard*, or A. S. w changed

-LESS. into g by the Fr.: and thus *guard*

-AGE.\* borrowed back from Fr. *Garder*; It.

-ANT.† *Guardare*; from A. S. *Wardian*,

-ANCE.‡ *wardian*, to look at, or to direct the

-IANCE.§ view. So in L. *Tueri*, to look after,

-IANESS.¶ to look to the safety or security.

See *Sk. Jun. Tookes*. En- Out- Un-

*Gard-brace*,—*Chau*. See *Fant-brace*.

**GUARD**. See **GARD**.

**GUARISH**, *v.* Cons. *Sanare*,—to heal, to cure.—\**Spenser*.

Fr. *Guarir*, or *guérir*, from the A. S. *War-ian*;

Ger. *Warren*, (see **GUARANTY**), *cavere*, *curare*.

**GUBERNANCE**, *s.* -NATION.† Government.—\**Strype*. †*Spottiswood*.

L. *Gubern-are*, -*atum*, to govern, (qv.)

**GUDGEON**, or **GOGION**, *s.* A fish.

Fr. *Goujon*; It. *Gobbio*; Sp. *Gobio*; from L. *Gobio* or *gobius*; Gr. *Κωβίος*.

**GUERDON**, *v. s.* To reward, to recom-

-ING. pense, to benefit, for some action

-ABLE.\* done, some service performed.

-LESS.† The *s.* and *v.* are common in our old writers.—\**Sir G. Birch*. †*Chaucer*.

To re-ward; Fr. *s. Guerdon*; It. *Guiderdone*; Sp. *Galardons*; from D. *Weerd*, dignity; *weerden* *æstimare*.—*Jun.* and *Sk.* They are from A. S. *Ward-ian*, (see **GUARD**), to look, to consider, and cons.—to recompense, to benefit, or otherwise, according to the action or conduct considered, viewed, or re-garded. Re-

**GUESS**, *v. s.* Also written *Gess* or *Ghess*.

-ER. To conjecture, to suppose, to sus-

-ING. pect; to foretell.—\**Feltham*.

-INGLY. *Sk.* and *Jun.* from D. *Ghissen*; Sw.

-IVE.\* *Gissa*; and this (the former adds) perhaps from Ger. *Weissen*, *monstrare*, *ostendere*, to show, i. e. A. S. *Wissian*, *ge-wissian*, (*gwisa-ian*, *gwiss*, *guess*), to wit, or wite, or wise; to think, to conjecture, to suppose, to suspect. And see *Gissa*, in *Ihre*. Dan. *Gietter*. Mis- Un-

**GUEST**, *v. s.* -IVE.\* Any one fed or feasted, supplied with food or victuals; any one received and provided with food and lodging; the correlative to *Host*.

To *guest*, the *v.* used by Chapman,—to lodge, to dwell as a *guest*.—\**Chapman*.

Go. D. & Ger. *Gast*, peregrinus; A. S. *Gest*; Sw. *Gæst*; Dan. *Gæst*. Wach. is inclined to derive (because *guests* were anciently held in such honour,) from Go. *Ga-gist-an*, *honorare*, *revereri*, to honour, to revere. More probably from the A. S. *Ge-wist-an*, *cibum*, *victum* *instruere*, *dare*, *præbere*,—*epulari*; to provide, give or supply food, or victuals. The Low L. *Gistum* (Du Cange) was app. to *cornaticum*, *comestio*, *pastus*, *prandium*, all denoting—food or victuals. Un-

**GUIDE**, *v. s.* To teach, to show, to point

-ABLE. out, sc. the way; to direct, to rule,

-ANCE. or regulate; to manage or control.

-ER. \**Chaucer*.

-ING. Fr. *Guid-er*; It. -*are*; Sp. *Guiar*. *Sk.*

-LESS. —from A. S. *Wil-an*, to know, or cause

-ERESS.\* to know; or the Ger. *Weiss-en*, to show.

*Lye*,—from *Weles-en*. (It is *Ge-wit-an*,

*ge-wit-ed*, *gwited*, *gwied*, *guide*.) Mis- Un-

**GUILD**, *s.* -ABLE.\* A payment or contribution, a tax; and cons.—those who pay or contribute; a society, a fraternity. *Guild* is also app. to—the place (the hall) where the society met. "Gild signified among the Saxons,—a fraternity, derived from the *v. Gildan*, to pay, because every man paid his share towards the expenses of the community. And hence, their place of meeting is frequently called the *guild* or *guildhall*."—*Blackstone*. \**Rastall*.

A. S. *Gild*; D. *Gilde*, *gilde*; Ger. *Gilde*, a society; from A. S. *Gild-an*, to yield or pay; and so called, (*Sk.*) quia collegæ pecuniam pro communi sumtu contribuant. See in *Spel. Gloss. Arch*.

**GUILDER**, or **GILDER**, *s.* A coin in Holland, worth 2s. 4d. Eng.

Dan. *Gylden*; D. & Ger. *Gulder*. A coin, qd. *nummus aureus seu deauratus*, (i. e. a golden or gilded coin,)—unless perhaps from *Geldriu*; *nummus Geldricus*.

**GUILE, v. s.** To *guile*,—to cheat, to impose upon, to deceive, to delude;  
**-FUL.** to practise delusion, give a false colour or appearance to.  
**-LESS.** *Guilt* is *ge-wig-led*, *guiled*, *guil'd*, *guilt*; the past p. of *Ge-wiglian*; and to find *guilt* in any one, is to find that he has been *guiled*, or, as we now say, *—beguiled*; as *wicked* means *—beguiled*; as *wicked* means *—beguiled*; as *wicked* means *—beguiled*; as *wicked* means *—beguiled*. To pronounce *guilt*, is to pronounce *wicked*. *Guilt*, in our legal proceedings, is ascribed to the instigation of the devil. A *guilty* man, then, is—

One who has been *beguiled*—to do wrong, to do evil, commit injustice or iniquity, wickedness; a crime, a sin; one who has done so; without reference to the *guile* or deception.—*Chaucer*.

**A. S. Wiglian.** "Hæriolari, angurari, divinare, conjecturare, to conjecture, to guess, to divine; item, fascinare, incantare, præstringere, to bewitch, to enchant, to juggle, to use sorcery, to cast a mist before. Belgis, *Wiechelen*, *wiechelen*."—*Som.* From *Wiglian*, we have *To wile*; the usual pref. *Ge* forms *ge-wiglian*, whence we have *Guile*. "In the A. S. *Wiglian*, *be-wiglian*, *ge-wiglian*, means to conjure, to divine; and cons.—to practise cheat, imposture, and enchantment."—*Tooke*. Be-In-Un-

**GUILLOTINE, s. v.** An instrument for the infliction of capital punishment, proposed to the National Assembly of France by a physician, M. Guillotine, of Lyons, and from him it received its name: his project was adopted by a decree of the 20th of March, 1792. It appears to be very similar in construction to the *Maiden* formerly used at Halifax, in Yorkshire. (See Holinshed's Description of England, c. 11.) Evelyn (Memoirs) states that he saw an instrument of destruction in use at Naples, which he calls "a frame, like ours at Halifax."

**GUINEA, s.** The fowl; because found **-HEN.** and introduced from *Guinea*. **-FIG.** The coin called "the *Guinea*, so called from the *Guinea* gold out of which it was first struck, was proclaimed in 1663 and to go for 20s.: but it never went for less than 21s. by tacit and universal consent."—*Pinkerton*.

**GUISE, s.** A. S. *Wise*,—a manner, mode, fashion, condition, custom, reason, way, *wise*, or (with the French, and changing the *w* into *gu*) *guise*."—*Som.*

A. S. *Wise*; Fr. *Guise*; It. & Sp. *Guisea*; D. *Ghise*, *wise*. See *Wise*. A-Dis-

**GUITAR, s.** A musical instrument.

Fr. *Guitare*, *cistre*; It. *Chitara*, *citara*, *celra*; Sp. *Guitarra*; L. *Cithara*; Gr. *Kithapa*. See *CITHARN*.

**GULCH,\* s.** *Gulch*, says Whalley, is a stupid fat-headed fellow. The word occurs in the old comedy of *Lingua*; "You muddy *gulch*, darest look me in the face?" (Act V. sc. 16.) Sk. calls *Gulchin*, *parvus gulo*,

and derives it from the Ger. *Geck*, foolish.—*B. Jonson*.

**GULES, s. GULED.** A word, says Du Cange, which our heralds frequently use to denote a red colour in arms or ensigns; Sk. thinks it may be so called from the redness of a cock's throat, (*gutturis Galli*.) Mr. Steevens, who produces the *v.* from Heywood, calls it "a term in the barbarous jargon peculiar to Heraldry, signifying red."

Fr. *Gueule*; Low L. *Gula*.

**GULF, s. or GULPH, s. v. -Y.** A bay; a whirlpool, or "depth that swallows up whatsoever approaches or comes into it."

Fr. *Golfe*, *gouffre*; Sp. & It. *Golfo*; D. *Golpe*, *gorges*, *vorago*; *Golpen*, *ingurgitare*, *avidè haurire*, *haustim bibere*; Dan. *Golf*. The Fr. and D. are said by Sk. to be either from L. *Gula*, Gr. *Kalron*, or from the sound; and the last he thinks the more probable. Men. decides for Gr. *Kalron*; the It. & Fr., however, do not take immediately from the Gr., but through the L. The Fr. *Gouffre* is derived by Wach. from Ger. *Gaffen*; A. S. *Ge-apan*, to *gape*, (qv.) to open. In Norfolk, a moor or bay-full of a barn is called a *gulph*, and a bay or division of a barn, a *gulph*-stead, *geaf*-stead, or *go*-stead.—*Grose*. *Gulf*, or *Gulph*, is used as equivalent to the L. words *sinus* and *gymn*. En-In-

**GULL, v. s. Gull, s.**—Any one *guiled* or **-ERY.\*** *beguiled*. And upon this past tense **-ISH.†** the *v.* is formed.

To *gull*,—to *guile*, to cheat, to impose upon, to deceive, to delude.

\**H. More*. †*Burton*.

See *GUILT*. *Gull*, the *s.* is the past tense of A. S. *Ge-wiglian*, to *guile*, or *beguile*.

**GULL, s.** The bird so called, Sk. thinks, ab *aviditate*, qd. *gulo*, *gulosus*.

**GULL, s. v. Gull, the s. and Gullet, -ET.** That through which any thing is **-Y.** swallowed; any thing flows or runs. The passage for food.

To *gull*,—To swallow.

A *gully-gut*,—a gross glutton. See *GULOSITY*, and *SLUBBERDEGULLION*.

Fr. *Gueule*, *goulet*; It. & Sp. *Gola*; D. *Gull*; L. *Gula*. The *gullet*, throat, or swallow.

**GULOSITY,\* s.** Gluttony.—*Brown*. L. *Gulosus*, from *gula*, the *gullet*.

**GULP, v. s.** To swallow largely; to swallow eagerly, greedily; to take down (sc. the throat) at one swallow.

D. *Golpen*; Fr. *En-gouffrer*. See *GULF*.

**GUM, v. s.** "The best gum in all men's **-MOUS.** judgment, is that which cometh **-MY.** of the Egyptian thorne *Acacia*, **-MINES.** having veins within of checker worke, or trailed like wormes, of colour greenish, and cleare withall: without any peeces of barke intermingled among, and sticking to the teeth as a man cheweth it."—*Holland*.

A. S. & Sp. *Gom-s*; It. *-ma*; Ger. *-ma*; Fr. *-me*, *-mer*; D. *Gumme*; L. *Gummi*; Gr. *Koppa*. Of unknown origin.

**GUM, s.** The substance in which the teeth appear fixed.



A. S. *Goma*; D. *Gumme*; Ger. *Gaum*; Sw. *Gom*. Perhaps, (Wach.) from Gr. *Γερ-ειν*, *gustare*, *Γερ-ειν*, *gustas*. Jun. from *Γεμφοι*, *clavi*, because the teeth are fixed like nails in the gums.

**GUN**, *v. s.* Lit. A yawning engine: and distinguished by Chaucer from *-HER*. other *gyms* or engines: "They *-NAL*, or dradde non assaut, of gynne, *-WALE* gonne, nor skaffaut (scaffold)."

*-STER*. *Gua*, the *s.*, formerly written *Gon*, is the past p. of *Gyniam*, *hiare*, (to yawn.)—*Tooke*. *Mina* derives from the L. *Canna*, (whence *Cannon* in Eng. Fr. & It.) Jun. from *Κορυβος*, *strepitus*. It is undoubtedly, as Selden observes, an old word with a new application; and receiving this application from what Drummond in his madrigal, *The Cannon*, calls her *gaping throat*. Milton uses expressions equally characteristic, "their mouths gaping with hideous orifice," and "those deep throated engines."

**GURGE**, *s. -ING*, *ad.* L. *Gurges*,—a gulf, or whirlpool. In- (En-) Re-gurgitate.

**GURGLE**, *s. v.* The sound made by a liquid flowing from the narrow mouth of a vessel.—*Sk.*

To *gurgle*,—to emit such or a similar sound. See **GARGLE**.

**GURNARD**, or **GURNET**, *s.* A fish remarkable for its bony head.

Fr. *Gournauld*, *gourneau*, which *Sk.* thinks may be derived from the L. *Cornutum*, *corniculum*, *cornu*, horn.

**GUSH**, *v. s.* To flow, pour, or rush forth; suddenly, copiously.

Ga. *Gisten*; A. S. *Geot-an*; D. *Gosselen*, *ghieten*; Ger. *Giesen*, *suere*, to flow. A. S. *Gyle*; Ger. *Gies*, *inundatio*, an inundation. Out-

**GUSSET**, *s.* "A piece of armour, or of a shirt, whereby the armhole is covered; also a bracket in joiners' work."—*Cot.*

Fr. *Goussel*. *Sk.* calls it *particula assuta*; and suggests L. *Consuere*, to sew together. In *Hudibras*, he thinks it may be *lines de cassata*.

**GUST**, *s. -Y*. A strong and sudden rush or blast (of wind); met.—of passion.

A stronger or more violent wind or blast, (*Sk.*) who derives from the Ger. *Giesen*. It is perhaps *gubel*, *gubel*, *gust*. See **GUSH**.

**GUST**, *v. s.* or **GUSTO**, *s.* To taste.

*-ABLE*. The *s.* is app. to tastes of high *-ATION*. relish, or savour; of exquisite *-FUL*. vivacity.

*-FULNESS*. See **GOUT**. L. *Gustus*; Fr. *Gout*;

*-LESS*. It & Sp. *Gusto*; L. *Gustare*; Fr.

*Gouter*; It. *Gustare*; Sp. *Gustar*. From Gr. *Γερ-ειν*.

*Quod cum generatim propriè significet quasi capio mihi, vel in meos meos, eximè notat gustum*.—*Lessop*. De- Dis- In-

**GUT**, *s. s.* That through which any thing flows or pours forth; the guts of an animal; the Gut of Gibraltar.

To *gut*,—to draw out the guts, the bowels; *gut*,—to empty. *Gutless*,—*Chapman*.

Ga. *Gisten*; A. S. *Geot-an*; D. *Ghieten*; Ger.

*Giesen*; to flow, to pour forth. D. *Gole*. canals.

Jun. from A. S. *Geot-an*, *effundere*. *Mins.* the

Eng. *Gut*, from D. *Ghieten*, *quia recrementa corporis per intestina effunduntur*.

**GUTTER**, *v. s.* That through which any thing flows or passes; now usually app. to a passage for water.

Fr. *Gouttière*, from *v. Begouler*, *gustation* transfluere, to flow drop by drop.—*Sk.* More probably from *Gut*, (*qv.*)

**GUTTLE**, *v.* Dim of *Gut*.

To fill or cram the gut; to eat greedily or gluttonously.

**GUTTULOUS**,\* *ad.* In form or shape of a drop; after the manner of drops.

\**Brown*. From L. *Gutta*, a drop.

**GUTTURAL**, *ad. s.* Of, or pertaining, or belonging to the throat.

L. *Guttur*; Fr. *Guttural*. Perhaps (*Voss.*) from *Gula*, *q. gulutus*; or rather from the sound which the food makes in most animals when passing through the throat. *Qy.* *Geot-an*, to pour forth?

**GUZZLE**, *v. -ER*. As com. app.—To drink often, to drink much, to be constantly drinking.

Fr. *Gosier*, It. *Gozzo*, is the throat; *Gozzoviglia*, *comessatio*, *compotatio*, *convivium*.—*See Men.* Thomson derives from It. *Gozzovigliare*, and this from Fr. *Gosier*. Perhaps a frequentative of *Gust*, to taste; *Gust*, *gustile*, *guzzile*, to taste often. *Guzzile*, in Marston, *q. guzzler*.

**GYBE**. See **GIBE**.

**GYMNASIUM**, *s.* "Gymnasium properly signifies the place where *-ASTIC*, *s. ad.* people exercise themselves *-ASTICALLY*. people exercise themselves *-IC*. being stript."—*Grew*. Any *-ICAL*. place of exercise.

Gr. *Γυμνασιον*, from *γυμναζειν*, *exercere*, ac propriè nudum me exercere, est enim à γυμνος, *nudus*.—*Voss.* To exercise, and properly to exercise myself naked, as it is from *γυμνος*, *naked*.

**GYMNO-SOPHIST**, *s.* "Among the Indians be certain philosophers, whom they call *gymnosophists*, who from sunne rising to the setting thereof are able to endure all the day long, looking full against the sunne, without winking or once moving their eyes; and from morning to night can abide to stand sometimes upon one leg, and sometimes upon the other, in the sand, as scalding hot as it is."—*Holland*. *Plinie*.

*Gymnosophistas*, *Γυμνοσοφισταί*, because they used to walk naked through gloomy deserts.—*Voss.*

**GYPSY**, *s.* The word is sometimes app. *GIPSY*, *ad.* contemptuously for some ill qualities, and sometimes playfully for some engaging quality.—\**Overbury*.

Spel. (in *v. Egyptiani*,) calls them a most nefarious kind of vagabonds and impostors. The name (*Egyptian*) seems to have been for some reason assumed by themselves.

**GYRE**, *v. s. -ATION*. Fr. "Girer,—to veer or turn (with the wind); to twirl, whirl, or wheel about."—*Cot.* See **GER-FALCON**.

*Gyre*,—a circle, a circuit.\*

Fr. *Gir-er*, *-s*; It. *-are*, *-o*; Sp. *-ar*, *-o*; L. *Gyrus*; Gr. *Γυρος*, *curvus*, *rotundus*, arched, round, circular; A. S. *Cyrr-an*, *volvere*. Circum-

**GYRNE**. See **GIRN**.

**GYVE**, *v. s.* To fetter; to take in a fetter or snare.

Thomson says,—"*Ger. Gefesser*, from *fesser*, a fetter." In A. S. *Ge-feterian*.

nt - first used in the sense of clearing out in 1600.  
see Macaulay's *History* Chap 10. p 659

## H.

"H," says B. Jonson, "is rarely other than an aspiration in power, though a letter in form." It is considered by Wilkins as a guttural vowel, i. e. formed by a free emission of the breath from the throat. It is usually heard distinctly, as *To hang*, and a *hanger*; but not so in—an *heir*, an *honour*, *honest*, *hospital*, *herb*, *hour*; *rhapsody*, *rhyme*; not at the end of words, as *myrrh*. It is slovened over in some compounds, as *shepherd*, *dunghill*, *greenhouse*; but pronounced in *goatherd*, *neatherd*, &c.

**HA**, *int.* An ejaculation, denoting various feelings, and as variously uttered.

**HABER-DASHER**, *s.* -Y. A dealer in wares of various descriptions,—woollens, linens, silks, &c.

*Mins.*—from Ger. *Hab* *ihr das*, i. e. Have you that? or from Fr. *Avoir d'acheter*, i. e. to have to buy. *Sk.* (whom Lye transcribes) runs far away. *Serenius*,—from Ger. *Habe*, goods or wares, and *tauschen*, to exchange; as if a *haberdasher* were an exchanger of wares. Mr. Thomson constructs a Ger. compound, *Haabvertauscher*, of *haab*, goods, wares, and *tauscher*, *vertauscher*, a dealer, an exchanger. The Fr. *Avoir de pois*, we formerly wrote *haber de pois*; a similar corruption may have occurred in *avoir d'acheter*, *haber d'achet*, *haberdash*.

**HABERGEON**, or **HAUBERK**, *s.* Grose says the *haubergeon* was a coat composed either of plate or chain mail, without sleeves, (*Mil. Ant.* ii. 246.)

Fr. *Haubergeon*; It. *Usbergo*; Low L. *Halsberga*, or *Halsperga*, which, Voss. says, is a Sax. word, signifying armour for the neck and breast; from *hals*, the neck, and *bergen*, to cover, to protect, to defend, (*De Vit. lib. ii. c. ix. p. 220.*) *Sk.* also prefers this etym. And see **BAN** and **TooKE**.

**HABILIMENTS**, *s.* As Fr. *Habillement*,—"Apparel, clothing; array, attire; a suite of apparel; also, armour or harness."—*Col.*

Fr. *Habillement*, from *habiller*, to dress, to clothe. See **HABIT**.

**HABIT**, *v. s.* To *habit* or *inhabit*,—to

- ABLE. have or keep himself; to dwell,
- ABLENESS. to reside, to remain or abide.
- ABILITY. *Habit*, *s.*—app. to the mode or
- ANT. manner of *having* or *keeping*;
- ATION. the usual or customary man-
- UAL. ner; and thus, to custom,
- UALLY. usage, fashion; the custom,
- UALNESS. usage, or fashion, of dress;
- UATE, *v. ad.* dress.
- UDE. *Habited*, ("You are *habited* in
- ACLE.\* taking heed," *Chapman*,)—
- ANCE.† as we now use *habituated*, i. e.
- ATOR.‡ accustomed, used, inured.

*Habitude*,—also app. to the mode or manner, state or condition, of *having* or

*keeping*; the relative state or condition; the relation.

\**Chaucer*. †*Spenser*. *R. Potter*. ‡*Brown*.  
Fr. *Habit-er*; Sp. -*ar*; It. *Abitare*; L. *Habiter*, from *habere*, to have or hold, to keep. Co- De- Dis- In- (En-) Un- Also Ad- Co- Ex- In- Prohibit.

**HABLE**, *v. ad.* i. e. *Able*, *Ableness*, *Ability*,  
-NESS. (qv.) and **ENABLE**.  
-ING. To give force, power, strength;  
-BILIT-ATE, *v.* to strengthen, to empower;  
-ATION. and, as we now say, to enable.  
-Y. *Habilitate*, (Fr. *Habiller*,) to enable, and thus to qualify.

This mode of writing these words is not uncommon in old authors.

**HAB-NAB**, *av.* *Hap ne hap*; happen or not happen.—*Tooke*.

**HACK**, *v. s.* -ING. To cut, to chop; to maim or mangle by repeatedly cutting, or chopping; (to *hash*, to *hatch*, qv.)

A. S. *Hac-can*; Ger. & D. -*ken*; Sw. -*ta*; Dan. *Hakker*; Fr. *Hach-er*; Sp. -*car*. See **EKA**, **HEW**. U-

**HACK**, *v. s.* -NEY, *v. s.* A hired horse, or horse let to hire; any thing hired or let out to hire; and, hence, a horse or any thing constantly in work or use, any thing constantly used. And the *v.*—

To use a *hackney*,—to convey or carry, or ride in a *hackney*; to let out to hire; to toil or work, as a *hack*; to use or practise frequently or constantly; to accustom.

D. *Hac-keneye*; Fr. -*quene*; Sp. -*anes*, -*s*; It. *Acchina*, *acchinea*, *china*. Men. traces this: *equus*, *akus*, *akinus*, *akineus*, *akinea*, *haquene*. Wach. from Ger. *Nake*, *hnake*, *equus*, a horse, (a *nag*,) transpositis literis; and *nake*, from A. S. *Hnægan*, *hinnire*, to neigh. A *nag*, *hack*, or *hackney*, was thus,—*hors hnægend*, a neighing horse; a lively, active horse, distinguished for its frequent *neighing*. And as this kind of horse was most frequently kept for hire, the name became app. cons.—as above explained.

**HACKBUT**, -TER. See **ARQUEBUS**.

Fr. *Hacquetute*, a *haquebut*, or *harquebut*.—*Col.* A *haquebuss*, or *arquebuss*, (qv.) See also *Hagbut* and *Hagg* in *Jamieson*. The 33 Hen. VIII. c. 6, regulates the length in stock and gun of the *hag-but* or *demy-haque*; and sets forth who may keep and use them, and under what restrictions.

**HACKLE**, *v. s.* or **HECKLE**, *v.* To *hack* seems to be,—to sever, separate, or sunder, e. g. as flax in dressing. The *s.*—a tool or instrument for the purpose; also app. (*Jamieson*) to "a fly for angling, dressed merely with a cock's feather, from its resemblance to a comb for dressing flax."

Burke has revived the *v. met.*

D. *Hekelen*, to comb flax; *hekel*, a comb, from *haeckel*, a hook, *haeckelen*, to draw with a hook.—*Kilian*. *Sk.* calls *heckle*, (the *s.*) *linifrangibulum*.

from D. *Hackelen*, "to cut or *hack* into small pieces," minutatim concidere; and refers to the *v. Hack*; and Lye explains the Eng. *v. Hackle*, or D. *Hackelen*, in the same words, and asserts it to be a frequentative of *Hack*.

**HACKSTER, s.** Holland renders *Grassatours*, robbers and *hacksters*; probably from the *v. To hack*.

**HACQUETON,\* s.** Fr. *Hocqueton*, or *hoqueton*, a (fashion of) short coat, cassock, or *jacket*, without sleeves, and most in fashion among the country people; at court, a coat for one of the guard.—*Cot.*

\*Chaucer. Spenser.

Written by Walsingham, *Aketon*; by old Fr. authors, *Auqueton*.—See *Men*. "*Hocke*, (vetus Fland. *Sagum*), tunica militaris, Ger. *Hockets*."—*Kilian*. I know not (Sk.) whether said, *quasi jacketon*.

**HADDER,\* s. i. e. Heather, heath, (qv.)**

\*Barton.

**HADDOCK, s.** A fish. Fr. *Hadot*.

**HADE,\* s.** Perhaps *Head, head-lands*.

\*Drayton.

**HAFT, s.** "The *haft* of a knife or poniard is the *haved* part; the part by which it is *haved*, or held."

A. S. *Hæft*, from *hæft-an*, capere, prehendere, (Jun.); to take, to hold in the hand; and this (Sk.) from *habban*, *habere*, to have. Tooke forms it thus, "*Haved, hæv'd, hæft*."

**HAFTING, s.** Hesitation, indecision, inconclusion, insincerity.

Jun.—*Hafte*, cessare; *hafter*, tergiversator; A. S. *Hæftan*, tenere. Belgis, *Hechten*, *hachten*, *haften*, est apprehendere, tenere, morari; to hold or keep, to stay, tarry, or delay. And thus met.—as above.

**HAG, v. s.** To *hag*,—to affright, to terrify, —*GISH*. to scare.

—*SHIP*. *Hagged-face*, in Gray, "having the face of a witch, or *hag*."—*Mason*.

D. *Hets*, *hez*; Dan. *Hex*; Ger. *Hex-e*; Sw. *-a*; A. S. *Hag-esse*, *-lesse*; (Sp. *Hechisera*, *hechizera*.) A *hag*, or witch, a furie or fiend, a woman-divell.—*Sam*. Jun. says, some derive from *Hecate*, others from *hecken*, *mordere*. Wach. A. S. *Hægessa*, from *æg-ian*, to fear, to affright, to terrify, to make afraid, (see *AGUE*;) and observes in confirmation, that a *hag* is also called *æges-grimsa*, velut atrox terrore; *grimsa* likewise being a name bestowed upon *hags* or witches.

**HAGGARD, s. ad. -LY.** Fr. *Hagard*, "wild, strange:" in Eng. app. to the countenance or features; spare and harsh, lengthened, distorted, with fatigue, with anxiety, or other strong feeling.

Fr. *Hagard*, from *vagardus*; *vagus*, *vagardus*, *agard*.—*Men*. And Sk. *Wagard*, a *vagando*; or *Sam* A. S. *Hæg*, a hedge, because—non domi, sed *hæ*, sc. in sepibus, agitat. *Haggard*, the ad. Sk. (who writes it *Hagger*) thinks, may be from Ger. *Hager*, *macer*; or, as Wach. interprets it, *gracilis*, *macilentus*, or from *Hagerd*, the *s.* a kind of falcon. Tavernier, in his Book of Falconry, 1575, (cited by Mr. Steevens, in his note on Shak.'s *Much Ado*;) tells us, that "the *haggard* doth come from foreign parts a stranger and a passenger." And a Fr. writer, quoted by Pennant, says, that *Hager* is a Heb. word, and signifies *stranger*.

It may have been formed upon the preceding *v. To hag*; thus,—*Hag, hagger, haggared, hagger'd*, or *haggard*. And the bird: *Haggard*; qd. *haggared*, sc. with hunger, ravenousness.

**HAGGARD,\* s.** An inclosed piece of ground.—\**Holinshed. Howell. Swift*.

Dr. Jamieson derives from Eng. *Haw*, (qv.) and *geard*, *sepes*, *sepimentum*.

**HAGGASE, or HAGOIS, s.** "A kind of pudding made of chopped pork flesh," from *Hogges harslet*.—*Mins*.

Sc. *Haggis*,—derived by Jamieson from *Hack*.—See his *Dictionary*.

**HAGGLE, v. i. e.** To *hackle* or *hack*.

**HAGGLE, v. HAGLER.** Fr. "*Harceler*, to *haggle*, *huck*, *hedge*, or *paulter* long in the buying of a commodity." See **HIGGLE**, and **HUCKSTER**.

**HAIL, v. s. -Y.** *Hail*, the *s.*—"Hail seems to be the drops of rain frozen in their falling."—*Locke*.

To *hail*,—to pelt or patter, cast or pour down, *hail*; gen.—to cast or pour down.

A. S. *Hagol*, *hæg-ele*, *hægle*; D. *Huegle*; Ger. *Hagel*; Dan. *Hagl*; A. S. *Hagol-an*, grandinare. In Sw. *Hælla* is to pour; and Ray, in his Northern Words, has "*Heald*, as when you pour out of a pot." Jun. also,—"*Held*, *hell*, *hill*, to pour, to pour forth." See **HILL**.

**HAIL, v. -ING.** Also written *Hailse*.

A. S. "*Hael*, or *haile*, safe, well in *health*, safety; also salutation. Our ancestors used it instead of *Ave*, as a word of most well wishing, as when they sayd, *Haile Mary*, &c. I find the name of our Lord Jesus to be, in our ancient Eng. translated *Hælende*; that is to say, Saviour, or Saluator."—*Verstegan*. See **HEAL**, and **HALE**. Un-

**HAINOUS, ad.** Now com. written *Heinous*, (qv.)

**HAIR, s.** Anciently *Heere*.

—**ED.** An excrescence from the skin  
—**Y.** of certain animals. "Against the  
—**INESS.** *hair*," (Shak.)—against the na-  
—**LESS.** tural course of growth; against the grain.

*Hair*, sometimes used (Chaucer) for *hair-cloth*.

A. S. *Hær*; D. *Haer*; Ger. *Haar*; Sw. *Haor*; Dan. *Haar*.—See **WACH**. Un-

**HALBERD, or HALBERT, s. -BERD-EER, or -IER.** A spear or pole ending with an axe or dagger, adapted for striking with either point or edge.

Fr. *Hallebarde*, *hellebarde*; It. *Alabarda*; Sp. *Halabarda*; D. *Hallebarde*, *helm-barde*; Ger. *Hellebart*; Sw. *-bard*; Dan. *Hallebard*. A word, says Jun., which all confess to be of Teutonic origin.—See *Voss. de Vitlis, Men., Wach., Ihre*, and *Kilian*. Jun. (as *Ihre* and *Kilian* do) prefers *helm-bard*, because it (*barle*, *securis*) splits *helms* or *helmets* in battle: *Kilian* notices the existence, veteribus Teutonibus, of the word *helm-axe*. Wach. calls it—*Hasta in securim desinens, punctum feriens aut caesim*.

**HALCYON**, *s. ad. -IAN.* "This bird so notable, is little bigger than a sparrow; for the more part of her pennage, blew, intermingled yet among with white and purple feathers, having a thin small neck and long withall. They lay and sit about mid-winter when daies be shortest; and the time whiles they are broodie, is called the *halcyon* daies: for during that season the sea is calm and navigable, especially in the coast of Sicilie."—*Holland. Plinie.*

*L. Halcyo*; Gr. Ἀλκυων, from ἄλς, the sea, and κύνειν, to bring forth; quod in mari pariat.

**HALE**, *ad. s.* "i. e. Healed, or whole." A. S. *Hal*, whole, sound, safe, in health.—*Som.* See **HEAL**.

**HALE**, *v. -ING.* Also written *Haul*.

To drag or pull along.

*D. Haslen*; *Sw. Hal-a*; *Fr. & Dan. -er*; *Sp. -ar.*

**HALF**, *v. s. av.* As used in Eng.—To *-ER.* *halve* is, to divide into two equal

**HALVE**, *v.* parts, or shares; into moieties: to divide, to share, to part; to take or do part; and thus, in Ascham, app. to the partial obedience of Saul: "*halving* with God." In Gower, "*Haluyng* of scorne," seems to be a rendering of *quasi deridens*, as if in scorn; with a degree, an appearance of scorn.

*Half* is much used pref.

Tyrw. says, "A side, a part. A Goddess *half*,—on God's part, with God's favour. A' this *halfe* God,—on this side of God. Four *halves*,—four sides." Go. *Halbs*; A. S. *Half*, *healfe*; D. *Halfe*, *halve*; Ger. *Halb*; Sw. *Half*; Dan. *Halv*. The A. S., Ger., and Sw., as well as the old Eng., are not only app. to *dimidium*, but also to *latus*, *ora*, a side, a coast. *Dimidium totius alterum quasi latus constituit*,—Ihre; who suspects it to come from some northern word signifying to cleave or split, to divide. Be-

**HALIDAM**, **HALIDOME**, *int.* By *Halidam*,—by the *holy* dame or Virgin. "So help him God alle myght, & that *halidam*."—*R. Brunne.* Gen.—By any thing *holy*.

*Holidom*, *halidom*, or *holidame*,—an ancient oath (Sk.); either, as *Som.* thinks, from A. S. *Haligdome*, sanctitas, qd. by the sanctuary, or holy reliques;—otherwise from *halig*, sanctus, holy, and *dom*, *doom*, judgment; or from Eng. *Holy-dame*, qd. per sanctum dominam. Sk. coincides with *Som.* And see *Douce*, (Illust. of Shak. i. 44.)

**HALITUOUS**,\* *ad.* Airy, vaporous.

\**Boyle.*

*L. Halitus*, from *halare*, to breathe. An-Ex-In-

**HALK**,\* *s.* Bowing, turning, winding, and (as Tyrw.) a corner.—\**Chaucer*

A. S. *Healc*, *hyle*, *hylea*.

**HALL**, *s. -IER.*\* A covered building, where persons meet or assemble for the administration of justice, the transaction of business, &c.; where goods are stationed or deposited,—covered or protected from weather; where persons wait (under cover) till admitted into the interior building.

\**Holinshed.*

A. S. *Healle*; Ger. & Fr. *Halle*. The Ger. *Halle*, as app. to a structure formed for a dwelling or habitation, is derived by Wach. from Ger. *Hüllen*,

*tegere*, *operire*, to cover. And Tooka, in its general usage, as "A covered building, where persons assemble, or where goods are protected from the weather;" believes it to be past p. of A. S. *v. Helan*, *tegere*, to cover; in old Eng. To *hele*, to *heal*, to *hil*, (qqv.)

**HALLELUJAH**, *Heb. int. i. e.* Praise ye the Lord.

**HALLOO**, *v. s. -ING.* To make or utter a loud (*low-ed*) noise, to shout aloud; to call or cry aloud. See **HOLLA**.

T. H. (in Sk.)—from It. *A lui*, to him; Sk.—from Fr. *Haller*; or from the sound. Probably from A. S. *Ahlou-an*, to low or bellow.

**HALLOW**, *v. s.* To worship, to purify, *-ING.* to sanctify, to separate from common use; to consecrate, to dedicate, to devote.

A. S. *Halgian*; D. *Heylighen*; Ger. *Heiligen*; Sw. *Hel-ga*; Dan. *-iger*. Ihre observes of Sp. *Diada huela*, a holiday, that the word (*huela*) was without doubt left among that people by the Goths. Wach. says, that Ger. *Heiligen* signifies (quantum potest) colere, purgare, sanctificare, segregare ab usu vulgari, consecrare, dedicare, devovere. Un-

**HALLUCINATE**,\* *v. -ION.*† Met.—To offend against the light of reason; to blunder, to err, to mistake.

\**Brown.* †*Boyle.*

*L. Alucinari*, *allucinari*, or *hallucinari*; of uncertain origin. Voss. enumerates various etyma; and adds, that he follows those who derive it *lucere*; *à luce aberrare*, or rather, *ad lucem offendere*.

**HALO**, *s.* A circle sometimes appearing round the sun or moon. "This *halo* is made after this manner: between the body of the moon, or any other star, and our eye-sight, there gathereth a gross and misty air, by which air anon our sight cometh to be reflected and diffused: and afterwards the same incurth upon the said star, according to the exterior circumference thereof, and thereupon appeareth a circle round about the star, which being there seen is called *halo*: for that it seemeth that the apparent impression is close unto that, upon which our sight so enlarged, as is before said, doth fall."—*Holland. Plutarch.*

*L. Halo*; Gr. ἅλως, *corona*, seu *circulus*.

**HALM**, *s.* Straw, stubble.

D., Ger., Dan., & Sw. *Halm*; A. S. *Halm*, from *helen*, *cavare*, to hollow.—*Wach.*

**HALSE**, or **HAWSE**, *v. s.* To hoist or **HALSER**, or *hale* up. And *Halser*, *s.*—that **HAUSER**, which *hoisteth* or *haleth* up, or that wherewith any thing is *hoisted* or *haled* up.

Mins. calls a *halser*, a rope wherewith boats or boats are towed or *haled* amongst some channel or river. And a *halsier*, he which *hoisteth* and draweth a ship or barge amongst the river by a rope. I know not (says Sk.) whether from Fr. *Hauser*, to raise up, because through these *halses* the anchor is *hailed* up; (i. e. *hoisted*, or *hauled* up.) And Sir T. More uses the *v.* To *hause*. See **HOISE**.

**HALSE**,\* *v. s.* To *halse*, (D. *Halzen*, *halzen*; Sw. *Halsas*,)—to embrace, to take round, to throw the arms round, the neck; and cons. "to salute, to salute with reverence."—*Tyrw.* \**Chaucer.* *Pharr.*

**Go.** A. S. *Ger.* D. & Sw. *Hals*, the neck. *Schraubst.* (see *Ihre* and *Wach.*)—from *Go. Hals*; A. S. *Heald-an*, tenere, sustinere, to hold, to uphold, because the neck upholds or sustains the head. *En-*

**HALT**, *v. ad. s. -ING.* To hold, to stop or stay; met. to hesitate; to stop or stay in the gait, in the free action of the limbs, and thus, to *limp*, (qv.)

*Dan. Halter*, Sk. says, perhaps from A. S. *Heald-an*, retinere, tenere; to make a *halt*; from *Ger. Halten*, tenere, to hold, i. e. *cessare*, to stop. Tooke, that *Halt* (classed by him with the *aus.*) is the imperative of A. S. *Heald-an*, to hold, (qv.) and means—hold, stop, (as when we say, Hold your hand,) keep the present situation, hold still, (in *Ger. Still halten*, in D. *Still houden*.)

**HALTER**, *v. s. Halter*, the *s.*—that which *halteth* or *holdeth*, or causes to *halt* or stop; that which *holdeth* or keepeth.

To *halter*,—to confine, contain or bind, (in or with a *halter*.)

**HALYARDS**, *s. i. e. Hale-yards*, yards for *haling*.—Sk. The ropes (says Falconer) by which sails are *hoisted* or lowered.

**HAM**, *s. A ham* or *hamlet*,—a place where *-LET*, *s. v.* people come or assemble *-STRING*, *s. v.* together, whether house or village; their *home*; or, as anciently written, *hame*.

A *ham*,—the part where the leg and thigh *unite* and meet; the thick part of the thigh, where it meets or *unites* with the body.

*Go. Heim*; A. S. *Ham*; D. *Hamme*; *Ger. Ham*.—See *Spel. Jun.* and *Wach.*; who have written largely upon this word, but have overlooked A. S. *Hamian*, coire, to come or go together.

**HAMA-DRYAD**, *s.* So called, because they are born and die *qua raris druce*, *simul* *qua quercubus*, together with the oaks.—*Foss.* See *DRYAD*.

**HAMATE**,\* *ad.* Hooked; from *Hamus*, a hook.—\**Bp. Berkeley.* L. *Hamatus*.

**HAMELED**,\* *ad.* Abated. Perhaps from the A. S. *Hamelan*, poplitibus scissis mutilatus.—Sk. And Tyrw.—to *hamstring*, to cut off (See *HAM*.) *Mina.* says,—*Hamling* of dogs is q. *hameholding*, i. e. keeping at home, by paring their feet, so as they cannot take delight in running abroad.

\**Chaucer.*

**HAMMER**, *v. s. -ING.* To *hammer* is—To strike or drive, to beat, to knock; met. to drive or beat into the head, to work in the head or brain; to work carefully, painfully, ineffectually at.

*Hammer-cloth*, or *hammer-box cloth*,—cloth to cover the box in front of the carriage, in which a *hammer* and other implements, to prevent or remedy accidents in travelling, were put. Since called the *Cock-box*.

A *Hammer*; *Dan.* & *Ger. Hammer*; *Sw. Hammar* a word, as the etymologists observe, common to all the northern languages; and for the origin of which they resort to the Gr. or Heb. It may be from A. S. *Ham-ian*, to come together; and, *con.* that which drives or strikes together.

**HAMMOCK**, *s.* A bed—swung.

*Sp. Ha-maca*; *Fr. -mac.* In D. *Heng-mat*; *Sw. Heng-matta*; *Ger. Hang-matte*; *Dan. Hænge-matte*. The D. *Ger. Sw.* and *Dan.* seem obviously comp. of *Hang* and *Mat*, qd. a *mat hung*, sc. for a bed or place of rest; but *Hamaca* is said to be Indian.

**HAMPER**, *HANAPER*, *s.* Now app. to—A kind of basket, adapted for package.

The *Fr. Hanap*; *Low L. Hanopus*, is a cup, or goblet, from the A. S. *Hnap*, also a cup, or goblet. *Hanaperium*, a large vessel, or a place for storing or packing cups or goblets, (recondendis *hanapis*.)—See *Men.* and *Du Cange.* *Mina.* says, *Hamper*, q. *hand-painter*.

**HAMPER**, *v. s.* *Gen.*—To impede, to hinder, to fetter, to shackle, to perplex, to entangle.

It seems to be of the same origin with, and to be used as equivalent (though met.) to, *Hemels* or *Hemle*; i. e. to *ham-string*, or lame the *hams*.

**HANCE**,\* *v. -ING.* i. e. *Enhance*, (qv.) To raise, to elevate.—\**Chaucer.*

**HAND**, *v. s.* “*Hand*,—that limb by which

*-ER.* things are *taken*.

*-FUL.* “*Handle*, or *hand-del*,—a small

*-LE, v. s.* part *taken* hold of.”

*-LESS.* *Hand*,—that which *takes* or holds,

*-LING.* —is extended in its application

*-Y, ad.* to that (*gen.*) which acts or per-

*-ILY.* forms, guides or manages—any

*-INESS.* act or performance, any work or

workmanship; and is transferred to that

which is taken or held; to the act, or

agency, or agent, the guide or guider, ma-

nager or management, worker or workman-

ship; and further, to the manner, or means,

or measure, the state or condition, as com-

pared with the relation of the hand to the

body.

To *hand*, the *v.*—to take, or hold; also—

to do any thing with, or which may be done

with, the *hand*; to move any thing, or

perform any motion, sc. with the *hand*.

(*App. met.*)

*Handy*,—of or pertaining to, performed

by, the *hand*; *manual*; expert, experienced,

with the *hand*; dexterous.

*Hand* is much used pref., *e. g.*—

*Hand* or *handy-craft*,—i. e. crafty work

done by *hand*; manufacture.

*Hand-fast*,—that by which the *hand*

fastens or holds fast; *gen.*—fast hold.

*Hand-kerchief*,—a *kerchief*, (qv.) used by

the *hand*.

*Hand-maid*,—a maid who waits or attends

at *hand*, about the person.

*Go. Hendus*; A. S. & Sw. *Hand*; D. *Hand*,

*hant*; *Ger. Hand*, *hant*; *Dan. Haande*; from

A. S. *Hent-an*; *Ger. Henden*; *Sw. Hænta*, capere,

to take. *Wach.* is persuaded to prefer this etym.,

quia manus in corpore humano est naturale et

unicum capiendi instrumentum: the *v.* (*Henden*)

he derives from L. *Hendere*, (used only in compo-

sition,)—which in Tooke's opinion is just the re-

verse of the truth. See *PRIZE.* *Fore-Mis-Over-*

*Un-Under-* Also *Pre-hand*.

**HANSELL**, *v. s.* A sale, gift, or delivery into the *hand* of another; a taking or



receiving in *hand*; app. to the first delivery or receiving; to a first using; to a delivery or receiving as a pledge, or earnest, of something to follow.

To *handsell*,—to use or try the use, to try experimentally; to try, to make, experiments.

Dan. *Hand-sel*; D. *-ghifte*; A. S. *-selen* or *-eylen*, mancipatio,—a putting over into another's *hand*, or possession. Hence our *Handsell*.—*Som.* Comp. of *hand* and *sellan*, vendere, dare. *Handsell* is equiv. to *hand-gift*.—*Jun.* And see *Jamieson* and *Tooke*.

**HAND-SOME**, *ad. v.*\* Dexterous, clever, skilful; cleverly or skilfully  
-LY. ver, skilful; cleverly or skilfully  
-NESS. done; and thus, further, suitable or well adapted, convenient or becoming; suiting the state, or condition, or rank; graceful, liberal, noble.—\**Donne*.

*Hand*, and term. *some*, (qv.) D. *Hand-saem*, (having *some* qualities of, or *some* qualities as, *the hand*,) dexter, manu promptus, dexterous or *handy*, prompt or ready with the *hand*.

**HANG**, *v.* To append, depend, impend,  
-ER. or suspend; to fix or fasten to, in a  
-ING. dependent, a pendulous state or position: to rest, or remain in a de-  
-BY. pendent state; in a pendulous, or hovering, or elevated state; as if incumbent upon, or supported by, something above.

Go. *Hahan*; A. S. *Hang-an*, pendere, suspendere; D. & Ger. *Hang-en*; Sw. *-a*; Dan. *-er*. *Jun.* derives from Go. *Hauh*, high. See **HANK**, **HAUNCH**. Be- Over- Un- Under- Up-

**HANGER**, *s.* "A short sword, so called because it is *hanged* to the side."—*Sk.*

D. *Hangher*, pugio de zona pendens; *hangher-ken*, gladiolus qui à femore suspenditur.—*Kilian*.

**HANK**, *s. v.*\* To *hank* is—to *hang*.

A *hank* of thread,—as much as is *handkyd* or *hanged* together. "The bodye *hankyd* upon the crosse."—\**Hoper*.

*Lye* thinks may be from Isl. *Hank*, vinculum; *Sk.*—from To *hang*; and *Tooke*, that, "to have a *hank* upon any one, is, to have a *hold* upon him; or to have something *hank*, *hankyd*, *hanged*, or *hung* upon him." To *hantch*, in the Bible, seems to be the same word, *k* softened into *ch*: "They shall roare, and *hantche* vp the pray, [lay hold of] and no man shall recover it or get it from them." See **HAUNCH**.

**HANKER**, *v. -ING*. Met.—To *hang* about, stay, or remain, *hanging* or loitering as in suspense; to loiter or linger, as unwilling to quit; to long after or for, to keep or continue in a state of longing.

*Sk.* says, *Hank*, in Lincolnshire, is used for an inclination or propensity of mind, from the *v.* To *hang*, qd. to *hang* or *hanker* after.

**HAP**, *v.* Ray: To *happe*,—to cover for warmth, from *heap*, I suppose, to *heap* clothes on me.—*Robinson. More's Utopia*.

*Happing*,—a coarse covering, a rug for a bed.

*Hapharlat*,—a coarse covering made of divers shreds.—*Baret's Alvearie*. *Sk.* doubts whether the word be—nostræ linguæ civis. *Hapharlot*, a covering for a servant, is a very old word.—*Brocket*.

*Hap* (*Sk.*), a very common word in Lincolnshire, from A. S. *Heapian*, cumulare; qd. stragulis cumulare.

**HAP**, *v. s.* Any thing, something, that  
-LESS. comes or falls into our hold or possession, any thing caught; chance,  
-LY. session, any thing caught; chance,  
-P-EN. accident, luck.  
-Y. *Happy*,—app. to those, to whom,  
-ILY. or into whose hold or possession,  
-INESS. good comes or falls; lucky, or  
-IOUS.\* having or causing good luck, successful, fortunate, or having or causing good success or good fortune; prosperous.

*Happy*, (in Prologue to *Hen. VIII.*)—is equivalent to L. *Felix*, i. e. propitious, favourable; qd. causing happiness. In *Cymbeline*, *happy*,—*happily* endowed; accomplished.

*Happily*, as *Haply*, was used without reference to good or bad fortune; accidentally:—*perhaps*.—\**Chaucer*.

Ger. *Happen*, contingere, accidere bene vel male succedere,—*Wach.*, who remarks that the Eng. preserve the word. Ger. *Happen*, avide arripere; Ger. & D. *Happeren*, prendere, apprehendere, to seize or take in the hand. Fr. *Happer*, to catch from L. *Capere*.—*Men.* All probably from G. & A. S. *Hab-an*, to have or hold; and cons. to take or catch hold: and thus, *Hap* will signify, any thing *had*; and (as *luck* also does) any thing *caught*. See **HABNAB**, and **HASP**. Be- Over- Mis- Un-

**HARANGUE**, *v. s. -ER*. *Sk.* writes *Harang*.

To *harangue*,—To speak aloud, in a loud, sounding voice.

It. *Aringa*, *arringo*; Fr. *Harangue*; Fr. & *Haranguer*. *Sk.* thinks it may be from Eng. *Ring*, because assemblies of auditors were held in rings or circles. "The word (*Tooke*) is merely the pure and regular *past p.* *Hrang*, of A. S. & *Hring-an*, to sound, or make a great sound: (as *Hrino* is also used.) And *Casen.* says, '*Harangue* est un discours prononcé avec contenance de voix.'" And see *Men.* on the Fr. & It. *Harangue* and *Jun.* in *v. Rank*.

**HARASS**, *v. s.* To lay waste, to plunder;  
-ER. and as Fr. *Harier*,—to tire, or toil  
-ING. out, to weary or wear out; to vex, to disquiet.

Fr. *Harasser*. M. Lancelot (says *Men.*) derives from Gr. *Απαρσεν*, pulsare. *Sk.*, perhaps from A. S. *Hergian*; Ger. *Herg-en*; Sw. *Haris*; Fr. *Harier*; to *harry*, (qv.)

**HARBINGER**, *s.* App. gen. to—A forerunner; that which comes before, and, by consequence, announces the approach of something else.

L. *Prodromus*, (an *avant-coureur*, or forerunner,) qd. Ger. & D. *Herberger*, i. e. qui alicui de hospitio prospicit, one who looks out for a harbour, or lodging for another.—*Sk.* See **HERBER**.

**HARBOUR**, *v. s.* Gen.—To secure or  
-AGE. protect; to receive or take  
-ER. under protection; to stay, remain, or abide, in security; to  
-LESS. shelter, to lodge; to afford or  
-BOR-OUGH. grant shelter or lodging.  
-OUS.\*

\**Bale*.

It. *Al-bergo*; Sp. *-vergue*; Fr. *Her-berge*; D. & Ger. *-berg*; Sw. *-berge*, *-bergerna*; Low L. *Hara*

*largium.* (See *HAZARD*.) *Voss.* derives from *Hæ*, or *hair*, exercitus, an army, and *berg-en*, custodire, servare, continere; i. e. A. S. *Heorg-an*, *byrg-en*, to defend, to secure, to fortify. "*Here-bergs* is (Scm.) statio, mansio, a station or standing where the army rested in their march," i. e. in security, protected; and *herebyrgan*, to harbour, to abide, to lodge, to quarter.

**HARD, v. ad. av.** "*Hard*, as app. to material substances, (says Locke,) is opposed to *soft*, that being gen. called *hard* by us, which will put us to pain sooner than change figure by the pressure of any part of our bodies; and that, on the contrary, *soft*, which changes the situation of its parts upon any easy and unpainful touch. *Hardness* consists in a firm cohesion of the parts of matter making up masses of a sensible bulk, so that the whole does not easily change its figure." (On Hum. Underst. b. ii. c. 4. s. 4.) Hence its numerous cons. applications, as opposing or resisting the motion of its own parts; gen. as opposing or resisting, bearing, suffering or enduring; and thus,—

1. Difficult, or that can or may not (easily) be done, sc. be compressed, separated, penetrated, bent, broken;—as, steel is *hardest*. Met. impenetrable, insensible, stupid.

2. Difficult, or that cannot (easily) be done or performed by labour or skill; be understood, be learned:—as, Greek is *hardest* to come by; a *hard* task, a *hard* road or way,—difficult, laborious, toilsome.

3. Difficult to be borne or suffered:—as a *hard* saying, a *hard* season, a *hard* case, —harsh, rough, rigorous, severe, unjust; *hard* beer, harsh, rough; a *hard* trot, harsh, violent.

4. Difficult to be moved, or acted upon:—as a *hard* man, a *hard* heart,—a man not easily acted upon, or moved by kind or good feelings; and therefore, unkind, harsh, severe, austere, grinding, oppressive.

*Hard* is sometimes used as equivalent to *hardy*, or rather *hardily*; as, He died *hard*, i. e. resolutely, obdurately, or, sometimes, with difficulty.

*Hard* by,—joined *hard* to, i. e. close to.

To strive *hard*,—i. e. laboriously, vehemently.

To *harden*,—to confirm, to fortify, to strengthen.

*Hardy*, ad.,—enduring, or able to endure; firm, stout, strong, resolute, bold, daring, confident, assured: hence *Hardily*,—assuredly, confidently, or, (as Tyrw.,) certainly.

To *hard*,—i. e. to *harden*.

*Hardise* is used by old writers, with *fool* pref.—*fool-hardise*, i. e. *hardiness*.

\**Chaucer.* †*Spenser.* *Shak.*

Go. *Hæras*; A. S. *Heard*; D. *Hard*; Ger. *Hart*; Sw. *Heard*; Dan. *Haard*; from A. S. *Heard-ian*, *shard-ian*, *shyrdan*, durare, indurare, durescere, indurascere. Over- Un-

**HARE, v.** To *hare* one (Sk.) is, to terrify, to throw into a consternation, to strike with terror. "The poor creature was *hared* by the council."—*Clarendon*. "To *hare* and rate them is not to teach them."—*Locke*.

From Fr. *Harier*, to harass; and this from A. S. *Herg-ian*, to *harry*, (qv.)

**HARE, s.** An animal.

-BRAIN. *Hare-brained*, agreeably to the

-BRAIN-ED. adage, "As mad as a March

-EDLY. *hare*;" Sk. derives it from the

v. To *hare*.

*Hare-lip*, labia fissa,—a lip split or divided into two parts, like that of the *hare*.

A. S. & Sw. *Hara*; D. *Haas*, *haze*; Ger. *Hase*; Dan. *Hare*. Jun. suggests A. S. *Hær*, the *hair*, referring to the declaration of Pliny, that the *hare* is the *hairiest* creature of all other. Wach.—A. S. *Har*, canus, hoary. *Ihre*, from Ger. *Har-en*, clamare, to cry, quod hiberno tempore acutissimè clamat; from the shrillness of its cries during winter. Qy. the v. To *hare*, (qv.) and the name given to the animal because,—or from its terrors when,—*harried*, or pursued by *harriers*.

**HARE-BELL, s.** The Eng. Hyacinth, (Sk.) so called, I believe, because its concave and pendulous flowers appear in shape to resemble a bell.

**HARK, v.** To hear, to listen, to take or receive at the ear. See *HEARKEN*.

**HARLEQUIN, s. v.** A comedian, because he much frequented the house of M. de Harlai in the reign of Hen. III. of France, is said to have first received this name.—See *Men*.

**HARLOT, v. s. ad.** A hireling, a hired -RY. servant or attendant, a low or base -IZE,\* v. person, male or female; now confined to females who prostitute their bodies for hire.

*Harlotries*, Tyrw. interprets, ribaldries, sc. such as hirelings or low persons practise or delight in; and Wiclif renders the L. *Scurrilitas*, *Harlotrie*.—\**Warner*.

Quasi *whorelet* vel *horelet*, i. e. meretricula.—Sk. And Tooke believes that *harlot* is merely *horelet*, the dim. of *hore*;—the common application of the word was to males, merely as persons receiving wages or hire. *Hore*, or, as now written, *whore*, is the past p. of *hyran*, to hire. See *WHORE*, and *VARLET*.

**HARM, v. s.** To hurt, to mischief, to injure, to wrong; to cause loss or damage.

-FUL. jure, to wrong; to cause loss or

-FULLY. damage.

-LESS. A. S. *Yrmian*, *german*, *hearmen*, læd-

-LESS-LY. ere, nocere; our modern s. *Harm*

-NESS. was in A. S. *Yrmth*, or *fermth*, i. e.

whatsoever *harmeth* or *hurteth*; the

third pers. sing. of the v.—See *Tooke*. Un-

**HARMONY, s.** The fit or apt union or

-IC. connexion of parts; in concord-

-ICS, s. ant proportion; in agreement or

-ICAL. correspondence; in musical pro-

-ICALLY. portion or concord.

-IOUS. Fr. *Harmonie*; It. & Sp. *Armonia*;

-IOUSLY. L. *Harmonia*; Gr. *Ἀρμονία*. Musicis

ita dicitur *concentus*; ac propriè ita

-IST. vocatur *apta* omnis *commisura* ac

-IZE, v. -ER. compages, ab *ἀρμονία*, quod ab *ἀρμος*,

utl hoc ab *ἀρμ*, *apto*.—*Voss*. Dis- En- In- Un-

**HARNESS, v. s.** Gen.—To dress or furnish, to arm: also to equip with *harness*, or the furniture used for draught horses.

By 7 Richard II. c. 13, "Launce-gaies armors and other *harnies* whatsoever are prohibited upon paine of forfeiture," &c.

Fr. *Harnois*; It. *Ar-nas*; Sp. *-nás*; Ger. *Har-nisch*; D. *-nas*; Sw. *-nisk*; Low L. *Harnascha*, which Hickes thinks means armour for the head or skull, from the Go. *Quarnet*, the skull, (Gram. Franco. Theot. p. 92.) Wach.,—that it is either the A. S. *Iren*, or Welsh *Haiarn*, both signifying iron, the metal of which *harness* or armour is made: and supposes the word to have had its origin in the times when the Gauls and Germans began to cover the body with iron. Un-

**HAROW,\* v.** Fr. *Haraud*, or *Haro*, or *Harol*,—to cry out upon, or make hue-and-cry after.—\*Chaucer. Spenser.

Tyrw. who refers to Du Cange, (in v. *Harocp*.) and Hickes (Gr. Fr. Theot. p. 96) rather believes it to have been derived from *har*, altus, and *ap*, clamor, two Islandic words, which were probably once common to all the Scandinavian nations. (And see Todd's Spenser, vol. iii. p. 413, Note. Also Cot.)

**HARP, v. s.** A *harp*,—a stringed instrument of music.

-ING. To *harp*,—to play upon the

-IST. *harp*.  
-SICHORD. Met. to strike upon the same string, to touch repeatedly upon the same subject, to rest or dwell upon it, to touch or affect.

A. S. *s. Harpe, carpa*; A. S. *v. Harpian*; Ger. *s. Harpfe*; D. Dan. & Fr. *Harpe*; It. *Arpa*; Sw. Sp. & Low L. *Harpa*.

**HARPOON, s.** Now app. to—A javelin -P-ING-IRON. of iron, with a sharp triangular point, barbed like an arrow.

L. *Harp-ago*; Fr. *-on*; Gr. *Ἀρπᾶγην, ἀπο τοῦ ἀρπάζειν*, quia quicquid prehenderet, raperet. The invention of the *harpagon*, *harpoon*, or *grapple*, is ascribed by Pliny to Pericles.

**HARPY, s.** App. met. to a rapacious or ravenous plunderer and devourer; an insatiate extortioner.

Gr. *Ἀρπυίας*; L. *Harpyias*, so called from their rapaciousness; from the Gr. *Ἀρπάζειν, rapere*.

**HARQUEBUSS. -IER.** See HACKBUT, and ARQUEBUSE.

**HARR, v.** To stand out of *harre* (Gower),—out of place (see HERE); out of order, (see Jamieson, in v. *Har*.)

**HARRAGED,\* pt.** Perhaps intended for *harassed*, or *harried*.—\*Fuller.

**HARRIDAN, s.** One *harried*,—and thus toiled or worn out.

Cot. says,—"*Haridelle*, a poor tit, or lean, ill-favoured jade." From the v. *Harrier*, to *harry*.

**HARROW, v. s.** As the v. To *harry*, i. e. -ER. To waste or lay waste, to spoil, to -ING. plunder; to disquiet, to disturb, to toil out, weary, or wear out; and, cons., to overpower, to subdue; to vex, to disturb, to break or tear to pieces.

Sk.—"By him that *harowed* hell" (i. e. Christ); from A. S. *Herg-ian*, *vastare*, (to *harry*.) verbatim,

per eum qui vastavit (i. e. devicit inferos). And Lye observes that *Harrow*, in Chaucer, is the same as *Harry*; and hence, (he adds,) perhaps, the name was transferred to the tool or instrument with which land is broken into smaller parts. Mr. Steevens says,—"*To harrow* is to conquer, to subdue. The word is of Saxon origin."

**HARRY, v.** To lay waste, to plunder; and as Fr. *Harier*,—to tire or toil out, to weary or wear out; to vex, to disquiet.

A. S. *Hergian*, (i. e. *her-ig-an*;) Ger. *Har-en*; Sw. *-is*; Fr. *Harier*. Ihre interprets—*bello aliquem infestare*, deriving it from *her*, an army. The A. S. *Hergian* (see Somner) is "*vastare, spoliare, diripere, depredari*; to waste, or lay waste, to spoli, to plunder, to *harry*." See *Harry* in Jamieson; HARE, HARASS, HURRY.

**HARSH, ad.** Troublesome or distressing; -LY. rigorous, rough, grating, austere, -NESS. morose.

Dan. & Sw. *Harsk*. Anciently written *Harrysk*; and not improbably from the v. to *harry*, to vex, to molest, to trouble.

**HARSLET, HASLET, s.** Fr. *Hastille*,—the inwards of a beast; as an hog's-bast, calf's gather, sheep's pluck, &c.—Cot.

Sk. is inclined to derive Fr. *Hastilles* (Lye seems strangely to doubt the existence of the word) from Fr. *Haste*, a spit; because these intestines were usually fastened together, and in this state dressed or cooked upon a spit. And see *Hatille* in Men.

**HART, s.** HART'S-HORN. An animal.

*Hartshorn*,—"They [the horns of the stag] abound in ammonia, which is the basis of the spirit of *hartshorn*; and the remains (after the salts are extracted) being calcined, become a valuable astringent in fluxes, which is known by the name of burnt *hartshorn*."—Pennant.

A. S. *Heort*; Ger. *Hirsch*; D. *Hart*; Dan. & Sw. *Hjort*. Jun. derives from *Heort*, cor; and thinks it app. to the animal from the largeness and timorousness of its heart. Wach. from Gr. *ἑρως*, horned, from the size of its horns; and thus from A. S. *Heorod*, a herd, because they feed or pasture in herds.

**HARVEST, v. s.** *Harvest*, according to the etym. will first be used to signify Ripened corn; and be then app. to the season for the ripening and reaping of corn; to the gathering of any produce, of any thing produced or gained; to the produce or gain itself.

*Harvest* is much used pref.

A. S. *Harfest*; Wach. from Go. *Ar, arant*, and A. S. *Fon*, capere. T. H. (in Sk.)—*Hertha*, whom the ancient Germans worshipped, pro *Vesta*; and *feast*, qd. *Vestæ seu Teræ, sanctitas, seu dies festi*. Sk. himself is inclined to *hertha* and *festum*, qd. *festum seu festivitas herthæ*. The A. S. *Har-ian*, canescere, to grow or become hoary; and *wæstmian*, fructificare, to bear or produce fruit, (expressing by their composition, the whitening, and, cons., the ripening of the fruits of the earth,) seem to present a plain and satisfactory etym.

**HARUSPICES.** See ARUSPEX.

**HASH, v. s.** To *hack* or chop, to cut in pieces; to cook or dress meat so cut.

A *hash*, met.—app. to things cut and dressed up anew. See To HACK, and GASH.

**HASK, s.** The Glossarist to Spenser says, "A *hask*, is a wicker ped (basket) wherein they use to carry fish." Mr. Todd, in his note upon the passage, cites an instance of the usage of the word from Davison's Poems. Dr. Jamieson thinks it may be from the Sw. *Hwass*, a rush.—\*Spenser.

**HASP, s.** A hold or fastener (for a door, and for other purposes).

A. S. *Hæpe*, a lock, a *haspe*. *Hæpsian*, to lock, to *hasp*.—Som. Ger. *Hespe*; Sw. *Haspe*; Low L. *Hæpe*, which Spel. calls—retinaculum quod postea estium annectit. Sk. and Jun.—from the Gr. *ἄρρεα, ἡστέρα*. Wach.—from Ger. v. *Hab-en*, (Ga. *Hab-en*; A. S. *Habban*), tenere, to hold or keep; more immediately from Ger. *Happen*. See **HAP**.

**HASSOCK, s.** App. to—A support for the feet, made of straw, or rather of rushes.

Serenius suggests Sw. *Hwass*, juncus, a rush, and *sack*, a sack. But Sw. *Hwass*, is A. S. *Hwæt*, acutus (see To **WHET**); and the whole plant appears to have been called *Hassoc* (see Harrison's Description of England), and may have been so called from the sharpness of its edges.—Fulcrum pedum stramineum, says Skinner.

**HASTE, v. s.** To move or act speedily or—**ER**, s. swiftly; to accelerate, to add to, to—**ENR** increase the speed or swiftness, —**I** the velocity; to quicken.

—**HY** *Hasty*, met.—having the feelings —**MEM** or passions quickly excited; pas—**SION** sionate, precipitate, rash.

*Hastings*,—Fr. *Hastiveau*, *hastivel*, "an hastig apple or pear, a soon-ripe apple;" more commonly app. to peas, as green-hastings.

D. *Hæsten*; Ger. *Hast-en*; Sw. —**s**; Dan. & Fr. —**w**. The A. S. v. is written *Efstian*, *efstian*, "accelerare, hastinare, contendere; to hasten, to make speed, to speed or make haste to go, to strive, to endeavour earnestly."—Som. The Ger. Dut. Sw. and Fr. appear to be the same word, with the omission of *f* and addition of the aspirate, and the change of *s* into *s*. En- Over- Un-

**HAT, s.** Something raised or heaved, sc.—**TER** upon the head; a cover for the head.

—**TER** Wach. from Ger. *Hüten*, tegere. Ihre from A. S. *Hydan*, to hide. Sk. says, A. S. *Hat*; Ger. *Hut*; D. *Hoed*; Sw. *Hatt*; Dan. *Hat*; from Ger. *Huten*; D. *Hoeden*; to guard, to protect; because it protects from wind, sun, and rain. *Hood*, or *Hov'd*, the past p. of *Heave*, (A. S. *Heaf-en*) *hat*, in Tooke's opinion, formed *Hood*, *Hat*, and *Hat*. And thus *Hat* will be the past tense, or past p. of the same v. as *Heave* itself is: and *heave*, as *Heave* does, something, any thing heaved or raised, as the head upon the shoulders, the hat upon the head.

**HATCH, v. s.** —**ER**. To quicken (sc. into life) by incubation: to foster; to cherish; to brood over; to give birth to.

Mins.—from Ger. *Hacken*, to cut or *hack* to pieces; because birds, when they exclude their eggs, *hack* and break the shells with their beaks. Jun. says, To *hack* chickens, est excludere pullos, because the hen *breaks* the shell, (sc. to set the chick at liberty.) Sk. and Wach.—from Ger. *Hacken*, fortificare, incubare; and this from A. S. *ĥap*, ovum, with the addition of the aspirate. *Egg* and *Hatch* may both be from A. S. *Egg-ian*, to sharpen, to quicken; to foster, to cherish. Un-

**HATCH, s. v.** Com. app. to—The fastened half or part of a door, the other part being thrown open: the door (which shuts down) in the deck of a ship, communicating from deck to deck, or deck to hold.

To be under *hatches*, (met.)—to be put down low, under cover.

A. S. *Hæca*, pessulus, a bar or bolt of a door; whence *Hatch*, as buttery *hatch*; because usually barred or bolted. Belgia, *Heck*, (Som.) from D. *Heckten*, apprehendere, tenere; to hold fast. The *hatches* of a ship, (Mins.) so called, "because they fall to like the *hatch* of a door."

**HATCH, s. v.** —**ING**. To cut or carve, to grave. Fr. *Hâcher*, to *hack*, or cut. Un-

**HACHEL, v.** —**LING**. Also written *Hetchel* and *Hitchell*. See **HACKELL**.

**HATCHET, s.** That which (a tool which) *hacks*, cuts, or chops.

Fr. *Hache*, *hachette*; Ger. *Hatsche*. Brunne has the old word *Hache*, from A. S. *Hacca*, to *hack* or cut. See To **HACK**.

**HATCHMENT, s.** A corruption of *Atchievement*, or *Achievement*, (qv.) App. to—

Any sign, ensign, or monument, of achievements performed; and com. to the coat of arms suspended in the front of a deceased person's house.

**HATE, v. s.** App. as the Fr. *Hâir*,—"To

—**FUL**. loathe, detest, abhor, spight,

—**FULLY**. malice, repine at, bear ill-will

—**FULNESS**. unto."—Cot.

—**LESS**. Go. *Hat-jan*; A. S. —**an**, —**ian**; D.

—**ER**. *Hasten*; Ger. *Hagen*; Sw. *Hata*;

—**RED**. Dan. *Hader*; which some etyma.

derive from L. *Od-isse*. The A. S.

*Hat-ian*, is to *heat* and to *hate*; and Jun. says,

"from *Hat*, (hot,) calidus, (whence I think *Hat-*

*ian* formed,) the A. S. have taken their *Hete*,

odium, rancor, malitia, and also *Hatheort*, ira-

cundus, and *Hatheortings*, iracundia, excandes-

centia." By the same metaphor, are the words

*incense*, *inflame*, &c. app. to the human passions.

Be-

**HAUBERK.** See **HABERGEON**.

**HAVE, v.** To hold or keep; to possess or

—**ER**. obtain; to enjoy the tenure or pos-

—**ING**. session; to take or receive it; to

—**LESS**. attain or procure the possession;

to seek or require.

Have after him, at him, with him; are

elliptical expressions, equivalent to—I will

have, or, Let us have or keep after him; i.e.

follow, pursue. I will have, or, Let us have,

—a blow, a hit, an aim, a trial at him or it.

I will have, or, Let us have, or keep (in

company) with him; attend him.

*Has*, contraction of *hav-es*.

*Hath*, contraction of *hav-eth*.

*Had*, contraction of *hav-ed*.

*Han*, contraction of *hav-en*. Not uncommon in Wiclif, Chaucer, Gower, &c.

\*Gower.

Go. *Haban*; A. S. *Habban*, *habban*; Ger. *Haben*;

D. *Hebben*; Sw. *Hafves*; Dan. *Haver*, to have, or,

as anciently written, to *hab*; Fr. *Avoir*; It. *Avere*;

Sp. *Haber*. All (say the etymologists) from L.

*Hab-ere*; Tooke,—that the L. is from Go. See

**HAPT**, **HAVEN**, **HAVIOUR**, **HAP**. Be-

**HAVEN, s.** That which holds or contains,  
-ER.\* sc. ships; a port, a harbour.  
-ET.† \*Carew. †Hollinshed. †Holland.  
-LESS.† Dan. *Havn*; D. *Ha-ven*; Ger. *-fen*; Fr. *-vre*; A.S. *Hæf-en*, from *Habban*, to have or hold, to contain: quod (Jun.) ingentem navium numerum capiat ac teneat. Tooke,—*Hoven*, *haven*, past p. of *Heave*.

**HAVER-SACK, s.** Fr. *Havre-sac*, a bag of strong coarse linen, used mostly to carry provisions on a march.

**HAUGHT,\* ad.** Written anciently *Haut-*  
-Y. *ein* and *Hautain*. High; lofty;  
-I-LY. high-minded, proud, disdainful.  
-NESS. \*Udal. Spenser. Shak.  
Fr. *Haultain*, *hautain*; It. *Alti-ero*; Sp. *-vo*; from Fr. *Hault*, *haut*; It. & Sp. *Alto*; and these from L. *Altus*, high.

**HAVIOUR, s. i. e. Behaviour**, (qv.) manner of *having*, holding, or keeping; conduct; cons. good conduct, good manners. It is now only used by imitators of antiquity.

**HAUL, v. i. e.** To *hale*, (qv.) or pull.  
*Haul* appears to have been used as a *s.* in some editions of Thomson, (Autumn, v. 547.)  
Over-

**HAUNCE, s.** Udal seems to apply this word to—the raised or upright post of the door: "They sprynkeled the thrasholde and *haunse* of the dore." See HANCE, and ENHANCE.

**HAUNCH, s.** App. to—That part by which the lower limbs are *hanked* or *hanged* upon the body or trunk. Used, as in Shak. (met.) as—the rear.  
Fr. *Hanche*; It. & Sp. *Anca*; D. *Hanche*. Jun. says,—from Gr. *ἄγκων*, which signifies any flexure or bend of the limbs; and Men.—*ἄγκη* for *ἄγκων*. Tooke,—that it is the past p. of *Hang-an* to *hang*; meaning, simply, *hanged*.

**HAUNT, v. s.** To pursue, to follow after,  
-ER. to keep in the steps of or in company  
-ING. with; to keep in or frequent the same place, by habit or custom; and thus to habituate, to accustom, to practise.  
*Haunt, s.* (Chaucer,)—practice, practical skill: "Of cloth making she hadde swiche an *haunt*."

Fr. *Hanter*. Sk.: from A. S. *Hent-an*, to pursue, to hunt. Jun.: immediately from Eng. *v.* to hunt. Un-

**HAVOC, v. s.** To destroy, to desolate, to waste or lay waste.  
Sk. and Jun.—from "that cruel and rapacious bird," the *hawk*, (qv.) in A. S. called *Hafoc*. The words may have a common origin.

**HAUT-BOY, s.** The natural treble (in Music) to the bassoon, as the names imply,—*haut bois*, high wood; *bas son*, low sound.  
Fr. *Haultbois*, an *hobois* or *hoboy*.—*Cot.* Sk.; *Hoboies*, a musical instrument, from Fr. *Hault-bois*, qd. *ligna alta*, vel *altum sonantia*; and Salmassius is to the same effect. See Men.

**HAUT-GOUT, s.** A high or strong (*gust*) taste or savour, accompanied by an odour ascending from the palate to the nose.  
A word (Sk.) lately bestowed upon us, from Fr. *Un haut goût*; sapor altus, i. e. vehemens.

**HAW, s. -THORN.** A tree; the fruit of it. A *haw*, (A. S. *Haga*,) is also—a place hedged round, or inclosed, (so also a *Hay*, qv.) and is app. by Chaucer to—a farm-yard, a church-yard. See *Haugh* in Jamieson.

A. S. *Hagan*; the fruit or berry of the *haw-thorn* tree, (A. S. *Hæg-thorn*;) so called, says Som. from its usually growing in *hedges*, or its use in the making of *hedges*. From A. S. *Heg-ian*, sepire, to hedge, or inclose with a hedge.

**HAW-HAW, s.** Said to be a reduplication of *haw*: a hedge or fence, though none is visible. Walpole gives the following account of the origin of the word:—"The capital stroke, the leading step to all that followed, was (I believe the first thought was Bridgman's) the destruction of walls for boundaries, and the invention of fosses; an attempt then deemed so astonishing, that the common people called them *Ha! Ha's!* to express their surprise at finding a sudden and unperceived check to their walk." But see Ho.

**HAWK, s. v.** To *hawk*,—to hold, or seize  
-ER. hold, (as the *hawk* does;) to hunt  
-ING. with the *hawk*.

A. S. *Haf-oc*; D. *Havick*; Ger. *Habich*; Sw. *Hook*; Dan. *Hög*. It seems (Wach.) to have its name from *Having* or *Holding*, ut *Accipiter* dicitur *Accipiendo*; and thus to be from A. S. *Habbian*; Ger. *Hab-en*, to have or hold. Voss. (in v. *Accipiter*,) derives Ger. *Habbik*, from Ger. *Happen*, (itself probably from *Hab-en*,) arripere, apprehendere, to seize, to seize hold. See HAP.

**HAWK, v. -ER.** As *hawkers* carry their wares from place to place, and cry them for sale, To *hawk* is, cons.—To carry about, from place to place; to expose to sale, to public view.

To *hawker* is used by Butler.

*Hawkers* (Sk.) are so called, because, like *hounds*, wandering about, they hunt for gain or prey. The Ger. *Hoker*, Wach. calls *propolis*, a retailer, and derives it from Ger. *Auchen*, A. S. *Eacen*, augere, to increase, because he sells for more than the first traders, or vendors.

**HAWK, v. HAWING.** To force up or eject any thing noisily from the throat.

*Hawk*, (Sk.) from Ger. *Hauken*, spire, which he and Wach. agree is, vox & sono acta.

**HAWSE.** See HALSE.

**HAY, s.** That which *hedgeth*, *incloseth*, or *surroundeth*.

A net, by which rabbits or other animals were inclosed, and thus caught, was also called a *hay*. See Mins.

Fr. *Hays*; D. *Haeghe*; A. S. *Hæg*, (as edited into *y*,) a hedge or *haw*, (qv.) Fr. *Hayer*; A. S. *Heg-ian*; Ger. *Haeghen*, sepire, to inclose, to surround.

**HAY, s.** Grass *hew-en* or *cut*.  
-ING. *Haying*,—cutting grass, making  
-WARD. *hay*, sc. fit for store or use.

Go. *Haut*; A. S. *Hæg*, *hig*; D. *Houwe*, *hauwe*; Ger. *Heu*; Sw. *Hoe*. Casaubon: from Gr. *βῆμα*, *gramen*. Jun. says, *Thre*, and a great number of followers,—from D. *Houwen*; Ger. *Hauen*, secare, to cut. Quid enim est *stœnum*, nisi *gramen* scissum? —Wach. A. S. *Heawian*, to *hew*, or *cut*.



**HAY, s.** To dance the *hay*, (Sk.) from the Fr. *Hay*, a *hedge*, (or *hay*.) in orbem ad figuram *sepi* choreas ducere; to dance in a circuit to the form or figure of a *hedge* or *hay*. (See HEYDIGER.) The Fr. have a dance which they call *Olivettes*, because performed after the gathering of the *olives*; the *Hay* may take its name from a similar custom upon getting up the *hay*-harvest.

Mr. Douce observes on Shak. that the *Hay* was a dance borrowed from the Fr.; and that it is classed among *Brawls* in the *Orchesographie* of Thomas Arbeau.

**HAZARD, v. s.** To *hazard* (as com. app.)

-ABLE is—To put or place at risk, sc. at  
-ER risk of danger or loss; to risk, to  
-OUR expose to chance; to venture  
-RY rashly; to game.

Fr. *Hazards*; It. *Azardo*, *zara*; Sp. *Azar*; Lev L. *Azardus*. Men. traces from L. *Tessera*, pl. *Tessera*, *teara*, *zara*, *azara*, *azzardo*. Un-

**HAZE, v. s.** To thicken, to become cloudy

-Y or gloomy; sc. threatening rain;  
-INESS to misle, to drizzle.

Ray says: It *hazes*,—it misles, or rains, small rain. Sk.: *hazy* weather,—aer nebulosus et caliginosus, a cloudy and gloomy atmosphere; and suggests the Ger. *Hassen*, to *hate*; from the disagreeableness of such weather. It is not improbably from the A. S. *Has-ian*, to be *hoarse*, (the *r* has not been intruded either into Ger. D. or Sw.) *haze* being app. to the *thickness* of the voice, and *haze* to the *thickness* of the atmosphere. To *haze*, then, will mean—as above.

**HAZEL, s. -LY.** *Hazel*, *Hazelly*, (app. to colour—e. g. *hazelly* mould, *hazelly* loam,) the colour of the *hazel*-nut, that is—brown, of a light brown.

A. S. *Hæst*, *hæst-nut*; D. *Has-el*; Ger. *-el*; Dan. & Sw. *-sel*. Wach. with less truth than ingenuity, in the opinion of Ihre, asserts—that *Hæst* is met. the calyx of the nut, from A. S. *Hæst*, a hat; and that, from the calyx, the fruit and the tree receive their name. The A. S. *Hæst*, he seems to consider as a derivative (or dim.) of *Hæt*, a hat, (qv.)

**HE, pro.** Go. *Ha*; A. S. *He*; Ger. *Hee*;

D. *Hy*; Sw. *Han*; Dan. *Hand*. As the

pro. *It*, (qv.) so *He* is, by our old writers,

app. to the fem. and neut. as well as to the

mas., and to the pl. as well as to the sing.

*He* is no doubt from a similar, if not from

the same source with *It*, or *Hit*, (or *Het*,

for so was the word anciently written;) and

had, as *It* had, one uniform meaning, war-

ranteeing the usages to which it has been app.

Tooke has shown, *It*, *The*, and *That* to have

such uniform meanings; and from the

principle he has established, a necessary

consequence is, that the other *pros.* had

one also. *The* and *That* he contends to be

parts of the same word, the A. S. *The-an*,

to *the*, to get, to take, to assume; the first

being the imp., the second the *past p.* of

that v. *It*, or *Hit*, or *Het*, he considers to

be the *past p.* of the A. S. *Hæt-an*, nomi-

nate; and to mean nominatum, *the said*;

a meaning perfectly corresponding with

every use of the word *It* in our language.

A conjecture, at least, may be admitted,

that *He* was formed from some part of the same word, as the application and usage of *He* and *It* were precisely the same; and the difference between them *now* is no more than what arises from their being restricted grammatically,—*He*, to words mas., and *It* to words neut. Tyrw. has noticed some of the (to modern ears) peculiar usages of *He*, in all its cases, for *It*. But see WHO.

R. Gloucester:—"He (i. e. England) stands as an isle." "He send to wyte (to know) whether *he* (they) wished peace."

R. Brunne:—"Heo (i. e. the queen) with poison slew her."

Chaucer:—"Else long may *he* (i. e. labour) not long endure."

**HEAD, v. s.** That part (of the body, or

-ER any thing else) which is *heav'd*,

-FUL, s. raised, or lifted up, above the rest.

-LESS. It was anciently written *Heved*,

-LONG. and (in P. Plouhman) *Hefd*.

-Y. It is used emph.—as being the

-INESS. chief or principal part,—for the

-SHIP. whole body or person; also, for the

contents of the *head*; sc. the brains, the

powers of the mind, the thoughts; cons.—

The chief or principal person or thing,

the leader, guider, director, commander;

the leading, guiding, directing, or com-

manding place or station; the highest

place, the first place, forepart, front, height.

To *head* is,—

To lead, guide, direct, or command; to

make *head*, to keep *head* forward, to front

or face, (to affront or confront,) to advance.

To gather *head*,—

To gather means to make *head*; force or

power to front, or face, or advance. To

give *head*,—

To give up the restraint upon the *head*;

to give liberty to advance at speed. To

*head* is also—

To *behead*, i. e. to take off, cut off, strike

off, the *head*.

To *head* up,—to put on the *head*, sc. of

a cask or vessel.

*Head-land*,—a cape; land raised.

*Headlong*, (anciently also written *Head-*

*ling*,)—*head* forwards, sc. without care or

caution, precipitate; *heedless*.

*Head-strong*, cons.—resolute, self-willed,

obstinate.

*Heady*,—*heedless*, giddy, precipitate;

rash, violent;—acting upon the *head*, caus-

ing giddiness, dizziness, stupor. And see

GIDDY.

*Head*,—i. e. chief, principal,—is much

used pref.

Go. *Haubith*; A. S. *Heafod*, *hoofod*, *heafud*,

*heafd*; D. *Hoofd*; Ger. *Haupt*; Sw. *Hufvud*;

Dan. *Hoved*. Jun. derives from Gr. *K-εφ-αλη*.

Wach. derives Ger. *Haupt*, *pars hominis sublimis*,

from v. *Heben*, *levare*, *erigere*, *tollere* in altum.

Ihre,—Sw. *Hufvud*, from *Haf*, high; *Hafwa*, to

raise on high. Tooke,—*Head* is *heaved*, *heav'd*,

*past p.* of the v. To *heave*, (as A. S. *Heaf-od*, was

*past p.* of *Heaf-an*,) meaning,—as above. Be-

Fore-Over-

**HEAL, v. s. or HELE, v.** To *heal*,—to  
 -ER. cover; to be or cause to be  
 -ING. whole or sound; to close up,  
**HEALTH.** to cure, to *recover*.  
 -FUL. *Heal*, or *Hele*, is used as a *s.*  
 -FULLY. by Chaucer, Gower, &c.  
 -FULNESS. *Health*,—"That which *healeth*,  
 -SOME. or maketh one to be *Hale* or  
 -Y. whole."—*Tooke*.  
 -ILY. \**Bp. Taylor*. †*Bp. Hall*.  
 -INESS. *Go. Hailyan*; A. S. *Hælan*; D.  
 -LESS.\* *Heelen*; Ger. *Heylen*; Sw. *Hel-a*;  
 -LESSNESS.\* Dan. -*er*, sanare, integrare, to make  
 -IST.† sound or whole; perhaps, says Sk.  
 from A. S. *Helan*, tegere, to cover;  
 quia (sc.) quæ à chirurgis sanantur cicatrice clau-  
 duntur et obteguntur; because (wounds) *healed*  
 by the surgeon are *closed* and *covered* by a scar.  
 And *Health* (*Tooke*) is the third pers. sing. of the  
 v. To *hele* or *heal*. See To **HELE**. Over- Un-

**HEAP, v. s. -Y.** To throw up, to lay up,  
 in *heaps*, or raised and elevated masses; to  
 accumulate, to pile. *Om.* -ER.

A. S. *Heap-ian*; Ger. *Heaff-en*; D. *Hoop-en*;  
 Dan. *Hæb*; from A. S. *Heaf-en*; Ger. *Heb-en*, to  
*heave* or *raise* up.—*Jun.* and *Wach.* Up-

**HEAR, v.** To have or receive feelings or  
 -ER. sensations by the *ear*; to feel or be  
 -ING. sensible of sounds; cons. to use the  
 -SAY. *ear*; to hearken, to listen, to attend  
 to sounds made, to what is spoken.

To *hear* ill or well, (*B. Jonson*.) like L.  
*Malè aut benè audire*, and Gr. *Ev ñ κακώς*  
*ακούειν*,—to *hear* a good or ill character of  
 themselves, to have a good or bad charac-  
 ter, to be well or ill spoken of.

*Hearsay*,—any thing *heard* to be *said*,  
 which we *hear* others *say*: report, rumour.

The v. To *hear* (differing from the *s. Ear* only  
 in the aspirate) is, in *Go. Hærfjan*; A. S. *Hyr-an*;  
 Ger. *Horen*; D. *Hoor-en*; Sw. *Hoora*; Dan. *Hörer*;  
 Fr. *Ouir*; Sp. *Oyr*; It. *Udire*; L. *Audire*. See  
**EAR**. Be- Mis- Over- Re- Un-

**HEARKEN, v. -ER.** To *hear*, to give or  
 lend *ear*, to listen, sc. to sounds, to words  
 spoken.

A. S. *Heorcnian*; D. *Harcken*, *horcken*, auscul-  
 tare, to give *ear* to. See **HARK**.

**HEARSE, v. s.** At present only app. to—  
 "An ornamented carriage for a corpse,"  
 formerly, (*Mins.*) a monument or empty  
 tomb erected or set up at the month's or  
 year's end, for the honourable memory of  
 the dead.

To *hearse*,—to lay, to bury, in a *hearse*;  
 gen. to bury.

*Hearse*, (*Tooke*.) past p. of A. S. v. *Hyrstan*,  
 ornare, phalerare, decorare. In- Un-

**HEART, v. s.** *Heart*, the *s.* is app. to—  
 -EN, v. The seat or source of life: the  
 -ENER.\* seat or source of the passions,  
 -LESS. feelings, thoughts, affections;  
 -LESSNESS. to these themselves; to the  
 -EDNESS. being in whom they exist; the  
 -Y. seat or source of good and ill;  
 -ILY. to the vital part,—vitality, life,  
 -INESS. spirit, courage, strength; to  
 -IST.\* the central, or chief, or prin-  
 cipal part.

To *heart*, or *hearten*, is—to encourage,  
 to animate, to invigorate; to give or add  
 life, spirit, courage, strength.

*Hearted*,—seated, deeply fixed, stored,  
 treasured in the *heart*.

*Heart* is much used pref.—\**Beau. & F.*

*Go. Hæirte*; A. S. *Heorte*; Ger. *Herz*; D. *Hert*;  
 Sw. *Hier-ta*; Dan. -*te*. R. Stiernhelmus (see  
*Wach.*) deduces all from the Sw. v. *Hyr*, (or  
*Horra*, or *Huerra*.) movere, to move; (to *hurry*;) on  
 account of the perpetual motion and agitation of  
 the *heart*. *Wach.* adds, that he finds no such  
 root apud Saxones et Franco. (See *Wach.* in  
 vv. *Herz*, and *Horen*, agere.) *Jun.* tells us,—  
 some think that *Heart* is derived from *herd*, i. e.  
 hard, *durus*, because we owe the duration of life  
 to the continued motion of the *heart*. *Wach.* re-  
 marks, that Gr. *Hrop*, and A. S. *Heorte*, are by  
 metathesis interchangeable. The L. *Cor*, Gr. *Karp*,  
*καρδια*, (i. e. *καρδιά*.) contain the radical *er*. See  
**ER**, and **GE**. Dis- Un-

**HEARTH, s.** The place or spot upon  
 which the fire was kindled; now, under and  
 immediately before the grate or stove in  
 which the fire is kindled.

A. S. *Heorthe*, *heorþ* pening.—*Hertha*, or *Herth-  
 us*, i. e. Terra, *Earth*, was worshipped as a goddess  
 by our northern ancestors, (see *Tacitus*, De *Ger-  
 man.*) and in honour of her, her name was  
 given not only to the place on which the family  
 fire was kindled, but to the whole house. The  
 Roman *Lar* was used in a similar manner. See  
*Jun.* and *Wach.* in vv. *Hearth*, and *Herth*; and  
 also *Spel.* in v. *Harthpenny*.

**HEAT, v. s.** "Heat is a very brisk agita-  
 -ER. tion of the insensible parts of the  
 -ING. object; which produces in us that  
 -LESS. sensation, from whence we denomi-  
 nate the object *hot*; so what in our sensa-  
 tion is *heat*, in the object is nothing but  
 motion."—*Locke*. And the v.

To cause the sensation of *heat*; to warm;  
 to inflame; to kindle; (met.) to inflame;  
 to give or cause ardour, or fervour; to ex-  
 kindle, to animate, to agitate, with warm or  
 burning feelings or passions.

*Heat*, the *s.* is also app. to—Any con-  
 tinued violent effort or exertion; as a *heat*  
 at a race.

A. S. *Hæt-an*, *hæt-ian*; D. *Hæst-en*; Ger. *Hët-  
 zen*; Sw. *Hetta*, calefacere; Dan. *Hæder*. See  
**HOT**. Over- Re- Un-

**HEATH, s.** App. to—A plain, or tract  
 -ER. of land on which the plant called  
 -Y. *Heath* grows; to the plant itself: see  
 gen. as in *Bacon*, (*heaths* of rosemary.) &  
 tracts of land covered with plants, as *heaths*  
 with the *heath*.

*Go. Hæithya*; A. S. *Hæth*; Ger. *Held*; Sw.  
*Hed*. *Jun.* suggests, that it may mean, *campis*  
*gramine ac floribus nitens*, from *Heyder*, claudere,  
*coruscus*, resplendens. Stiernhelmus (see *Wach.*)  
 from *Hæd*, i. e. *high*; qd. *terre palustris locis*  
*eminentior*.

**HEATHEN, s. ad.** The *Heathens* were—  
 -ISH. The nations, or Gentiles, as dis-  
 -ISHLY. tinguished from Jews; from Is-  
 -ISHNESS. raelites; and thus, a *Heathen*,—  
 -ISM. a Gentile, or Pagan; a worshipper  
 -IZE, v. of *heathen* gods; an unbeliever in  
 Christ.

## HEC

Go. *Heithani*; A.S. *Hæthne*; D. *Hedninge*; Ger. *Heydenen*; Sw. *Hedning*; Gr. *Ἠθνικός*; L. *ἠθνικός*; from Gr. *ἔθνος*, a nation; app. emph. to the *edna*, or nations not Jews. But Voss. would give the word a northern origin (in v. *Pagus*), viz. the Ger. *Heydenen*, loca agrestia, imprimis *quæ ericis plena*; places overgrown with *heath*. Because when the Christian religion was prevailing in cities, the rites of the *ἠθνικοί* continued in locis agrestibus. And see PAGAN.

**HEAVE**, v. s. -ING. To lift, to raise, to throw up, to elevate, to rise or swell out.

Go. *Hof-jan*; A.S. *Heaf-ian*; D. *Heven*, *heffen*; Ger. *Heben*; Sw. *Hæfva*; Dan. *Hæver*, levare, tollere; to lift up, to raise. The root is probably Go. & A.S. *Hæbb-an*, *hæbb-an*, to have or hold, to hold up. See HEAD, HEFT, HEAVEN, HOOF, HUFF, HOVEL, HOOD, HAT, HUT, HAVEN, OVEN. Up.

**HEAVEN**, s. App. to—The regions -LY, ad. *av.* raised above us; the mansion -LINESS. or abode of God and his angels; -LIX, s. of holy persons. Also to the sovereign or supreme God; in the plural, to the gods —\**Bp. Hall*.

*Heaven* is much used pref.

From A.S. v. *Heaf-ian*, to raise, (to *heave*, qv.) because it is placed on high, or because we raise our eyes to contemplate it.—Sk. And Tooke: *Heaven*,—subaud. some place, any place, *heaven*, or *heaved*. And so Verstegan. Un-

**HEAVY**, v. ad. Weighty, or of great -LY. weight; ponderous, cumbrous, op- -PRESSIVE. pressive; (met.) weighed down, sunk, depressed, dejected, sad, or sorrowful; loaded, burthened, burthensome, troubled or troublesome; oppressive, not easily moved; sluggish, dull, stupid, inanimate.

A.S. *Heaf-ig*, *hef-ig*, gravis, (met.) tristis. *Heavy* or weighty, (Mins.) because *heavy* things must be *heaved* up. See HEAVE. Over-

**HERDOMAD**, s. Used by ecclesiastical -ADAL. writers esp. to denote—A week, -ATICAL. or space of seven days.

L. *Hebdomas*; Gr. *ἑβδομας*, from *ἑβδομος*, the seventh.

**HEBEN**, s. Fr. *Hebène*,—ebony, (qv.)

**HEBETATE**, v. *Hebete*, as the Fr.— -SETE. "Dull, sottish, witless, blockish, -STUDE. blunt, slow, senseless, heavy-headed; also dulled, blunted."—*Cot*.

*Hebetate* has the authority of Martinus Scriblerus.—\**Ellis*. †*Cogan*.

Fr. *Hebete*; L. *Hebes*, dull. Of uncertain etym.

**HECATOMB**, s. App. to—A sacrifice of a hundred oxen, and gen. a hundred of any kind of victims; a great sacrifice.

L. *Hecatombæ*; Gr. *ἑκατομβή*, from *ἑκατόν*, a hundred, and *βοῦς*, *bos*, an ox.

**HECTIC**, ad. s. Habitual, or consti- -AL. tutional; and, cons., feverish, -ALLY. heated.

*Hectica febris*, ἑκτικός πυρετός, an habitual or constitutional fever, because it is *εν τῇ ἐξεί*, in the heat of the body.

**HECTOR**, v. s. *Hector*, the brave son of -ING. Priam, appears to have gained by -LY. tradition the undeserved character -RAN. of—a vain-glorious blusterer, a bully, a braggadocio, a threatener; hence,—

## HEI

To *hector*,—to bully or bluster, to menace, to threaten.

**HEDGE**, v. s. -ER. To inclose, to sur- round, to encompass, to circumscribe; to shut or fence in or out; also, to lurk under a *hedge*; and thus, to hide, to conceal; to move secretly, to get off or away, to sheer off.

A.S. *Heg-ian*; Ger. *Hæg-an*; D. s. *Hæghe*; Sw. *Hag*. See HAW, and HAY. Un-

**HEED**, v. s. To be careful or cautious, to -FUL. mark, to attend to, to mind; to -FULLY. regard, to look after.—\**Spenser*. -FULNESS. A. S. *Hed-an*; D. *Hoeden*; Ger. -LESS. *Huten*. "Cavere, curare, accurare, -LESSLY. attendere; to take *heed*, to have a -LESSNESS. care of, to attend, mark or give *heed* unto, to regard or look to."—*Som*. -INESS.\* *Heed* is, probably, a cons. usage of *Head*. Un-

**HEEL**, v. To bend, to bow, to lean.

A.S. *Hyldan*; D. *Helden*; Ger. *Halden*. "A.S. *Hylding*, curvatura, a bowing, hooking, crooking, bending, or inclining; a leaning—as we say. The ship *heel*, when it lies or leans on one side."—*Som*.; so also Jun. and Sk. See HILDING.

**HEEL**, v.\* s. That part of the foot which is covered by the leg. To *heel*,—

To use the *heels*, to perform with the *heels*, to dance.—\**Shak*.

A.S. *Hele*; D. *Heels*; Sw. *Hael*; Dan. *Hæl*; from A.S. *Hel-an*, tegere, to cover.—*Tooke*. See TO HIRE.

**HEFT**, s. i. e. *Haft*, (qv.) That which is *heaved*, *hav'd*, or *haft*, or *held*.

**HEFT**, s. "Hefts are heavings, what is *heaved* up."—*Steevens*. "He cracks his gorge, his sides with violent *hefts*."—*Shak*.

**HEGEMONICAL**,\* ad. Leading, guid- ing, directing.—\**Glanvill*.

Gr. *ἡγεμονικός*, from *ἡγεμὼν*, a leader, from *ἡγεσθαι*, to lead.

**HEIFER**, s. The name given to—A fe- male calf, from the completion of its first year, till it has itself borne a calf.

A.S. *Heah-fore*, -*far*, juvenca, bucula, vitula. Of uncertain etym. Written by Sk. Jun. and Mins. *Haifer*; and Sk. derives from *heah*, high, and *fore*, gressus, a step; utpotè *quæ altum gra- ditur*, i. e. superbè incedit toto tam corpore et cornibus adulta. Jun. from the same,—*heah*, and *fore*, a corruption of *fodre*, qd. *heah-fodred*, summè pastam.

**HEIGH-HO**, int. Usually in relief of some uneasiness.

**HEIGHT**, s. Formerly also written *Height* -EN, v. and *Heygth*; by Milton, *Highth*.

-ENING. To *heighten*,—to *heave* or lift up, to raise, to elevate, to extol, to exalt, to promote. See HIGH.

Go. *Hauhiha*; A.S. *Hihthe*. Tooke asserts it to be the third pers. sing. *Heafeth*, of the v. *Heaf-an*, extollere, to *heave* or raise. Our other terms of admeasurement, length, breadth, width, depth, still retain the final *h*, probably from the difficulty of pronouncing the words without it.

## HEL

**HEINOUS**, or **HAINOUS**, *ad.* **Hateful**,  
-LY. detestable, odious, abominable; and,  
-NESS. cons., wicked or atrocious in the  
extreme.

Fr. *Haineux*, from *haine*, hate; *haine* from *hair*,  
and that from the unused *odire*, (*odisse*,) to hate.  
—*Men*.

**HEIR**, *v. s.* The first, the first-born.  
-DOM. Dryden uses *To heir*,—to take,  
-ESS. or receive, or be entitled to, as  
-LESS. *heir*; to inherit.  
-LOOM. And the *s.* is app. to—one who  
-SHIP. takes, or receives, from any one  
deceased. "An *heir* is he upon whom the  
law casts the estate immediately on the  
death of the ancestor. . . . An *heir-loom*,  
or implement of furniture, by custom de-  
scends to the *heir* together with an house."  
—*Blackstone*. See **PARAVENT**.

Fr. *Heir*; It. *Hered-e*; Sp. *-ero*; L. *Hæres*;  
which (Jun.) is com. derived from Gr. *ἄρ-ειν*,  
*capere*, to take. Voss. leaves all in uncertainty.  
Though not derived, as suggested in his Etymo-  
logicon, from *Her-us*, (qd. *bonorum dominus*,) it is  
probably from the same root. See *En. term.*, and  
letter R. Cb-Dis-Ex-heridation. Also *En-In-herit*.

**HELE**, *v. i. e.* *Heal*, (qv.) See **HELL**,  
**HEEL**, **HILL**, **HALE**, **WHOLE**, **HALL**, **HULL**,  
**HOLE**, **HOLT**, **HOLD**.

**HELIACAL**, *ad.* -ALLY. "The *heliacal*  
ascension of a star we term that, when a  
star which before, for the vicinity of the sun,  
was not visible, being further removed, be-  
ginneth to appear."—*Brown*.

L. *Heliacus*, from Gr. *ἥλιος*, the sun.

**HELL**, *s.* Any place, or some place,  
-ISH. covered over. App. emph. to  
-ISHLY. the place of the damned; and,  
-ISHNESS. to—  
-WARD. 1. An obscure dungeon in any  
-Y. of our prisons.  
-HOOD.\* 2. The dark place into which a  
tailor throws his shreds.

3. A place under the Exchequer Cham-  
ber, where the king's debtors were confined.  
Also to the place or hole to which those  
who were caught in the game of Barley-  
break were brought.

Spenser uses *Hell* as a *v.*—\**Beau. & F.*

A. S. & Ger. *Helle*; D. *Hel*; Dan. *Helvede*;  
from A. S. *Hel-an*, Ger. *Hullen*, to cover.—*Sk.*  
*Wach. &c.*, and *Tooke*. See **TO HELE**.

**HELLEBORE**, *s.* -ISM. A plant.

Fr. *Ellebor-e*; It. & Sp. *-o*; L. *Helleborus*; Gr.  
*ἑλλεβορος*, παρα το ελειν τη βορα, quod esu  
interimat; if taken, Martin. adds, in too large  
a dose.

**HELLENIZE**, *v.* "To *hellenize*, is to  
-N-IC. speak Greek, and to have skill  
-ISM. in the Greek learning."—*Ham-*  
*mond*.

-IST-ICAL. Gr. *ἑλληνίζ-ειν*, to follow or imitate  
-ICALLY. the Greeks.

**HELM**, *v. s.* To *helm*,—to put on, to wear  
-ET. or use, to provide with a *helm* or  
-ET-TED. *helmet*, covering or protection.  
-TIERS. A. S. D. & Ger. *Helm*; Sw. *Hjælm*;  
Dan. *Hjelm*; Fr. *Heaume*; It. *Elm-o*, -etto; Sp.

## HEM

*Yelmo*, *almate*; Low L. *Helmus*. It is probable  
enough (Sk.) that *Helm* descends from *hel-on*, to  
cover; that which *covereth* or *protecteth*, sc. the  
head. See **TO HELE**. Re- Un-

**HELM**, *v. s.* -S'-MAN. Cons. and met.—  
To steer, to guide, to direct, to manage.

As *helm*, or *helmet*, is the highest part of the  
whole armour, so the *helm* of a ship is the highest  
part of the rudder.—*Sk.*

**HELP**, *v. s.* To aid, to assist, to relieve,  
-ER. -ING. to succour; to serve, to give,  
-FUL. furnish or supply with, aid, as  
-FULNESS. sistance, or relief.  
-LESS. Go. *Hilp-an*; A. S. *Hjelp-an*, *hjel-*  
*an*; D. *Help-en*; Ger. *Hilf-en*;  
-LESSLY. Sw. *Hjelp-a*; Dan. -er; adjutant  
-LESSNESS. auxiliari. The old pret. and past  
-MATE. is *Help-e*, -en. Co- Un-

**HEILTER-SKELTER**, *av.* All in con-  
fusion, or tumult.

Sk. prefers D. *Heel*, wholly,—ter, to,—and *schel-*  
*teren*, to scatter. Grose says, that *keller* or *killing*  
(in the North) is frame, order, condition. Hence  
*Helters-keller*, a corruption of *keller*, to hang, and  
*keller*, order; i. e. *hang order*, or in defiance of  
order. In good *keller*, (he adds,)—in good case of  
condition. *Keller* is thought by T. H. (in Sk.) to  
be culture.

**HELVE**,\* *s.* The handle.

\**Bp. Hall*. *Dampier*.

A. S. *Helf*; Ger. *Helve*, manubrium. Sk. *Heald-an*,  
to hold. Still common in Suffolk. See  
**MOOR**.

**HEM**, *v. s.* To *hem* is—to bring together  
to close down and fasten together; cons.  
(as the Ger. *Hemmen*,)—to confine, to sur-  
round, to inclose. The *hem* (sc. of a gar-  
ment) is—

The edge folded over, or doubled down,  
and sewed down. Gen.—the edge of  
border.

A. S. *Hem*. Spel. derives *Hem*, domus, (from  
from Gr. *ἡμα*, *fascia*; and adds, inde *erat* *ver-*  
*timenti etiam hodie*, the *hem*, appellamus. *Hem*  
derives from the same Gr. word. Sk.—from *hæ-*  
*tre*. It has, probably, the same origin with *home*,  
i. e. *home*, in A. S. *Hæm-ian*, coire, to come or  
together, to bring together.

**HEM**, *v. s.* To utter the sound—*hem*.  
D. *Hemmen*. *Simplicem edere vocem*.—*Kill-*  
A word (Sk.) formed from the sound.

**HEMI-CYCLE**, *s.* A half circle.

Gr. *ἡμικυκλος*; from *ἡμισυς*, half, and *κύκλος*,  
circle.

**HEMI-SPHERE**, *s.* Half of a sphere  
-IC. or globe; (in Geometry) when  
-ICAL. such a sphere is divided by a plane  
passing through its centre.

Fr. *Hémisphère*; It. *Emis-pero*, -fero; Sp.  
*-pherio*; L. *Emisphærium*; Gr. *ἡμισφαίριον*; *hemi-*  
*μισυς*, half, and *σφαῖρα*, a sphere or globe.

**HEMI-STICH**, *s.* -AL. Half of a verse.  
Fr. *Hémistiche*; It. *Emistichio*; L. *Hemi-*  
*stichium*; Gr. *ἡμιστίχιον*; from *ἡμισυς*, half, and  
*στιχος*, a verse.

**HEM-LOCK**, *s.* A plant.

A. S. *Hem-leac*, *hymlice*, *cicuta*. Jun. Sk. and  
Mins. say nothing about the origin. It has not  
obtained in the cognate languages.

**HEMORRHAGE**, *s. -y.* Sanguinis eruptio, a breaking or bursting forth of the blood.

Fr. *Hémorrhagie*; Gr. Αἱμορραγία, from αἷμα, the blood, and ῥιγν-ειν, to break.

**HEMORRHOIDS**, *s. -HOLDAL.* Also written *Emerods*, (qv.)

Sanguinis fluxus, a flowing of the blood.

Fr. *Hémorrhoids*; It. *Emorroidi*; L. *Hæmorrhæis*; Gr. Αἱμορροΐς; from αἷμα, the blood, and ῥε-ειν, to flow.

**HEMP**, *s.* A plant.

-EN. A. S. *Hæmep*, canabis; Ger. *Hanf*; D. -Y. *Hennep*; Sw. *Hampa*; Dan. *Hamp*; which the etymologists agree to be from Gr. Καμβάσι; L. *Canabid*; whence Fr. *Chanvre*; Sp. *Cannamo*; It. *pa*.

**HEN**, *s.* Now app. to the female birds.

A. S. *Hæn*, a hen; *han*, *hana*, a cock; Dan. *Høn*; D. *Henne*, *hizne*, a hen; *haen*, a cock; Ger. *Henne*, a hen; *han*, a cock; Sw. *Hæna*, a hen; *hæna*, a cock. Ihre observes,—that he has seen the styma. deserving of notice; the one, that *haen* (a cock) is from L. *Can-ere*, or Gr. Χαννείν, *chanere*; as it is peculiar to that bird to warn men of their duty by their noisy crowing: the other, that *haen* is from the *pr.* *han*, he, and *haen*, from *haen*, she, (κατ' ἐξοχήν.) Jun. supplies two more, Gr. *Avn*, the vocative of ἀναξ, a king; or *ava*, by apocope, for ἀναστα, *surge*, arise.

**HENCE**, *av. v.* Very variously written—

-FORTH. *Hen*, *Henne*, *Hennes*, *Hennen*.

-FORWARD. App. to the time or place from which motion, remoteness, or distance is made or measured; to that from which any thing moves or begins its motion, to the source, origin, cause; from here, from this, *sc.* place or time; source, origin, or cause.

Sidney makes a *v.* of *hence*.

A. S. *Hæon-an*, -on; D. *Hen*, *hennen*; Ger. *Hin*; Sw. L. *Hine*, say Sk. and Mins. See **THEM**.

**HENCH-MAN**, *s. -BOY.* Gen.—An attendant, a follower.

Sk.—from *Hine*, a servant, and *man*, qd. *hine-man*, or *hine-man*. Spel.—from Ger. *Hengst*, a war-horse. Drs. Percy and Blackstone say, "*Henchman*, q. *hanchman*, one that goes behind another. Pedissequus," *sc.* stands or follows at his haunch. And Steevens remarks that this stym. may receive some support from the 2d Part of Shak.'s *Hen*. IV., where *hanch* is used as equivalent to rear. See the note on the *Mids*. N. Dr.

**HEND**, or **HENT**, *\* v.* To seize, to occupy, to hold, to take, to take hold.

*Chaucer to Fairefax.*

Sk.—*Hent*, *henton*, to catch, qd. to *hand*, (qv.) manu prehendere, to seize with the hand. A. S. *Hend-an*, or *hent-an*, to catch, to seize; in which sense, says Lye, Chaucer uses *henton*; and *henters* pro raptoribus. From *Hend-an* is the Lat. *Hend-æ*, used only in composition; Pre-hendere, Appre-Compre-*&c.* Over- See **PRE-HEND**, **HINT**.

**HENDECA-SYLLABLE**, *s.*

Gr. ἑνδεκα, eleven, and συλλαβή, a syllable.

**HENDY**, *\* ad.* Sk.—*Hend*, *hende*: feat, fine, gentle, qd. *handy* or *handsome*. (See **HAND**.) *Unhende* is also found.—*\*Chaucer*.

**HEPATIC**, *ad.* Of or pertaining to the liver.

Gr. ἥπατικός, from ἥπαρ, ἥπατος, the liver; Fr. *Hépatique*.

**HEPTA-GON**, *s. -AL.* A figure with seven angles, and cons. seven sides.

ἑπτα, seven, and γωνία, an angle.

**HEPT-ARCHY**, *s.* "The Saxons pursued their invasion with such an uninterrupted course of fortune and victories, that they subdued the whole body of the province, and established it in seven several kingdoms, which were, by the writers of those times, styled the *heptarchy* of the Saxons."—*Temple*.

Gr. ἑπτα, seven, and αρχή, a principality.

**HER**, *pr. -SELF.* Now restricted grammatically to the accusative case of *She*.

A. S. *Heora*, *here*, *her*; written in old Eng. *Hir*, *hirs*, *here*, *hurs*, and used plurally (*i. e.* where we now use *their*) as well as singularly. The A. S. *Heora*, of which *here*, *her*, are contractions, may be compounded of *he*, (itself used with no distinction of number or gender,) and *ora*, or *er*. See **HEIR**, and **ORD**.

**HERALD**, *s. v. ad.* A crier, proclaimer,

-RY. publisher, messenger.

-IC. Ger. *Her-old*; D. *-aut*; Fr. *-ault*, *-aut*;

-ICAL. Sp. *-aldo*; Sw. *Harold*; It. *Araldo*. About this name of *Herald*, divers (says Verstegan) have been diversely conceited. For which conceits may be consulted Verstegan himself, (c. 10,) Men. Spel. Voss. (de Vitulis,) and Wach.—Jun. and Wach. seem the most reasonable; viz. from Ger. *Haren*, to cry, to proclaim, (the same word, probably with A. S. *Herg-an*, *herian*, to *hery*, qv.) The Fr. have the *v.* *Hérauder*, which Cot. explains, to blaze; publicly to denounce, manifest, or commend. Shak. uses the *v.* To *herald*, to act as *herald* to.

**HERB**, *s.* *Herb*, lit.—That which feeds or

-ACEOUS. nourishes (*sc.* animals, called

-AGE. graminivorous); pasture (for

-AGED. them.)

-AL, *s. ad.* *Herbs* are distinguished from

-ALIST. shrubs or trees, by the annual

-ARY. growth and decay of their stems

-ARIAN. or stalks, and by their not at-

-ARIST. taining the solidity of wood.

-ELET. *\*Spenser. †Soame. †Byrom.*

-LESS. Fr. *Herbe*; It. *Erba*; Sp. *Yerba*; L.

-Y. *Herba*. Jun. & Voss.—Gr. φερε-ειν,

-IVOROUS. *pascere*, to feed, and this (Scheidius)

-AR. *\* from φερε-ειν, to bear.*

-ARIZE, *† v.* -OUS, or -OSE. *†*

**HERBER**, *s. i. e.* Arbour, so written. See **ARBOUR**, and **HERBER**, *infra*.

**HERBER**, *v. s.* To shelter, to lodge.

-GAGE. *\* Herbergeour*,—an harbinger,

-GEOUR. *†* (qv.) one who looks out for a

-BOROUGH. *† harbour* or lodging for another.

See **HARBOUR**, and **ARBOUR**.

*\*Gower. †Chaucer. †Brende. B. Jonson.*

**HERCULEAN**, *ad.* Possessing qualities similar to those of *Hercules*;—great bodily strength.

**HERD**, *v. s. -ESS.* A *herd* is app. to—A number of sheep or kine guarded or kept; to a number of sheep or kine collected or congregated together for the purpose of being so guarded; gen.—to a number of



kine; to a number of persons collected or congregated; also—to the person guarding or keeping.

To *herd*,—to collect, to assemble, to gather, to congregate together, as *herds* do.

Go. *Haird-a*; A. S. *Heorde*; Ger. *Herde*; Dan. *Hiorde*; (Sw. *Heord*, grex, Ithre derives from *herda*, custodire, and so also *herde*, pastor.) "*Herd* (Tooke) is the past p. of A. S. *Hyrd-an*, custodire; and is app. both to that which is guarded or kept, and to him by whom it is guarded or kept. We use it both for *grex* and *pastor*."

**HERE, av.** *Here* is used as equivalent to—This place, to this place, in this place.

*Here* is much used pref.—as *Here-after*, *-fore*, *-before*, *-tofore*, *-of*, *-in*, *-to*, *-unto*. "*Here-approach*," "*here-remain*," (Shak.) approach, remain—*here*.

Go. Dan. & A. S. *Her*; D. & Ger. *Hier*; Sw. *Hær*. See **THERE**.

**HEREDITARY, ad.** Taken or received

-ARILY. as *heir*; coming or falling or  
-ABLE. descending to any one as *heir*.  
-AMENT. \**Hackluyt*. †*Berners*.  
-ARIOUS.\*

**HERIT-AGE.** Fr. *Hér-itér*, -*éditaire*; Sp. -*idar*,  
-*editario*; It. *Eredit-aire*, -*ario*; L.  
-ABLE. *Hæredit-are*, -*arius*, from *Hæres*, an  
-ABLY. *heir*, (qv.)  
-OR.†

**HEREMITE, -ITICAL.** See **HERMIT**.

**HERESY, s.** *Heresy* is an opinion taken

-IARCH. in opposition, or a dogma op-  
-IARCHY. posed to, the principles of the  
-TIC. Christian Church; of the Esta-  
-TIC-AL. blished Church; of established  
-ALLY. doctrines in general.—\**Bp. Hall*.  
-ATE,\* v. Fr. *Hér-ésie*; Sp. -*esia*; It. *Eresia*; L. *Hæresis*; Gr. *Alpeia*, from *Alp-eiv*, capere, to take. "The word *Heresy* is Gr. and signifies a taking of any thing, particularly the taking of an opinion. After the study of philosophy began in Greece, and the philosophers disagreeing amongst themselves, had started many questions, not only about things natural, but also moral and civil; because every man took what opinion he pleased, each several opinion was called a *heresy*; which signified no more than a private opinion, without reference to truth or falsehood."—*Hobbs*.

**HERE-TOCH, s.** "Among the Saxons the L. name of dukes, *duces*, is very frequent, and signified, as among the Romans, the commanders or leaders of their armies, whom in their own language they called *Heretoga*; and in the laws of Henry I. (as translated by Lambard,) we find them called *Heretochii*."—*Blackstone*.

Low L. *Heretochius*; A. S. *Heretoga*, from *Here*, an army, and *tog-en*, to lead. Hence (Spel.) the Germans at this day call a leader—*Heretogen*.

**HERIOT, or HARIOT, s.** -ABLE. "A. S.

*Heregeat*,—armour, weapons, or provision for war; a tribute of old given to the lord of the manor for his better preparation toward war: from *Here*, an army, and *Geat-an*, or *Geot-an*, to pour out. We now call it a *heriot*, and understand by it, the best horse, ox, cow, or such like chattel, which the tenant hath at the hour of his death, due to the lord by custom."—*Som*.

D. *Her-gewede*, -*gewede*; Low L. *Heregeat*; A. S. *Heregeat*; g (quod usitatissimum est) in transeunte.—*Spel*.

**HERITABLE.** See **HEREDITARY**.

**HERM-APHRODITE, s.** "Beyond

-IC. those Nazamones, and their neigh-  
-IC-AL. bours confining upon them (the  
-ALLY. Machlyes,) there bee found ordi-  
narily *hermaphrodites*, called *Androgyni*, of a double nature, and resembling both sexes, male and female."—*Holland*, *Plinia*.

Fr. *Hermaphrodite*; Sp. -*e*; It. *Ermaphrodite*; L. *Hermaphroditus*; Gr. *Ἑρμαφρόδιτος*, from *Ἑρμης*, *Mercurius*, and *Ἀφροδιτη*, *Venus*. *Bruma* coins the *e*; and B. Jonson the general term, *hermaphroditity*.

**HERMETIC, ad.** Chemistry was called

-AL. the *Hermetic* art, under the suppo-  
-ALLY. sition that it owed its origin, or its improvement, to *Hermes Trismegistus*.

A glass is said to be *hermetically* sealed, when it is so closely stopped, that not any exhalation can issue from it.

**HERMIT, or HEREMITE, s.** Also written

-AGE. *Eremite*, (qv.)  
-ARY. One dwelling in a desert, in  
-ICAL. solitude; who lives or passes  
-RESS.\* a recluse and solitary life.  
An anachoret, or *anchoret*, (qv.)  
\**Drummond*.

Fr. *Hermite*, *Ermite*; It. & L. *Ermite*; Sp. -*ano*; Gr. *Ἐρημίτης*, from *Ἐρημος*, a desert, a solitude.

**HERN, -SHAW.** See **HERON**.

**HERN,\* s.** A. S. *Hyrn*, a corner.

\**Chaucer*. *Ywayne & Gawain*.

**HERO, s.** In modern usage app. to—Any

-ESA. one excelling in, pre-eminent or  
-IC, ad. s. illustrious for, the virtues, active  
-ICLY. or passive.—\**Cudworth*.  
-ICNESS. Fr. & Sp. *Héros*; It. *Eroe*; L. *Heros*;  
-ICAL. Gr. *Ἥρως*. A word of which the etymol-  
is left quite unsettled by *Voss* and  
-ICALLY. *Martin*. *Lennep* undertakes to decide,  
and he fixes upon Gr. *ἥρως*; the  
-INE. peculiar meaning (*propria notio*) of  
-ISM. which posita est in,—vi et impetu, quo  
-LOGY.\* aliquid aliorum moveatur, et ad  
veatur alteri: to this meaning, he affirms, all the various applications of the *e*. may be traced: and from which he forms certain words, designating power, virtue, eminence, excellence, superiority; and among these,—*Hērōa*, Juno; L. *Hērōa*, i. e. *domina*; *Hērōs*, Jupiter; L. *Hērōs*, i. e. *dominus*; (A. S. *Herra*; D. *Heer*;) *ἥρως*, the final syllable pronounced long, is *ἥρως*; and *ἥρως*, eximii præstantiam, denotes a more illustrious race of men, or one intermediate between gods and men. It is probable that all the above words have one common origin. See **ER**, and **TO HER**, and letter **R**.

**HERON, or HERN, s.** A bird.

**HERONSHAWS, or** Fr. *Héron*. The Italians (*Men*) call this bird *Aerona*, *cirron*, *aghirone*, *angherone*, and *aghirone*; and the Sp. *Ayren*.

**HERON-ER.** J. Scal. derives It. *Aerona* from L. *Aerius*, aerial; and L. *Ardea*, from *Aer* *Ardea*, to go into the air. The Gr. name of this bird is *Ἐρμαίος*; and *Men*. forms Fr. *Héron* (after his manner) from this Gr. name, and It. & Sp. from L. *Ardea*. His editor prefers Ger. *Her*, high, lofty. *Hernswes* (says Sk.) *ardea avia*, still found

in Lincolnshire, from *Heron* and *sua*, for *persecute*, because this rapacious bird *persecutes* other birds as well as fish, and Tyrw. calls them young *Heron*s. Chaucer writes *Heronsewes*;—And *Heroner*,—a hawk, made to fly only at the *heron*.

**HERRING**, *s.* -BUSS. A fish. "This mighty army (of fish) begins to put itself in motion in the spring; we distinguish this vast body by that name, for the word *Herring* is derived from the Ger. *Hær*, an army, to express their numbers."—*Pennant*.

A. S. *Herring*; D. *Har-ing*; Fr. -*ang*; It. *Ari-ang*; Sp. *Arangua*; Low L. *Haringus*, from *Her*, an army.

**HERSE**. See **HEARSE**.

**HERSE**,\* *s.* -AL. *Herse* (Warton) is *herse*, i. e. *rehearsal*. Holy *herse*, the *rehearsal* of the prayers. "Heauie *herse*," the gloss. E. K. interprets, "The solemn obsequie in funerals."—\**Spenser*.

**HERY**,\* *v.* -ING. To praise, to celebrate, to honour, to worship; to proclaim the praise or honour; gen.—to proclaim.

\**Wiclif*. Chaucer. *Spenser*.

A. S. *Herian*, -*gan*, -*gean*; *laudare*, *celebrare*, to praise;—perhaps to advance, to exalt; to bring or place in the front or on high. See **HRAU**.

**HESITATE**, *v.* To stick fast; to stay, -ATION. to stop; to delay, (sc. in doubt or -ANCY. uncertainty, whether to proceed, -ANTLY. what to do or determine;) to be or remain in doubt, uncertainty, or suspense.

Fr. *Hésiter*; Sp. -*ar*; It. *Esitare*; L. *Hesitare*, from *Herere*, *hæsum*, to stick. No instance of *Hesitare* has occurred, though the sub-derivative *Anty* is not unusual, and *Antly* occurs more than once in Boyle. Ad- Co- In-*here*.

**HEST**, *s.* That which is named, said, ordered; the declared will, sc. in order, mandate, promise.

In R. Brunne, the Ten Commandments are called the ten *Hestes*.

Go. *Heitan*; A. S. *Hæt-an*, *hat-an*; D. *Heten*; Ger. *Edessen*, *vocare*, *dicere*, *jubere*. Be-

**HETER-ARCHY**,\* *s.* The government of another, a stranger, a foreigner.

\**Bp. Hall*.

Gr. *ἑτερος*, another, and *αρχή*, government.

**HETERO-CLITE**, *s. ad.* -ICAL. "An *heteroclite*, or declined otherwise than the common nouns be."—*Mins*. And the *ad.* gen.—

Irregular; not consistent with or conforming to rule, or order; disorderly.

Gr. *ἑτεροκλίτος*; L. *Heteroclitus*; Fr. -*s*; Sp. -*s*; It. *Eteroclitite*; from *ἑτερος*, another, and *κλίσις*, declination, or declension, from *κλίν-ειν*.

**HETERO-DOX**, *ad. s.* An opinion -Y. otherwise than, or different from; -AL\* (sc. the com. prevailing or established opinion; esp. in the established religion of a country.)—\**Bp. Hall*.

Fr. *Hétérodoxe*; Sp. -*o*; It. *Eterodosso*; Gr. *ἑτεροδοξος*, one who is of another opinion, from *ἑτερος*, another, and *δοξα*, an opinion.

**HETERO-GENE**, *s.* Of another kind;

-AL. unlike, dissimilar, in kind or nature.—\**H. More*. Boyle.

-OUSLY. Fr. *Hétérogène*; Sp. -*eo*; It. *Etero-*

-OUSNESS. *geneo*; Gr. *ἑτερογενος*, from *ἑτερος*, another, and *γενος*, kind.

-ITY.\*

**HETHING**, *s.* Hearne says,—mockery; Tyrw.—contempt. Perhaps *Haunting*, i. e. haughtiness. "Now are we driven til *hething* and til scorne."—*Chaucer*.

**HEW**, *v. s.* -ER. To cut, to *hack*, (qv.) to chop; to form or frame; to form, to frame, to fashion or figure, by cutting.

See **HOW**, **HUX**, **HIVE**, **WHO**. A. S. *Hacc-an*, *hæw-ian*, *ahæw-ian*; D. *Hacken*, *houwen*, *hauwen*; Ger. *Hacken*, *hauwen*; Sw. *Hacka*, *hugga*, *secare*; Dan. *Hakken*, *hugge*; to cut or *hack*, with any kind of instrument, (Wach.) a sword, an axe, a hatchet. It is com. employed when some degree of force is used. Be- Un-

**HEX-AGON**, *s.* A figure with six angles,

-AL. and, cons. six sides.

-Y. Fr. *Hexagon-e*; Sp. -*o*; It. *Esagono*; L. *Hexagonos*; Gr. *ἑξαγώνος*, from *ἕξ*, six, and *γωνία*, an angle.

**HEXA-METER**, *s. ad.* A measure, or a verse measuring or consisting of six feet.

Fr. & Sp. *Hexametre*; It. *Esametro*; Gr. *ἑξαμετρος*, from *ἕξ*, six, and *μετρον*, a measure.

**HEX-ANGULAR**, *s.* Having six angles.

**HEX-APOD**, *s.* Having six feet.

Gr. *ἑξα-πόδης*, from *ἕξ*, six, and *ποδες*, feet.

**HEX-ASTIC**, *s.* Having, or consisting of, six verses.

Gr. *ἑξαεστιχος*, from *ἕξ*, six, and *στιχος*, a verse.

**HEXT**,\* *ad.* High or hegh, heghst, heghst, hext. In the same manner, (adds Tyrw.) Next is formed from *Negh*.—\**Chaucer*.

**HEY-DAY**, *int.* -DEGUIES. An *int.* (Sk) of wonder or admiration, qd. *High-day*. O festum diem, i. e. lætum et felicem: an etym. much at variance with the common usage of the word, though *High-day* is not an unusual term. Thus, in Beau. & F.—"Look to your wives, your young wives, your *high-day* wives."—*The Mad Lover*.

The Glossarist to *Spenser* calls *Heydeguies* "A countrey dance or round. The concept is, that the Graces and Nymphs do daunce unto the Muses and Pan his musicke all night by moonlight: to signify the pleasantness of the soyl." The reading of Dr. Percy (*Hey-day guise*) seems to point to the only plausible etym.

**HIATION**, *s.* -TUS. An opening, a gaping.

L. *Hiare*; Gr. *χα-ειν*, to open, to gape. In-

**HIBERNAL**, *s.* -ATION. Wintry; of or pertaining to winter.

L. *Hibernus*, from *Hyems*, *wint-er*; from Gr. *Χεима* (Voss.) αὐτο τοῦ χει-ειν, quod nempe pluvias fundat, because it pours forth rains.

**HICCIUS DOCTIUS**, *s.* An unintelligible term (says the editor of *Hudibras*) used by jugglers. Brande thinks it cor-

corrupted from *Hic est doctus*; words with which the appearance of the Catholic priests in the assemblies of the people was in old times announced.

**HICCOUGH**, *s.* Various written, *Hicket*, or *Hicquet*, *Hick-hop*, *Hiccup*, and *Hiccough*; D. *Hicken*, *kicksen*; Ger. *Hixen*; Sw. *Hicka*; which the etymologists agree are words formed from the sound. And see YEX.

**HIDE**. See CARUCATE.

A. S. *Hida*, et *hydy*; Sc. *Hilda*, from A. S. *Hyd-an*, tegere, to cover; Sc. *Hilden*, to cover. *Hyd* among the A. S. was the same as *Tectum* among the Latins; and *Hyde-lands* were lands annexed, or appertaining, ad *hydum* seu tectum. —*Spel.*

**HIDE**, *v.* To conceal, to cover from the -ER. sight, to secrete.

-ING. A. S. *Hydan*; D. *Hoeden*, *hueden*; Ger. *Hueten*; celare, abscondere, occultare; and cons. *tegere*; whence, probably, the *hids* of an animal, (qv.) Un- "In *hidlis*," (Wic.) L. *v. in abscondito*.

**HIDE**, *s.* That which covers or protects; -BOUND. *sc.* the flesh, the body; usually -DRESS. *app.* to a thick, hairy skin.

A. S. *Hyde*; D. *Haude*, *huyd*; Dan. *Hud*; Ger. *Haut*; pellis, cutis, corium, probably from A. S. *Hyd-an*, to cover, to protect, (to *hide*, qv.)

**HIDEOUS**, *ad.* Frightful, horrible, ex- -LY. cessively ugly; odious or hateful.

-NESS. Fr. *Hideux*. Probably from A. S. *Hyd-an*, to hide. It was formerly written *Hidous*. That (Sk.) which any one would by every means avoid, and even *hide* himself from.

**HIE**, *v. s.* or **HIGH**. **HIGHINGLY**.<sup>\*</sup> To hasten, or make haste; to use speed, to move quickly.

*In or on hie*, (Chaucer)—in haste.

<sup>\*</sup>*Wiclif.*

A. S. *Hig-an*, festinare, to hie, to make haste or speed.—*Som.*

**HIER-ARCH**, *s.* A sacred principality, -AL. a holy government.—*Mins.* and *Cot.* -Y. *Hierarch*,—the chief or head of such -ICAL. principality or government; of a holy or sacred order.

Fr. *Hierarchie*; It. *Gerarchia*; Sp. & L. *Hierarchia*; Gr. *ἱεραρχία*, from *ἱερός*, sacred, and *αρχή*, a government.

**HIER-OGLYPH**, *s.* "And upon the -IC, *s. ad.* wals, [they] hewed out of the very -ICAL. rockes, engraved many kinds of -ICALLY. fowles and wild beasts, and infi- -IZE,<sup>\*</sup> *v.* nite formes of other living creatures; which being not understood of the Latines, they called *hieroglyphicke* letters." —*Holland. Ammianus. Evelyn.*

Fr. *Hieroglyphique*; Sp. *-co*; It. *Geroglifico*; L. *Hieroglyphica*; Gr. *ἱερογλυφικά*, from *ἱερός*, sacred, and *γλυφ-ειν*, *sculptere*, to carve, to grave.

**HIERO-GRAMMATIST**, *s.* A writer -IC. of sacred things; a writing or -ICAL. description of sacred things. -GRAPHIC. "The various uses of an -GRAPHICAL. alphabet in civil business not permitting it to continue long a secret,

when it ceases to be so, they [the priests] would as naturally invent another alphabetic character for their sacred use: which from that appropriation was called *hieroglyphical*."—*Warburton.*

Gr. *ἱερογραμματεὺς*, *ἱερογραφία*, from *ἱερός*, sacred or holy, and *γραφ-ειν*, to write.

**HIERO-PHANT**, *s.* "The chief person that attended at the initiation was called *ἱεροφάντης*, i. e. a revealer of holy things. *Hierophantes* is said to have been a type of the great Creator of all things."—*Pott. Antiquities.*

Gr. *ἱεροφάντης*, from *ἱερός*, sacred or holy, and *φαι-ειν*, to declare, to reveal or make manifest.

**HIERO-URGY**,<sup>\*</sup> *s.* A sacred or holy work.—*Waterland.*

Gr. *ἱεροουργία*, from *ἱερός*, sacred or holy, and *εργον*, a work.

**HIGGLE**, *v.* *Haggle*, or *higgle*, may be, -ER, *s.* To rake together, to collect, to accumulate. -ING. *mulate*, *sc.* by small means or degrees, by small gains or savings; and, *con-* to make repeated offers or repeated refusals (in bargaining) with a view to increase gains; or (as *Cot.* expresses it) to *palter* long in the buying or selling of a commodity.

The Fr. *Harceler* (see *HAGGLE*) is derived (Men.) from Ger. *Harke*, a rake, which is itself from A. S. *Raccian*, *kraccian*, to rake or scrape together, to collect, to accumulate.

**HIGH**, *v.* To hasten. See HIE.

**HIGH**, *ad. av.* Raised, lofty, lifted up. -LY. elevated, exalted; met. ex- -NESS. nent, illustrious; lofty, proud. **HIGHTH**, or —raised as the sea; tempestuous, raging, violent;—raised or removed from view or perception; abstract, recondite:—*high* prices, or *high* prices, dear.

It is opp., not only to low, but to little, small, petty, mean.

*High* is much used—pref.

Go. *Hauk*; A. S. *Heah*; D. *Ho*, *ho*, *ho*; Ger. *Hoch*; Sw. *Hoeg*; Dan. *Høj*. Itre *quod* from *Ulphilas*, *Hauks*, whence he adds, *Hafjan* elevare. Tooke derives from A. S. *Heaf-an*, (Go. *Haffan*,) elevare, extollere, to heave; (see *HIGHT*;) to raise up or aloft, to lift up, to elevate, to extol, to exalt. And *High*, the *ed. g.* (as above.) Over-

**HIGHT**,<sup>\*</sup> *av.* On *hight*,—in a high voice aloud; Fr. *En haut*.—*Tyrw.*

<sup>\*</sup>*Chaucer. Spenser.*

**HIGHT**, or **HETE**, *ad.* **HOTE**. Named, called, said, declared; *sc.* to be done; in order, charge, commission, promise; and thus, ordered, commanded, charged, committed, promised. It is used without the common verbs, *To be*, *is*, *was*. *Hote*, in R. Brunne, is used substantively.

Go. *Hait-an*; A. S. *Hæt-an*, *hat-an*; D. *Hat-en*; Ger. *Heissen*; nominare, nuncupare, vocare, designare. See *BEHET*, *BEHIGHT*, and *IT*.

**HILARITY**, *s.* Gladness, mirth, gaiety. L. *Hilaritas*; Gr. *ἱλαρός*, from *ἵλαειν*, propitiare, placare; propitium, et lætum reddere; to

*Hickcocker - the looser  
ribbed softer as sacred things*

## H I N

propitiate, to render or cause to be propitious, or favourable, pleased or gladdened with. Ex-

**HILD,\*** v. i. e. *Giveth*, says Sk. "from A.S. *Gold-an*, i. e. to yield."

\*Wiclif. Chaucer.

**HILDING, s. ad.** Means—A croucher, a cowerer.

Is either (Tooke) the past p. of the v. *Hyld-an*, iedinare, curvare, to bend down, to crouch, or to cover; (and then it should be written *Hilden*;) or it is the p. p. *Hylding*, (*Hyld-and*) of the same verb.

**HILL, v. s.** To *hill*, is,—to cover: and

-**ET.** *hill*, the s.—

-**ISA.** "Any heap of earth, or stone, &c.

-**OCK.** by which the plain or level surface

-**Y.** of the earth is covered." Cons.—

-**INESS.** high, raised, elevated, ground or land.—*Hilled*, in R. Brunne,—*high*.

A.S. *Hill*; D. *Hille*, *hil*; Ger. *Huegel*, from A.S. *Hel-an*, to cover; in old Eng. to *hell*, to *heal*, or to *hil*.—*Tooke*. *lhre* (in v. *Berg*) derives from *hel-a*, tegere, to cover. (See To **H E L E**.) Up-

**HILT, s.** "The *hilt* of a sword is the *held* part, the part which is *held*."

A.S. *Helt*; D. *Hilte*, *hiette*; perhaps, says Sk. the *held*. And Tooke,—"*Hilt* is *held*, *helt*, *hilt*."

**HIM, pro. -SELF.** Now restricted grammatically to the accusative case of the *pro.* *he*, (qv.)

Go. *Imma*, *ina*; A.S. *Him* (*he-im*); D. *Hem*; Ger. *Im*; Dan. *Hem*. As *He*, (qv.) so *Him* is used without regard to distinction of gender or number; in R. of Gloucester and R. Brunne (as *Bearne* has noted) it is equivalent to *them*, *her*, *it*, *he*, *himself*, and *themselves*. See **T H E M**, and letter M.

**HIND, s.** An animal.

A.S. & Ger. *Hinde*; D. *Hinde*; Dan. & Sw. *Hind*; which Wach. thinks might be formed from the Gr. *Yvvar*, *capra*, a she-goat. Sk. from L. *Hians*.

**HIND, or HINE, s.** App. to—a servant, a husbandman, a peasant.

A.S. *Hine*, *servus*, *famulus*, a servant; also—*familia*, of the same family.—*Som.*, who refers to *Hines*, i. e. *familiares*, persons of the same family; which is formed from *Hine*, *domus*, *familia*, a house, a household, or family; and this again from *Hinean*, *formare*, *fabricare*, to form, to fabricate, qd. a house, a place formed or built: a *hine*, a household servant.

**HIND, ad.** Opposed to front, or fore:—

-**ER.** back, posterior.

-**ERMOST.** A.S. *Hind-an*; Ger. & D. -*en*, from

-**MOST.** A.S. *Hynan*, retro, post.—Sk. See **H I N D E R**, v. Be-

**HINDER, v.** To put or keep back or be-

-**ANCE.** hind; to let, to stop, or stay; to

-**ER.** obstruct, to impede; to prevent advance or progress; to prevent.

A.S. *Hyn-an*, *hindrian*, impedire, obstat; D. *Hind-eren*; Ger. -*ern*; Sw. -*ra*; Dan. -*rer*; which the etymologists agree is formed from *Hind*, post, retro, back, backwards. Un-

**HINGE, v. s.** "*Hinge*, that upon which the door is *hang*, *heng*, *hyng*, or *hyng*; the s. being thus differently pronounced and written."—*Tooke*.

To *hinge*, i. e. to *hang*, is found in our old writers; to *hinge*, in Shak., to turn or

## H I P

bend as a *hinge*; to *hinge*, met. to *hang*, to depend, to turn. "Thys mater *hyng*e in argument."—*Fabyan*.

D. *Hinge*, *henge*; Cardo,—from v. to *hang*, because the door *hangs* upon it.—Sk. Un-

**HINT, s. v.** Upon the s.—*Hint*, i. e. something taken, (or to be taken,) as an intimation, an insinuation, a suggestion, the v. to *hint*. met. has been founded:—

To intimate, to insinuate, to suggest; to allude or refer slightly to.

*Hint* in G. Douglas (Lye) is the *Hent* of Chaucer; and *Hent* (qv.) he derives from *Hend-an*, capere, to take. And Tooke,—*Hint*, something taken; the past tense and past p. of *Hent-an*, capere, to take hold of. See **P A I Z E**, **H A N D**.

**HIP, s. -PISH.** The first syllable of *hypochondriacal*, (qv.)

**HIP, v. s. -HAPE.** *Hip, s.*—The joint; of thigh to body.

To *hip*,—to touch or otherwise affect the hip, to lame it.

*Hip-hape*,—perhaps a covering for the hip. See **H A P**, to cover.

Johnson explains "To catch upon the hip," (Shak. M. V.) as a phrase taken from the practice of wrestlers. Others derive it from hunting; the animal seized upon the hip by a hound is soon disabled.

Go. *Hups*; A.S. *Hype*; D. *Heupe*; Ger. *Huffe*. Jun. thinks, perhaps, from *Hype*, acervus, a heap, because in no other part of the body, major est ossorum, nodorum musculorumque coacervatio. *Stiernhelm*ius (in Wach.) from *Heb-an*, (A.S. *Hraf-an*), levare, sustinere, because the hip sustains the whole body.

**HIP, or HEP, s.** App. to—the fruit or berry of the rose.

A.S. *Hiope*, the briar or *hep-tree*.—*Som.*

**HIPPO-CAMP, s.** *Campe* is any large fish bending its tail in a winding motion, as the dolphin, the whale; also the sea-horse.

Gr. *ἵπποκαμπος*, from *ἵππος*, a horse, and *καμπε*, *campe*, a worm, from *καμπτείν*, to bend.

**HIPPO-CENTAUR, s.** "Claudius Cæsar writeth, that in Thessalie there was borne an *Hippocentaur*, i. e. halfe a man, and halfe a horse."—*Holland. Plinie*.

Gr. *ἵπποκενταυρος*, from *ἵππος*, a horse, and *κενταυρος*, a centaur.

**HIPPO-CRAS, s.** Wine made according to the prescription of *Hippocrates*.

Vinum *hippocraticum*. See *Menage* in vv. *Hippocras*, *Hypocras*, *Ipocras*, for different opinions.

**HIPPO-DAME.** See **HIPPOPOTAMUS**.

**HIPPO-DROME, s.** A race-course for horses; also for chariots.

Gr. *ἵπποδρομος*, *ἵππος*, a horse, and *δρομος*, a course.

*Hippodrome*,—*Melmoth. Pliny*—(i. e. *Hippodrome*),—A covered place to walk in. Gr. *ὑποδρομος*, (*ὑπο*, under, and *δρομος*, a course,) a course or walk under, so. shelter or cover.

**HIPPO-GRIFF, s.** "Fr. *Hypogriphe*,—a monster, half horse, half griffon."—*Cot*.

Gr. *ἵππος*, a horse, and *γρύψ*; It. *Ippogrifa*; Sp. *Hipocryfo*. See **G R I F F I N**.

**HIPPO-POTAMUS**, *s.* -DAME. "*Hippodames*, sea-horses, which the poet (Spenser) should rather have written *Hippotames*."—*Todd*.

Fr. *Hippopotame*; L. *Hippopotamus*; Gr. ἵπποποταμός; ἵππος, a horse, and ποταμός, the sea.

**HIRE**, *v. s.* To give or pay, or promise  
-LESS. or agree to give or pay, a  
-LING, *s. ad.* price, or wages, or rent, for  
-ER. the use or service of any person or thing; to let, to give or grant such use or service for a price or wages or rent.

A. S. *Hyr-an*, *hyr-tan*; D. *Hue-ren*; Dan. *Hyrer*, conducere, and also locare. Un-

**HIRSUTE**, *ad.* -NESS. Hairy or rough with hair, shaggy; met. rough, rugged.

L. *Hirtus*, et *Hirsutus*;—equivalent, says Voss. to—*pilis horridus*; horrid with hair, and, therefore, derived by some—ab *horrore*. He himself thinks it comes from the sound, quem edunt setis horrentia. Perhaps A. S. *Xre-tan* is the root. See GORSE.

**HIS**, *pro.* Go. *Is*; A. S. *His*, *hys*. *His* (*he-es*, *he-is*) also (see **HE**, and **HIM**) was used without regard to distinction of number or gender; as *her*, *its*, *their*. (See **THIS**.) It is now restricted grammatically to the genitive case of *He*, (qv.)

**HISPID**,\* *ad.* Bristly, shaggy.—\**More*.

L. *Hispidus*, which, as *Hirsute*, (qv.) Voss. thinks comes from the sound,—quem edunt setis horrentia.

**HISS**, *v. s.* -ING. *Hissing* is used to express contempt, dislike, condemnation, disapproval. And—as in Jeremiah—app. to the object *hissed*: "I wil make this citie desolate and an *hissing*."

A. S. *His-cean*, *a-hisc-cean*; D. *Hischen*; Ger. *Zischen*, sibilare. All formed from the sound. Out-

**HIST**, *int.* Apparently formed from the L. nota silentii *'St*. (See **HUSH**.) "And the mute silence *hist* along."—*Milton*. "*Davus. Hist!* hold awhile: [*hem*, '*st*, *mane*.]"—*Colman*. *Terence*.

**HISTORY**, *s.* Knowledge; sc. of things

-IAN. done, of deeds or facts; also  
-IC. the tale or narration of them;  
-ICAL. the relation, the record of  
-ICALLY. them.—\**Sir T. Elyot*. †*Ho-*  
-IOGRAPHER. *linshed*. †*Stirling*. †*Evelyn*.  
-IAL.\* Fr. *Histoire*; It. Sp. & L. *Historia*; Gr. ἱστορία, from ἵστωρ,  
-ICIAN.† science, knowing, or having  
-IFY,† *v.* knowledge; from ἵσθαι, to  
-IZE,† *v.* know.

**HISTRIONIC**, *ad.* Voss. prefers the  
-ICAL. account of Livy. "Heerevpon our  
-ISM. owne countrie actors and artificiall professors of this feate were called *Histriones*, of *Hister*, a Tuscan word, which signifieth a player or dauncer."—*Holland*. "He who was of greatest reputation, and had carried the name longest in all theatres, for his rare gift and dexterity that way, was called *Hister*; of whose name all other afterward were termed *Histriones*."—*Id*.

**HIT**, *v. s.* -TING. To touch or reach the mark or object aimed at: to strike, to smite.

To hit or strike together; take the same aim, act in union, agree.

Sk. & Mins.—from L. *ictus*. Jun.—from Dan. *Hitte*, temerè projicere, to throw out rashly; *Lyt*—from Sw. *Hitta*, which Serenius interprets *invenire*, *perstringere*, to find, to reach or touch. R. of Gloucester writes *Anhytte*; and it is not improbably from A. S. *Yttian*, *yttian*, to out, to throw out; and, cons.—to touch, &c. Un-

**HITCH**, *s. v.* To raise or hoist, and, cons. to fix upon a hook; to catch or fasten.

Sk. says, a nautical term; to catch or seize, and fix or affix any thing by a rope or hook, perhaps from Fr. *Ficher*, to fix. Not improbably of the same origin as *Hook*, (qv.)

**HITHE**, *s.* App. to,—The place where vessels flow or float, and thus, a port or haven.

A. S. *Hyth*, portus, a haven or port.—*Som*. It is, perhaps, from A. S. *Ythian*, to flow or float.

**HITHER**, *ad. av.* To this place; to the

-MOST. place nearest; (met.) to this point.

-TO. to this subject; to this effect.

-WARD. this end, this period, of time.

-WARDS. The *av.* is used when the speaker means to express motion to the place where he himself is, or supposes himself to be.

*Hither*, *ad.*—Near.

Go. *Hid-re*; A. S. -*er*; Ger. *Hieher*, *hier*; Dan. *Hid*. See **THITHER**.

**HIVE**, *s. v.* A place framed, fabricated

-LESS. built; (e. g. for bees.) Also app.

-ER. to the family of bees themselves; to any swarm, or numerous assembly or company. See **BEH**.

A. S. *Hyfe*, perhaps (Sk.) from *Hive*, a family house; both from A. S. *Hivian*, formare, fabricare, to frame or fashion, to fabricate.

**HIZZ**,\* *v. i. e.* To hiss, (qv.)

\**Shak*. *Cowley*.

**HO**, *int.* Like L. *Hoi*, *heh*, *eho*, seems to

HOA. be a mere cry or call, to arrest at-

HOH. tention, and the written word formed

from the sound. It is app. as a warning

that the person called to—is seen; that

the thing doing—is done sufficiently; and

cons. a notice to desist, cease, stay, stop.

As in Lord Berners (Froissart) it is used

as a *s.* equivalent in signification to—*Stop*,

stay, cessation (*hold*): "For whan they

mete there is a hard fight without sparyng,

there is no *hoo* bytwene them as longe as

speares, swordes, axes, or daggers wyl en-

dure, but lay on eche vpon other." In

Ritson (Erle of Tolous) as a *v.*: "Syr,

rede, be Seynt John, of warre that ye ha."

And hence, perhaps, *Haw-haw*, (qv.)

Archdeacon Nares remarks, that *Ho*, *he*,

is an established dramatic exclamation

given to the devil whenever he makes his

appearance upon the stage.

**HOAMING**. "It is a *hoaming* sea."—

*Dryden*. See **HUM**.



**HOAR**, *ad. s. s.* To whiten, to be or become grey; and, *cons.* mouldy, -*NESS*. musty, fenowed, or vinewed.

-*ED*. A.S. *Har-ian*, *canescere*, to wax grey or hoary, *it. muceſcere*, to grow musty, mouldy, or hoary.—*Som.*

**HOARD**, *s. s.* A *hoard*, that which is -*ED*. guarded or kept, *sc.* as a store or -*ING*. treasure.

To *hoard*; *cons.* to lay up, to store or treasure up.

A.S. "*Horden*, *thesaurizare*, to hoard, treasure, store, lay or hide up;" (*Som.*) and this from A. S. *Hyr-dan*, *custodire*, to guard or keep. See **HEARD**.  
Up- Up-

**HOAR-HOUND**, *s.* A plant. So called (*Mina.*) because it is *hoary*, and of service against the bites of mad dogs or *hounds*.

A. S. *Harakune*, *harakune*.

**HOARSE**, *ad.* Harsh, rough, of sound, -*LY*. of voice.

-*NESS*. A.S. *Has*; D. *Hees*, *heesch*; Ger. *Heisch*, *heiser*; Sw. *Hees*; Dan. *Hæs*. The Eng. word, (*Wach.*) which alone retains *r* in the middle of it, seems to lead to *Hreis*, *hreisich*, formed from the *L. Rascus*. Sk. thinks the words all formed from the sound; *asperitate enim sua rauceſcunt* ex-  
-*PLIMENT*. Not improbably the same word as *harsh*, *see* written and app.

**HOAX**. See **HOCUS-POCUS**.

**HOB**, *s.* *Hob* is, perhaps, (see **HOBBLE**.)

-*NAIL*. from A. S. *Hoppam*, to hop; app.

-*NAILED*. to any irregular, uneven, and, thus, awkward, clumsy gait or motion; and then to—

An awkward, clumsy, clownish fellow.

*Hob-nail*,—perhaps, *cob-nail*,—or other-  
-*WISE*, a nail for a horse-shoe. See **HOB**.

Serenius refers to Ger. *Hube*, *hufe*, (*Low L. Haba*.) fundus rusticus; whence *Wach.* deduces *Hube*, colonus; and *Hube*, or *Hufe*, he derives from A. S. *Hisean*, *formare*, *fabricare*. See **HIVE**.

**HOBBLE**, *s. s.* To move with a *hopping*, uneven, unsteady, irregular gait or step; to move or walk awkwardly, lamely; with pain and difficulty; to be, or cause to be, in difficulty, in perplexity; to perplex. And *Hobble*, the *s.* (met.)—

A difficulty, perplexity, or embarrassment.

A.S. *Hoppam*, *-petan*; Ger. *Hupfen*; D. *Hip-pelen*, *huppen*, *huppelen*, *hubbelen*; Sw. *Hoppa*, *subalire*, to hop; and of this *Hobble* is a dim.

**HOB**, *s.* App. to a horse from its pace:

-*HOB*. —an easy, ambling pace, neither *HOMER*. trot nor gallop; in which the feet are carried unevenly and not straight out.

*Hobby-horse*,—a horse which any one takes pleasure, from the easiness of its pace, in continually riding on; and thus, a favourite horse; and (met.) a favourite object or pursuit.

Sterne coins the *ad.* and *av.* *Hobby-horsical* and *Hobby-horsically*, and seems, if not to have introduced, at least to have rendered popular this met. usage.

*Hobblers*, (*Low L. Hobellarti*.) soldiers so called, because they rode on *hobbies*.

Fr. *Hobin*; It. *Ubino*. Sk. derives from Dan. *Hoppa*, a mare. Serenius thinks that *Hobby*, and Dan. and Isl. *Hoppa*, have the same origin as *Hobble*, (qv.) viz. A. S. *Hoppam*.

**HOB**, *s.* A kind of hawk.

Fr. *Hobereau* or *hobereau*, of uncertain etym. See *Men*.

**HOB-GOBLIN**. See **GOBLIN**.

Sk. says qd. *Robgeblins*, from *Robin Goodfellow*, or from *Oberen*, *terrestrium Dæmonum Rex*, King of the Fairies. Jun. thinks *Hobgoblin*—*propiè dictus empusas*, (see **EMPUSE**.) because they limped upon one foot rather than walked: deriving *Hob* (it must be presumed) from A. S. *Hoppam*, *subalire*.

**HOB-NOB**, i. e. *Hab-nab*, (qv.)

**HOCK**, or *Hox*, *v.* Dampier writes it *Hocks*, *v.* *Hocks*. To cut or maim the -*ER*, *s.* *hough*, (qv.)

A. S. *Hoh*, the *hough* of a beast.

**HOCUS-POCUS**, *s.* "In all probability those common juggling words of *hocus pocus*, are nothing else but a corruption of *hoc est corpus*, by way of ridiculous imitation of the priests of the Church of Rome in their trick of Transubstantiation."—*Tillotson*.

"There were two personages feared in the North, whom we may mention here, as words from their names have become familiar to ourselves. One was *Ochus Bochus*, a magician and demon, the other was *Necus*, a malign deity, who frequented the waters. It is probable (Mr. Turner adds) that we here see the origin of *Hocus-pocus* and *Old Nick*." (*Hist. of Anglo-Saxons*, Appendix to b. ii. c. 3.) Unless, however, some usage of these words previous to the period assigned for their origin by *Tillotson*, can be produced, this coincidence of sound and application, however singular, must still be considered as accidental. And see *Brand*, *Pop. Antiq.* ii. 416; *Gray's Hudibras*, pt. iii. c. 3, Note on v. 712; where the conjecture of *Tillotson* is adopted. *Pegge's* account attributes the corruption of *hoc est corpus* into *Hocus-pocus*, to the ignorance of the Catholic priests themselves. *Ihre* thinks they may be words formed—*temerè et sine sensu*. *Malone* considers the modern slang *Hoax* as derived from *Hocus*, and *Archdeacon Nares* agrees with him.

**HOD**, *s.* That which is *heaved* or *raised*; app. to a raised three-sided tub or trough, used by bricklayers for carrying mortar.

Perhaps *Hoved*, *hove'd*, *hod*; past p. of *Heaf-an*, to *heave*.

**HODDY-DOD**, *s.* Examples sufficiently

-*DODDY*. ancient, and various, have

-*PEKE*. not occurred to warrant even

-*POULE*. a conjecture as to the origi-

**HODMAN-DOD**. nal meaning of these words.

Holland renders *Cochlea*—*Hoddy-dods*, or shell-snails, and these *Bacon* calls—*Hodman-dods*. In these words the *hod* may be *hood*, referring to the shell that covers them.

In various cases, it is plainly used as a term of contempt.

**HODGE-PODGE**. See **HOTCH-POT**.

**HODIERN**, *ad.* Of this day.

L. *Hodie*, i. e. *hodie*; *hodiernus*.

**HOE**, *s. v.* Evelyn writes the word *Haugh*. To cut; to cut up, (*sc.* the surface, or any thing growing on the surface, of the ground.)

Fr. *Houer*; D. *Houwen*; Ger. *Hauern*; A. S. *Heaw-ian*; to *hoe*, (qv.)

## H O L

**HOE.** See **HOUGH**.

**HO-FUL,\*** *ad.* Prudent, careful, considerate.—*\*Stapleton. Fortress of the Faith.*

A.S. *Ho-full, hoh-full, hog-full*, prudent, considerate, careful, from A.S. *Hog-on*; D. *Huoghen*, to be careful or considerate. *Om. -LY.\**

**HOG, s.** A hog (says Sk.) is a sheep two -GEREL. years old, or in the second year -GISH. of its age, perhaps from A.S. *Hog-gishly. an*, curare, observare; because at -LING, *s.* that time they need the greatest care. The same reason will more especially apply to the young of swine; if to the young only of swine the name were ever restricted.

**HOGH,\*** or **HOE, s.** A high place.

*\*Spenser. Drayton.*

Perhaps from A.S. *Heah*; D. *Hoogh*; Ger. *Hooh*; high.

**HOGSHEAD, s.** A measure of quantity; a vessel containing such measure.

D. *Ockshood, oghshood, hockshoot*; Dan. *Ox-houd*. Mins. in his first edition, asserts *Ocks* to be the name of a certain measure in Brabant, and of *Ocks*, this measure, and *Houden*, to hold, he composed *Ockshood*, *qd.* a vessel holding that measure. He had also remarked, that some thought *Hogshead* to be so called—a forma, from its form or make. In his second edition he has omitted all attempt at etym.

**HOID, s. -EN, s. ad.** App. as in Cot. to—A rude, unfashioned, home-bred fellow; and to a romping, awkward, clownish, rustic girl.

Sk. says, *agrestis rusticus*, clownish, rustic, from Ger. *Heyde*, a heath, or country place, *qd.* an inhabitant of a country place. It was app. to males, though now restricted to females. Cot. renders *Grue*, “a sot, ass, goose-cap, *hoydon*.” Bejaune,—“a rude, unfashioned, home-bred *hoydon*.” Mr. Gifford, on B. Jonson, remarks that, from a passage in *Tale of a Tub*, “You mean to make a *hoiden* or a hare of me;” and several others which he had met with of a similar kind, he was induced to think that *Hoiden* was the ancient term for leveret; and that assuredly it was the name of some animal remarkable for the vivacity of its motions. Perhaps the same word as *Hoit*.

**HOISE, or HOIST, v.** Written *Hause* by Sir T. More. (See **HALSE**.) To raise or set up or aloft, to elevate, to heave or lift up.

Fr. *Hausser*; Sw. *Hyssa*; Sc. *Heis*, which Rudiman, in his Glossary to Douglas, derives from Fr. *Haut*; or, perhaps, from A.S. *Heahsian*, (“a word,” says Jamieson, “which I cannot find in any Lexicon.”)

**HOIT, or HOYT, v.** To raise, to elevate, -ING. to elate; to be in high spirits; -Y-TOITY. to throw or leap up or about, as in high spirits. We still use the expression, “He is in *hoity-toity* spirits.”

Cot. says, in *v. Moustache*, “This would make him raise his hope or thoughts to a very high pitch;” and in *v. Hausser*, (to hoise,) he gives as an equivalent expression, “That would set him on the *hoight*,” i. e. *height*.

**HOLD, s. v.** Formerly also written *Halt*. -ER. (See **HALT**, and **To OWE**.) Lit. and -ING. met.—To have or keep.

To hold, (subaud. in the hand,)—to gripe, to grasp, to catch, to seize, to clutch.

To hold or keep, (subaud. in motion,)—to continue, to pursue, to proceed, to persist.

## H O L

To hold or keep, (subaud. from motion,)—to stop, to stay, to refrain or restrain, to desist; to have or keep fast, or fixed, or firm—to retain, to confine.

To hold within,—to contain.

To hold or keep from,—to detain.

To hold or keep up,—to maintain, to sustain, to support.

To hold or keep (in mind,)—to observe, to regard; to attend; to remember.

Go. *Hald-an*; A.S. *Haldan*, *hald-an*, *haldan*; D. *Houden*; Ger. *Halt-en*; Sw. *Holls*; Dan. *Holder*; habere, tenere, servare. Be- In- (En-) Up- With-

**HOLD, s.** “The hold of a ship, in which things are covered, or the covered part of a ship.”—*Tooke*.

Sk. says, *Sic dicitur contabulatio navis infra ubi penus navis conditur*; either from the *v. To hold*, because it holds or contains the stores, &c., or, *qd.* the hole of a ship, the inmost cavity of the ship. *Tooke*,—the past p. of *hel-an*, to cover.

**HOLE, s. -Y.** See **WHOLE**.

**HOLE, s. v.** Some place covered over.

To the objection, “Cannot I drill a hole in the centre of this shilling? And then where will be the covering?” *Tooke* answers: “After you have so drilled it, break it diametrically; and then where will be the hole? Of the two pieces each will have a notch in it, but no hole will remain.” To this may be added, that if each piece be set upright, with the notched side downwards, there will be a hole in each, formed by the perforated piece and the surface upon which it stands.

The *v.* formed upon the *s.*—To make, to enter, a hole.

A. S. *Hole, hale, hol*; Ger. D. & Sw. *Hal*; Dan. *Hul*; from A. S. *Holian, aholan*, *excavare, excavare, fodere, to hollow, to excavate*.—Sk. In the opinion of some, from *Hel-an*, *tegere, to cover*.—*Lye*. *Hel*. *Ihre* thinks the Sw. might be formed from *Go. Huljan*, (A. S. *Helan*.) to cover. Of this *Go.* A. S. *v.* *Tooke* considers it to be the past p., and mean—as above. See **To HELL**.

**HOLEFUL,\*** *ad.* Perhaps *holens* or *wholesome*.—*\*Fabyan*.

**HOLIDAM.** See **HALIDAM**.

**HOLLA, v. s.** To make or utter a loud -LOW. (*low-ed*) noise, to shout aloud; -LOWING. to call or cry aloud.

Probably from A. S. *Ahlow-an*, to low or bellow. See **HALLOO**.

**HOLLAND, s.** A linen, so called because orig. made in Holland. The chief manufacture of it is now in Ireland.

*Hollands*,—the spirit Geneva, or *Gin*, (qv.) made in Holland.

**HOLLOW, v. s. ad.** To excavate, to dig -LY. out the solid contents; and the -NESS. *Hollow*, the *ad.* is, (met.)—Unreal, unsubstantial, faithless.

A hollow sound,—as if issuing or proceeding from a hollow place.

A. S. *Hol-ian, aholan*, *excavare, perfodere, to dig, to make hollow*; Ger. & D. *Hol-en*; Sw. *Holka*; Dan. *Huul*.

**HOLLY, s.** The holly, or holm-tree.—

**HOLM.** *Som.*

**HOLM-TREE.** A. S. *Holegn*, aquifolium, rusca sylvestris. Fr. *Houx*, is derived by Men. from Gr. *ὄξυς*, sharp; L. *Aquifolium*, (by Voss.) from *acuti folium*; and for the same reason, viz. the sharpness, the prickliness of the leaves. Sk. suggests that the name *hol-egn* was app. from *hal* or *hol*, and *egge*, the edge, *all edge*, or sharpness.

*Holm*, app. both to the *aquifolium* and the *slæx*, Sk. thinks may be from A. S. *Holm*, (Dan. *Holms*,) a river island, because these trees flourish in moist and watery places. It is not improbably corrupted from *helen*, *holn*, and, by change of *n* into *m*, *holm*.

**HOLLY-HOCK, or -OAK, s.** The great mallow.

*Hec*, or *hee-leaf*, is in A. S. the mallow; and Sk. thinks that *holly* is *holly*, i. e. large or great.

**HOLO-CAUST, s.** Cot. calls it—"A sacrifice killed and layed whole on the altar;" used met.

Fr. *Holocaut-e*; Sp. *-o*; It. *Olocausto*; L. *Holocautum*; Gr. *Ὀλοκαύστρον*, because the whole was burned, from *ὅλος*, whole, and *καύστρος*, burned, from *καίω*, to burn.

**HOLOUR, s.** "And if that she be faire... Thou sayst that every holour wol hire have."—Chaucer.

Tyrw. says, Sax. a whore-monger. Sk. adds, *old hold-whore*, one who keeps a whore. Jun. from *hol*, a hole or cave, because such persons frequented such places for meeting.

**HOLSTER, s.** App. to—A case for pistols; to cover, to protect them.

Dan. *Hylster*; Ger. *Pistol-enkalster*; Sw. *-hoolster*. A. S. *Heolstra*, is a hiding-place; probably from *hol-en*, to cover, to hide. And Ihre derives Sw. *Hoelster* from *hoelja*, to cover, to hide.

**HOLT, s.** "A rising ground or knoll covered with trees."—Tooke

*Holt*, Sk. says, denotes a grove, or a multitude of trees set or planted close or thick together. And Tooke asserts it to be the past p. of A. S. *v. Hel-an*, to cover. Seren. also refers to Sw. *v. Hoelja*, to cover.

**HOLY, ad.** *Holy* is,—Sacred, sanctified, -LY. or hallowed, consecrated, devoted -NESS. to religion; free from sin, from spot or blemish, as a person or thing consecrated; pure, pious, religious.

*Holi-day*,—A. S. *Halig-dag*,—a day of rest.

A. S. *Halig*, *halga*; D. *Hegligh*; Ger. *Heilig*; Dan. *Hellig*; Sw. *Hel*, from A. S. *Halgian*, *halian*, *halen*; *ge-halgian*, *ge-hallan*, *ge-halan*, sanare, salvere, saluum facere, and, cons. sancire, sanctificare, consecrare; to *heal*, to save or make whole or safe, and, cons. to sanctify, to consecrate. See *REAL*. Up-

**HOMAGE, v. s.** "The vassal or tenant -ALL. upon investiture did usually *homage* -AL. to his lord; openly and humbly kneeling, being ungirt, uncovered, and holding up his hands both together between those of the lord, who sate before him; and there professing, that 'he did become his man, from that day forth, of life, and limb, and earthly honour:' and then he received a kiss from his lord. Which ceremony was denominated *homagium*, or manhood, by the

feudists, from the stated form of words,—*devenio vester homo.*"—Blackstone.

Fr. *Homage*; It. *Omaggio*; Sp. *Omenage*; Low L. *Homagium*; *Actus*, vel ministerium *hominis*, from Fr. *Homme*, L. *Homo*, a man, serving-man, vassal. See *Spel.* in *v.*, and *AGE*, *term*.

**HOME, s. ad.** A place of coming, assembling, dwelling together; the -LESS. place where any one dwells or -LY. inhabits; habitation, or residence, or abode; and the av. -LINESS. (met.) close upon, in contact with the dwelling or abode, sc. of our feelings or affections; our own hearts, our interests or concerns, our pursuits or aims.

*Homely*,—pertaining to *home*; domestic, private;—having the plainness and simplicity of *home*. And thus,—plain, simple, unadorned, unpresuming.

*Homeliness*,—management or economy of *home*; plainness, simplicity; the familiar intercourse of *home*; familiarity.

*Home* is much used pref.

*Home-speaking*,—plain; direct to the purpose; reaching the object aimed at.

*Home-spun*,—(met.) plain, unpolished; coarse, rude.

A. S. *Hæm*; Ger. *Heim*; D. *Heym*; Dan. *Hiem*; Sw. *Hem*, from A. S. *Hæm-an*; Ger. *Heimen*, coire, cohabitare, to come together, to dwell together. Wach. calls Ger. *Heim*, communis locus habitandi, a common place of dwelling, or a common dwelling-place. See *HAM*.

**HOMI-CIDE, s. -AL.** A slayer or a slaying, a destroyer or a destroying, of man.

Fr. *Homicide*; It. *Omicida*; Sp. *Homecida*; L. *Homicid-a*, -ium, a manslayer, manslaying;—the Eng. *s.* is app. to the agent and the act; from *homo*, a man, and *cadere*, to kill or slay.

**HOMILY, s.** A discourse or sermon to -IST. the people, upon sacred subjects. -ETICAL. *Homiletical*,—"Such [virtues] as do more immediately concern the regulating of our conversations, or the right demeanour of ourselves considered as members of society; the due managing of the common affairs of life, according to the relations wherein we stand towards those whom we are to deal with: these are commonly called *homiletical* virtues."—Wilkins.

Fr. *Homilie*; It. *Omelia*; Sp. & L. *Homilia*; Gr. *Ὁμιλία*, *concio*, *sermo*; *sermo*, sc. ad populum; *sermo*, sc. de sacris.

**HOMO-GENE,\* ad.** Being of the same -AL. kind or sort; having the same nature. — \*B. Jonson. †Bacon. †H. -Y.† More. Boyle.

-EITY.† Fr. *Homo-gène*; Sp. *-geneo*; It. *Omo-geneo*; Gr. *Ὁμογενής*, *ejusdem generis*, of the same kind or sort, from *ὁμός*, the same, and *γενος*, from *γίγνεσθαι*, to be or become, to be born.

**HOMO-LOGOUS, ad.** Having the same opinion; agreeing, consenting.

Fr. *Homologue*; Gr. *Ὁμολογος*, from *ὁμός*, alike, the same, and *λογος*.

**HOMO-NYMY, s. -ous.** App. to things having a similar or the same name, and thus, cons. equivocal, ambiguous.

Fr. *Homonymie*; Gr. ὁμωνυμία, having the same name; from ὅμοιος, alike, the same, and ὄνομα, a name.

**HOMO-TONOUS**, *ad.* Employed by Cowper to denote—words of the same sound; words that rhyme.

Gr. ὁμοτονός; of the same tone.

**HONE**, *s.* A stone upon which edged tools are whetted.

Sk. has no doubt that *Hæn*, a stone, as well as *Hænan*, lapidare, was formerly in use; and Tooke, that *Hone* (petrified wood) is the *past p.* of *Hænan*, lapidescere, to become stone.

\***HONE**, \**v.* To *hone* after a thing,—to seek any thing anxiously.—\*Burton.

Jun.—a word, familiar in Devonshire; from A. S. *Hongian*, *hogian*, to be anxious; to sigh or groan after.

**HONEST**, *v. ad.* To *honest* (in B. Jonson, -LY. and Wotton) is to honour, to confer honour or dignity; and the *s.* -ATION.\* *honesty* is in old writers used as equivalent to—

Honour, credit, reputation. In Chaucer, decency, good manners. And *honest*, to—

Honourable, creditable, reputable. More usually,

Acting according or agreeably to promise or engagement or obligation, expressed or implied; faithful, trusty, or trustworthy, upright, virtuous; fair and open in dealings; open, frank.

On the usage in English, varying from the L. and Fr., Temple says, "Goodness is that which makes men prefer their duty and their promise, before their passions or their interest; and is properly the object of trust: in our language, it goes rather by the name of *honesty*; though what we call an *honest* man, the Romans called a good man: and *honesty* in their language, as well as in French, rather signifies a composition of those qualities which generally acquire honour and esteem to those who possess them."—\*W. Mountague.

Fr. *Honest-e*; Sp. -o; It. *Onesto*; from L. *Honestus*, which Voss. thinks may be from the Gr. *Oves*, *ovny*, juvo, prosum, or by the change of a long vowel into a short, from *ovos*, merx, pretium, qui in *honore* est, is in *pretio* esse dicitur; Scheidius considers *oves* to have meant, primitively, *tollo*; and thus, *honos*, vel *honor*, dicitur id quod *tollit* ex humili loco in altum, extollitque homines; that which *raises* from a low to a high station, and *exalts* or elevates mankind. Dis- Un- Under-

**HONEY**, *s. v.* -LESS. *Honey* (the produce of the bee) is used as a general term (lit. and met.) for—Sweetness. Also, as a term of fondness or affection.

A. S. *Hunigh*; D. & Ger. *Hon-ig*; Sw. -ung; Dan. -ning. In Mark i. 6, the Gothic version reads *milith*; L. *Mel*; Gr. *Μελι*. Jun. derives—ab *hymetto*; Wach.—ab *οινοχοειν*, *vinum fundere*, to pour forth wine. Ihre asserts, that it is wholly uncertain whence we have the word. Sk. believes it to have the same origin as *Hive*, (qv.) A. S. *Hīwe*, familia, qd. *hīwnig*, that is, victus familiaris seu domesticus; because stored for the food of families, or hives of bees.

**HONOUR**, *v. s.* To *honour*,—to confer or bestow fame, credit, reputation; to raise, to elevate to rank or dignity; to dignify; to hold in reverence or veneration; to revere or venerate. *Honour*, the *s.* is used as equivalent to—  
-ABLE. Fame, reputation, glory; rank or dignity; nobleness; reverence or veneration. "What is this *honour*, other than a kind of history, or fame following actions of virtue, actions accompanied with difficulty or danger, and undertaken for the publick good."—Raleigh. "The law of *honour* is a system of rules constructed by people of fashion, and calculated to facilitate their intercourse with one another, and for no other purpose."—Paley. \*South.  
Fr. *Hon-neur*; Sp. -or; It. *Onore*; L. *Honor*. See **HONEST**.

**HOOD**, *v. s.* A *hood*, is—a raised covering—for the head; for the eyes (of a -WINK, v. hawk).

To *hoodwink*,—to cover the eyes with a *hood*; to cover the eyes; to blink or blind; and, cons., to deceive, to delude, to lead astray.

A. S. *Hod*; D. *Hood*; Ger. *Hut*; Dan. *Halle*; which Sk. derives from the D. *Hueden*; Ger. *Huelen*, tegere, protegere, to cover, to protect (See **HAT**.) *Hoved*, *hov'd*, *hood*, *past p.* of *hood*.—Tooke. Un-

**HOOD**, *ter.* App. gen. to—the state, condition, degree, order, rank or quality, kind or sort.

Warton says, *thy headless hood* is for "thy headlessness;" *hood* is a termination denoting estate, as *manhood*, &c. Sk.—D. *Hejd*; Ger. *Halle*. A. S. *Had*, *hade*, conditio, as in *knighthood*, *priesthood*, *maidenhood*, &c. To the same purpose Somner, Verstegan, &c. Wach., in his *Prolegomena*, s. 6, writes upon the various applications of the Ger. *Heit*, which, he remarks, was a *vocula* before it was—particula post-positive. There seems no reason to suppose that this post-positive particle is any other word than *hede* (ante,) also written *hede* or *head*, something raised, as *priesthood*, *knighthood*, raised to be, or to the state or rank of, a priest, (*heweden* of holy church) of a knight; *manhood*, *maidenhood* or *head*, *hood*, raised to be or become to the state, rank, condition,—of a man, from a youth or lad,—of a maiden, from a girl,—of a child, from an infant; and subsequently as above.

**HOOF**, or **HOFF**, *s.* -ED. The raised or heaved or hoven part of the foot.

A. S. *Hof*; D. *Hoef*; Ger. *Huf*; Sw. *Hof*; Dan. *Hov*; which Jun. and others derive from the Gr. ὄων. Tooke,—from *Hove*, the *past p.* of A. S. *Heaf-an*, to heave or raise: and "In the *Byrk* of Mankynde, written *Hove*. The *house* of an *and*, the *house* of a horse, a calf's *house*."

**HOOK**, *v. s.* -ED. A *hook*,—Any thing crooked, bent, or curved so as to catch or hold; also to cut or reap with; a catch or snare.

To *hook*,—to catch or hold, to hale or draw with a *hook*, or, as with a *hook*; to catch or ensnare.

A. S. *Hoce*; D. *Haeck*, *hoek*; Ger. *Hak*; Sw. *Hake*; Dan. *Hage*; perhaps (Sk.) from L. *Urn*;

Greek,  
'ακονη

not improbably from A. S. *Hog-an*, compecti, to hug; the D. have the v. *Hæck-en*, unco figere, imicare, aduncare, fibulare.—*Kilian*. Un-

**HOOP, v. s.** A hoop is that which keeps -*ea*. together, confines, or surrounds, sc. -*ma*. the staves of a cask or barrel: app. gen. to any thing circular; formed with a resemblance to the hoop of a barrel.

To hoop,—to confine, bind, surround with a hoop; also, gen. to confine.

A. S. *Hop*; D. *Hoep*, *hoepel*. Jun.—by change of *e* into the aspirate, *hoop* is formed from *coop*, (qv.) to keep, keep in, or confine. In- (En-) Un-

**HOOP, or WHOOP, v. s.** -ING. To call with a loud voice to those who are at a distance. Huntsmen, especially, are said to hoop and hallow, when they fill the woods and valleys with their shouts, to cheer the dogs, to rouse the game, or to give a warning to their comrades.

Fr. *Houper*; Jun., in his Goth. Gloss. (v. *Wop-pa*, clamare,) exp. as above. Sk. thinks the Fr. & Eng. are formed from the sound. See Hoer, and WHOOP.

**HOOT, v. s.** -ING. As the Fr. —“To shout, exclaim, cry out, make hue and cry.”

Cat. also gives, “Hou, hou, hou, hootings or whoopings; voices wherewith swine are scared, or infamous old women disgraced.”

Fr. *Huer*; formed (Sk. and Lye) from the sound.

**HOVE.** See HOVE.

**HOP, v. s.** A plant.

D. *Hoppe*; Ger. *Hopfen*; Fr. *Houblon*; from *Hoppen*, salire, (*Kilian*), quod saltat, sive ascendat arbores; because it mounts or ascends trees. Sk. decisive for L. *Lupulus*; and Men. in v. *Houblon*.

**HOP, v. s.** “To hop, skip, leap, or dance, to leap or skip for joy.”—*Som.*

**HOPPE.** “To hoppe (says Mr. Tyrw.) in signifies exactly the same as to dance, though with us it has acquired a ludicrous sense; and the term. *stre*, or *ster*, was used to denote a female, like *trix* in Latin.” “A male hopper, or dancer, was called an *hoppere*.”

D. *Huppen*, *pelen*; Ger. *-fen*; Sw. *Hoppa*; Fr. *-per*. “A. S. *Hoppa*, salire, saltare, saltare.”—*Som.*

**HOPE, v. s.** To look out or after, to expect, (sc. with open, outstretched eyes;) to expect, sub. with desire, with anticipation of, with trust or confidence in, some good.

-*ing*. “Hope is that pleasure in the mind, which every one finds in himself upon the thought of a profitable future enjoyment of a thing, which is apt to delight him.”—*Locke*.

A. S. *Hop-ian*; D. *Hopen*; Ger. *Hoffen*; Dan. *høbe*; in A. S. also written *Opi-an*, without the aspirate, and is probably from *Open-ian*, *yppan*; D. *Opnen*; Ger. *Offnen*, aperire; Dan. *Aabner*, to open, to expand, sub. the eyes; and, to expect, to look out or after, to stare off, sc. with eagerness, with desire, with anticipation of some good. In Dan. *Aaber* is open, and that is, hope. In like manner to *gope*, (qv.) (A. S. *Gryppan*) has been explained, to open, sub.

the mouth, as young birds, eagerly for food; and thus, to crave, to desire or covet eagerly, &c. In Chaucer, “Our manciple I hope he wol be ded.” Shak., “I cannot hope, Cæsar and Anthony shall well greet together.” And Ford, “How prosper you in love?” Ros. As still I hoped.—My lord, you are undone.” To hope, is merely to look for, to expect. And Mr. Tyrw. says, it signifies the mere expectation of a future event, whether good or evil, as *ἐλπίζω*, Gr. and *Spero*, L. often do. Ritson (*Ywaine and Gawain*) says,—suppose, fear, am afraid. Un-

**HOPPER, s.** The wooden trough in a mill, in which the corn is placed in order to be ground: the use of which is well described by Arbuthnot. “Granivorous birds have the mechanism of a mill; their maw is the hopper, which holds and softens the grain, letting it drop by degrees into the stomach, where it is ground by two strong muscles, in which action they are assisted by small stones, which they swallow for the purpose.”

Jun.—from *Hopp*, subillire, because it is always in motion. Called by the French *Trémie*, or *trémise d'un moulin*.

**HORAL, ad.** -ARY. Pertaining to an hour; lasting or continuing for an hour.

L. *Hora*; Gr. *ὥρα*, *tempus*, for *opa*; and this from *ὀpora*, *terminus*; *ωρα* signifying a definite, fixed, or established point or period of time. See Hour.

**HORDE, s.** A collection or multitude of people.

This word is said to have been introduced from Tartary, but appears to be merely a cons. usage of *Hoard*, to store up, to accumulate, to collect.

**HORE, -DOM.** See WHORE.

**HORIZON, s.** The line which bounds or -T-AL. terminates, sc. the sight, the view. -ALLY. It. *Orizzonte*; Sp. *Horizonte*; Fr. & L. *Horizon*; Gr. *ὁρίζων*, from *ὁρίζ-ειν*, *definire*, *terminare*, to define, bound, terminate, or limit.

**HORN, v. s.** The horn of an animal—that -ER. which riseth, projecteth, is pro- -Y. minent or eminent, sc. from its -IFY, v. head.

-LESS. A horn, to blow or sound, to drink

-LET. out of, because first made of the

-ING. horn of an animal.

-ISH.† Horn,—the matter or substance of which horns consist. Also app. to—

Any thing shaped like a horn.

To horn, met.—to plant or bestow horns.

*Hornify*, in Beau. & F. coined for the occasion.—*Shak.* *Gregory*. †*Sandys*.

Go. *Horn*; A. S. Ger. Sw. & Dan. *Horn*; D. *Horn*, horn; usually derived from the L. *Cornu*, (*Ce-orn-u*.) But Wach. says that—*fastigium vel summitas cujuscunque rei*, the top or summit, from *Her*, (A. S. *Heah*), high, is the true meaning of the word, and the source of all its usages. Dis- Un-

**HORN-BEAM, s.** A plant.

Perhaps (Sk.) so called—a corned duritie, from its horny hardness.

**HORNET, s.** An insect. Because (Sk.) it bears or carries horns in its head.

App. met. to those who sting like hornets.

A. S. *Hyrnet*.



**HORO-LOGE, s. -LOGY.** That which tells the hour; a dial, clock, watch, timepiece.

Fr. *Horologe*; It. *Orologio*; L. *Horologium*; Gr. ὁρολογιον, from ὥρα, an hour, and λεγ-ειν, to tell.

**HORO-METRY,\* s.** The measurement of hours.—\*Brown.

Gr. ὥρα, an hour, and μετρε-ειν, to measure.

**HORO-SCOPE, s.** App. as the—Fr. -ER. "Horoscope, the horoscope, or ascendant of a nativity; a diligent observation of the just time wherein one was born."—Cot.

Gr. ὁροσκοπε-ειν, from ὥρα, an hour, and σκο-ειν, videre, observare, to see, to observe.

**HOROWE,\* ad.** Foul.—\*Chaucer.

Lye says, sordidus, squalidus, from *Hor*, mucor. See HOAR.

**HORRENT,\* ad.** Horrent,—rising out, standing out, pointing out, sub.

-IBLE. as bristles.

-IBLY. as bristles.

-IBLENESS. Horrible, cons. terrible,—as an

-ID. animal having its hair or

-IDLY. bristles risen or erect with

-IDNESS. rage; dreadful, frightful, fear-

-IFIC. ful, shocking.

-OUR. Horrid,—rough or rugged; and,

cons., dreadful, frightful.

*Horror*,—app. to the sensation of the hair rising, the flesh shuddering; cons.—dread, terrour, affright, loathing, detestation; to that which causes such sensations; i. e. horribleness or horridness. "All objects of the senses, which are very offensive, do cause the spirits to retire; and upon their flight, the parts are (in some degree) destitute; and so there is induced in them a trepidation and horror."—Bacon. \*Milton.

Fr. & Sp. *Horrible*; Fr. *-ide*; Sp. *-ido*; It. *Orribile*, -do; L. *Horribilis*, horridus, from *horre*, to rise, to stand on end, as hair, bristles, &c.; Latinum *horreo*, notionem eandem (says Schellius) propriam habet, quæ in cognatis *orior*, *exorior*, admodum manifesta est, et Belgarum verbis, *Opstaan*, *oprixen*, reddi potest; and he derives from Gr. *Ooeiv*, *excitare*, to rouse, or to raise. Ab- Chaucer,—*Horriblete*. Fr.

**HORSE, v. s.** An animal. To horse, (sc. -LY. for a flogging) is perhaps,—to hoise -Y. or hoist.

*Horse* is much used pref.; frequently to denote,—large, gross, coarse, strong.

A. S. *Hors*. Belgis olim (Som.) *ors*, *horse*, or *hors*; hodie vero, r per metathesin transposito *ros*. Ger. *Ross*; Sw. *Oers*, *hors*. In Dan. *Hest*; and Fr. *Rosse*; It. *Rozza*; Sp. *Rozin*; a horse of an inferior kind. Som. considers A. S. *Hors* to mean *cornipes*, that which hath a hard or horn hoof. Wach. derives Ger. *Ross*, from Ger. *v. Reiten*, *veh*, (A. S. *Rid-an*, *rit-an*, to ride.) And *hors*, he thinks, may be the same word as *ross* (per metathesin *ors*), or so called from its industry and speed. That *hors* in A. S. had such signification, he infers from the compound *horslic*, which Som. interprets—gnaviter, diligenter,—diligently, earnestly. The animal may not improbably be so called (*Horse*) from its obedience and tractableness: A. S. *Hyrs-ian*, to obey.—See Tooke, 8vo. ed. Un-

**HORTATION, s.** Encouragement, admonition, advice, persuasion.

-ORY. L. *Hort-or*, -atus. The ancient Romans

(Voss.) wrote it *Hor-ior*; and *Horior*, he conceives to be from Gr. *Optiv-ew*, *instigare*, to incite, to encourage, or from *op-eiv*, *excitare*.

**HORTI-CULTURE, s.** The tillage of gardens; or of such plants

-TURAL. as are usually grown or cul-

-TURALIST. tivated in gardens.

-IST. Hortensial.\* Dodsley writes *Horticultist*;

-ULAN.† the common word now is

*Horticulturist*.

*Hortus siccus*,—(lit.) a dry garden; a collection of dried plants.

\*† Evelyn. † Boyle.

L. *Hortus*, a garden, and *Cultura*, from *Coleo*, cultum, to till.

**HORT-YARD,\* s.** Now written Orchard, (qv.) And app. to—A yard or garden for fruit trees.—\*Holland. North.

A. S. *Ortgeard*, *orcgeard*, *orceard*, *orcgrd*. Of these, Jun. thinks *Ortgeard* the most ancient, and that it is formed from *Weortgeard*, that is, *Wyr* geard, or a yard, or place prepared for worts or herbs.

**HOSANNA, s.** The word *hosanna* is contracted of *ἁ γὰρ ὁ δὲ*, *ἡσάων δὲ*, Save, I beseech thee. A form of acclamation, which the Jews were wont to use in their feasts of tabernacles.—Hammond. Gr. Ὡσαννα.

**HOSE, s.** The breeches, the stockings.

-IER. Pipes of engines or other vessels, to

-IERY. convey the water or other liquid, are called hose.

A. S. & D. *Hosa*; Dan. *Hose*; Ger. *Hosen*; which Wach. derives from Ger. *Hat-en*, (i. e. A. S. *Hyt-an*, to hide.) to cover; app. to various parts of the clothes or raiment, because covering different parts of the body: the breech, thighs, legs, feet.

**HOSPITABLE, ad.** Hospitable,—re-

-ABLY. ceiving and entertaining stran-

-ABLENESS. gers; liberal, kind, to strangers,

-AL, ad. s. to visitors.

-ALITY. Hospital,—a place for the re-

-ALLER. ception and entertainment of

-AGE.\* strangers; as now restricted

-ATE.† of the poor or sick.—\*Spenser.

-IOUS.† †Glanville. †Chapman.

Fr. *Hospitable*; It. *Osp-itale*, -edale, or *spedale*; Sp. *Hospedable*; L. *Hospitalis*, from *Hospes*, which Voss. thinks he can discover in *Hostis*, (i changed into p.) (See *Host*, and *HOSTILE*.) *Hospes* was app. to a stranger, received and entertained in the house. In- Un-

**HOST, s. v.** One who receives and enter-

-ESS. tains a stranger, guest, visitor; an

-LESS. innkeeper, landlord of an inn.

-EL. To host,—to dwell or abide, as a

-ELER. stranger, guest, or visitor: to re-

-ELRY. ceive and entertain one.

-RY. Fr. *Hoste*, or *hôte*; It. *Oste*; Sp. *Hos-*

*ped*, from L. *Hospes*. (See *HOSPITABLE*.) Udal

writes—*Hospite* and *hospetes*, i. e. *host* and *hôte*.

**HOST, s.** App. to,—The enemy, assem-

-AGE. bled; assembled in battle array, in

-ING. battalions; then gen. to battalions,

an army, any large assemblage, or collected

body.

Fr. *Hoste*; It. *Oste*; Sp. *Hueste*; Low L. *Hosta*, which Wach. labours to show is from *Host*, equus;

*Sw. Host; Dan. Hæst; Isl. Hest; app. orig. to horse-soldiers, then, gen. to an army of horse and foot;—Equitatus and exercitus, equitatio and expeditio—were, he observes, used by the writers of the middle ages as synonymous. For the various feudal applications of the Low L. Hostis, see Du Cange. Sk. says, that Host is,—aliquantum de seculo sensu, from the L. Hostis. See HOSTILE.*

**HOST, s. -IE.** A sacrifice; a sacrifice of the Mass in the ceremonies of the Church of Rome.

*Fr. Hostie; Sp. & L. -a; It. Ostia. Servius and Isidorus approve the etym. of Ovid:—Hostibus a victis hostis nomen habet. Festus—from ancient hostre, sive ferire, to strike.*

**HOSTAGE, s. -ER.** Any person or thing delivered to another person to be kept in pledge or security for the performance of certain stipulations or conditions.

*Fr. Hostage; It. Ostaggio; Low L. Hostagius. The etym. are various. From Hospes, qd. hospitium; or from Obses, qd. obsidagium; or from Hostis, quis obsoles ab hostibus exiguntur. (See Men. Foss. de Vitia, lib. iii. c. 14.) The usages of Obsidatus by Entropius and Ammianus, quoted by Voss, give some plausibility to his decision, that Fr. Hostage, or ostage, is, Κατα συγκοπήν, ex obedi-*

**HOSTILE, ad.** Inimical, unfriendly; like, -ILITY. or of or pertaining to, a foe or -TLEMENT. an enemy; adverse.

*Fr. Hostile; It. Ostile; Sp. Hostil; L. Hostilis, Sum L. Hostis, a stranger, a foreigner; and as Fr. Persin, from L. Foris, and Gr. ὅρατος, externus, from ὅρα, ostium, so, from this same Ostium, Martia. and Voss. derive Hostis, a foreigner, one (foris) out of doors; and, cons. an enemy. Un-*

**HOT, ad. -LY.** Opposed to—Cold. (Met.) Fervent, ardent, inflamed; fiery, violent, vehement; animated to excess, (subaud.) with desire; and, thus, lustful.

*Dan. Heed; A.S. Hæt, hat; the past p. of Hæt-an, calefacere. See To HEAT.*

**HOTCH-POT, or HODGE-PODGE, s.** A mixture of various things shaken together in the same pot.—*Tyrw.* Perhaps Hash'd or hatch't.

*Fr. Hoche-pot; D. Hutspot. Kilian says, "so called, à concutiendo, from Hutzen, or Hutselen, to shake, (Eng. Hustle,) because the meats cut to pieces and boiled in their own liquor, are shaken and tossed and turned about by the cook."*

**HOVE, s.** To heave, or be heaved or raised aloft, sc. suspended; to be or remain in suspense; to remain, to stay, to abide. So used by Chaucer, Gower, Grafton, Spenser.

Also, To heave, rise, or swell. "Those excrescences be like unto bladders puffed up and heaved with wind. . . . The earth also swelleth and hooveth as it were with a leaven."—*Holland.*

*How is past tense and past p. of the v. To heave, and upon it the v. To hove is formed.*

**NOVEL, s. v.** A small raised building.

*T. H. (in Sk.) derives from A. S. Hofe, a house. Toke considers it to be the dim. of Hove, (whence also probably the Hofe of T. H.) the past p. of Hove.*

**HOVER, v. s.** To raise or rise aloft, to -ER stay or remain aloft or over, (subaud. -LY. in flight; fluttering;) to be or

remain in suspense; to keep or move near or about, sc. as if to pounce upon—like a bird of prey.

*Hoverly,—superficially, without resting or staying.—\*Udal.*

*Sk. thinks may be either from A. S. Heaf-tan, to heave, to raise, to elevate; or from the v. To cover. There is little doubt that hover (without the aspirate—Over, qv.) is from the past tense hove, of the v. To heave.*

**HOUGH, v. s.** To hough or hock the ham-strings, is—to cut, to hew the ham-strings; and the hough, or hack, the part cut or hewed; gen.—to cut, hew, or hoe. (See HOE.) "Thou shalt hough they horses."—*Bible, 1551.* "He bare off the blows as well as he could, untill they hought him, that he fell to the ground."—*North, Plutarch.*

*A. S. Hoh, poples, the ham of one's leg behind the knee; it., Suffrago, the hough of a beast.—Som.*

**HOUGH, v. i. e. to hawk or haw, (qv.)**

**HOUND, v. s.** To hunt, to pursue or cause to pursue; to set, to rush, to dash on, in chase of, in attack upon, the game, the prey.

*Go. Hunde; A. S. & Dan. Hund; D. Hond; Ger. & Sw. Hand. From A. S. Huntian, hent-an, to pursue, to search after. Wach. objects that the name was app. gen. to all dogs, not merely to hunting dogs; and would derive the v. from the s. Sk. doubts.*

**HOUR, s. -LY, ad. av.** A determinate portion of time; certain fixed or determinate portions of time, into which the day is divided; into which the surface of a dial or timepiece is divided.

*Hours,—as used by Bale and Spenser, (see Heures in Cot. and Horæ Canonice in Du Cange,) prayers or devotions at stated hours; also a book of prayers or devotions.*

*Fr. Heure; It. Sp. & L. Hora. See HOMAL.*

**HOUSE, v. s.<sup>a</sup>** Any thing framed or built; -HOLD, s. sc. for covering, shelter, or protection, dwelling or abiding, for -LESS. a place of residence; also app. to—the family so dwelling, or who have so dwelt; to persons assembling under one roof; to the mode or manner of living.

To house,—to build, raise or erect a house; to cover, shelter, or protect; to dwell, abide, or reside; to cause to shelter, or take shelter, to drive to shelter.

*House is much used pref.*

*House-wife,—see HUS-WIFE.*

*Sw. & A. S. Hus; D. Hugs; Ger. Hauss; Dan. Huns. Wach. decides for Ger. Hutten, tegere, (i. e. A. S. Hid-an, to hide,) to conceal, to cover. From A. S. Hiwan, formare, fabricare, was formed A. S. Hiwe, a house, and Hiwisc, familia, a family or household; and it is not improbable, that Hus, a house, had the same origin. Out- Un*

**HOUSE, s. v. -ING.** The s. app. to—The coverings of a horse.

*The Fr. Housecan, Cot. calls, "a coarse drawer, worn over a stocking instead of a boot." It appears to be the same word as Hove, (qv.)*

## H U C

**HOUSEL,\* v. s. -LING.** To administer the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

\*Common in old writers.

A. S. *Husel*, the Eucharist or Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, perhaps from *Hostia*. *Huslian*, to administer or give the communion, to *housele*.—Som. Jun. derives from Go. *Hunsl*, a victim, a sacrifice, (*s. abjecto*.) Sk. prefers *Hostiola* to Som.'s *Hostia*. Un-

**HOW, av.** App. to—The form or fashion  
-BE-IT. in which; extended to, the man-  
-EVER. ner or means, in which; the  
-SO. state or condition,—the degree,  
-SO-EVER. quality, quantity, number.

-D'YE. A. S. *Hw*; D. *Hoe*; Ger. *Wie*; per-  
haps from A. S. *Heow*, *hiwe*, *hiwea*, from *Hiwan*,  
*hiowan*, to form or frame; and thus, meaning the  
form or fashion, the *hwe*. See **WHO**.

**HOWL, v. s. -ING.** The *s. app. part.* to—The  
sound, or noise, or cry, of certain animals,  
esp. the dog and wolf.

The *v.*—To utter the cry or noise of, or  
similar to, that of, a dog or wolf; of a wild  
beast; cons.—of distress, discontent, lamen-  
tation or bewailing.

The A. S. *Giellan*; D. *Huglen*; Ger. *Heulen*;  
like L. *Ululare*; Fr. *Hurler*; It. *Ululare*, *urlare*;  
Sp. *Aular*; to howl, to yell. Be-

**HOWLET, or OWLET, s.** The dim. of  
*Owl*, (*qv.*) so called, (Jun.) a *ferali querulæ*  
*vocis gemitu*.

**HOWVE,\* s. i. e.** His *hood*;—*hood* and cap  
being equally coverings for the head: to  
set a man's *howve*, is the same as to set his  
*cap*.—*Tyrw.* A similar explanation is given  
by Tooke, who forms *Howve* from *Hoved*,  
*hov'd*, the past p. of the *v.* To *heave*.

A *howve* above a call signifies a hood  
above a cap.—*Tyrw.* \*Chaucer.

**HOX.** See **HOCK**.

**HOY, s. -MAN.** Pegge (Anecdotes of the  
English Language) suggests that "the little  
trading vessel, termed a *hoy*, may have re-  
ceived its name from *stopping* at different  
small places in its voyage, to take in goods  
or passengers, when called to or hailed from  
the shore." See **HO**.

Fr. *Hous*; Men.—the same word as D. *Hulcke*;  
Eng. *Hulk*, (*qv.*)

**HUBBUB, s.** (Also written *Whoozub*.)  
Probably formed from the repetition of  
*Hoop* or *Whoop*; qd. *Hoop-hoop*, *hoob-hoob*,  
*hubbub*. See **HOOP**.

**HUCK,\* v.** "After much base *hucking*,  
-STER, *v. s.* and rising by little and little,  
-STERER. one while hasting and wran-  
-STERAGE. gling, &c."—Holland, *Liv.*  
-ING.† \*Hales. †Holland.

Jun. from D. *Hoecker*, a retailer, a victualler;  
manifestly from *Hoeck* or *Haeck*, a hook, because  
they endeavour to hook or draw in strangers.—  
*Huck* is sometimes considered as connected with  
Fr. *Harceler*. It is most probably from the same  
root as *Hawker*, (*qv.*) and also *Auction*. See **TO**  
**HAWK**, and **TO HIGGLE**.

## H U G

**HUCKLE, s.** The hip-bone or joint of  
the hip.

The *Huckle-bone*, coxa, coxendix, the hip, or  
joint of the hip; perhaps (Sk.) from the D. *Hack-  
en*; Ger. *Hocken*, desiderare, to sit down, (in Sw.  
*Huka*.) And Wach. thinks that these may be  
from *Hock*, a hook or corner. Perhaps,—*Hug-la*.  
See **HUG**.

**HUD,\* pt. i. e.** Hooded, covered as with  
*hoods*.—North.

**HUDDLE, v. s.** To *hide* or *cover* up in a  
heap, a confused heap; to put or throw  
together in confusion, in haste or a hurry;  
to put or throw on in confusion.

Perhaps a dim. of *Hud* or *Hood*.

**HUE, s. -ED.** (Formerly written *Hew*.)  
The complexion or countenance; the  
colour.

Probably the same word as *Hew*, (*qv.*) to *hew*  
or fashion, extended in its application as the A. S.  
*Hiwe*, effigies, color; from the form, frame, or  
figure, the feature, to—the general appearance or  
representation.

**HUE, v. -ER.** Fr. *Huer*, to *hoot*, about,  
exclaim, cry out, make *hue* and cry.—*Col*.

**HUFF, v. s.** To *heave* or *raise*; to *swell*;  
-ER. to inflate, to puff out; to bluster.  
-ING. "The said wind within the earth,  
able to *huffe* up the ground, was not of  
power sufficient to breake forth and make  
issue."—Holland, *Plinie*.

*Huff*, the *s.* Sk. thinks, may be from A. S.  
*Heof-an*, elevatus, i. e. *heaved*, raised. And Tucke  
considers it to be formed from *Hove*, (*qv.*)

**HUG, v. s.** To embrace or surround; to  
-GING. embrace or clasp, closely, affection-  
-GLE. ately, fondly; to fondle, to treat or  
indulge with fondness; with the fondness  
of self-approbation or applause.

"My soule hogys or lofys God."—MS.  
*Bennet*, in *Lewis*.

Sk. inclines to A. S. *Hug-ian*, seipre, to hedge,  
qd. brachia, tanquam *seps*, collum circumdare; to  
surround or embrace the neck with the arms, as  
if with a hedge.

**HUGE, ad.** Large, bulky; great to ex-  
-LY. cess; immoderate.

-NESS. \*Skelton. *Byrom*. †Phaer.

-OUS.\* Roquesfort has "*Ahuge*, *ahuge*; enorme,  
-Y.† grand; ingens; en Angl. *Huge*." Jun.  
says that *Huge* may be from Eng. *Hight*, or D.  
*Hoeg*; these words having in each language re-  
spectively the force of augmenting in composition.  
More probably Go. *Auc-an*; Ger. *Auchen*, to etc,  
to enlarge.

**HUGGER-MUGGER, s.** The meaning  
may be—Confusedly and dirtily, and, there-  
fore, thrown out of sight; cons. conceal-  
edly, covertly, secretly, privily.

This is the common way of writing this word  
from Udal to the present time. Sir T. More is  
said to have written it *Hoker-maker*; others write  
*Hucker-mucker*, and Ascham, *Hudder-mother*. (See  
**MUCKER**) No probable etym. has yet been given.  
The Sc. (see Jamieson) have *Hudge-mudge*, *hug-  
grie-muggrie*, and *To hugger-mugger*. *Huggrie-  
muggrie*, Dr. Jamieson interprets, "in a confused  
state, disorderly;" and similar to this is the usage  
of Eng. in vulgar speech at the present time. The  
reading of Ascham (though single) suggests the

conjecture, that these words, however written, are formed from *hood* or *hnd*, and *mud*; qd. *hud-mud*, the dim. *huddle-muddle*, *hudder-mudder*, *hugger-mugger*.

**HUISHER, s.** Fr. *Huissier*, an *usher*, (qv.)

**HUKE,\* s.** A hood or mantle.

\**Skelton. Bacon.*

Low L. *Hacs*; Fr. *Hugue*, which Cot. calls "a Dutch mantle, or Dutch woman's mantle;" to the same purport is Sk., who derives the Eng. and Fr. from D. *Huycke*. And Kilian,—dicitur *Huycke*, qd. *hordte*, à *horden* i. à *tuendo*, sicut toga à *te-gendo*. From Men. and Du Cange it appears not to have been confined to women.

**HULFERE,\* s.** A tree that retains the beauty or fairness of its leaves for the whole year. The holly.

\**Chaucer. Holland.*

Sk. suggests, either from Eng. *Hold*, and A. S. *for*, longē, far or long, a plant that lasts long; or *hold fair*.

**HULK, s.** The *hull* or hold of a ship; a ship or vessel of large *hull* or hold; and, thus, a ship of bulk or burden. Any thing bulky or burdensome.

The *hulks*,—vessels of large *hulls*, or holds, for the confinement of convicts.

Sw. *Holk*; D. *Hulcke*; Fr. *Henz* and *hulque*, *hulque* or *oulique*; It. & Low L. *Hulca*; L. *Holcas*; Gr. ὄλας, *navis oneraria*, from ἔλκειν, *trahere*, to draw.—*Men.* But *Ihre* and *Seren*. derive from Sw. *Holka*, or *hulka*, to hollow, to excavate; the former observes, that the first vessels of the Egyptian nations were large trunks of trees hollowed out; *holka* (*Ihre*) from *hol*, caverna, and *ka*, from Go. *Huljan*, (*hul-ic-an*.) tegere, to cover; thus tracing it to the same source as *hull*, (qv.)

**HULK, v.** App. cons.—to hollow out, to disembowel, to eviscerate. (See *HULK*, ante.)

"I could *hulk* your grace, and hang you up cross-leg'd."—*Beau. & F.*

**HULL, v. s.** The *hull*, of a nut, &c.—that by which the nut is covered. *Hull* of a ship,—that part which is covered in the water.

To *hull*—"A ship is said to *hull*, when she is dismasted, and only her *hull*, or *hulk*, is left at the direction and mercy of the waves."—*Stevens.* Cons.—to float or swim, as carried or driven by wind or water.

To *hull*, is also to take out of, or take off, the *hull* or covering; as, to *hull* peas.

*Hull, s.* is the past p. of A. S. v. *Hel-an*, tegere, (to cover; Go. *Hul-jan*, Ger. *-len*.) And upon this past p. the *v.* is formed. See *Tooke*; and see *HULK*, and *To HULL*.

**HULSTRED,\* ad.** Hidden.—*Tyrw.* Probably of the same origin as *hull*, (qv.)

\**Chaucer.*

A. S. *Hoolstra*, latebra, a lurking or hiding place.

**HUM, v. s.** To *hum* is app. to the noise of bees, and to any similar sound—

-*hum*, v. that of waters;—a *hoaming* sea, -*hum*-er. in Dryden, seems to be—a *hum*-ing, *hoom-ing* sea; equivalent

to a *booming* sea. Modern editions read—*foaming*.

To *hum*, was formerly at public places a mode of expressing approbation or applause; and being hence extended to flattery, to cajolery,—to *hum* is, cons.—

To cajole; to trick or delude by flattery, soothing, or coaxing. Hence also *humbug*. See *BUG*.

D. *Hommelen*; Ger. *Hummen*. Formed from the sound. See *HOAMING*.

**HUMAN, ad.** *Manly*; having the nature

-ANE. or qualities of *man*; having

-ANELY. the feelings proper to or be-

-ANLY. coming *man*; feeling for *man*;

-ANIST. compassionate, benevolent;

-ANITY. kind; having kindness of

-ANIZE, v. heart.

-ANATE,\* v. *Human* and *humane*, *humanly*

-ANITIAN.† and *humanely*, are now distin-

-ANIZATION.‡ guished, but were not so for-

merly.

*Humanity*,—*mankind*; the nature of *man*; the feelings proper to or becoming *man*; also app. to that which, to the arts which, civilize him; to what is com. called, polite literature.

\**Cranmer.* †*Holland. Wood.* ‡*Mickle.*

Fr. *Hum-ain*; Sp. *-ano*; It. *Umano*; L. *Hum-anus*, from *homo*, *man*; from *ομας*, because *man* is animal *socialis*; perhaps connected with *εἰμι*, I am, I cause to be; qd. animal *parentale*. See letter M. In- Un-

**HUMATION, s.** Interment.

L. *Humatio*, from *humare*, to cover with earth, (*humus*.) Ex- In- (En-) Post-hume.

**HUMBLE, v. ad.** To lower, or bring low;

-BLING. to subject, to bring or cast

-BLY. down; to submit or cause to

-BLENES. submit; to subdue, to degrade,

-BLESS.\* to deject.

-ILE, v. *Humility* is now gen. app. to

-IL-IATE, v. our own sense of the *humble-*

-IATION. *ness* or *lowliness* of our own

-ITY. qualifications.

"*Humilites* or mekenesse is the remedy ayenst pride; that is a vertue, thurgh which a man hath veray knowlege of himself, and holdeth of himself no deintee, ne no pris, as in regard of his desertes, considering ever his freeltie."—*Chaucer.*

*Humiliation*,—to an act or state of, a confession or profession of, lowliness, subjection, dejection, debasement, or degradation.

\**Chaucer, who also writes Humble-head.*

Fr. *Hum-ble*; Sp. *-ildo*; It. *Umile*; L. *Humilis*, from *humus*, the ground, terra madida et irrigata, (Lennep;) from *bu*, *pluo*, *irrigo*, (Scal. & Lennep.) perhaps because the source of vegetable life; as *man* (*hom-o*) of animal. See *HUMAN*. Un-

**HUMBLES (of a Deer,) s.** See *UMBLES*.

**HUMBLING, s.** -BLE-BEE. *Humbling*, i. e. the *humming*. The *humble* bee, the *humming* bee, from the loudness of its *hum*.

**HUMDRUM, ad.** *Drum*, (qv.) droning, dull. See *HUM*.

**HUMID**, *ad.* Wet or watery, moist, damp.

- IDITY. \* *Sir T. Elyot.* † *H. More.*  
 -ECT,\* *v.* † *Evelyn.* *Digby.* ‡ *Brown.*  
 -ECT-ANT.† ‡ *Parthenia Sacra.*  
 -ATE,† *v.* L. *Hum-ectare*, -*idus*; Fr. -*ecter*,  
 -*ide*; It. *Umido*; Sp. *Humedo*;  
 -ATION.‡ from *humere*, to wet or moisten,  
 -IVE.‡ and this from *humus*. See **HUMBLE**.

**HUMMING**, *s.* *Hum*, (Gifford,) I have always understood to be an infusion of spirits in ale or beer. (Note on B. Jonson.)

It may have been so called from the buzzing, *humming* noise, which brisk liquors will make when poured or drawn.

**HUMMOCK**, *s.* A word common among our voyagers, and by which they appear to mean—A mound, or hillock.

**HUMOUR**, *s. v.* The healthy or unhealthy -OURIST, or temperament or disposition of the body was supposed to depend upon four principal -OUR-OUS. humours; and the word was early -OUSLY. app. (met.) to the temper- -OUSNESS. -SOME. -SOMELY. -ORAL.\* ment or disposition of the mind. In B. Jonson's time, it appears to have been further extended in an extravagant degree to the whims or peculiarities of the temper or disposition. See the *Induction to Every Man out of his Humour*; also, *Every Man in his Humour*, Act iii. And see *Nares*.

*Humour*, is—lit. moisture. *Humourous*, in Shak. (the *humorous* night) and B. Jonson (the *humorous* ayre), (and also in Chapman and Drayton, quoted by Steevens in his note on Shak.) as we now use *humid*; also, as *humoursome*.

*Humour* is app. emph. to a diseased state in the quantity or quality of *humours* in the body. Met.—the temperament, temper, or disposition of mind, general or particular; the peculiar whim, caprice, or fancy.

"We have more originals, and more that appear what they are; we have more *humour*, because every man follows his own, and takes a pleasure, perhaps a pride, to shew it."—*Sir W. Temple.* \* *Wiseman.*

Fr. *Humeur*; It. *Umore*; Sp. & L. *Humor*. See **HUMID**. Dis-

**HUMP**, *s.* App. to—A lump or bump -ED. planted or fixed upon the back. -BACK, *s.* See **HUNCH**.

Perhaps from the A. S. *Impan*, *inserere*, implantare, to implant, to ingraft; but no very ancient examples of the word have occurred, nor is it to be found in our old lexicographers.

**HUNCH**, *v. s.* -BACKED. To *hunch* appears to mean,—to press, squeeze, or push against.

A *hunch*, a *bunch*,—a lump or bump occasioned by pressure; a bump or thump.

A *hunch* of bread,—a piece of bread.—*Grose.* A good big slice, or lump, of bread or meat.—*Moor.*

*Hunch-back'd*, (Sk.) gibbosus, from Ger. *Hocker*, gibbus; D. *Hucken*, in terram desidere, to sit down upon the ground; *huck-schouderen*, hume-

ros contrabere; to contract the shoulders. To *hunch*, he derives from the Ger. *Huscher*, a blow of the fist.

**HUNDRED**, *s. ad.* Ten times ten, the -OR. fingers of the hand ten times -TH. repeated.

-FOLD. D. *Hondred*; Ger. *Hund-ert*; Sw. -*rude*. "It is in the highest degree probable (says Tooke) that all numeration was orig. performed by the fingers, the actual resort of the ignorant; for the number of the fingers is still the utmost extent of numeration. The hands doubled, closed, shut in—include and conclude all number; and might therefore well be denominated *tyu* or *ten*," (i.e. closed, from the A. S. *v. Tyn-an*, to inclose. See **TEN**.) And Wach. conjectures that Go. and A. S. *Hund*, is no other word than *hand*, manus, in many dialects written *hond*; and that in numeration it was orig. used to signify *ten*; he further observes that our forefathers numerated not only units, but decads, by the fingers, and that hence *hund* became app. to *decies decem*, or ten times ten: i.e. it may be added, to the number denoted by the fingers of the hand ten times closed. In the A. S. notation, it is evident, *hund* was not always app. to 100; for instance, 70 was expressed by *hund seofontig*, which, if we connect the interpretations of Tooke and Wach., would be the *hand*, or fingers of the *hand*, seven times closed; 80, *hund eahatig*, or the *hand* eight times closed; and in this manner they proceeded to 120, *hund twelftig*, or the *hand* twelve times closed. The term. *ert*, *red*, *rude*, *rade*, Wach. supposes to be *rat*, numerus, from Ger. *Rat-en*, (in A. S. *Rad-en*) to count, to calculate; and thus, *hunderd* will be, qd. numerus centenarius; or rather, consistently with his own etym., the number denoted by the hand, or fingers of the *hand* ten times counted. Jun. traces and explains *hund*, and the A. S. manner of using it, diff.: A. S. *Tyn*, or 10, is in Go. *Taihun*, and 100, or 10 times 10, *taihunte-hund*, or *taihuntehund*; and he supposes that the cause of this reduplication not being observed, the terminating syllable *hund* became separately written, thus—*taihuntai hund*, or *taihunte hund*; and that the Anglo-Saxons, misled by this corrupt manner of writing, pref. *hund*, veluti ex super-vacuo, to their higher cardinal numbers, and even denominated 100, *hund leontig*, i. e. *hund* ten times. According to this interpretation, the superfluous *hund* became in time alone retained, and the significant *leontig* discarded.

**HUNGER**, *v. s.* (Anciently *Honger*.) Is -LY, *ad. av.* in Eng. (gen.)—

-GRY. To seek for or covet, to seek -GRI-LY. anxiously after, to desire ca- -OUSNESS.\* gerly; (particularly) to desire, or feel a desire, to eat; to feel the pain arising from want of food.

"Hunger is only a warning of the vessels being in such a state of vacuity, as to require a fresh supply of aliment."—*Arbutnot.*

\* *Udal.*

Go. *Huggryan*; A. S. *Hun-grian*; Ger. -*garn*; Sw. -*gra*; Dan. -*grer*; D. *Hongheren*, which, I think, meant *desiderare*, to desire, to seek for, or covet, and subseq. *esurire*, to desire to eat, to seek for or covet food.

**HUNKS**, *s.* One who pursues or *hunts* after; avariciously, miserly, sordidly; and, thus, a miserly sordid fellow.

"Hunks, a mere *hunks*, sordidus, depescens. No one (Lye adds) can doubt, that it has descended from the Islandic *Hunskur*, sordidus." Drant writes *Hunts*, which is probably intended for the same word, and if so, it is from *hunt-an*, (*hunt-ian*, *hunt-ic-an*.) *persequi*, to pursue, to follow; and will mean—as above explained.



**HUNT, v. s.** To search or seek after, to pursue, to follow, to chase; to cause to follow or chase.  
**-ER.** *Hunt*, the *s.* is not only app. to the pursuit or chase, but to that which, to him who, pursues or takes or is taken.

To *hunt counter*, retro vestigia legere, (Coles, quoted by Nares.)—*B. Jonson*.

To *hunt at force*, i. e. with dogs, and not with bow and arrow, or gun.—*B. Jonson*.

To *hunt change*, to take a fresh scent and follow another chase.—*Gifford and Walley on B. Jonson*.

The *hunt's-up*, i. e. *the hunt is up*; the hour to rise for the *hunt*; a song to awake; a morning song.

A. S. *Hunt-ian*, venari, from *hent-an*, perquirere, prosequi, persequi, assequi, to make diligent search, to prosecute, to pursue, to attain.—*Som.*

**HUR, v.** “*R* is the dog's letter, and *hur*eth in the sound.”—*B. Jonson*.

**HURDLE, s.** -ED. App. to—A kind of fence wrought or wreathed of osiers or small sticks.

Used also for the conveyance of criminals. “He was layde vpon an *hardyll*, and drawn to Tyborne.”—*Fabyan*.

D. *Herde*; Ger. *Hurd*; from *hirt-en*, servare, custodire, to keep or guard.—*Wach*. A dim. of *Hyrd*, the past p. of A. S. *Hyrd-an*, to guard or keep.—*Tooke*.

**HURDS,\* s.** “A. S. *Heord-as*, stupæ, *heard-as*, the refuse of flax or hemp; that which is beaten out from either in the dressing.”—*Som.* D. *Heerde*, *herde*. Fibra *heri*.—*Kilian*. \**Holland*.

**HURL, v. s.** Or *Whirl*, (qv.)

**-AL.** To throw or cast, to dash; to throw or cast with force or violence; to roll or rush along.

*Hurl*, the *s.*—revolution; cons.—stir, tumult, or commotion.

D. *Wer-welen*; Ger. *-ben*; A. S. *Wærlan*, gymbærl-as, circumire, convertere se; to go around, to turn itself round, to move, to throw with a revolving or rotatory motion. See **HURTL**.

**HURLY, s.** A great stir or commotion;

**-BURLY.** a boisterous tumult or confusion.

Much has been written upon these words. (See the commentators on Shak's *Hen. IV.* pt. 2, and *Chamber's Gloss.* to *Lindsay*.) *Hurly*, Sk. thinks, may be from *To whirl*: it is probably no other than *hurl*, in its cons. usage of stir, commotion, tumult; and *hurly*, (qv.) big and boisterous. The editor of *Men.* considers Fr. *Hurlubresin*, to be formed from the sound. He interprets it, *brusquement, inconsidérément*; rashly, inconsiderately.

**HURRICANE, s.** -CANO. “Hurricanes are violent storms, raging chiefly among the Carribbee islands; though by relation, Jamaica has of late been much annoyed by them. They are expected in July, August, or September.”—*Dampier*.

Sp. *Huracan*; Fr. *Ouagan*. A word which the Fr. etymologists suppose to have been picked up by the voyagers to the West Indies;—signifying, in the language of the islanders, the four winds blowing at the same time, the one against the other.

**HURRY, v. s.** To move along, drive along; hastily, quickly, without stop or stay. And *hurry*, the *s.*—

Haste, or hasty motion, commotion, tumult.

*Hurry-scurry*,—to *hurry* about separately, different ways, distractedly, or rather *scouringly*, i. e. rapidly, hastily. *Scurry*, from A. S. *Scyr-an*, to cut, to separate. See **SCUR**.

Sw. *Hurra*; Ger. *Horen*, agere, agitare, circumagere, from A. S. *Harg-ian*. See **HARRY**, and **HARASS**.

**HURST,\* s.** *Tooke* says,—“is app. only to places ornamented by trees.”

*Hurst* forms the term. of the names of many towns;—especially in *Sussex*.

\**Drayton*.

Past p. of A. S. *v. Hyrst-an*, to adorn; (whence also *hearse*.)—*Tooke*. Sk.—perhaps from A. S. *Hyrista*, phaleræ. Spel. and *Du Cange* give *Low L. Hursta*; Sax. *Hurst*, silva; and *Kilian* calls *D. Horsch*, *horst*, sylvæ humiles tantum frutices proferens.

**HURT, v. s.** To do or cause harm or

**-ER.** injury, damage or loss; mischief,

**-FUL.** pain; to harm, to injure, to en-

**-FULLY.** damage, to pain or wound.

**-ING.** A. S. *Hyrt*, læsus, the past p. of the *v.*

*hyrw-ian*: *hyrwed*, *hyrw'd*, *hyrt*; injuriâ

afficere: and upon this past p. the Eng.

**-LESSLY.** *v.* is formed. Un-

**HURTLE, v. s.** -ING. To throw or cast, to dash; to throw or cast with force or violence; to whirl, or roll, or rush along, or about. “And where ever he takith him he *hurtli*th him down [*allidit*.] . . . . thei *hurtliden* [*impegerunt*] the schip.”—*Wiclif*.

Sk. believes from *Hurt*. *Tyrw.* says, to push. *Steevens*.—“*Hurtle* is, I suppose, to clash, or move with violence; to move with impetuosity and tumult.” See his notes on *Shak.*; and *Todd's Spenser*, vol. ii. p. 119: where it is observed, that, from the folio edition of 1609, till the 4to. of 1751, all the editions of *Spenser* read *hurten*. There is little doubt that the words are of the same signification; *hurtle* being a dim. of *hurl*.

**HUSBAND, s. v.** *Husband* is app. to—

**-ING.** The master of the house or family;

**-LESS.** of the farm or estate, the tiller or

**-LY.** cultivator of it; to the man or

**MAN.** male espoused or married to the

**-RY.** woman; to the males of animals.

*Husbandry*,—the tillage or cultivation; management or economy: careful, provident, or thrifty management; thrift, parsimony.

To *husband*,—to act as *husband*, (*maritus*;) to provide with a *husband*.

To act as *husband* or *husbandman*,—to till, to cultivate; to manage or economize; to use careful, provident, or thrifty management.

Dan. *Hunsbonda*. Sk. says, from A. S. *Hus*, a house, and *bond*, qd. domus vinculum. Spel. in v. *Husbandus*, to the same effect. Jun. acknowledges this etym. to be sufficiently specious, but nevertheless thinks the word to be of Dan. origin. Jamieson is of opinion that the terminating syllable *band*, is not from A. S. *Bindan*, to bind; but from *buand*, *buende*, the past p. of *bu-an*, *by-an*, habitare, colere, to dwell or inhabit, to cultivate or till. The A. S. *Land-buend* was—an inhabitant or dweller in the land, also a tiller of the land; and *buende* is itself interpreted, by Som. a husbandman, an inhabitant, a dweller; *hus-band*, then, as distinguished from *land-buend*, he (Dr. J.) supposes to have denoted, a person who inhabited a house, or was a constant resident in the country, keeping a family there; hence (he adds) it would come to signify the master of a family; and by an easy transition, a husband. *Bonde*, in Sw., which Ihre derives from A. S. *Buend*, is in its simple form app. to the father of a family, a husband, (maritus;) a tiller of the land, &c.—See Ihre. Un-

**HUSH**, v. ad. To be still or quiet, in -MONEY. word or deed; to be silent; to HUSH-TLY.\* still or quiet, to tranquillize or appease.—\*Udal.

*Hush-money*,—money paid for being hush or silent.

*Hush*, *hush!*, *hush!*, *whist*. *Hush*, says Jun. *tace, sile*, ne verbum quidem, St. See Hist, and Whist. Un-

**HUSHER**, s. Also written *Huisher*, and *Usher* (qv.)

**HUSK**, v. s. -y. *Husk* is,—the cover of the seed or fruit.

To *husk*,—to take out of the husk, or cover.

*Husky*, as app. to the voice, should, perhaps, be written *Husty*, from A. S. *Hwost-an*, tussire, to cough.

D. *Hulse*, *hulache*, *huldsche*, siliqua, calix.—*Kilian*. Sk.—from *hullen*, caput tegere, to cover the head; and this from A. S. *Hol-an*, to cover. (See HULL.) The Eng. *Husk* is perhaps from A. S. *Hus*, a house, with the common term. *ig* or *ic*—*husic*, *hush*. De- Un-

**HUSTINGS**, s. Is now chiefly used for a place raised, or erected, hoisted, for candidates at an election of representatives in parliament.

Fuller writes *Hoistings*.

Cowel—from Fr. *Haulser*, to hoist, to raise. Som., in his Gloss. ad Histor. Anglic. Scriptores, from A. S. *Hyht*, highest, and *thing*, *judicium*, judgment. Spel., who calls it the most ancient and high court of the celebrated city of London, from A. S. *Hus*, a house, and *thing*, causa, res, illa, *judicium*; q. domus causarum, vel ubi causæ aguntur. The D. *Dingh*, and Ger. *Ding*, are used in the same signification. The most popular usage of the word seems to support the opinion of Cowel.

**HUSWIFE**, v. s. To *huswife*, to manage, -WIFELY. as a good *hus-wife* or *house-wife* -WIFERY. should; to manage with carefulness, economy, frugality, thrift.

*Hussy*,—a corruption of *huswife*. Used as an ill or familiar appellation.

D. *Huys-wif*; mater familias, qd. uxor domus.—Sk. See HUSBAND.

**HUT**, s. A place covered—or—a place raised; it is app. to—a small building for covering or protection.

Fr. *Hute*; D. & Ger. *Hutle*; Dan. *Hgt*; Sw. *Hyda*, tugurium, from Ger. *Huten*; Sw. *Hyde*, celare, protegere, to hide, (A. S. *Hyd-an*,) to cover or protect.—See *Kilian*, *Wach*, and *Ihre*. Tecke, in opposition to these authorities, conceives *hut* to be formed from the past p. *Hoved*, of A. S. *Heaf-an*, to heave; thus, *hoved* or *hov'd*, *heave* or *hood*, *hut*.

**HUTCH**, v. s. To *hutch*,—to hoard, or lay up in store; as in a *hutch* or coffer.

Warton (on Milton's *Comus*) says,—“*Hutch* is an old word for coffer. Archbishop Chichele gave a borrowing chest to the University of Oxford, which was called *Chichele's Hutch*. Some perhaps may read *hatch'd*, for it was in her own loyns.”

Fr. *Huche*, a *hutch* or bin, a trough or tub; also a mill-hopper.—Col. Sp. *Hucha*, Delpino calls, a box with a slit to put money in. In A. S. it is *Hwacca*; and Som. and Lye say that Chaucer writes *Wiche*, (qv.) but this the latter thinks is called from the wood of which it was made, the *wich* or *wich-elm*.

**HUZZ**, s. **HUZZA**, v. s. To *huzz*, *huz*, or *hiss*, are the same word diff. written. In To *huzz*, the sibilant *s* is less audible; in *hiss* it is more so.

*Huzza* is the word shouted; to *huzz* is to shout the word *huzza*. *Hurrah*, (*hoo-re*) is in similar usage.

Formed from the sound.—St. and Jam. The derivation of *Huzza* from *Hungarian* soldiers so called, or from *hosannah*, appear neither of them very probable.

**HYACINTH**, s. A plant, a flower.

-IAN. *Hyacinthine*,—of or pertaining to -INE. the *hyacinth*; formed of, having the colour of *hyacinth*.

Fr. *Hyacinthe*; It. *Giacinto*; Sp. *Jacinto*; L. *Hyacinthus*; Gr. *Yakynthos*.

**HYÆNA**, s. **HYEN**. “As touching *Hyænes*;—Many strange matters are reported of this beaste, and above all other, that he will counterfet man's speech, and coming to the shepherd's cottages, will call one of them forth, whose name he hath learned, and when he hath him without, all to warrre and teare him in peeces.”—*Holland. Plin.*

Fr. *Hyen-ne*; Sp. *-a*; It. *Iena*; L. *Hyæna*; Gr. *Yæiva*, porca, from *is*, *sus*.

**HYALINE**,\* ad. Glassy, transparent as glass.—\*Milton.

Gr. *Yalivos*, *vitreus*, from *balos*, *citrum*, and this from *iviv*, *pluere*; because *vitrum*, or glass, has the colour of water.

**HYBRID**, ad. -ous. Generated or produced from animals or vegetables of different kinds; not genuine.

L. *Hybrida*, or *ibrida*; Gr. *Yβρις*, *injuria*, qd. *injuriarum contumeliosam notat*; (sc. adulterium.) Scal. (in *Varronem*) and Voss. prefer an ancient Tuscan word, *umbri*, signifying *spurius*. See *Fan.* and *Mart.*

**HYDRA**, s. **HYDRUS**. A water serpent. App. to—

Evils increasing from the attempt to suppress them; a numerous increase of evils; any multiform or multifarious evil or mischief.

"To dire Lernaean *Hydra* what art thou?  
Her wounds were fruitfull; from each sever'd  
head,  
Each of her hundred necks two fiercer bred.  
*Sandys. Ovid.*

Fr. *Hydre*; It. *Idra*; Sp. & L. *Hydra*, or  
*hydrus*, a water serpent, from the Gr. 'Υδωρ, water.

**HYDR-AULIC**, *s. ad. -AL*. A pipe played  
by the motion of *water*.

A branch of mechanics that relates to the  
forces and motions of fluids.

Fr. *Hydraulique*; Gr. 'Υδραυλις, from *ιδωρ*,  
water, and *αυλος*, a pipe.

**HYDRO-CELE**, *s.* A watery swelling or  
tumour. "*Hydrocele* may be generally  
defined, a waterish swelling of the *scrotum*."  
—*Wiseman*.

Gr. 'Υδροκηλη, from *ιδωρ*, water, and *κηλη*.

**HYDRO-CEPHALUS**, *s.* "*Hydroce-  
phalus* is a watery swelling of the head."—  
*Wiseman*.

Gr. 'Υδωρ, water, and *κεφαλη*, the head.

**HYDRO-GRAPHY**, *s.* A delineation  
-*ER*. or description of the watery parts or  
-*ICAL*. portions of the globe.

Fr. *Hydro-graphie*; Sp. *-grafia*; It. *Idrografia*;  
Gr. 'Υδωρ, water, and *γραφειν*, to write, to deli-  
neate or describe.

**HYDRO-MEL**, *s.* "The mead called  
*Hydromell*, consisted in times past of rain  
water well purified, and hony."—*Holland*.  
*Plinie*.

It. *Idromele*; Fr. & L. *Hydromel*; Gr. 'Υδρομελι,  
from *ιδωρ*, water, and *μελι*, honey.

**HYDRO-METER**. See **HYGROMETER**.

**HYDRO-PHOBIA**, *s. -PHOBY*. Fear or  
dread of water.

Fr. *Hydrophobie*; It. *Idrofobia*; Sp. & L. *Hydro-  
phobia*; Gr. 'Υδροφοβια, from *ιδωρ*, water, and  
*φοβος*, fear.

**HYDR-OPSY**, *s.* "Waterish or *hydropical*  
-*ICAL*. tumours are the effects of an  
-*ICALLY*. extravasated serum, which ac-  
-*IC*. cording to the place on which  
it lights doth denominate the disease."—  
*Wiseman*.

Fr. *Hydrop-sie*; Sp. *-esia*; It. *Idropisie*; L.  
*Hydrops*; Gr. 'Υδρωψ, from *ιδωρ*, water, and *ωψ*,  
*aspectus, facies*.

**HYDRO-STATIC**, *s.* That branch of  
-*AL*. mechanics that relates to the equi-  
-*ALLY*. librium of fluids.

-*IAN*. Fr. *Hydrostat-ique*; Sp. *-ica*; Gr. 'Υδωρ,  
water, and *στατικη*, from *στανιζειν*, *sistere*.

**HYEMAL**, *ad.* Of or pertaining to win-  
-*ATION*. ter; wintry.—*Smart*.

-*ATE*. Fr. & Sp. *Hyemale*; It. *Iemale*; L.  
*Hyemalis*, from *hyems*, winter, Gr. *Απο του χειν*,  
*χειρ*, to rain *Hyemation* is not uncommon in  
*Evliya*.

**HYGIEINAL**,\* *ad.* Fr. *Hygénique*,—  
health-preserving physic.—*Cot.* \**Boyle*.

*Hygiea*,—the goddess of health. Gr. 'Υγιεια.

**HYGRO-METER**, *s.* A measure of  
water, or the properties of water.

Sp. *Hygrometro*; Gr. 'Υγρον, *humidus*, wet or  
moist, and *μετρον*, a measure.

**HYGRO-SCOPE**, *s.* An instrument to  
determine the degrees of the moisture, or  
dryness of the air.—*Boyle*.

Gr. 'Υγρος, *humidus*, moist, and *σκοπεειν*, *obser-  
vare*, to observe, or remark.

**HYLO-ZOISM**, *s.* "*Hylazoism* makes  
-*IST*. all *body*, as such, and therefore  
-*IC*. every smallest atom of it, to have  
-*ICAL*. *life* essentially belonging to it."—  
*Cudworth*.

Gr. 'Υλη, matter, and *ζωη*, life.

**HYMEN**, *s.* A nuptial hymn or song.  
-*EAL*, *ad. s.* See **HYMN**.

-*EAN*. Fr. *Hymen-ée*; Sp. *-eo*; It. *Imene*;  
L. *Hymen*, *hymeneus*; Gr. 'Υμην, *ιμεναιος*, *hym-  
nus nuptialis*.

**HYMN**, *v. s.* Gen. app. to—A sacred or  
-*IC*. divine song; a song of praise,  
-*ING*. adoration, or thanksgiving.  
-*LOGY*.\* To *hymn*,—to sing such sacred  
or divine songs of praise, &c.—\**Mede*.

Fr. *Hymn-e*; Sp. *-o*; It. *Inno*; L. *Hymnus*; Gr.  
'Υμνος, *απο του ιδειν*, which Hesychius interprets  
*φειν*, *λεγειν*, to sing or say.

**HYPER**, *pr.* In comp.—Over, above;  
upon; beyond, exceeding.

Gr. *pr.* 'Υπερ; L. *Super*.

**HYPER**, *s.* Prior seems to mean—a  
critic or criticism upon a critic or criticism.  
"Critics I read on other men, and *hypers*  
upon them again." See **HYPERCRITIC**.

**HYPER-ASPIST**,\* *s.* One who throws  
a shield over, a protector or defender.

\**Chillingworth*.

Gr. 'Υπερασπιστης, from *ιπερ*, over or above,  
and *ασπις*, a shield.

**HYPER-BATON**, *s.* "An *hyperbaton*  
is a transposing of words or thoughts out  
of their natural and grammatical order,  
and it is a figure stamped with the truest  
image of a most forcible passion."—*Smith*.  
*Longinus*.

L. *Hyperbaton*; from Gr. 'Υπερβαιν-ειν, *trans-  
gredi*, to transgress. In Latin this figure of speech  
is also called *transgressio*: (*quæ verborum pertur-  
bat ordinem*. Ad Heren. lib. iv. c. 32.)

**HYPER-BOLE**, *s.* "*Hyperbole*, or ex-  
-*IC*. aggeration, consists in magnify-  
-*ICAL*. ing an object beyond its natural  
-*ICALLY*. bounds. In all languages, *hyper-  
-ISM*. bolical expressions very fre-  
-*IST*. quently occur; as swift as the  
-*IZE*, *v.* wind; as white as the snow."  
—*Blair*.

*Hyperbola* is also the name of a figure in  
conic sections.

Fr. & Sp. *Hyperbole*; It. *Iperbole*; L. *Hyperbola*;  
Gr. 'Υπερβολη, from 'Υπερβαλλειν, *superficere*, to  
cast or throw over. Cicero uses the equivalent  
name, *veritatis superlatio atque trajectio*. De Or.  
lib. iii. c. 63.

**HYPER-BOREAN**, *ad.* Northerly; in  
the remotest North.

L. *Hyperboreus*; Gr. 'Υπερβορεος, as if, *super  
Boream*, beyond Boreas, or the North.

**HYPER-CRITIC**, *s. -AL*. Critical above  
or beyond; sc. the bounds of reason.

Gr. 'Υπερ, above, and *κριτικος*, critical.

**HYPER-DULIA, s.** *Service above or -Y. beyond; sc. what is usually paid.*  
**-ICAL.** Cot. calls the Fr. "*Hyperdulie*,"—the highest worship, worship that belongs only to God."

Gr. Ὑπερ, above, δουλεῖα, service.

**HYPER-THETICAL, ad.** Superlative.  
 Gr. Ὑπερθετικός, from Ὑπερθεσις, *supra-positio*.

**HYPHEN, s.** Words *apposed*, or standing in *apposition*, and which in speech we distinguish by joining the terms close in pronunciation, are annexed in writing by the intersertion of the mark—called the *hyphen*: and "this mark (says Tooke) though not a letter or a word, because not the sign of a sound, is, itself, what a word should be, the sign of an idea, with this difference, that it is conveyed to the eye only, and not to the ear." And in forming terms by this kind of composition, "our language (says B. Jonson) is above all other very hardy and happy;—joining together, after a most eloquent manner, sundry words of every kind of speech."

Wallis also speaks of certain of this important class of terms, and applies to the pref. *s.* (in the absence of one more appropriate,) the title of *Adjectivum respectivum*, and adds that it is nothing else, than the *s.* itself, placed adjectively—*ipsa vox substantiva adjectivè posita*—and he specifies—sea-fish, sea-voyage, man-slaughter, gold-ring, &c. as examples of this kind of *ad.*

It will be necessary to be a little more copious in illustrating the force of this mark —, the *hyphen*.

1. In some cases, it supplies the *want* of an *ad. term.*: as,—sea-fish, *piscis marinus*: in others it supersedes the *use* of an *ad.* or participial *term.*: as,—a gold-ring, i. e. a golden ring; a draw-bridge, i. e. a drawing bridge, or bridge that draws.

2. In others, the *term.* of the genitive, *es*; or prepositions,—of, for, by, in, &c. e. g. moon-light,—moon's light, or light of the moon: self-love, self-devotion,—love or devotion of self: gold-beater,—a beater of gold: glass-window,—window (made) of glass: glass-blower,—a blower of glass: glass-furnace,—a furnace for making glass: glass-man,—a man for selling, or who sells or deals in glass: counting-house, eating-house,—a house of or for counting or eating: blood-guilty, or thirsty,—guilty, or thirsty of blood: blood-stained,—stained by or with blood: town-made,—made in town: home-brewed,—brewed at home: fire-proof, water-proof,—proof against fire or water: foot-ball-player,—player at ball with the foot.

3. In others, it supplies the adverbial *term.*: high-born, high-bred, low-bred,—highly born, highly or lowly bred.

4. In other instances the interpretation of its force is more circumlocutory: as—blood-red,—having the redness of blood, or

red as or like blood: flint-hearted,—having a heart of flint; or like, or as hard and impenetrable as, flint. These may more properly be denominated *elliptical phrases* than even composite words.

Some of our elder writers carried their ingenuity in this composition or connexion to an extreme; none more so than Chapman: he was imitated not always happily by Cowper. They are, however, the last resort of a translator, to represent the full force of certain Greek compounds; but in modern writings, there is no limit to extravagance. The — is frequently used unnecessarily.

"If I say, a *gold-ring*, a *brass-tube*, a *silk-string*: here are the *ss.*, *adjectivè posita*, yet names of things, and denoting substances. If again I say, a *golden ring*, a *brazen tube*, a *silken string*: do *gold* and *brass* and *silk* cease to be the names of things, and cease to denote substances; because, instead of coupling them with *ring*, *tube*, *string*, by a *hyphen*, thus —, I couple them to the same words by adding the *term* *en* to each of them?"—Tooke.

Gr. Ὑφεν, i. e. ἐφ' ἐν; *sub unum*.

**HYPO-CAUST, s.** A fire placed under, or below; used in Roman baths; and now in various buildings.

Fr. *Hypo-causte*; L. *Hypo-caustis*, or *caustum*;

Gr. Ὑπο-καυστις, or καυστον, from ὑπο-καυσιν, *ignem subdere*, to place a fire under.

**HYPO-CHONDRE, s.** "The flanks or -DRY. soft parts under the short -DRIAC, *s. ad.* ribs."

-DRIACAL. Fr. *Hypo-chondres*; Sp. *-condris*; It. *Ipocondria*; Gr. Ὑποχονδριος, *qui sub cartilagine est*; from ὑπο, under, and χονδρος, the cartilage. See HIP.

**HYPO-CRISY, s.** Simulation; dissimulation; the feigning or fiction of virtues not possessed; the concealment, cloaking, or suppression of real vices.—*Joy*.  
 -ISH.\* Fr. *Hypocrisis*; Sp. *-is*; It. *Ipoesia*; L. *Hypocrisis*; Gr. Ὑποκρισις, from ὑποκρινεσθαι, in its consequential usage, *simulare*, to feign or pretend what is false; to conceal or suppress what is true.

**HYPO-STASIS, s.** App. to "the personal union of the divine and human natures in the person of our blessed Saviour."—*Tillotson*.

"Whereas in that union the rest is an ineffable mystery, the two natures in Christ to have one subsistence called & termed an *hypostasis*."—*Bp. Gardner*.

Fr. *Hypostase*; It. *Ipostasi*; L. *Hypostasis*; Gr. Ὑποστασις, (from ὑπο, *sub*, and ἵστημι, *stare*; *stare, sistere, sub*), *subsistentia*; subsistence.

**HYPO-TENUSE, s.** -AL. Usually app. to the side of a right-angled triangle subtending or opposite to the right angle.

Gr. Ὑποτενύουσα, that which subtends or stretches below; from ὑπο-τενύνειν, *subtendere*, to stretch below.

**HYPO-THECATE**, \*v. -ION.\* To place or put under (obligation or bond); to pledge, to pawn.—\*Sir W. Jones.

L. *Hypotheca*; Gr. ὑποθήκη, *suppositio*, ὑποτίθεσθαι, *supponere*, (ὑπο, under, and τίθεσθαι, to place.)

**HYPOTHESIS**, s. That which is put *under*, or placed under, subjected to, sc. -TION. question, inquiry; a supposition; -ICAL that which is supposed.

-ALLY. \*Warburton.

L. *Hypothesis*; Gr. ὑπόθεσις, *suppositio*, from ὑποτίθεσθαι, *supponere*, to put or place under.

**HYSSOP**, s. A plant.

Fr. *Hyssop-e*; Sp. -o; It. *Isopo*; L. *Hyssopus*; Gr. ὕσσωπος; Heb. *Ezob*.

**HYSTERIC**, s. *Hysterics*, or *hysterical* -ICA fits, are properly fits arising from -ICAL disorders in the *womb*; but is app. with more latitude to other fits of women.

Fr. *Hystérique*; "Affection *hystérique*. The suffocation of the matrix."—Col. It. *Isterico*; Gr. ὕστερικος, *ad uterum pertinens*: τὰ ὕστερικά παθῆ, *passiones* (sc. *suffocationes*) *uteri seu culvæ*.

**HYSTERON PROTERON**, s. A figure in *rhetoric*, used for the purpose of inversion.

Gr. ὕστερον, *posterius*, the latter; προτερον, *prius*, the former: the last first; or according to the proverbial phrase,—to set the cart before the horse.

## I.

THE vowel *I* is framed by an emission of the breath betwixt the tongue and the concave of the palate, the upper superficies of the tongue being put into a more convex posture, (see *E*,) and thrust up near the palate. It is called by B. Jonson a letter of a double power. In the one, as a vowel, in the other power it is another letter, and would ask to enjoy another *character*; for where it leads the sounding *vowel*, and beginneth the syllable, it is ever a *consonant*; as in *jump*, *conjure*. And before diphthongs; as *jay*, *juice*. (See B. Jonson and Wilkins.) The latter considers *j* to be a compound of *d* and *zh*. *I*, and also *y*, are pref. to words in old Eng.: as *i-do*, *y-do*, *i-go*, or *y-go*. They are the remains of A. S. *Ge*, (qv.)

*Aye* is constantly written *I* in elder authors.

*I*, (the *pro*.) Go. & D. *Ik*; A. S. *lc*; Ger. *Ich*; Sw. *Jag*; Dan. *Jeg*; Fr. *Je*; It. *Io*; Sp. *Yo*; L. *Ego*; Gr. *Eγω*. And in old Eng. *Ich* or *ig*, now pronounced *I*: *miro inter se concentu* (says Wach.) *et fortè arcand quâdam vi et ratione naturæ*. This *arcana vis et ratio* might probably be discovered if the common origin and meaning of a word, so variously written, and so uniformly app., could be ascertained. The success of Tooke with the *pros. it* and *that*, and the *art. the*, give reason to expect that he might have made this discovery. Lennep says, that Gr. *Eγ-ω*, is *αγω*; meaning—*qui egit*, unde eximiè transiit ad *primam personam agentem* denotandam. Of *αγ-ω*, (diff. pron. and probably written *εγ-ω*, *γ-ω*, *εγ-ω*, *γ-ω*,) the verbal part is *αγ*, *εγ*, &c.; the term. *ω* is the *pers. pro. εγ-ω*, or, as Dr. Gregory Sharpe says, the first person of the present indicative is formed by adding *ω* from *εγω* or *εω*, *I am*, to the root; but still the *ω* is to be accounted for before *εγ-ω* could receive from usage its character

of a *pers. pro*. A conjecture must be hazarded.—As the old Eng. *Ich* or *ig* has left the modern *I*, a similar corruption (merely dropping the guttural *γ*) may, from *αγ*, *εγ*, or *ογ*, have given *ω*. Repetition is, and always has been, a constant resource to give emphasis; and *αγ-αγ*, *εγ-εγ*, *ογ-ογ*, i. e. the *v. αγ* repeated, may have been intended, by the force or emphasis of repetition, to fix the act expressed by this *v. αγ* upon the speaker, and by the corruption of a rapid pronunciation, the repeated syllable, or second *αγ*, *εγ*, *ογ*, may have sunk into the mere vocal sound *ω*: *εγ-ω* thus formed from *εγ-εγ*, or *εγ-ογ*, would be appended to the *v. αγ*, and constitute the first person *αγ-εγω*; which would become successively *αγ-εω*, *αγ-ω*.

The L. *Aug-eo* is considered by Lennep to have sprung from Gr. *Αγ-ω*; that they had the same source is very probable, and that such source was Go. *Auk-an* (A. S. *Eak-an*, to *eke*, qv.) is not improbable.—See Wach. Proleg. sec. 6.

*I* is used by the person speaking for or instead of the name (*nomen* or noun) by which he is called, to fix the action of the *v.*, expressed or understood, upon the person so speaking; and is, in grammar, denominated the first *pers. pro*.

So *the ich*: so may *I the*: so may *I prosper*.—Chaucer.

**IAMBIC**, ad. s. -IZE,\* v. A metrical foot, consisting of a short preceding a long syllable. "Two rests, a short and long, th' iambic frame."—B. Jonson. Horace. "Iambic was the measure in which they used to iambize, [i. e. to satirize,] each other."—Twining. Aristotle. \*Twining.

Fr. *Iambique*; It. *Giambo*; Gr. *ιαμβικός*, from *ιαμπος*.

**IBIS**, s. A bird so called in Gr. and L. "Of stiff legs and a long bill, which profit much the country of Lybia in killing ser-



penta, and therefore worshipped among the Egyptians."—*Mins.* See **CLYSTER**.

**IBLE**, *ter.* See **BLE**.

**IC**, *ter.* *Ac*, *ic*, are immediately from the Gr. *ik-os*, *ik-os*, themselves from *ισχυς*, strength; but the root is Go. *Auc-an*; A.S. *Eac-an*; Eng. To *Eke*; Gr. *Αγ-ειν*; L. *Ag-ere*, *aug-ere*, to *augment*, to *increase*, to *strengthen*. Thus, *Cardiac*, that can or may *hearten*: *Analytic*, that can or may *analyse*. See **AGE**, (*ter.*) **IG**, **ING**, **ISH**, **IX**, **Y**, and letter **C**.

**ICE**, *s. v.* Water or other liquid congealed.  
-**Y**. To break the *ice*,—(met.) to remove  
-**ICLE**. the first obstacle, make the first  
-**ING**. opening.

A.S. *Is*, *isa*, *iss*; *ises gicel*, icicle, glacialis stiria; *gicel*, glacialis; D. *Eys*, *eyse*, *is*; Ger. *Eise*; Sw. *Is*. Perhaps (Wach.) a plain surface, frozen or congealed, from *isor*, *æqualis*, or *ισον*, *æquare*. *Alti*, (adds *lhre*,) *aliunde*.

**ICH-NEUMON**, *s.* *Mus Indicus*, or Indian mouse. Also the name of an insect.

Gr. *ιχνευμων*, from *ιχνευ-ειν*, *vestigare*, to watch, quia *vestigat* crocodilos. Or, because it roots or searches with its snout for its food.—*Voss*.

**ICHNO-GRAPHY**, *s.* -**CAL**. By *Ichno-graphy* we are to understand the very first design and ordinance of a work or edifice, together with every partition and opening drawn by rule and compass upon the area or floor, by artists, often called the geometrical plan or plat-forme, as in our reddition of the parallel. The Gr. would name it *Ιχνοῦς γραφή*, *vestigii descriptio*, or rather *vestigium operis*, the superficial efformation of the future work, which our ground-plot does fully interpret.—*Evelyn*.

Fr. *Ichnogra-phie*; Sp. -*fa*; It. *Ichnografia*; L. *Ichnographia*; Gr. *ιχνογραφία*, from *ιχνο*, *restigium*, and *γραφη*, *scriptura*, *descriptio*, a description or delineation.

**ICHOR**, *s.* -**OSZ**.<sup>\*</sup> A serous humour, such as was attributed to the gods by Homer instead of blood.—*Arbuthnot*.

Gr. *ιχωρ*, *saries*, velsanguis nondum præparatus, sive crudus.—*Lennepe*.

**ICH-THYOLOGY**, *s.* A discourse on the knowledge of fishes.

Gr. *ιχθυολογ-ειν*, *de piscibus disserere*, to treat or discourse of fishes, from *ιχθυς*, a fish, and *λεγ-ειν*, to discourse.

**ICONO-CLAST**, *s.* -**IC**. An image-breaker.

Fr. *Iconoclaste*; from Gr. *εικων*, an image, and *κλαστης*, a breaker, from *κλα-ειν*, *frangere*, to break.

**ICONO-GRAPHY**, *s.* A description of images.

Gr. *εικονογραφία*, from *εικων*, an image, and *γραφ-ειν*, to write or describe.

**ICONOMACAL**,<sup>\*</sup> *ad.* Adverse or hostile or inimical to images.—*Brown*.

Gr. *εικονομαχος*, from *εικων*, an image, and *μαχη*, *prælia*.

**ICTERICAL**,<sup>\*</sup> *ad.* Sick of, troubled with, the yellow jaundice.—*Cot.* <sup>\*</sup>*Bp. Taylor*.

Fr. *Ictère-s*, -*ique*; L. *Ictericus*; Gr. *ικτεριος*, from *ικαιν*, *venire*, *obvenire*, qd. subito adveniens vel occupans scilicet morbus.—*Lennepe*.

**ID**, *ter.* See **ED**.

**IDEA**, *s.* "*Idea* is a bodiless substance, -**AL**. which of itself hath no subsistence, but giveth figure and form; -**ALISM**. unto shapeless matters, and be- -**ALIST**. commeth the very cause that -**ALLY**. bringeth them into show and cri- -**ATE**, *v.* dence. Socrates and Plato suppose, that these *ideas* be substances separate and distinct from matter, howbeit, subsisting in the thoughts and imaginations of God; that is to say, of mind and understanding. Aristotle admitteth verily these forms and *ideas*, howbeit, not separate from matter, as being the patterns of all that which God hath made. The Stoics, such as were the scholars of Zeno, have delivered, that our thoughts and conceits were the *idea*."—*Holland*. *Plutarch*.

"For *ideas*, in my sense of the word, are, 'Whatsoever is the object of the understanding, when a man thinks; or, whatsoever it is the mind can be employ'd about in thinking.'—b. i. c. 1. And again, I have these words, 'Whatsoever is the immediate object of perception, thought or understanding, that I call *idea*.'—b. ii. c. 8."—*Locke*.

"What the ancient philosophers call *species*, sensible and intelligible, and *phantasms*, in later times, and especially since the time of Des Cartes, came to be called by the common name of *ideas*."—*Reid*.

Fr. *Idée*; It. Sp. & L. *Idea*; Gr. *Idea*, from *ειδ-ειν*, *videre*, to see. *Formæ quas ideas vocant; nostri, si qui hæc forte tractant, species appellant.*—*Cicero*.

**IDENTITY**, *s.* *Cot.* calls it—the being -**IC**. almost the very same. And -**ICAL**. Locke—The *identity* of the -**ICALLY**. same man consists in nothing -**IFY**, *v.* but a participation of the same -**IFICATION**. continu'd life, by constantly fleeting particles of matter in succession vitally united to the same organiz'd body.

*Identify*,—to be or cause to be, to show or prove to be, the same.

Fr. *Identité*; It. -*à*; Sp. -*ad*; Low L. *Identitas*; from *id-em*, the same.

**IDES**, *s.* A day, in the Roman calendar, about the middle of the month, or the full moon.

Fr. *Id-es*; It. -*ì*; Sp. -*os*; L. *Idus*. *Voss* adapts from Macrobius the Anc. Tusc. *Iduare*, i. e. *dividere*, to divide; and *Iduare*, (Beckman,) *ex du-* into two, sc. parts or portions, the *ides* being so called because they divide the month in duas velut partes.

**IDIOM**, *s.* May be exp.—A peculiar propriety of speech in a particular -**ATIC**. language, or a propriety of speech -**ATICAL**. peculiar to a particular language: **IDIOSM**.

not reduced within the general rules of the grammar of that language.

Fr. *Idio-me*, -isme; It. & Sp. -ma, -ismo; L. *Idioms*; Gr. *Idioma*, from *idios*, proper or peculiar.

**IDIO-PATHY**, *s.* "*Idiopathie, ιδιοπαθεια*, is one's proper peculiar *παθος*, (passion or affection,) mine or thine, being affected thus or so upon this or that occasion."—*H. More*.

Gr. *ιδιοπαθεια*; L. *Idiopathia*; from *idios*, proper or peculiar; and *παθος*, passion or affection.

**IDIO-SYNCRASY**,\* *s.* -CRATIC.† A peculiar commixture or temperament, sc. of mind.—*Glanvill. Brown. †Warburton*.

Gr. *ιδιος*, proprius, and *συγκρασις*, from *συν*, and *κρασις*, mixtio.

**IDIOT**, *s.* A private person, opposed to  
-IC. one who had obtained public dis-  
-ICAL tinction or eminence; extended to  
-ISH the rude, unlearned, (as in Wiclif,  
-ISM. "*Idiotis*, either men out of the  
-CY, or feith—If any unfeithful man or  
-IDOT. "*idiot*,") ignorant; then, further, to  
the simple, foolish; those destitute of the  
ordinary powers of mind. "An *idiot*, or  
natural fool, is one that hath had no under-  
standing from his nativity; and therefore is  
by law presumed never likely to attain any."  
—*Blackstone*.

Fr. *Idiot*; It. Sp. & L. *Idiota*; Gr. *ιδιωτης*, from *ιδιος*, proper, peculiar, private.

**IDLE**, *ad. v.* An *idle* man,—one who wastes  
-NESS or trifles away, sc. his time; ren-  
-Y. -ER. ders it vain, fruitless, or useless;  
-SHIP. one who is inactive, lazy, sluggish,  
-NESS.† slothful, unemployed.  
-S-SY.‡ Any thing *idle*,—vain, fruitless,  
-LESS; trifling or trivial, unimportant;  
unproductive; barren, sterile.

*Idle* time,—time unemployed, disen-  
gaged from active pursuits.

To do any thing *idly*,—to do it vainly,  
fruitlessly, triflingly, carelessly.

To *idle*,—to render void, vain or fruitless;  
to spoil, to consume, to waste.

\*Gower. †Spenser. ‡Whitlock.

D. *Idel*; A.S. *Idel*, *sydtige*, which latter Som. refers to *Aidlian*, irritum facere; and *Aidlod*, the past p. he interprets irritus, void, of no effect; also *Vacans*, otiosus, vacant, idle. Hence he also says, an *addle* egg; and Tooke is persuaded that *addle* and *idle* are the past p. of A.S. *v. Aidlian*, agrotare, exinanire, irritum facere, corrumpere; D. *Idelen*, (Kilian,) inanire, exinanire, vacuare, evacuari:—to *ail*, to be or become empty or vacant, to render void, vain or fruitless, to spoil. See **ADDLE**, **AIL**, **ILL**. Un-

**IDOL**, *s.* An image, species or representa-  
-ATEL. tion; emph.—an image wor-  
-ATRES. shipped, adored; any person  
-ATRY. or thing, adored, loved to ex-  
-ATROUS. cess.  
-IDOL. *v.* An *idol* or image is also op-  
-ISM. posed to a reality; thus Lord  
-IST. Bacon speaks of *idols* or false  
-IER. appearances; of which he dis-  
-ATRIZE,\* *v.* courses at large in the fourth  
-ATRICAL† book of the fifth chapter De  
-ISM.‡ Augmentis Scientiarum.  
-OUL.‡ "*Idolatrie* is Greeke, and the

English is *image-service*; and an *idolater* is also Greke, and the English an *image-servant*."—*Tyndall*.

\**Daniel. †Bp. Hooper. ‡Milton. §Bale.*  
Fr. *Idol-e*; It. & Sp. -o; L. *Idolum*; Gr. *Ειδωλον*, from *ειδος*, an image.

**IDONEOUS**, *ad.* Cons.—suited or adapted to, fit.

L. *Idoneus*, perhaps from Gr. *ιδιος*, proper, peculiar.

**IF**, *co.* Give, grant, concede, allow; suppose; or this or that being given, granted, &c. Sk. says,—"*If* in agro Linc. *Gif*;—ab A. S. *Gif*, si: Hoc a verbo *gif-an*, dare, qd. dato:" and this Lye quotes with approbation; and it is also adopted by the editor of G. Douglas. Ray,—"*Gin, gif*, in the Old Sax. is *Gif*; from whence the word *If* is made—per aphæresin literæ g. *Gif*, from the *v. Gif-an*, dare; and is as much as —dato." In Go. *Gib-an*, (*ge-ib-an*;) *Gib*, (*ge-ib*;) be it, be it so.

Tooke,—"*If* is merely the imperative of the Go. & A. S. *v. Gif-an*. And in these languages, as well as in the Eng. formerly, this supposed conjunction was pronounced and written, as the common imperative, purely *Gif*." "G. Douglas almost always used *Gif*: once or twice he has used *If*." "Chaucer commonly uses *If*; sometimes *Yeue, yef, yf*."

R. of Gloucester writes *Gef*. R. Brunne, *If*. B. Jonson writes, "My largesse hath lotted her to be your brother's mistress; *gif* shee can be reclaim'd: *gif* not, his prey." Tooke gives the following resolution:—"She can be reclaimed; *give that*, my largesse hath lotted her to be your brother's mistress. She cannot be reclaimed; *give that*, my largesse hath lotted her to be your brother's prey."

Another example is:—"How will the weather dispose of you to-morrow?—*If* fair (i.e. *give* fair weather) it will send me abroad; *if* foul (i.e. *give* foul weather) it will keep me at home." Or making the *datum* (or thing given) a sentence. Thus,—*if* it is fair, &c. *if* it is foul, &c. the resolution will be—It is fair weather; *give that*: it will, &c.; It is foul weather; *give that*: it will, &c.

**IG**, *term.* The old *ad. term.* softened into Y, (qv.) from A. S. *Ic-an*, to eke, to add, to join, as *Bloodig*,—*bloody*, and used to denote an addition or adjunction. See **IC**.

**IGNARO**,\* *s.* An ignorant person.

\*Spenser. R. Mountagu.  
It. *Ignaro*; L. *Ignarus*, ignorant.

**IGNEOUS**, *ad.* *Fiery*,—of or pertaining

-N-IFY, *v.* to *fire*; having the qualities or  
-ITE, *v.* powers of *fire*.  
-ITIBLE. L. *Ignis*, fire, quasi *In-genis*, *In aug.*  
-ITION. —*Voss.* Var. says, *Ignis à nascendo*,  
quod hinc nascitur omne, et quod  
-IPOTENT. nascitur, ignescit, (fortassè melius.  
-IVOMOUS. *Ignis indit*,—*Scal.*) De Ling. Lat. lib.

iv. To this etym. it may be objected, that it supposes the opinions of philosophers respecting the element of *fire* to have been adopted before the vulgar name was affixed to it.

**IG-NOBLE**, *ad.* Without renown; unknown, unnoticed, mean, worthless, base.

**-BILITY**. Fr. *Ignoble*; It. *-bile*; L. *Ignobilis*, (*In*, priv. and *nobilis*, that may be known.)

**IG-NOMINY**, *s.* Loss or want of name, **-INIOUS**. of good name; infamy, dishonour. —\**Shak.*

**-Y**. Fr. *Ignominie*; It. Sp. & L. *Ignominia*; (*In*, priv. and *nomen*, quia hæc nomen amittitur. —*Voss.*)

**IGNORAMUS**, *L. s.* We do not know. The word is app. to—"One who knows nothing."

**IGNORANT**, *ad. s.* Not knowing; having no knowledge, unknowing; **-ANCE**. uninformed, unlearned, untaught, **-ANCY**. unskilled, or unskilful.

**-E, v.** To ignore is a favourite word with Boyle; it is common in Sc. law,—as *ignoramus* was in our own.

Fr. *Ignorance*; It. *-anza*; Sp. *-ancia*; L. *Ignorantia*, from *Ignorare*, and this from *Ignarus*; (*In*, priv. and *gnarus*, the old *gnaruris*, from *Γινώσκω*, to know. —*Voss.*)

**ILE**, *term.* See **BLE**.

**ILE**, *s.* App. to—The wings or sides of churches.

See **AISLE**. From the L. *Ala*, a wing.

**ILE**, *s.* App. to—The intestines, from **-IAC**. their *circumvolutions* or *involutions*. **-IACAL**. The *iliac* passion,—a disease in the intestines.

L. *Ilia*, *-os*; Gr. *Είλεος*, from *ειλεῖν*, *volvère*, *circumvolvère*. See **BOWEL**.

**ILK**,\* *s.* *Ilkadele*, *ilkaman*, *ilkone*,—each or every deal or part, man, or one. *Ilk-day*,—this or that very day, the same day. And see *Jamieson*.

\**Wiclif*. Chaucer. Gower, &c.

A. S. *Ylk*, each, every.

**ILL**, *s. ad. av.* *Ailing*,—unhealthy or unsound, diseased, disordered, sick; **-NESS**. then app. more strongly, as—wrong, evil, bad, pernicious, injurious; unholy, depraved, wicked; causing pain, or wretchedness, or misery.

Warner used *Ild* as an *ad.* or *past p.*

*Illy* is of rare occurrence.

*Ill* is much used pref. both as *s.* and *av.*

Dan. *Ilde*; Jun. and Sk. think may be contracted from *Evil*, (*qv*) Tooke,—that *Idle* becomes *Ill* by sliding over the *d* in pronunciation. See **IDLE**, and **AILE**. Shak.—"*Idle* weeds are fast in growth." Ray, (Sc. Proverbs,)—" *Ill* weeds wax well."

**IL-LAPSE**, *v. s.* To fall or glide into; **-ING**. gen.—to pass into.

**-ABLE**. Glanvill uses *Illapsable*; and **-LABILITY**. Cheyne,—*Illability*—negatively, (*In*, priv.)

L. *Illabi*, *illapsus*, to fall into, to glide into.

**IL-LAQUEATE**,\* *v. -ion*.† To ensnare, to entangle; to draw into a snare or noose.

\**H. More*. †*Bacon*. *Evelyn*.

L. *Illoquare*, to ensnare, (*In*, and *laqueus*, a snare; from *Lacere*, to draw.)

**IL-LATION**, *s.* "*Illation* or inference **-IVE**, *ad. s.* consists in nothing but the perception of the connection there

is between the *ideas* in each step of the deduction, whereby the mind comes to see either the certain agreement or disagreement of any two *ideas* as in demonstration, in which it arrives at knowledge; or their probable connection, on which it gives or withholds its assent, as in opinion." —*Locke*.

Fr. *Ille-tion*; It. *-zione*; Sp. *Ilacion*; L. *Ille-tum*, brought or borne in or into.

**IL-LAUDABLE**, *ad. -y*. Not to be praised; not worthy of praise.

L. *Illaudabilis*.

**ILLECEBROUS**, *ad.* Attractive, alluring, enticing.

L. *Illece-brosus*, *-bra*, from *Illicere*, to draw to, to attract, to allure; from *In*, and *lacere*, to draw.

**IL-LEGAL**, *ad.* Against or contrary to **-LY**. law, unlawful. **-ITY**.

**IL-LEGIBLE**, *ad. -y*. That cannot be read.

**IL-LEGITIMATE**, *v. ad.* Illegal; not **-ACY**. done, not caused, produced, born, **-ATION**. according to law, or as required by law; base-born; spurious.

Fr. *Illég-itime*; It. *-ittimo*; Sp. *-itimo*; L. *Illegitimus*.

**IL-LEVIABLE**,\* *ad.* That cannot be levied or raised. —\**Hale*.

**IL-LIBERAL**, *ad.* Mean, ignoble, dishonest, ingenuous, ungenerous, niggardly, **-ALITY**. \**Holland*. **-ABLE**.\* It. *Ililiberale*; L. *Il-liberalis*.

**IL-LICIT**, *ad.* Not allowed or permitted by law, unlawful.

Fr. *Illicito*; It. *-cito*; Sp. *Illicito*; L. *Illicitus*,—qui per leges non licet. Cot. says,—*Illicitous*, unlawful.

**IL-LIGHTEN**, *v. i. e.* To enlighten, (*qv*) to illuminate.

**IL-LIMITABLE**, *ad.* (Also *Un*) **-ATION**. That cannot be bounded or confined, terminated or determined; **-ED**. **-EDNESS**. boundless, interminable.

Fr. *Illimit-e*; It. *-ato*; Sp. *Ilimitado*.

**IL-LISION**, *s.* A dashing against. L. *Il-lidere*, (*In*, and *lacere*,) to dash or strike or smite into or against.

**IL-LITERATE**, *ad.* Without, not having or possessing, **-ATELY**. letters or *literature*, learning or knowledge; **-ATENESS**. **-ACY**.\* unlettered, unlearned, ignorant, **-ATURE**.† rude. —\**Warton*. †*Aylife*. It. *Illetterato*; Sp. *Iliterado*; L. *Iliteratus*.

**IL-LOCAL,\* ad. -rry.†** Without, or not having, place.—\*†*Cudworth.* †*Search.*

**IL-LOGICAL, ad.** Without, not having -LY. or possessing, not following or ob-  
-NESS. serving, contrary to,—*Logic*, or the rules or art of reasoning, or argument.

**IL-LUDE, v.** To cheat, to deceive, to be-  
-SON. guile, sc. by assuming or display-  
-IVE. ing false appearances. It is in old  
-ORY. writers used as equivalent to *delude*,  
and to *elude*.

Fr. *Illuder*; It. & L. *Illuders*, (*In*, aug.) to play or sport upon.

**IL-LUME, v.** To enlighten, to give light  
-INE, v. unto, to throw light upon;  
-IN-ATE, v. & ad. to make clear or bright.  
-ATION. Met.—to throw light upon  
-ATIVE. the understanding, to free  
-ATOR. from obscurity, to give  
-ANT,\* s. power to see clearly.

\**Boyle.*

Fr. *Illuminer*; Sp. *Illuminar*; It. & L. *Illumi-  
nare*, (*In*, aug.) to enlighten.

**IL-LUSTRATE, v.** To clear from dark-  
-ATION. ness or obscurity; to bring to  
-ATING. light; to make clear or mani-  
-ATIVE. fest.

-ATIVELY. *Illustrious*,—clear, bright, con-  
-JOUR. spicuous, renowned; splendid;  
-JOUSLY. eminent.—\**Brown.*

-JOUSNESS. Fr. *Illustrer*; Sp. -*ar*; It. & L. *Il-  
-ALRE.\** *lustrare*, (*In*, aug.) to purify, clear  
away, sc. any obscurity, to bring to light.

**IL-LUXURIOUS,\* ad.** Not *luxurious*,  
not lavish, or abundant.—\**Orrery.*

**Im, pref.** Many words were and are occa-  
sionally or indifferently written *Em* or *Im*;  
i. e. *Es* or *In* aug. Never priv. See **EN**.

N. B. Where no explanation is given to  
the word written *Im*,—see **EM**.

**Im, priv.** i. e. *In*, also *Un*.

**IMAGE, v. & s.** Any thing made, framed,  
-ER. figured, or fashioned, graved,  
-ERY. carved, or painted, in imita-  
-ION, s. tion, likeness, or representa-  
-IM-ABLE. tion; a semblance or resem-  
-ARY. blance, picture or copy; a  
-ARILY. figure, statue or effigy. Met.  
-ATE, s. —that which is, or which is  
-ATION. formed, in the mind, as a pic-  
-ATIVE. ture or representation, or re-  
-ER. semblance. See **FANCY**.

-ANT, ad.\* s.† To *imagine*,—to form or fi-  
-MA.† gure, to conceive, such *images*  
in the mind; to picture resemblances or  
representations; to depicture, to devise.

*Imaginative* (*Berners' Froissart*),—de-  
viseful.

\*Also *imaginacion*, albe it so, that it  
taketh of witte the beginnyng, to seen and  
figuren the figures, algaates although that  
wit ne were not present, yet it enuironneth  
and comprehendeth all thynges sensible,  
not by reason sensible of demyng, but by

reason *imaginatife*. . . Philosophers, that  
highten Stoicians, wend that *images* and  
sensibilities, that is to saie, sensible *imagi-  
nations*, or els *imaginacions* of sensible  
thinges, were emprinted into soules, fro  
bodies without foorth.—*Chaucer*, Boecius.

Hobbes definēs phantasy or *imagination*  
to be,—“Conception remaining, and by  
little and little decaying after the act of  
sense.”—\**Bacon.* †*Glanvill.* ‡*Shak.*

Fr. *Imag-e*, -*iner*; Sp. -*en*, -*inar*; It. *Immag-inc*,  
-*inare*; L. *Imag-o*, -*inari*. *Imago*, says Voss. is,  
if we assent to Festus, quasi *Imitago*, from *Imitor*,  
quia *Imitatur* et representat suo modo id quod  
exprimit; or it may be Gr. *Εἴμα*, *imago*, from  
*εἰκ-ειν*, *simile esse*, to be like. In- Un-

**IM-BALM. -BAR. -BARGO. -BARK.**  
**-BARREN. -BASE.** See **EM**.

**IM-BASTARDIZED, pt.** Degenerate,  
—as *bastards*, or base-born;—as spurious  
offspring.

**IM-BATHE. -BATTLE. -BAY.** See  
**EM**.

**IMBECILE, ad. v. -ITY.** Leaning or  
relying upon; and thus,—needing or in  
want of, a stay or support; and as the Fr.  
*Imbécile*,—“Weak, feeble, strengthless,  
faint, forceless.”—*Cot.*

To *imbecile*,—to weaken, to enfeeble.

Fr. *Imbéc-ile*; It. -*ille*; Sp. -*il*; L. *Imbecillis*,  
or *Imbecillus*, from *Baculus*, a staff; because he  
leans upon a staff, who is weak or infirm of foot.  
—*Voss.*

**IM-BELLISH. -BEZZLE.** See **EM**.

**IM-BIBE, v. -ITION.** To drink in, to suck  
in; gen. to draw or take in.

Fr. *Im-biber*; It. -*bibere*, -*bevere*; Sp. *Embeber*;  
L. *Im-bibere*, to drink in.

**IM-BITTER. -BLAZE, -ON. -BODY.**  
**(Re-) -BOLDEN.** See **EM**.

**IM-BORDERED, pt.** Bound or confined  
with an edge or border.

**IM-BOSK, v.** To lie in *ambush*, to conceal  
or be concealed.

It. *Imboscare*. See **AMBUSH**, and **EMBOSSE**.

**IM-BOSOM. -BOSS. -BOWED.**  
**-BOWER. -BRACE.** See **EM**.

**IM-BRAID, v.** Equivalent to *upbraid*,  
(qv.) See **EM**.

**IM-BRANDED,\* pt.** Perhaps armed  
with *brands*.—\**G. Fletcher.*

**IM-BRANGLED.** See **EM**-, and To  
**BRANGLE**.

**IM-BRED.** See **INBRED**.

**IM-BRICATION,\* s.** A hollow, or con-  
cavity, like that of a *gutter-tile*.—\**Hudibras.*

From L. *Imbr-ex*, -*icis*, a gutter-tile, for carrying  
off rain, (*imber*.)

**IM-BRIGHTENED. -BROIDER.**  
**BROIL.** See **EM**.

**IM-BROTHELED,\* pt.** Dwelling in a  
*brothel*.—\**Donne.*

**IM-BROWN.** See **EM-**

**IM-BRUE, v.** Anciently, and now also *Em*, (qv.)

To moisten, to soak, to steep, to drench.

**IM-BRUTE.** See **EM-**

**IM-BRYING,\*** i. e. *Days*. Mins. also writes it *Imber*. See **EMBER-DAYS**. \**Bale*.

**IM-BUD,\* v.** To *bud*, to throw or thrust forth *buds*.—\**Daniel*.

**IM-BUE, v.** To steep or soak; to stain or die.

L. *Imbuere*, from the ancient *Buere*, (Voss.) existing only in composition; and *Buere*, from Gr. *Bueiv*, to fill. *Imbutum est*, quod cujusplam rei succum bibit; that which has drunk the juice of any thing.

**IM-BUSHMENT,\*** s. i. e. *Am-* or *Em-bushment*.—\**E. Hall*.

**IM-GRAME,\*** *ad.* Doleful, harassed. See **GRAM**.—\**Wilson*.

**IMITATE, v.** To do or make any thing  
-ABLE. after or in the manner of another,  
-AT-ION. in the likeness or resemblance of  
-IVE. another.

-OR. To copy or counterfeit, to follow  
-ORSHIP. or pursue the mode or manner of  
-RIX. another; to mimic.

Fr. *Imit-er*; It. *-are*; Sp. *-ar*; L. *Imitor*, q. *mimitor*, from Gr. *μιμουμαι*, the initial *m* omitted. —Voss. See **IMAGE**. In- Un-

**IM-MACULATE, ad.** -NESS. Without spot or blemish; spotless, unblemished, pure, unstained, undefiled.

Fr. *Immacul-é*; Sp. & It. *-ado*; L. *Immaculatus*, (in, priv. and *macula*, i. e. sine *macula*, without spot.)

**IM-MAILED,\*** *pt.* Clothed in *mail*, or coats of *mail*.—\**Browne*.

**IM-MALLEABLE, ad.** That may not be *hammered*, or wrought, or beaten with the *hammer*—so as to spread.

**IM-MANACLE, v.** To put or place in *manacles*, i. e. in bands or fastenings for the hands (*manus*)—as *fet-ters* for the feet.

**IM-MANE,\*** *ad.* Used as equivalent to—  
-LY.† Fierce, cruel, terrible, barbarous.  
-ITY.‡ Cot. explains Fr. *Immanité*, —  
“Immanity, inhumanity, cruelty, felness; outrageousness; hugeness, excessive greatness.”

\**Evelyn*. †*Milton*. ‡*Shak*. Bp. *Hall*. *Cowley*.

L. *Immanis*, quia non bonus, sed crudelis et terribilis, because not good, but cruel and terrible; *manis*, from ancient L. *Manus*, i. e. bonus.—See Voss. and *Martin*. Isaac Voss.—from *Εμμανης*, *furibundus*; from *μαρ-εσθαι*, *furere*, to rave or rage.

**IM-MANENT, ad.** Staying or remaining in; having no external effect. “An *immanent* act, is such an one as rests wholly within God, and effects nothing without him.”—*South*.

L. *Im-manens*, from *im-manere*, to stay or remain in, (in, aug.)

**IM-MANIFEST,\*** *ad.* Not easily found, or plainly seen, or appearing.

\**Brown*. *Boyle*.

**IM-MANTEL.** See **EM-**

**IM-MARCESSIBLE,\*** *ad.* -ELY. Incorruptible, undecaying, unfading, unperishable.—\**Not uncommon in our older divines*.

Fr. & Sp. *Immarcessible*; L. *Immarcescibilis*, (in, priv., and *marcescere*, to wither or waste away.)

**IM-MARTIAL,\*** *ad.* Unwarlike.  
\**Chapman*.

**IM-MASK, v.** To cover as with a *mask*, to conceal or disguise.

**IM-MATCHABLE, ad.** (Also *Un-*) Not to be *matched*, or mated.

**IM-MATERIAL, ad.** s. Not having,  
-ALLY, s. void or free from, *matter*, or  
-ALITY. body; incorporeal; spiritual.  
-ALISM. Met.—not pertaining to or con-  
-ALIST. cerning the *matter* or subject;  
-ALIZE, v. of no importance, unimportant.  
-ATE, *ad.* Fr. *Immat-ériel*; It. *riale*; Sp. *rial*.

**IM-MATURE, ad.** Too quick or early  
-LY. hasty, unripe, imperfect, incom-  
-NESS. plete, undigested.

-ITY. It. & Sp. *Immaturo*; L. *Im-maturus*.

**IM-MEABILITY, s.** or “What renders impassable.”—*Arbutnot*. See **IRREME-DIABLE**.

**IM-MEASURABLE, ad.** (Also *Un-*)  
-ABLY. That cannot be measured; ex-  
-ED. ceeding or surpassing measure;  
boundless. See also **IMMENSE**, and **IM-MENSURABLE**.

**IM-MEDIATE, ad.** Following, or suc-  
-ATELY. ceeding next; without any thing  
-ATENESS. *amidst*, (or in *medio*,) without  
-ACY. any thing between; any thing  
intervening; instant, acting instantly.  
Fr. *Immé-diat*; It. & Sp. *-diata*.

**IM-MEDICABLE, ad.** That cannot be healed or cured, or remedied.  
Fr. *Immé-dica-ble*; It. *-bile*; L. *Immedicabilis*.

**IM-MELODIOUS, ad.** Sounding unpleasantly; dissonant.

**IM-MEMORIAL, ad.** -LY. Fr. *Im-mor-ial*,—“without the compass, reach, or scope of *memory*.”—Cot.

**IM-MENSE, ad.** Unmeasured; having  
-LY. unknown dimensions of magni-  
-NESS. tude; having unknown bounds  
-ITY. or limits; boundless, unlimited.  
-URABLE.\* \**Derham*. †*W. Mountague*.  
-URATE. † Fr. *Immens-e*; It. & Sp. *-e*; L. *Im-mensus*, unmeasured.

**IM-MERGE, v.** To plunge or sink in or  
-MERS-E, *v. ad.\** into; to sink, to overwhelm.  
-ION. \**Bacon*.  
Sp. *Immersar*; It. & L. *Im-mer-gere*, —*immergere*, to plunge or sink, (into the sea, *mare*.)



**IM-MERIT,\* s.** The common word is *-ed*.† *Demerit*, (qv.); want of *merit*, or of *-ous*! desert.

\**Suckling*. †*K. Charles*. †*Milton*.

L. *Im-meritus*, undeserving, worthless.

**IM-METHODICAL, ad. -NESS.** Having or keeping no orderly way or progress; disorderly; irregular.

**IM-MEW,\* v.** (Also *Em-*) To coop or pen, to confine.—*Beau. & F.*

**IM-MIGRATION, s.** To move or pass into. L. *Im-migrare*.

**IM-MINENT, ad. -ENCE.\*** Staying or remaining over; dwelling upon; overhanging, impending; and cons.—threatening.—*Shak.*

See *EMMENT*. L. *Im-minere*, (*In*, aug.) to stay over or upon.

**IM-MINGLE, v.** To mix, to blend together.

**IM-MINUTION, s.** A lessening; a decrease; a diminution.

L. *Im-minuere*, -*ntum*, (*In*, aug.) to lessen.

**IM-MIT, v. -MISSION.** To cause to go into; to put, place, send into.

L. *Im-mittere*, (*In*, aug.)

**IM-MIX, v. -TURE.** To mix or mingle into or together; to blend together.

*Immixed*, (*In*, priv.) is used as equivalent to *Unmixed*, by More and Boyle.

**IM-MOBLE,\* ad. -BILITY.** That cannot be moved; immovably, (qv.)—*Joy*.

Fr. & It. *Immo-bile*; Sp. *-ble*; L. *Im-mobilis*.

**IM-MODERATE, ad.** Beyond or ex-

*-ATELY.* ceeding *measure*; exceeding a

*-ATENESS.* due *mean*, due bounds or regula-

*-ATION.* tions; intemperate, excessive.

*-ANCY.\** *Brown*.

Fr. *Immodér-é*; It. *-ato*; Sp. *-ado*; L. *Immoderatus*.

**IM-MODEST, ad.** Indecent, unbecom-

*-LY.* ing; shameful, (as app. to the act;)

*-Y.* shameless, (as app. to the agent.)

Fr. *Immodest-e*; It. & Sp. *-o*; L. *Immodestus*.

**IM-MOLATE, v. -ION.** To sacrifice; to offer a sacrifice or victim.

Fr. *Immoler*; Sp. *-ar*; It. & L. *Immolare*, from *Mala*, says Festus, id est, farre *Molito*, et sale hostiam perspersam sacrare; to sacrifice a victim besprinkled with ground corn and salt.

**IM-MOMENT,\* ad.** Of no *moment* or importance; of no value; trifling.—*Shak.*

**IM-MONASTERED,\* pt.** Dwelling in, secluded in, a *monastery*, (qv.)—*Drayton*.

**IM-MORAL, ad. -ITY.** A *moral* man, is a man whose way of life, whose *mode* or manner of acting, is guided or governed by the laws of natural or revealed religion.—An *immoral* man, one who transgresses those laws; an *immoral* act, an act in transgression or violation of them.

**IM-MORIGEROUS,\* ad. -NESS.\*** Unyielding or disobedient.—*Bp. Taylor*.

**IM-MORTAL, ad.** Never dying or perishing; never ending or coming to an end; everlasting, perpetual; living, *-IZE, v.* abiding, or enduring for ever; living for ever or everlastingly in the memory of mankind.

Wiclif's words are *Undeedli*, and *Undeedlynesse*, i. e. *Undeadly*, &c.

Fr. *Immort-el*; It. *-ale*; Sp. *-al*; L. *Im-mortalis*. Un-

**IM-MORTIFICATION, s.** Want of, denial of, *mortification*, i. e. of killing, destroying, subduing, sc. the lusts of the flesh.

A word of common occurrence in Bp. Taylor's Chapter on *Mortification* in the Great Exemplar.

**IM-MOVABLE, ad. -Y.** That cannot be moved; *immobile*, (qv.); that cannot be stirred from its place or position; cannot be borne away, carried, shaken; unstirred, unshaken.

**IM-MUND,\* ad. -ICITY.†** Unclean, dirty, filthy.—*Burton*. †*W. Mountague*.

Fr. *Imm-onds*; It. *-ondo*; Sp. *-undo*; L. *Im-mundus*.

**IM-MUNITY, s.** Freedom or exemption, (from duties,) liberty, privilege.

Fr. *Immun-e*, -*ité*; It. *-ita*; Sp. *-idad*; L. *Im-munitas*, (*In*, priv. and *munus*.) Var. (lib. iv.) and Scal. (De Causis, c. 31,) differ about the etym. of *Munus*, and Voss. from both; he (Voss.) derives from the Heb. and thinks it properly is,—that which, any thing which, is *offered*, sive officium, sive donum, whether as due, or as a gift.

**IM-MURE, v. s.** In Eng. the common usage is—To confine (within *walls*), to confine closely, to shut up (in a place of gloomy solitude). *Shak.* uses the *s.* (in first fol. written *Emure*.)

Fr. "*Emurer*, to *immure*, or *wall* about; to close up in a *wall*, or between two *walls*; to flank or defend with *walls*."—*Cot.*

**IM-MUSICAL.** (Usually *Un-*)

**IM-MUTABLE, ad.** (Also *Un-*) That

*-ABLY.* cannot be changed or altered;

*-ABILITY.* and as the Fr.—"Unchangeable,

*-ATION.* steadfast, firm, settled, constant,

*-ED.\** resolute."—*Cot.*

*Immutation*, (*In*, aug.) in H. More and Bp. Hall,—*mutation*, change, alteration.

\**Glanvill*. *Brown*.

Fr. *Im-muable*, -*mutable*; It. *Immuta-bile*; Sp. *-ble*; L. *Immutabilis*.

**IMP, v. s.** To implant, to ingraft, to insert; to insert, sc. a feather into the injured or deficient wing of a hawk; and thus, *gen.*—to add that which will restore or increase the power.

An *imp*,—a graff, scion, shoot, offspring; a child: "Well worthy *imp*, said then the Lady Gent."—*Spenser*. "He took upon not to suffer so goodly an *imp*, to loose the good fruit of his youth."—*North*. Now usually, and indeed very early, app. to— a mischievous child; a child of the devil.

A. S. *Imp-an*; Dan. *Ymp-er*; Ger. *Imp-fen*, *implantare*, *inserere*, to implant, to ingraft. See *Touke*;—and *Steevens*, note on 2d Pt. Hen. IV. Act v. sc. 5.

**IM-PACABLE**,\* *ad.* That cannot be appeased or kept at peace.—\**Spenser*.

L. *Im-pacatus*, not appeased, or in a state of peace.

**IM-PACTED**, *pt.* Fixed to, driven close to, fast to.

Fr. *Em-* or *Im-pacte*; L. *Impactus*, *pt.* of *Impingere*, to fix. In-

**IM-PAINT**,\* *v.* To paint, to colour.

\**Shak.* *Savage*.

**IM-PAIR**,\* *ad.* Unequal, uneven; unlikely; unseemly, inadequate.

\**Chapman.* *Shak.*

Fr. & L. *Impar*. See IMPARITY.

**IM-PAIR**, *v. s.* (Anciently *Em-*) And -ING. see APPAIR.

-MENT. To make or become worse or less, to lessen, reduce, or diminish, sc. the quality or quantity.

"Fr. *Empirer*; to imbase or make worse; also, to waste, wear, decay in goodness, grow worse and worse, or worse for the wearing."—*Cot.*

The Fr. *Empirer*, Men. derives from Bar. L. *Impejorare*. Sk. from Fr. *Pire*, *pejor*, worse, qd. *Impejorare*, to make or become worse. Un-

**IM-PALE**, -MENT. Also *Em-*

**IM-PALLID**,\* *v.* To render pale, or pallid.—\**Feltham*.

**IM-PALPABLE**, *ad.* -BILITY. That can or may not be touched or handled; that cannot be felt by the touch: insensible to the touch.

Fr. & Sp. *Impalpa-ble*; It. -*bile*.

**IM-PANATE**,\* *v.* To incorporate or em-ED. body in bread.

-ION.† The *Impanatores* were orig. those who denied that the bread and wine were transubstantiated into the body and blood of Christ. Subsequently, (adds Du Cange,) the Lutherans were so called, who dreamed that the bread remains with the body of Christ in the Eucharist.

\**Bp. Gardner.* \*†*Waterland*.

Fr. *Impan-e*, -ation; L. *In*, and *panis*, bread.

**IM-PANEL**. See EM-

**IM-PAQUETED**, *pt.* i. e. Packed, or put up in a packet, (qv.)

**IM-PARADISE**. See EM-

**IM-PARALLELED**. Now *Un-*

**IM-PARDONABLE**. Now *Un-*

**IM-PARITY**, *s.* Inequality.

Fr. *Impar*; L. *Im-par*, -*paritas*; unequal, inequality. See IMPAIR.

**IM-PARLE**, *v.* -ANCE. (Also *Em-*) To speak to, to talk with, to confer, to discourse. From Fr. *Parler*, loqui, to speak.

**IM-PART**, *v.* (Also *Em-*) To divide,

-ER. share, or give part among others;

-IBLE. to communicate.

-MENT. *Impartible* (Holland,)—that may not be divided or parted, (*In*, neg.)

Fr. & Sp. *Impart-ir*; It. -*ibile*; L. *Impertiri*, (*In*, aug.) Un-

**IM-PARTIAL**, *ad.* (Also *Un-*) Not

-LY. favouring either party; not inclin-

-ITY. ing to one party in preference to

-IST. the other; indifferent to either

-NESS. party; and, cons.—equable, equitable, just. Fr. *Impartial*.

**IM-PASSABLE**, *ad.* (Also *Un-*) That may or cannot be passed, gone over, or through.

**IM-PASSIBLE**, *ad.* Used actively,—

-IBLENESS. that can or may not suffer, bear,

-IBILITY. endure: passively,—that can-

-IVE. not be acted upon.

-IVENESS. Fr. & Sp. *Impassi-ble*; It. -*bile*.

**IM-PASSION**, *s.* -ATE, *v. ad.* (Also *Em-*)

In Burton, "a kinde of stupiditie, or impassionate hurt." *Impassionate*, (*in*, priv.)—without feeling, insensate. Un-

**IM-PASTE**,\* *v.* To knead or make into dough or paste; to paste.—*Cot.* \**Shak.*

Fr. *Empaster*.

**IM-PATIENT**, *ad.* Unwilling to bear or

-ENTLY. suffer; unable to bear or forbear;

-ENCE. resisting suffering; and, cons.

-ENCY. hasty, eager, impetuous, ardent,

-BLE.\* vehement, fretful.—\**Holland*.

Fr. *Impa-tient*; It. -*ziente*; Sp. -*ciente*; L. *Impatiens*.

**IM-PATRONIZE**,\* *v.* To master, conquer, get absolute possession of, lay sure hold on, take as his own.—*Cot.* \**Bacon*.

Fr. *Impatroniser*.

**IM-PAWN**, *v.* -ING. To gage or engage, as a security; to pledge.

It. *Im-pegnare*; Sp. -*poner*.

**IM-PEACH**, *v. s.* (Also anciently *Em-*)

-ER. To hinder, to withstand, to oppose

-MENT. or resist; and thus, cons. to put upon trial, to arraign, to accuse.

Fr. *Empescher*, to hinder, let, bar, stop.—*Cot.* From L. *Im-ped-ire*, to impede, or hinder.

**IM-PEARL**, *v.* See EM-

**IM-PECCABLE**,\* *ad.* That cannot do

-ABILITY.† wrong, or transgress, or sin.

-ANT.† \**Glanvill*. Search. †*Cheyne*.

-ANCY.† †*Byrom*. †*Bp. Hall*.

Fr. *Impec-cable*; It. -*cabile*; Sp. -*able*; L. *Impeccabilis*, used actively.

**IM-PEDE**, *v.* To hinder, to withstand,

-IMENT. to oppose, to resist, to ob-

-IMENTAL.\* struct.

-ITE,† *v.* \**W. Mountague*. †*Boyle*. †*Bp.*

-ITIVE.† *Hall*.

L. *Im-ped-ire*, (*in*, priv., and *per*, a foot; opposed to *expedire*, see EXPEDIENT,) to fetter; to hinder or oppose the feet. Gen. (as Fr. *Empescher*, Eng. *Impeach*, *Impede*,—immediately from L. and *impeach* from Fr.)—as above.

# IMP

**IM-PEL, v.** To force or drive in ; to  
**-PELLENT, ad. s.** drive, to press, to urge on  
**-PELLER.** or forward ; to influence or  
**-PULSE.** move strongly, to instigate.  
**-PULS-ION.** \*Brown.  
**-IVE, ad.** Sp. *Impeler* ; It. & L. *Im-pel-*  
**-OR.** *lere*, to force or drive in, p. p  
*impuls-us*.

**IM-PEN,\* v.** To inclose or shut up, to  
 infold.  
 \*Feltham. P. Fletcher.

**IM-PEND.\*** To pay to. See EXPEND.  
 \*Fabyan. L. *Im-pendere*.

**IM-PEND, v.** To overhang ; to stand  
**-ENT.** over, to be close upon.  
**-ENCY.** Fr. *Impendent* ; It. & L. *Im-pend-ere*, to  
 hang on or over.

**IM-PENETRABLE, ad.** That cannot  
**-BLY.** be penetrated ; cannot be en-  
**-BILITY.** tered or gone into ; that cannot  
**-BLENES.** be bored or pierced ; met.—  
 cannot be acted upon ; cannot be reached  
 inwardly, so as to affect or inform.  
 Fr. & Sp. *Impénétra-ble* ; It. *-bile* ; L. *Im-pene-*  
*trabilis*.

**IM-PENITENT, ad.** Having or feeling  
**-ENTLY.** no pain, no grief or sorrow,—for  
**-ENCE.** a fault committed ; careless, reck-  
**-ENCY.** less of the consequences of sin ;  
 remorseless, uncontrite.  
 Fr. *Impénit-ent* ; It. & Sp. *-ente* ; L. *Im-pœ-*  
*nitens*.

**IM-PENNOUS,\* ad.** Without wings,  
 (penæ,) wingless.—\*Brown.

**IM-PEOPLE.** See EM-

**IM-PERATE, ad.** Imperative,—that can  
**-IVE.** or may command, order, or enjoin ;  
**-IVELY.** commanding, ordering.  
**-ORY.** "Special providence in relation to  
**-ORIAL.** the acts themselves, are those  
 special actings of the divine power and  
 will, whereby he acts either in things na-  
 tural or moral, not according to the rules  
 of general providence, but above, or besides,  
 or against them ; and these I call the im-  
 perate acts of divine providence."—Hale.  
 Fr. *Impérat-if* ; It. & Sp. *-ivo* ; L. *Imperativus*,  
 from *imperare*. See IMPERY.

**IM-PERCEIVED,\* pt.** Usually written  
**-ABLE.†** Unperceived, (qv.)  
**-ABLENESS.‡** Imperceivable, or imperceptible,  
**-CEPT-IBLE.** —that cannot, may not be  
**-IBLY.** perceived, comprehended, dis-  
**-IBLENESS.** tinguished, discerned ; seen ;  
**-ION.§** incomprehensible, undistin-  
**-IVE.¶** guishable, invisible.  
 \*Boyle. †South. ‡Sharp. §H. More.  
 ¶Search.

**IM-PERDIBLE,\* ad.** **-IBILITY.†** Not to  
 be destroyed or wasted ; indestructible.  
 \*Feltham. †Derham.

# IMP

**IM-PERFECT, ad. (Un-)** Not wholly or  
**-ION.** entirely made or done ; incomplete,  
**-LY.** unfinished ; faulty, defective, or de-  
**-NESS.** ficient ; insufficient, sc. to fulfil the  
 ends or purposes intended.  
 Fr. *Im-parfait* ; Sp. *-perfecto* ; It. *-perfetto* ; L.  
*Imperfectus*, past p. of the unused *imperficere*.

**IM-PERFORATE, ad. -ED.** Without,  
 or not having, a hole.

**IM-PERIL.** Also Em-

**IM-PERISHABLE, ad. (Un-)** That can  
 or may not be perished, wasted, decayed,  
 or destroyed. Fr. *Impérissable*.

**IM-PER-MANENT, ad. -ENCE.** Un-  
 steady or instable.

**IM-PERSEVERANT, ad.** *Impersever-*  
*ant*, (Shak. Cymb.) may mean no more  
 than *perseverant*, like imbosomed, impas-  
 sioned, inmasked.—Steevens.

**IM-PERSONATE, v.** To impersonate,  
**-AL.** or personify,—to invest with a  
**-ALLY.** person ; with the corporal or bo-  
**-ALITY.** dily substance of a living crea-  
**-ATION.\*** ture ; to ascribe the qualities of  
 a person.

In *imperson-al*, *-ally*, and *-ality*, the *im*  
 is privative.

Having no person, no change according  
 to person.—Langhorne.

**IM-PERSPICUITY, s.** Want of per-  
 spicuity ; obscurity, confusedness.—*Instruc-*  
*tions for Oratory*.

**IM-PERSUASIBLE,\* ad.** That cannot  
 be persuaded.—\*Decay of Piety.

**IM-PERTINENT, ad.** Not pertinent or  
**-ENTLY.** pertaining to ; not reaching, touch-  
**-ENCE.** ing, affecting, or belonging to ;  
**-ENCY.** unimportant, irrelative, immate-  
 rial ; cons. trifling, frivolous ; unfit, unsuit-  
 able, unbecoming ; acting unfitly, unsuitably,  
 unbecomingly, and, cons. unmannerly,—  
 rude, pert, saucy.  
 Fr. *Impertin-ent* ; It. & Sp. *-ente* ; L. *Im-per-*  
*tinens*.

**IM-PERTRANSIBILITY,\* s.** Im-  
 possibility to be passed over or through.  
 \*Hale.

**IM-PERTURBATION,\* s.** Indisturb-  
 ance ; quietude, tranquillity, calmness.  
 \*W. Mountague. L. *Imperturbatus*.

**IM-PERVIOUS, ad.** That has no way  
**-LY.** through, impassable ; that has no  
**-NESS.** path or passage through ; impene-  
 trable.  
 L. *Im-pervius*, not having a way through.

**IMPERY,\* s.** *Imperial*,—of or pertaining  
**-IAL.** **-LY.** to an empire or emperor ; holding  
**-IOUS.†** or possessing dominion, rule, or  
**-IOUS-LY.** sovereignty, command or go-  
**-NESS.** vernment.  
*Imperious*, (formerly used as equivalent

to *Imperial*,) — ruling or commanding; ruling, commanding, haughtily, authoritatively; and, thus, haughty, authoritative, tyrannical, overbearing.

\**Joye*. †*Hackluyt*. *Spenser*.

Fr. & Sp. *Impé-rial*; It. *-riale*; L. *Imperialis*, from *imperium*; that from *im-perare*, (*in*, and *parare*, to make ready, i. e. ut *paret*,) *mandare*, to command another to get ready. See *EMPIRE*.

**IM-PEST**,\* *v.* To fill with pestilence or plague, to infect.—\**Pitt*. *Imit. of Spenser*.

**IM-PETRATE**, *v.*\* *ad.*† By usage,—To  
-ION.‡ obtain, procure, or acquire,—  
-IVE.§ by prayer, entreaty, or request.  
-ORY.¶ \**E. Hall*. †*Lord Herbert*. ‡*Bar-*  
-PETRE,\* *v.* row. §†*Bp. Hall*. ¶*Bp. Taylor*.  
‡*Chaucer*. *Fabyan*.

Fr. *Impétr-er*; Sp. *-ar*; It. & L. *Impetrare*, (*in*, and *patrare*, to consummate,) to accomplish.

**IM-PETUOUS**, *ad.* Violent, precipitate,  
-OSITY. vehement, “sweeping away  
-OUS-LY. whatever is before it.”—*Cot*.  
-NESS. Fr. *Impétu-eux*; It. & Sp. *-oso*;

**IMPETUS**, (*L.*) L. *Impetuosus*, from *impetus*, violence, (*in*, and *petere*, to seek: *Impetere*, to seek with violence.)

**IM-PICTURED**.\* See *DEPICTURED*, *IM-PAINTED*.—\**Spenser*.

**IM-PIERCE**, *v.* (See *Em-*) *Im-pierce-able*,—that may not be pierced.—*Spenser*.

**IM-PIETOUS**,\* *ad.* *Pitiless*, merciless, cruel. Fr. *Impiteux*.—\**Golden Boke*.

**IM-PIETY**, *s.* By common usage, *Im-ous*. *piety* is,—ungodliness, irreligion,  
-OUS-LY. profaneness, unrighteousness;  
-NESS. wickedness; neglect, irreverence, contempt of God or religious duties, of sacred observances.

Fr. *Impié-té*; It. *-ta*; Sp. *-dad*; L. *Impietas*. See *EXPIATE*.

**IM-PINGE**, *v.* To strike or dash against.  
L. *Im-pingere*, (*in*, and *pangere*, to fix, infix, or drive in,) to strike or dash against.

**IM-PINGUATE**,\* *v.* (*In*, aug.) To fatten.—\**Bacon*.

**IM-PLACABLE**, *ad.* That cannot be  
-ABLY. appeased or pacified; not to  
-ABLENESS. be appeased, mitigated or as-  
-ABILITY. suaged; inexorable, irreconcilable.

Fr. & Sp. *Implaca-ble*; It. *-bile*; L. *Im-placabilis*.

**IM-PLANT**, *v.* -ATION. To fix or set into, (sc. the earth;) to infix, to insert, to place firmly, rootedly, deeply in.

Fr. *Implant-er*; It. *-are*. Re-

**IM-PLAUSIBLE**,\* *ad.* (Also *Un-*) That cannot, may not be *applauded*, or approved; cannot gain approbation or favour; not specious.—\**Burke*.

**IM-PLEACH**,\* *v.* To plait, to infold, to interweave.—\**Shak*.

**IM-PLEAD**, *v.* (Sometimes *Em-*) Fr. “*Emplaidier*,—to sue, to bring an action against.”—*Cot*. Gen. to accuse.

**IMPLEMENT**, *s.* A utensil; a thing used in labour, tools or instruments.

*Implement*, *qd.* (says *Sk.*) *implementum*, *quia implet domum*, because it fills the house; or, according to *Cowell*, from the Fr. *Employer*, *qd. employemens*,—*ea*, sc. quibus nos exerceamus *utilia*.

**IM-PLETION**,\* *s.* A filling.

L. *Im-plere*, to fill. In- \**Brown*.

**IM-PLEXED**. See *IMPLY*.

**IM-PLORE**, *v. s.* To beg or beseech aid,  
-ATION. help or succour—with cries; to  
-ER. intreat earnestly, to supplicate, to pray for.

Fr. *Implor-er*; Sp. *-ar*; It. & L. *Implorare*, (*in*, and *plorare*, distinguished from *laerymare*, in degree,) *plorans* opem poscere, to beg or beseech aid with cries. See *DEPLORE*. Un-

**IM-PLOY**, *v.* Anciently also, and now usually, *Em-* And see *To IMPLY*.

**IM-PLUMED**,\* *pt.* Featherless.  
\**Drayton*.

L. *Implumis*, (*in*, priv. and *pluma*, a feather.)

**IM-PLY**, *v.* To *imply*,—to interwine, to  
-I-EDLY. interweave, to infold, to inwrap;  
-CATE, *v.* to involve, to include; to com-  
-CATION. prise.

-CIT. *Implicit*,—infolded, inwrapped;

-CITLY. met. my faith is *implicit* in him;

**IMPLEX**. my faith is *wrapped up* in him:

-ED.\* cons.—entire, unlimited, unre-  
stricted, wholly given up to.—\**Cudworth*.

Fr. *Impli-quer*; Sp. *-car*; It. & L. *Implicare*; (*in*, aug. Gr. *Πλεκ-ειν*, to knit, to intertwine.) Un-

**IM-POISON**. See *EM-*

**IM-POLARILY**,\* *ad.* Not according to the poles.—\**Brown*.

**IM-POLICY**, *s.*\* *Policy* is, gen.—govern-  
-TIC. ment, management.  
-TIC-LY. *Impolicy*,—want of government  
-ALLY. or management; unskilful, im-  
prudent, injudicious, indiscreet manage-  
ment; improvidence or imprudence.

**IM-POLISHED**, *pt.* *IMPOLITE*. (*Un-* is more usual.) Not burnished, brightened, or smoothened; rough, rude, uncivilized, unrefined.

**IM-POLLUTED**.\* See *Un-* \**Udal*.

**IM-PONDEROUS**,\* *ad.* Not weighty, light.—\**Brown*.

**IM-PONED**, *pt.* is (in *Shak*. *Hamlet*.) says *Ritson*, from the L. *Im-ponere*, and means—to put down, to stake. The quarto, 1604, reads *Impawned*, (*qv.*)

**IM-POROUS**, *ad.* Having no pores, or small holes through which any thing can pass. *Imporosity*, —*Bacon*.

**IM-PORT, v. s.** To bear or carry into,  
 -ANT. to convey into; met. to convey,  
 -ANTLY. to infer, to imply, to intend;  
 -ANCE. to induce or introduce; cons.—from the weight  
 -ANCY. or burthen borne or carried,  
 -ATION. —to be of weight; of great  
 -ER. consequence or moment.  
 -LESS. *Importance*, — weight, value,  
 -ABLE.\* *Importance*, — weight, value,  
 -ABLENESS.† force, efficacy, great consequence or moment,

*Importable*, (Un-) We now use *Insupportable*. "Burdens that been importable." Chaucer. "Both charge him with importable powre."—Spenser. "The importableness of the yoke."—Hale.

*Importance*, in Shak. Winter's Tale, *import*; in Twelfth Night, *importunity*: *Important*, (Comedy or Errours,) *importunate*.

*Imports*,—articles of commerce carried into one place or country, being first exported or carried out of another.

Chaucer. *Bale*. Spenser. †Hale.

Fr. *Import-er*; It. -are; Sp. -ar; L. *Importare*, to bear or carry in or into. Re- Un-

**IM-PORTUNE, v. ad.** To disquiet or  
 -LY. disturb, to trouble or molest,  
 -ITY. sc. by incessant solicitation;  
 -ATE, ad. to beg, beseech or solicit  
 -ATELY. without ceasing, incessantly;  
 -ATENESS. tiresomely, vexatiously, unseasonably.  
 -ABLE.\* *Importune*, the ad. is also used  
 -ACY.† in old writers (as *Importunus*  
 -ATED.‡ in L.) more strongly; sc. distressing, relentless, cruel.

Spenser uses the v. *Importune*, as equivalent to *Import*.—\*†Udal. †Beau. & F. †Warner. †Sir E. Sandys.

Fr. *Import-un*; It. & Sp. -uno; L. *Importunus*, is, priv. and portus, a port or harbour; lit. without or not having a port; locus portus carens; cons. inquietus, quia non habet portum, hoc est, quietem; unquiet, not having rest or a resting-place. He (Voss.) is *importune*, who does not suffer others to rest. See OPPORTUNE. Un-

**IM-POSE, v. s.** To put, place, or set  
 -ER. upon; to set or fix upon, (as a  
 -ITION. duty, penalty, tax;) to charge  
 -ABLE.\* with, enjoin, or exact; whence  
 IMPOST. *Impost*.

-OR. To put upon, as a falsehood,  
 -URE. fraud, cheat, deception, or delusion;†  
 -ORIOUS.† and, thus,—to cheat,  
 -ORSHIP.‡ deceive, or delude; and hence,  
 -URED.§ *Imposture* and *Imposition*, met.  
 -URAGE.‡ \*Hammond. †Evelyn. †Milton.  
 -UROUS.¶ †Beaumont. †Bp. Taylor. ¶Drayton. Ford.

Fr. *Impos-er*; It. -rre; L. *Imponere*, *impositum*, to put upon. Re- Un-

**IM-POSSIBLE, ad. s.\*** (In old writers, -BILITY. also Un-possible.) That cannot  
 -BLY. or may not be, or be done or practised; impracticable.—\*Chaucer.

Fr. & Sp. *Imposs-ible*; It. -bile; L. *Impossibilis*, that cannot or may not be.

**IM-POSTHUME, s.** A tumour, bag, or  
 -HUMATE, or cyst formed from the humours  
 -UMATE, v. departed or withdrawn from  
 -HUMATION. the other parts of the body.  
 Fr. *Apostème*; It. Sp. & L. *Apostema*; Gr. *Αποστήμα*, from *απιστασθαι*, *abscedere*, whence it is also called an *abscess*. See APOSTEM.

**IM-POTENT, ad. s.** Unable, powerless,  
 -ENTLY. imbecile; feeble, weak; unable,  
 -ENCE. sc. to bridle or restrain, (*impotens*  
 -ENCY. *iræ*.) Unbridled, unrestrained; unrestrainable, uncontrollable.

Fr. *Impot-ent*; It. & Sp. -ente; L. *Impotens*, unable.

**IM-POVERISH, v.** Also anciently *Em-ING.* (qv.)  
 -MENT. To reduce to poverty or need; to bring to want; to deprive of wealth or fruitfulness.

Fr. *Empauverer*; It. *Impoverire*; Sp. *Empobrecer*, qd. *Impauperare*, (in, aug.); from L. *Pauper*, poor or needy.

**IM-POUND, v.** To inclose, shut up, or confine, (to pen in.)

**IM-POWER.** (See Em-)

**IM-PRACTICABLE, ad.** (Un-) That  
 -BLENESS. cannot be done, performed,  
 -BILITY. managed, accomplished.

**IM-PRECAT, v.** -ION. To pray,—that evil may fall, or be inflicted on any one.

Fr. & Sp. *Imprecation*; It. -zione; L. *Imprecatio*, from *imprecari*, (in, aug.) to pray, (sc. that evil may fall) upon (any one).

**IM-PREGN,\* v.** To generate or cause to  
 -ANT.† generate, fill or become full or  
 -ATE, v. big with young; gen.—to fill, to  
 -ATION. saturate.—\*Milton, &c. †Glanville.  
 It. *Impregnare*; Sp. *Emprenar*. Re-

**IM-PREGNABLE, ad.** -BLY. That cannot be taken, cannot be forced; invincible, unconquerable, inaccessible.  
 Fr. *Imprenable*.

**IM-PREJUDICATE,\* ad.** Not judging before, (knowledge;) not having the judgment previously biassed.—\*Barrow. Brown.

**IM-PREPARATION,\* s.** Unreadiness; want of preparation, or of previously making or getting ready or fit.—\*Bp. Hall.

**IM-PRESCRIPTIBLE,\* ad.** "Fr. *Imprescriptible*, without the compass of prescription, which by no length of time can be aliened or lost."—Cot. \*Paley.

**IM-PRESS, v. s.** To press into; to mark,  
 -IBLE. or infix; to mark or fix deeply,  
 -IBILITY. lastingly.  
 -ION. An *impress* or *impress* on a shield "is a device in picture  
 -IVE. with his motto, or word, borne  
 -IVENESS. by noble and learned personages,  
 -OR. to notifie some particular conceit  
 -URE. of their own."—Camden.

*Impression* is app. to the effect produced



by *pressure*; by yielding or giving way to *pressure*; to forcible or weighty influence, or efficiency; destroying the fixed or settled state of the object acted upon:—the idea or thought *impressed* or infixed.

*Impressive*,—that can or may *impress*; forceful; also—that can or may be *impressed*; susceptible of *impressions*.

Fr. & Sp. *Imprim-er*; It. *-ere*; L. *Im-primere*, *-pressum*, to press into. To *impress* seamen. Sk. says,—to *press* or *impress*, i. e. milites cogere, to force or compel soldiers; from the *v.* To *press*, *premere*, *cogere*. T. H. (he adds) derives (*favente Minerva*) from Fr. *Prest*, *paratus*, *tenir prest*, *paratos*, *impromptu habere*, *apprestier*, *apparare*, *instruere*, to prepare, to provide. And Mins. says,—*prest money* is so called of the Fr. word *Prest*, i. e. *readie*, for that it bindeth all those that have received it to be *ready* at all times appointed. The act of 2 Rich. II. c. 4, for the punishment of fugitive sailors, who may have been arrested and retained for the king's service, and thereof have received their wages pertaining, may seem to countenance the opinion of Mins. See EXPRESS. Re- Un-

**IM-PREVALENCY**,\* *s.* Want of superior strength; inefficacy.—\*Hale.

**IM-PREVARICABLE**,\* *ad.* Not to be *prevaricated*, (qv.) not to be deviated or gone out of the way, or aside, from.

\*Digby.

**IM-PRIMATUR**, (L.) Let it be printed. The word by which the licenser allowed a book to be *printed*.

**IM-PRIMING**,\* *s.* The *firstling*, *first* actions, motions, effects.—\*Wotton.

**IM-PRIMIS**, (L.) In the *first* place.

**IM-PRINT**, *v.* -ING. Also anciently *Em-* To *print* or *press* into; to mark, stamp, or infix—letters or characters; to infix (in the mind).

Fr. *Imprim-er*; Sp. *-ir*; It. & L. *Im-primere*, to press into. See IMPRESS. Re-

**IM-PRISON**, *v.* -MENT. Also anciently *Em-* (qv.)

To put *into*, or keep *in*, *prison*, in captivity; to confine any one taken; gen.—to confine or shut up.

Fr. *Emprison-er*; It. *Imprisonare*; Sp. *Aprisonar*. Un-

**IM-PROBABLE**, *ad.* (See Un-) That -BLY. cannot be *proved*; cons. that -BILITY. cannot be believed, incredible; not to be easily *proved*, not to be believed without further reason; unlikely.

Fr. & Sp. *Improbab-le*; It. *-ile*; L. *Improbabilis*, that cannot be *proved*.

**IM-PROBITY**, *s.* Dishonour or dishonesty. Sp. *Improbidad*; L. *Improbitas*.

**IM-PROFICIENCE**,\* *s.* -cy.† (Also Un-) Want of progress or advancement; want of improvement.—\*Bacon. †Boyle.

**IM-PROFITABLE**. Also anciently, and now usually written, *Unprofitable*, (qv.)

**IM-PROLIFICATE**,\* *v.* (In, aug.) To be or cause to be prolific; or fruitful.

\*Brown.

**IM-PROPER**, *ad.* (Also anciently written -ERLY. Un-) Unbecoming, unsuitable, -RIETY. unadapted to, unfit, erroneous. Fr. *Improp-er*; It. *-io*; L. *Improprius*, not belonging to, unbecoming.

**IM-PROPTIOUS**,\* *ad.* (See Un-) Unkind; unfavourable.—\*Wotton.

**IM-PROPORTION**, *s.* (See Un-) The -ABLE. *s.*—Want of *proportion*, of due di- -ATE. vision into *parts* or *shares*.

**IM-PROPRIATE**, *v.* (In, aug.) To -ION. assign, or allot, or assume to a -OR. peculiar or particular purpose, person or thing.

Sk. notices that *appropriation* (of an ecclesiastical benefice) and *impropriation* are distinguished; the latter term being used of those in the possession of laymen by the gift of the king, the former of those annexed to some ecclesiastical corporation.

One of Milton's antagonists appears to have used *improper* as a *v.* See APPROPRIATE.

**IM-PROSPEROUS**, *ad.* (See Un-) -OUSLY. *Improsperity*, — Lucklessness, -OUSNESS. unhappiness.—\*Jortin. -ITY.\*

**IM-PROVE**,\* *v.* To censure; to impeach, to blame, to *reprove*.

\*Tyndall. Fryth. Bp. Gardner.

Fr. *Improve-er*; L. *Im-probare*, (in, priv. and *probare*, to prove, A. S. *Profan*, *prob-are*, *examinare*, *judicare*,) to *disprove*, *disapprove*, *reprove*. Un-

**IM-PROVE**, *v.* Cons.—To *meliorate*, to -MENT. better, to correct, to amend. -ER. to enhance, to increase.

-ABLE. *Approve* and *improve*, *approvement* and *improvement*, are used in our old law as respectively equivalent. By statute of Merton (see in Rastall) the great men of England, leaving sufficient pasture, are allowed to make the profit or *approvement* of the residue, &c. and lords of waste woods and pastures are allowed to *improve* the said woods, &c. or make *improvement* of them; the tenants having sufficient pasture to their hold. Hence Sk. derives the *v.* from *Im-*, and *probus*, qd. *probum* seu bonum facere vel fieri, to make or become useful or good. But *improver*, or a *prover*, *probator*, is in law any one, who being indicted of treason or felony, and arraigned for the same, doth confess the fact before plea pleaded, and appeals or accuses others his accomplices in the same crime, in order to obtain his pardon. Such *approvement*, Blackstone adds, can only be in capital offences. And it is not at all probable that these words differ in any thing except their application: in the latter sense to *approve* is simply to *prove* or make *proof* of. (See IMPROVE, ante.) In the former, to *make proof* or trial of, to make experiment upon. Un-

**IM-PROVIDE**, *v.* (See Un-) Not to -ENT. foresee, not to forecast, and con- -ENTLY. not to prepare. -ENCE. *Improvident*, (or *imprudent*), — -VISION. foreseeing or forecasting; care- less, regardless of the future; incautious, heedless.

Fr. *Im-prov-er*; It. *-prov-ido*; Sp. *-provid-er*; L. *Improvidus*.

**IM-PRUDENT**, *ad.* (*Un-*) Not foreseeing  
-ENTLY. or forecasting; careless, (of con-  
-ENCE sequences,) regardless, incau-  
tions, heedless; indiscreet, injudicious.

Fr. *Imprud-ent*; It. & Sp. *-ente*; L. *Imprudens*.

**IM-PUBERTY**, *s.* App. by Paley to—  
The want of age, at which the contract of  
marriage may be legally entered into.

**IM-PUDENT**, *ad.* Shameless, unblush-  
-ENTLY. ing, barefaced; immodest, inde-  
-ENCE cent.

-ENCY. Fr. *Impud-ent*; It. & Sp. *-ente*; L. *Impudens*, shameless.

**IM-PUGN**, *v.* (Also anciently *Em-* qv.)  
-ATION. To fight against, to oppose or con-  
-ER tend against, to resist, to with-  
stand; to attack or assail.

Fr. *Impugn-er*; Sp. *-ar*; It. & L. *Impugnare*.

**IM-PUISSANT**, *ad.* -ANCE. "Fr. *Im-*  
*puissant*,—impotent, unpowerful, infirm,  
ability-wanting."—*Cot.*

**IM-PUNITY**, *s.* -IBLY. (See *Un-*) Free-  
dom, security, or exemption from punish-  
ment, from chastisement.

Fr. *Impun-ité*; It. *-ità*; Sp. *-idad*; L. *Impu-*  
*nitia*.

**IM-PURE**, *v. ad.* To be or cause to be  
-LY. unclean or uncleansed, foul or  
-NESS filthy; to file or defile.

-ITY. \**Bp. Hall.*

-ATION.\* Fr. *Impur*; It. & Sp. *-uro*; L. *Impu-*  
*rus*, unclean.

**IM-PURPLE**. See *Em-*

**IM-PUTE**, *v.* To ascribe or place to  
-ABLE the account, or reckoning, or  
-ABLENESS charge; to ascribe, to attri-  
-AT-ION. bute, to charge, to lay to the  
-IVE.\* charge.—\**Milton.* †*Stackhouse.*

-IVELY.† Fr. *Imput-er*; Sp. *-ar*; It. & L. *Im-*  
*putare*. *Imputare*, (says Martin.) est *adscribere*  
*in rationibus, quæ dicuntur putari; cum confe-*  
*runtur et liquidæ fiunt:—to write into the ac-*  
*counts, which are said putari, when they are*  
*examined, and made clear, liquidated, or cleared.*

**IM-UNCTION**.\* See *EMUNCTION*.

\**Holland.*

**IN**, *pr.* Tooke observes upon this word:—

"In the Goth. and A. S., *Inna* means,—  
uterus, viscera, venter, interior pars cor-  
poris. (*Inna*, *inne* is also, in a secondary  
sense, used for *Cave*, *cell*, *cavern*.) And  
there are some etymological reasons which  
make it not improbable that *Out* derives  
from a word orig. meaning—*skin*. I am  
inclined to believe that *In* and *Out* come  
orig. from two *ss.* meaning those parts of  
the body." This presumes that our ances-  
tors had a name for these parts of the body  
before they had one for any other things,  
bearing the same relation to each other.  
See *On*. *In* is not included *by name* in the  
Diagram of Wilkins for the explication of  
what he calls the *local prs.*; but he seems

to consider it as equivalent in usage, when  
expressing *motion*,—to the compound *Into*,  
and, when expressing *rest*,—to the com-  
pound *Within*. The former he represents  
upon the edge of a globe in motion of *in-*  
*gress*; the latter near the centre, in a state  
of *rest*.

*In* is sometimes written by old writers,  
as,—*On* or *upon*. As in Chaucer, (The  
Monkes Tale,)—"And *in* an hill how  
wretchedley he deid. . . . He starfe full  
wretchedly *in* a mountaine."

Go. Ger. D. Sw. It. & L. *In*; A. S. *In*, *On*;  
Dan. *I*; Fr. & Sp. *En*; Gr. *Ev*. See *INW*.

**IN**, *pref.* 1. We have *In*, also written *En*;  
called by Wach. an *av.*, loci interioris; and  
adding its own signification to the word to  
which it is *pref.* Thus used, it may be  
considered as opposed to *e* or *ex*,—as, to  
*in*-clude, to *ex*-clude; *in*-close, *in*-clusive,  
*ex*-clusive; *in*-hale, *ex*-hale; *in*-gress, *e*-  
gress: and in all such cases, it would lead  
to consistency, if we wrote *in*; yet we see  
*en*-close, though never *en*-clusive.

2. We have *In*, also very com. written  
*En* (or *Em*); called by Wach. an *av.* inten-  
sionis sensum reddens,—augmenting the  
force of the word to which it is *pref.* Thus  
used, it may be considered as opposed to *de*  
or *dis*, (and also to *un*,)—as, to *en*-able, to  
*dis*-able; to *en*-courage, to *dis*-courage; to  
*en*-crease, to *de*-crease: and with this mere  
augmentative force, we might write *en*; *in*-  
crease, however, is perhaps more common.  
Our use of *prefs.* is, however, too vague  
and indiscriminate to render entire uni-  
formity attainable; and *pref.* 1, and 2, also  
frequently approximate so closely, as to  
render distinction scarcely possible. The  
usages are carefully exhibited in this Dic-  
tionary.

Where no explanation is given to the  
word written *In*, see it written *En*.

3. We have also *In*, neg. or priv. also  
written *Un*, (qv.) (and in A. S. *On*.) This  
is never written *En*. It is changed into—  
*Il*, *Im*, *Ir*, to combine more easily in pro-  
nunciation with words beginning with those  
letters; and in a few instances, into *Ig*; as  
*Ignoble*, *Illegal*, &c.

For the etym. and sometimes explana-  
tion, see the simple word.

**IN-ABILITY**, *s.* We write the *ad.* *Un-*  
*able*.

Want of *ability*; want of force, power,  
or strength;—impotence.

**IN-ABLE**. See *En-*

**IN-ABSTINENCE**,\* *s.* Want of *absti-*  
*nence*; want of forbearance or temperance;  
incontinence, intemperance.—\**Milton.*

**IN-ABSTRACTED**,\* *ad.* Not *abstracted*,  
or withdrawn; not separated.—\**Hooker.*

**IN-ABUSIVELY**,\* *av.* Without *abuse*  
or ill use.—\**North.*

**IN ACCESSIBLE**, *ad.* (See *Un-*) That -BLY. may not be gone or come to, -BLENESS. attained to, or arrived at; unat- -BILITY. tainable.  
Fr. & Sp. *Inaccessi-ble*; It. *-bile*; L. *Inaccessus*; Low L. *In-accessibilis*.

**IN-ACCURATE**, *ad.* Words of modern -ATELY. conformation. See *Un-* -ACY. Without care or carefulness; care- less; and, cons.—without correctness; in- correct.

**IN-ACT**, *v.* (Now *En-*) *Inactuate*,—to -UATE, *v.* cause to act, or do; to put, to -UATION. urge, to impel, into act or action, into a state of action or activity.

**IN-ACTION**, *s.* (See *Un-*) Want of -IVE. action; rest, repose; cessation -IVE-LY. from action, from activity, from -ITY. labour or exertion;—rest, quiet- nesa.

**IN-ADEQUATE**, *ad.* Not adequate, -LY. even or equal to; unequal, insuffi- -NESS. cient, disproportionate, incommen- surate.

**IN-ADMISSIBLE**,\* *ad.* Fr. "*Inadmis- sible*;—unadmittible, unreceivable, unac- ceptable, unallowable."—*Cot.*  
The word appears to be of very modern introduction into our language.—\**Burke.*

**IN-ADVERTENT**, *ad.* Inattentive, in- -ENTLY. considerate, incautious, careless, -ENCE. negligent, improvident.  
-ENCY. Fr. *Inadvertenc-e*; Sp. *-ia*; It. *Inav- vertenza*.

**IN-AIDABLE**, *ad.* (*Un-*) *Aidless*, or helpless; that cannot be aided, helped, or assisted.

**IN-ALIMENTAL**, *ad.* Not able to nourish, or give or supply nourishment.

**IN-ALTERABLE**, *ad.* (Now *Un-*) That cannot be altered or changed.

**IN-AMEL**. Also anciently, and now usually, *En*, (qv.)

**IN-AMISSIBLE**,\* *ad.* That cannot be lost.—\**Glanvill.* Bp. *Taylor*.

**IN-AMOUR**. More usually *En-*

**INANE**,\* *s.* Emptiness, (or an emptying, -ITION. —*Cot.*) vacuity, voidness.  
-ITY. \**Locke.*

Fr. *Inan-ité*, -ition; Sp. *-icion*; L. *Inan-itas*, -is, from the Gr. *in-eiv*, *vacuare*, to empty, to throw, cast or clear out.

**IN-ANIMATE**, *v. ad.* (*Un-*) Without, -NESS. not having, life, breath, spirit; life- -ION. less, breathless, spiritless, soulless.

*Inanimate*, the *v.* (*Donne*,) "she did in- animate and fill the world;"—to animate, (*In*, aug.) to inspire or inspirit. So also the *s.* *Inanimation*, by Bp. *Hall*,—"the in- animation of Christ living and breathing within us."

Fr. *Inanimé*; It. *-ito*; Sp. *-ado*; L. *Inani- malus*.

**IN-APPETENCE**, *s. -y.* Want of ap- petence, or appetite; of desire; of desire to eat. It. *Inappeten-za*; Sp. *-cia*.

**IN-APPLICABLE**, *ad. -BILITY.* (Also anciently *Un-*) That cannot be applied to, used for; rendered useful or serviceable to; referred to.

**IN-APPREHENSIBLE**, *ad.* (Also -S-ION. *Un-*) Not to be apprehended; not -IVE. to be taken, sc. by the mind or understanding; not to be understood or conceived; inconceivable.

**IN-APTITUDE**, *s.* Unfitness, unsuit- ableness; want of readiness.

Fr. *Inaptitude*. See *INERT*, and *UNAPT*.

**IN-AQUATE**,\* *ad. -ION.*† (*In*, aug.) As *Cranmer* interprets it,—Made water.  
\**Cranmer.* †*Gardner.*

**IN-ARCH**. Also *En-*

**IN-ARMING**,\* *pt.* Embracing (as) in the arms.—\**Drayton.*

**IN-ARTICULATE**, *ad. -LY.* Lit.—not jointed; cons.—not uttered or emitted dis- tinctly, as separated sounds.

In *Derham*, "four muscles curiously inarticulated with one another," the *in* is aug. Fr. *Inarticulé*.

**IN-ARTIFICIAL**, *ad. -LY.* Without art, skill, or science; without the rules of art; skillless, rude, simple.

**IN-ATTENTION**, *s.* (*Un-*) Want of -IVE. attention; heedlessness, thought- -IVE-LY. lessness, disregard.  
-NESS.

**IN-AUDIBLE**, *ad.* That cannot be heard; not sensible to the ear.  
It. *Inaudi-bile*; Sp. *-ble*.

**IN-AUGURATE**, *v. ad.* To admit to -ION. the office, invest with the functions, -ORY. also to perform the functions or duties, of an *augur*; and then, gen.—

To admit to, to install, to enter upon office; to consecrate; to invest by solemn rites; to enter upon, to begin or com- mence, sc. with good omens.

Fr. *Inaugur-er*; Sp. *-er*; It. & L. *Inaugurare*.

**IN-AURATION**, *s.* A gilding.  
L. *Inaurare*, to put gold (*aurum*) upon; to gild.

**IN-AUSPICATE**,\* *ad.* Cons. (*In*, neg.) -CIOUS. —Unlucky, unhappy, unfortu- -CIOUSLY. nate; ominous of ill.—\**Buck.*  
L. *Inauspicatus*.

**IN-BARGE**,\* *v.* To go into a bark or barge; to embargo or embark, (qv.)  
\**Drayton.*

**IN-BEAMING**,\* *s.* The ingress of a beam, or ray of light; irradiation.—\**South.*



**IN-CHANT, v.** More com. *En-* And see INCANTATION.

**IN-CHARGE.** See *En-*

**IN-CHARITY,\* s.** -ABLE. (See *Un-*) Want of *charity*; want—of feeling for the wants or sufferings of others; or of a desire to relieve; want of love for our fellow-creatures, of good-will, or benevolence.  
\**Warner. Evelyn.*

**IN-CHASE.** More com. *En-*

**IN-CHASTITY, s.** Want of chastity; incontinence. — *Hannay, Sheretine & Mariana.*

**IN-CHEER.** See *En-*

**IN-CHOATE, v. ad.** To begin, to commence, to make a beginning or commencement; to make a first attempt or effort.

*L. Inchoare.* It is disputed whether to be written *Inchoare* or *Inchoare*: the advocates for the latter derive from *Chaos*, the beginning of all things; for the former, from the ancient *Cokum*, *chaos* aut *mundus*.—See *Voss.*

**IN-CIDE, v.** To cut into; to carve, to engrave, to inscribe.

-CISE, v. engrave, to inscribe.  
-CIS-ION. *Fr. In-ciser, -cision*; *It. -cidere, -cisione*; *Sp. -cision*; *L. In-cidere, -cisum*, to cut into. See *CÆSURA*.  
-IVE.  
-OR.  
-URE.

**IN-CIDENT, s. ad.** Any thing falling or happening, as a chance or a casualty; a casual or fortuitous circumstance or event; gen. a circumstance or event, sc. in a story or drama.

*Fr. & Sp. Incid-ent*; *It. -ente*; *L. Incidens*, p. p. of *in-cidere*, to fall into or upon. See *CASE*.

**IN-CINERATE, v.** To cause to be, to make, to reduce to, *ashes*; to burn to *ashes*.

*L. In*, and *cinis*, *ashes*. See *CINDERS*.

**IN-CIRCLE, v.** -ET. More com., though less properly, *En-*

**IN-CIRCUMSCRIPTIBLE,\* ad.** Cons.—Illimitable, boundless; that cannot or may not be limited or bounded. See *UN-CIRCUMSCRIBED*.—\**Bp. Hall.*

**IN-CIRCUMSPECT, ad.** -ION. (Also *Un-*) The *s.*—Absence of, want of observation; inattention, improvidence, heedlessness.

**IN-CITE, v.** To move or urge to or towards; to stir, to rouse, to animate, to encourage, to inspirit, to instigate, to provoke.

*Fr. Incit-er*; *Sp. -er*; *It. & L. In-citare*, to move or urge to. *Re-*

**IN-CIVIL, -rry.** The *ad.* more usually written *Un-*; the *s. In-*

Cons.—rudeness, uncourteousness, unmannerless, clownishness.

*Fr. & Sp. Inciv-il*; *It. -ile*; *L. In-civilis*. See *CITY*.

**IN-CLAMATION,\* s.** A calling or crying aloud to, a noisy call or cry.

\**Bp. Hall.*

*L. In-clamare*, to call aloud to.

**IN-CLASP.** Now com. *En-*

**IN-CLEMENT, ad.** -ENCY. Ungentle, ungracious, harsh, severe, pitiless, merciless.  
*Fr. Inclé-ment*; *It. & Sp. -mente*; *L. Inclament*.

**IN-CLINE, v.** (Also anciently *En-*) As -ABLE. the *Fr. Incliner*,—"To bend  
-ABLENESS. bow, *lean* towards; to have  
-ATION. leaning or tendency towards,  
-ATORY. humour or disposition; to bend  
-ATORILY. good will, or carry an affection  
-ING. unto." See *Cot.*

*Fr. Encliner*, or *inclin-er*; *Sp. -er*; *It. -ere*.  
*Gr. Εγκλιν-ειν*, to bend or lean. *A. S. Ellian*, to lean; *Ge-Allionan*, *Glt-* or *Clion-*, *clin*; *Gr. Kline*.

**IN-CLIP, v.** To embrace, to surround, to encircle.

**IN-CLOISTER, v.** (Also *En-*) To shut up or inclose, as in a cloister.

**IN-CLOSE, v.** (Also *En-*, but more properly *In-*; as we always write in -ING. clude, *qv.*) To close in; to close all sides, to close round; to surround to encircle, to encompass, to environ, to shut in. *Un-*

**IN-CLUDE, v.** To close in; to hold -SION. contain within, to embrace,  
-SIVE, *ad. s.* comprehend or comprise.  
-SIVELY. *Fr. Enclorre*; *It. In-chiusure*; *clair*; *L. Inclu-dere, -sum*; *In*, and *claudere*, past p. of *Cludere*, to be or cause to be close, or near as to touch. See *To INCLOSE*: the words vary a little in their application.

**IN-COAGULABLE, ad.** That cannot be coagulated, or congealed into curd.

**IN-COEXISTENCE, s.** A term proposed, by *Locke*, to *coexistence*. "Ignorance sets us more remote from a certain knowledge of the coexistence, or *incoexistence* (if I may so say) of different ideas, in the same subject."

**IN-COG, s.** -NITO. Unknown; disguised so as to be unknown.

*Fr. Incog-nus*; *It. & Sp. -nito*; *L. Incognitus*.

**IN-COGITANT, ad.** (See *Un-*) *Un-*

-ANTLY. thinking, thoughtless, undeliberating, inconsiderate.  
-ANCY.  
-ABLE. *Incogitable*,—that cannot be  
-ATIVE. thought of.  
-ATIVITY. *Incogitative*,—that cannot think.

*Incogitativity*,—a coinage by *Wollaston*.  
—*pro re nata*.

*L. In-cogitans*.

**IN-COHERENT, ad.** Not holding or -ENTLY. keeping close, or in close connection or dependency; unconnected, rambling, inconsequential.  
-ENCY. incongruous, inconsistent, unsuited, disagreeing.



**IN-COLUMITY,\* s.** Safety, healthfulness.—*Howell. Boyle.*

Fr. *Incolumité*; L. *Incolumitas*; in, and *columis*, i.e. *securus*, sound, safe.

**IN-COMBINING, pt.** (Also *Un-*) Not joining, or connecting; disuniting, disagreeing.

**IN-COMBUSTIBLE, ad.** -IBILITY. That cannot or may not be burned.

Fr. & Sp. *Incombustible*; It. *-bile*.

**IN-COME, v. s.** -ING. To come in or into:—the *s.* was formerly much used (met.) as in Glanvill. "A sincere and lowly-minded Christian talks of no immediate incomes, or communications." It is now usually app.

to—  
The profit, or emolument, the revenue coming in; payment for labour, wages,—coming in. Dan. *Indkommer*.

**IN-COMMENSURABLE, ad.** (Also *Un-*) Not to be measured by equality. one and the same measure, (Cot.;) not to be brought or reduced to the same dimensions or capacity.

Fr. & Sp. *Incommensurable*; It. *-abile*.

**IN-COMMIXTURE,\* s.** Want of, freedom from, mixture, or being mixed or mingled; severalty or separateness.

*Brown.*

**IN-COMMODE, v. s.\*** *Commodious*,—*inconvenient*, useful; and thus, *inconmodious* is—

*inconvenient*, unsuiting, unfitting, uneasy; disadvantageous. *inconmode*, or *inconmodate*—

To act to the inconvenience or uneasiness, to the trouble or disquiet, of; to hinder, to trouble, to disquiet, to disease, to embarrass.—*Wolsey. †Bp. Taylor. Boyle.*

Fr. *Incommoder*; It. *Incomodare*; Sp. *-ar*; L. *incommodus*.

**IN-COMMUNICABLE, ad.** (*Un-*) That cannot be communicated or made common to others; that cannot be conferred, bestowed, shared, or participated; imparted, disclosed, or revealed.

Fr. & Sp. *Incommunicable*; It. *-abile*.

**IN-COMPACTED.** See *Un-*

**IN-COMPARABLE, s.** That cannot be compared,—peerless, matchless.

Fr. & Sp. *Incomparable*; It. *-abile*.

**IN-COMPASS, v.** More usually, though properly, *En-*

**IN-COMPASSIONATE.** See *Un-*

**IN-COMPATIBLE, ad.** Sometimes written *Incompetible*. That cannot be or exist together, cannot be made convenient; that cannot be suited or adapted; agreed or accorded; unsuitable, inconsistent, incongruous.

Fr. & Sp. *Incompatible*; It. *-bile*; Mid. L. *Compositi*, used as equivalent to *Conventra*.—*Voss.*

**IN-COMPETENT, ad.** -ENCY. *Incompetent*,—Unfit, unsuited, disproportioned, inadequate, insufficient; not having sufficient, sc. ability, power, or authority.

Fr. *Incompétent*; Sp. & It. *-tente*; L. *Compe-tere*, i.e. *und petere, simul petere*; and hence, also, *Concurrere, -venire*, to run, to come together, to concur, to be convenient, fit, or suitable.

**IN-COMPLETE, ad.** (Also *Un-*) *Im-* -LY. perfect, unfinished, deficient. -NESS.

**IN-COMPLEX, ad.** Not complex; and, therefore, simple.

**IN-COMPLIANT, ad.** -ANCE. Not complying, bending, leaning, or inclining to, not yielding or assenting, not giving up, granting, or conceding; (sc. to the wishes of another;) *uncomplying*.

**IN-COMPOSED, ad.\*** Put out of place or order, disordered; disarranged, unsettled, disquieted, disturbed. L. *Incompositus*.

**IN-COMPOSSIBLE,\* ad.** -IBILITY.† Not consisting of united or concordant possibilities; or of parts each of which can or may be or exist unitedly; *impossible* to be or exist together.—*Taylor. †Bp. Hall. Hale.*

**IN-COMPOUNDED, ad.** (Also *Un-*) Uncombined, unmixed or unmingled.

**IN-COMPREHENSIBLE, ad.** (Also *-IBLY. Un-*) That cannot be taken or held within, (met.) within the mind; that cannot be conceived or understood; *inconceivable*, unintelligible. "Presence every-where is the sequel of an infinite and *incomprehensible* substance, (for what can be every-where, but that which can be no where comprehended?)"—*Hooker.*

Fr. & Sp. *Incomprehensible*; It. *-bile*.

**IN-COMPRESSIBLE.** See *Un-*

**IN-CONCEALABLE, ad.** That cannot be hidden or kept secret.

**IN-CONCEIVABLE, ad.** (Also *Un-*) *-ABLY.* That cannot be taken or held or comprehended, (met. within the mind;) *inconceivable*, unintelligible.

**IN-CONCEPTIBLE, ad.** Equivalent to *inconceivable*, (qv.) It. *Inconcepibile*.

**IN-CONCINN,\* ad.** Unsuitable, incongruous.—*Cudworth.*

L. *In-concinuus*, (in, priv.) not fit or suitable.

**IN-CONCLUSIVE, ad.** -NESS. (Also *Un-*) Not able to bring to the same point or end; not able to end, finish, or determine,—to determine or decide; indeterminate, indecisive.

**IN-CONCOCT, ad.** (Also *Un-*) *Con-* -ED. *coction* is app. to the boiling or seething of meat in the stomach;

to the digestion of it. Hence, *incoctus* is,—indigested, raw, crude. L. *Concoctus*.

**IN-CONCURRING**, *pt.* Not running or moving together, or in unison:—disagreeing, discordant.

**IN-CONCUSSIBLE**,\* *ad.* That cannot be shaken.—\**Bp. Reynolds*.

**IN-CONDITE**, *ad.* Unstored; disarranged, disordered, confused, discomposed, ill-composed, rude.

L. *Inconditus*, (*in*, priv. and *conditus*, from *condere*, to put or lay together, to store up.) Re-condite.

**IN-CONDITIONAL**, *ad.* Also and more usually, *Un-*

**IN-CONFORMITY**, *s.* (Also *Un-*) Want of conformity; want of adaptation to, or compliance with, (a set form of words, or actions.)

**IN-CONFUSED**, *ad.* -sion.\* (Also *Un-*) The *s.* cons.—distinctness, clearness.

\**Bacon*.

L. *Inconfusus*.

**IN-CONFUTABLY**. Also *Un-*

**IN-CONGELABLE**, *ad.* (*Un-*) Not to be bound together by frost.

Fr. *Incongelable*; L. *Congelare*, to bind together by frost.

**IN-CONGRUENT**, *pt.* Not convenient

-ENCE. or concurring; inconvenient, in-

-ITY. concurring, inconsistent; not

-OUS. suiting, unfit.

-OUSLY. Fr. *Incongrue*; It. & Sp. -o, -ente; L. *Incongruens*.

**IN-CONNECTED**, *ad.* (*Un-*) The *s.*—

-NEXEDLY. Negation of, absence of, con-

-NEXION.\* *nexion*, junction, or union.

\**Bp. Hall and Hurd*.

**IN-CONSCIONABLE**, *ad.* (Usually *Un-*) Having no conscience, no knowledge, no sense, or feeling of right and wrong.

**IN-CONSCIOUS**, *ad.* (Usually *Un-*) Not knowing, not feeling, within ourselves; unknowing.

**IN-CONSEQUENT**, *ad.* (See *Un-*) Not

-ENTIAL. following, not ensuing, not

-ENTIALLY. coming next in order, succes-

-ENCE. sion, or connexion; not follow-

-ING. ing or ensuing as an effect, inference, or

-DEDUCTION. deduction.

**IN-CONSIDERABLE**, *ad.* (*Un-*) Not

-ABLENESS. to be considered; not worthy

-ATE. of consideration, respect, or re-

-ATE-LY. gard.

-NESS. *Inconsiderate*, (Fr. *Inconsidéré*),

-ION. —not viewing with care or

-ATTENTION. attention; careless, inattentive, heedless,

-INDISCREET. indiscreet, rash.

**IN-CONSISTENT**, *ad.* Not being, not

-ENTLY. standing, or staying together, in

-ENTNESS. one body or mass; not resting

-ENCE. or abiding, not forming, fixing,

-ENCY. or uniting, (into one body or

-ING. mass;) disuniting, disagreeing,

-UNSUITABLE. unsuitable, unfit.

**IN-CONSOLABLE**, *ad.* -LATELY. That

cannot be *consoled*, soothed, or comforted.

Fr. & Sp. *Inconsolable*; It. -ile; L. *Inconsolabilis*.

**IN-CONSONANT**, *ad.* (Also *Un-*) Not

in unison, (of sound,) inharmonious, dis-

cordant, disagreeing, inconsistent with.

**IN-CONSPICUOUS**, *ad.* That may

-LY. not be seen; not visible, discern-

-NESS. ible, or distinguishable.

**IN-CONSTANT**, *ad.* (Also *Un-*) Not

-ANTLY. standing together, sc. firmly, fix-

-ANCE. edly, or steadily, without change

-ANCY. or variation; and, cons. infirm,

unfixed, unsteady, changing, varying, wa-

-VERING. vering, fickle.

Fr. *Inconstant*; Sp. & It. -ante; L. *Inconstans*.

**IN-CONSUMABLE**, *ad.* -SUMPTIBLE

(See *Un-*) That cannot be reduced to

nothing; that cannot be devoured, wasted,

or destroyed; indestructible.

Fr. *Inconsumptible*.

**IN-CONSUMMATE**, *ad.* (*Un-*) Not

having reached the top or summit, the

highest point aimed at; incomplete, im-

perfect, unfinished.

**IN-CONTAMINATE**, *ad.* (*Un-*) Un-

defiled, unpolluted, unstained, inviolate.

Fr. *Incontaminé*.

**IN-CONTENTATION**,\* *s.* The nega-

tion or privation, the want, the absence of

contentation or content.—\**Goodwin*.

**IN-CONTESTABLE**, *ad.* (Also *Un-*)

-ABLY. That cannot be contended, dis-

-ED. puted, debated, litigated; indis-

-PUTABLE. putable.

**IN-CONTINENT**, *ad.* *av.* (*Un-*) Not

-ENTLY. holding or keeping within or to-

-ENCE. gether, within due bounds, in-

-ENCY. subjection or subservience, in-

-TEMPERATE. temperate, immoderate, unchaste. In

-OLD. old writers, app. to *time*: without check,

-STOP. stop, or stay; and, as Cot. says, "instantly,"

-IMMEDIATELY. immediately, presently, suddenly, forth-

-WITH. with, out of hand, as soon as may be."

Fr. *Incontin-eut*; It. & Sp. -ente; L. *Incontinens*.

**IN-CONTRACTED**, *ad.* Not drawn

together, not drawn into a narrower space;

not shortened, abridged, or curtailed.

**IN-CONTROLLABLE**, -ELY. *Man-*

-COM. *Un-*

**IN-CONTROVERTIBLE**, *ad.* -LY.

(*Un-*) That cannot be disputed or de-

-BATED. bated; indisputable, inconfutable.

**IN-CONVENIENT**, *ad.* (*Un-*) *Incon-*  
-ENTLY. *venient*,—not becoming; or un-  
-ENCE, *s. a.* becoming, unsuitable, unfitting;  
-ENCY. inapplicable, inconsistent; in-  
commodious, disadvantageous, troublesome,  
embarrassing. And to *inconvenience*,—

To put to, to cause an *inconvenience*; to  
put or place in an unsuitable, incommo-  
dious, embarrassing situation; to trouble,  
to embarrass.

Fr. *Inconvenient*; It. & Sp. *-ente*; L. *In-con-*  
*veniens*.

**IN-CONVERTED**, -IBLE. Now com.  
*Un-*

**IN-CONVINCIBLE**, *ad.* -EDLY. (*Un-*)  
That cannot be conquered or subdued, *sc.*  
by argument; cannot be forced, *sc.* to re-  
ceive an opinion, or to relinquish one.

**IN-CONY**, *ad.* Steevens observes that  
*Cony* and *Incony* have the same meaning.  
*Cony*, Grose says, is—brave, fine; the  
same as *canny*, a word in Scotland very  
variously app. (see *Jamieson*.) but plainly  
our Eng. word *cunning*, i. e. knowing,  
clever. Steevens produces several ex-  
amples of this word, and Archdeacon  
Nares adds to them.

**INCORNISHED**,\* *ad.* Having *cornices*.  
(See *CORNICE*.) The brow of a wall, pil-  
lar, or other piece of building.—\**Evelyn*.

**INCORPORATE**, *v. ad.* (Also *En-*)  
-ATING. To *embody*; to mix, mingle, or  
-ATION. blend one *body* or substance into  
-AL. another; to mix or blend, to  
-E-AL. unite or conjoin, intimately,  
-ALLY. closely together.  
-ALISM. *Bodiless*,—without *body* or mat-  
-ALIST. ter, immaterial; *cons.*—spi-  
-RY. ritual.

**INCORPSE**, *s.* Shak. uses *incorpse* or *encorpse*  
as equivalent to *incorporate*.

Fr. *Incorperer*; It. *-ore*; Sp. *Encorporar*. *In-*  
*corporal*, *incorporal*, &c.—Fr. *Incorpor-el*; It.  
*-ek*; Sp. *-el*; L. *Incorporalis*, (*in*, priv. and *cor-*  
*poralis*, from *corpus*, *body*.)

**INCORRECT**, *ad.* (See *Un-*) Not made  
-LY. or fashioned according to *rule*  
-NESS. or order; ill-regulated; irre-  
-GIBLE. gular, disorderly, erroneous,  
-IBLY. faulty, inaccurate.

Fr. *Incorr-ect*; It. *-etto*; Sp. *-ecto*; L. *In-cor-*  
*rectus*. *Om.* INCORRECTIBILITY.

**INCORRUPT**, *ad.* (Also *Un-*) Not  
-ED. broken or destroyed, not vitiated  
-IBLE. or depraved; whole, entire, sound,  
-IBILITY. pure.

-ION. *Incorruptible*,—that cannot be  
-URE. broken or destroyed, decayed or  
-BY. wasted, reduced to rottenness or  
putrefaction, vitiated or depraved; that  
cannot be allured or enticed to vice or  
vicious deeds.

Fr. & Sp. *Incor-ruptible*; It. *-rutibile*; L. *In-*  
*corruptus*.

**IN-COUNTER**, *s. a.* Anciently also, and  
now com. *En-*

**IN-COURAGE**. Now most com. *En-*

**IN-CRASSATE**, *v.* -TION. To thicken,  
or make thick, *gross* or heavy.

Fr. *Incrasser*; L. *Crassus*, *crass*, (*qv.*)

**IN-CREASE**, *v. s.* (Formerly also *En-*)

-ER. As the Fr. *Accroistre*,—"to  
-ING. augment, amplify, enlarge,  
-FUL.\* (grow or become, or) make  
-MENT.† bigger, and bigger; also, to  
-ABLE.‡ multiply, or wax many."—*Cot.*  
-ABLENESS.‡ \**Shak.* †*Bacon.* ‡*Law.*  
L. *Incrascere*. Re-*Un-*

**IN-CREATE**,\* *ad.* -ED. (More usually  
*Un-*) Not *created*; unmade, unformed;  
and *cons.* being or existing from eternity.

\**Milton.*

**IN-CREDIBLE**, *ad.* (Formerly also

-IBLY. *Un.*) Not to be believed; in  
-IBILITY. which we can have or place no  
-ULITY. faith, trust, or confidence.  
-ULOUS. Fr. *Incrédible*, *incroyable*; It. *Incre-*  
*dibile*; Sp. *Incredible*, *increyble*; L. *Incredibilis*.

**IN-CREMABLE**,\* *ad.* Not to be burned,  
not consumable by fire.

\**Brown*, who uses also *Cremation*, (*qv.*)

**IN-CREMENT**, *s.* Growth or increase,  
in magnitude or number.

Fr. *Incrément*; It. & Sp. *-mento*; L. *Incre-*  
*mentum*, from *incrascere*, to grow or increase, (*qv.*)

**IN-CREPATION**,\* *s.* A noise; an  
angry, chiding noise; a chiding, are proof,  
a rebuke.—\**W. Mountague.* *South.*

Fr. *Incrépation*; L. *Increpare*, to make a noise.

**IN-CREST**,\* *v.* To cover or adorn with,  
or as with, a *crest*.—\**Drummond.*

**IN-CROACH**. Also, and now more  
com. *En-*

**IN-CRUST**, *v.* (Also *En-*) To cover  
-ATE. with, or draw over, any hard sur-  
-ATION. face, coat, or case. Fr. *Incruster*.  
It. *In-crostars*; Sp. *-crusta*.

**IN-CUBATION**, *s.* Lying upon, sitting  
upon, (as a hen upon eggs;) brooding.  
L. *Incubatio*, from *in-cubare*, to lie upon, to sit  
upon, as a hen upon eggs. *Om.* INCUBITURE.

**IN-CUBE**, *v.* Used met. by Milton as  
equivalent to—To infix herself, *qd.* *cubi-*  
*cally*; i. e. in a firm and solid manner.

**IN-CUBUS**, *s.* A spirit, to whom was  
ascribed the oppression known by the vul-  
gar name of Nightmare. A haunting spirit,  
evil spirit.

L. *Incubus*, *qd.* qui *incubat*, who lies upon.

**IN-CULK**,\* *v.* Met. to press forcibly,  
-CAT-E, *v.* into, to press or urge, frequently,  
-ION. repeatedly; to teach impres-  
-OR. sively, urgently, repeatedly.

\**Joye.* †*Sir T. More.*

Fr. *Incul-quer*; It. *-care*; Sp. *-car*; L. *Incul-*  
*care*, (*in*, and *calcare*, i. e. *calce premere*.) to press  
with the *heel*; to press closely, forcibly.

**IN-CULPABLE**, *ad.* (*Un-*) That can -ABLENESS. or may not be blamed, con- -ABLY. demned, or censured; faultless, INCULP,\* *v.* blameless.—\**Shelton*.

*It. Incolpabile; Sp. Inculpable; L. Inculpabilis.*

**IN-CULT**, *ad.* Unimproved by labour; -IVATE. not tilled, or ploughed, or ma- -IVATION. nured; (*uncultivated*.) -URE. *L. Incultus, (uncultured.)*

**IN-CUMBENT**, *ad. s.* -ENCY. Lying, leaning, reposing, resting upon; resting, weighing, pressing upon, (as a duty, that must be borne or supported.)

Sir Edward Coke says, (*Lit. 119*), a clerk resident on his benefice is termed an *In-cumbent*, because he does or ought diligently to bend all his study to the discharge of the cure of the church to which he belongs.

*L. Incumbens, p. p. of In-cumbere, to lie upon, to repose, or rest upon. Super-*

**IN-CUMBER**. Also, by both ancient and modern authors, *En-* *Un-*

**IN-CUR**, *v.* -SION. To run or rush into, or against, to enter; met. to run against, to encounter, to meet with, to become subject, exposed or liable to.

*Incursion*,—an inroad, or invasion.

*Fr. Encourir, incurrir; It. Incorr-ere; Sp. Encorrir; L. Incurrere, to run into.*

**IN-CURABLE**, *ad.* (*Un-*) That cannot -Y. be cured or healed, recovered or -NESS. restored—to a sound or healthy state; irrecoverable, remediless.

*Fr. & Sp. Incura-ble; It. -bile.*

**IN-CURIOUS**, *ad.* (*Un-*) Careless, -LY. heedless, having no care or an- -NESS. xiety, indifferent; no desire or -OSITY. wish to learn, know, or understand. *L. In-curiousus.*

**IN-CURVED**,\* *ad.* Not bowed or arched, -ATE. crooked, bent, or inflected. -ATION. \**Somerville. †Brown. L. In-curvus. -ITY.\**

**IN-DAGATION**, *s.* -OR. Cons.—search, inquiry, or investigation; examination, scrutiny.

*L. Indagare, which Voss. thinks is by contraction from Induagere; indu, for in, and agere, to act or do; cons.—to search after or into.*

**IN-DAMAGE**, -DANGER. See *En-*

**IN-DEAR**. Also anciently, and now com. *En-*

**IN-DEAVOUR**. Now usually *En-*

**IN-DEBT**, *v.* -MENT.\* To have or hold, or cause to have or hold, of, or from another, his property or right, his *due*; that which is owed to him, which ought at some time to be delivered or paid to him; to be bound to return or repay.—\**Bp. Hall.*

*L. Debit-um, past p. of Deb-ere, (de, and hab-ere,) q. de alio hab-ere, to have or hold from another.—Voss. See To OWE.*

**IN-DECENT**, *ad.* (Also formerly *Un-*) -CENTLY. Unfit, unbecoming, unsuitable, -CENCE. uncomely, unseemly, improper. -CENCY. *Fr. Indé-cent; It. & Sp. -cente; L. In-decens.*

**IN-DECIDUOUS**,\* *ad.* *Deciduous* is app. to trees, whose leaves fall; and is thus opposed to evergreens which are *indeciduous*, or do not fall the leaf.—\**Brown.*

**IN-DECISIVE**, *ad.* -SION. Not able to determine, adjudge, or conclude; indetermining, inconclusive, hesitating.

*It. Inde-cisivo; Fr. -cis; "Indecision, an undecision."—Col. It is usual to write Undecided, (qv.) L. Decidere, to cut off, sc. dispute or discussion; and thus to determine, to adjudge; hence Indecisive is—as above explained.*

**IN-DECLINABLE**, *ad.* (See *Un-*) That may not be declined; that has no (grammatical) declension.

**IN-DECOROUS**, *ad.* -UM. Unfit, unbecoming, unseemly; app. not so strongly as *Indecent*, (qv.) *L. In-decorus.*

**IN-DEED**, *av.* *L. In facto*, in fact; used for emphasis. (Anciently written separately, *in deed*.)

**IN-DEFATIGABLE**, *ad.* (*Un-*) That -ABLY. cannot be wearied or tired, -ABLENESS. worn out or exhausted—by labour. *Fr. Indéfati-gable; It. -cabile.*

**IN-DEFEASIBLE**, *ad.* (See *Un-*) That cannot be annulled, abrogated, avoided, or made void.

**IN-DEFECTIBLE**, *ad.* That cannot -IBILITY. be undone; that cannot fail of -IVE. be wanting, or decay; unfailing. *L. Deficere, defectum, to undo. See In-sufficient.*

**IN-DEFENSIBLE**, *ad.* (See *Un-* -IBLY. FENDED.) That cannot be guarded, -IVE. secured, fortified, upheld, supported, or maintained.

**IN-DEFICIENT**, *ad.* -ENCY. Unfailing, never wanting or falling off. *It. & Sp. Indeficiente; L. In-deficiens.*

**IN-DEFINITE**, *ad.* (See *Undefined*.) -LY. Unbounded, unlimited, indeter- -NESS. minate, unrestricted.—\**Hale.* -UDE.\* *Fr. Indéfin-i; It. -ito; Sp. -ido.*

**IN-DEFLOURISHING**, *pt.* Ever flourishing, ever blooming. See *Un-flower.*

**IN-DELAYED**, *pt.* -LY. (*Un-*) Not put off or postponed, procrastinated or retarded.

**IN-DELEBLE**, or INDELIBLE, *ad.* That -IBLY. cannot be rased or rubbed out; -IBILITY. that cannot be eradicated or obliterated, avoided or annulled. *Fr. Indél-éble; It. -ibile; Sp. -eble.*

**IN-DELIBERATE.** See *Un-*

**IN-DELICATE**, *ad.* -ACY. Having no allurements or attractions; and thus, coarse, vulgar.

**IN-DEMNIFY**, *v.* Cot. writes *In-dam-*  
-IFICATION. *nife.*

-ITY. To save or free from hurt, injury, or harm; loss, or penalty, or punishment; to save harmless or uninjured.

Fr. *Indemniser*, -ité; Sp. -izar, -idad; It. *Indennito*.

**IN-DEMONSTRABLE**, *ad.* (*Un-*) That cannot be proved, (by reasoning.)  
L. *In-demonstrabilis*.

**IN-DENIZE.** More com. *En-*

**IN-DENT**, *v. s.* Fr. *Endenter*,—to snip, -ATION. notch, jag on the edges.—Cot. To -ING. cut (by usage) in a waving line; -MENT.\* to bound by a bending, waving -URE. line.

"If a deed be made by more parties than one, there ought to be regularly as many copies of it as there are parties, and each should be cut or *indented* (formerly in acute angles, *instar dentium*, like the teeth of a saw, but at present in a waving line) on the top or side, to tally or correspond with the other; which deed so made is called an *indenture*."—*Blackstone*.

In Massinger, to *indent* is cons. to enter into covenant, to bargain.—\**Bp. Hall*.

Fr. *Endenter*; It. *Indentare*; i. e. (says Mins.) *indure dentes*, as it were to put in teeth, so that one fold may answer another like teeth, i. e. *dentatum facere*. Perhaps, to make a *dent* or *dint*.

**IN-DEPENDENT**, *ad. s.* Not hanging -ENTLY. from, or resting or relying upon; -ENCE. not sustained or supported by; -ENCY. unsustained, unsupported; un- -ING,\**ad.* connected; not connected with, as inferior or subordinate to; not subservient or subject to.—\**Bp. Hall*.

Fr. *Indépendant*; It. & Sp. -ente.

**IN-DEPREHENSIBLE**,\* *ad.* That cannot be caught or seized (sc. the intent or meaning); cannot be discovered or detected.—\**Bp. Morton*.

**IN-DEPRIVABLE**,\* *ad.* (See *Un-*) That cannot be taken away, withdrawn, or withheld.—\**Harris*.

**IN-DESERT**, *s.* Demerit, unworthiness. See *UN-DESERVED*.

**IN-DESINENT**, *ad.* -LY. Unceasing or incessant.

**IN-DESTRUCTIBLE**, *ad.* That cannot be destroyed or demolished.

**IN-DETERMINABLE**, *ad. s.* (Also -ATE. -ATELY. -ATION. -ED. anciently, and now more com. *Un-* -ATELY. *determined*, *qv.*) That cannot be bounded or limited, defined or ended; that cannot be concluded, decided, or resolved.

**IN-DEVIRGINATE**,\* *v.* *Devirginate*, (*qv.*) to cause to be no longer a *virgin*; and *Indevirginate*,—

Still a *virgin*; not deprived of *virginity*.

\**Chapman*.

**IN-DE-VOTE**, or -VOUT, *ad.* (See *Un-*) -VOT-ED. Not pledged or promised, dedicated or given up to; not given, sc. to godliness, piety, or religion; ungodly, irreligious.

Fr. *Indévo-*; Sp. -oto; *In*, and *devote*, (*qv.*); L. *De-votum*. See *UNDEVOUT*.

**INDEX**, *s.* That which shows or points -DICE.\* to; as the *index* of a book, -DIC-ATE, *v.* that shows the contents; or -ATION. of a clock, that points to the -ATIVE. hour. And to *indicate*,— -ATORY. To signify, or give sign or notice of; to announce, to betoken, to show, to point out, to disclose, to discover.

To *index* a book, is not an uncommon expression.—\**B. Jonson*.

Fr. & It. *Indice*; Sp. & L. *Index*; Fr. *Indi-quer*; Sp. -car; It. & L. *Indicare*, *q. dicendo significare vel denuntiare*; to signify or denote by *telling*. Contra- Sub-

**IN-DICIBLE**,\* *ad.* "Unspeakable, unexpressable by words."—Cot.

\**Evelyn*. It. *Indici-bile*; Fr. -ble.

**IN-DICT**, or -DITE, *v.* (Also *En-dict* or -DICT-ER. -dite.) To *indite*, cons.—To -MENT. write, sc. what the *muse* or mind -ING. of the writer may *dictate*; what -ION. the law, or, in the form and -IVE. manner which the law, may *dictate* or prescribe; to charge or accuse in a *dictated* or prescribed form of words; to prescribe or appoint, a place where or time when; and gen. to prescribe, declare, or pronounce; to charge or accuse.

"The name and use of the *Indictions*, which serve to ascertain the chronology of the middle ages, was derived from the regular practice of the Roman Tributes. The emperor subscribed with his own hand, and in purple ink, the solemn *edict* or *indiction*, which was fixed up in the principal city of each diocese, during two months previous to the first day of September. And by a very easy connection of ideas, the word *indiction* was transferred to the measure of tribute which it prescribed, and to the annual term which it allowed for payment."—*Gibbon*.

Fr. *En-dicter*, -diler; It. *In-dettare*, -dettare. With us (Sk.) *dictate*, seu *actionem intendere*, to *dictate*, (i. e. to say or speak what another shall write,) to propose an action or suit at law. Spel. (in *v. Indictamentum*) derives Fr. *Endicter* from Gr. *Ενδεικνυσθαι*, to show or point out, sc. the accused.

**IN-DIFFERENT**, *ad.* Having no, or -ENTLY. but little *difference* or distinction; -ENCE. no cause for, no qualities deserving -ENCY. ing of, distinction, or preference, or choice; and thus, as app. to persons or things, middling or moderate; as app. to



persons, impartial, disinterested; having no anxiety or solicitude; careless.

Fr. *Indiffer-ent*; It. & Sp. *-ente*; L. *In-differens*. Un-

**INDIGENOUS**, *ad.*\* Born there; grown, produced there; in that place or country.

L. *Indigenæ*, (*inde geniti*, eo loco nati, quem incolunt; born where they dwell.)

**IN-DIGENT**,\* *ad.* Needy, wanting, necessitous, poor.—\**W. Browne*.

-ENCY. Fr. *Indig-ent*; It. & Sp. *-ente*; L. *Indigens*, *p. p.* of *in-dig-ere*, (*in*, and *egere*,) to be in need or want.

**IN-DIGEST**,\* *ad.* (Also *Un-digested*, -ED. but *In-digestion*.) Unseparated, -EDNESS. undivided into parts or portions; -IBLE. lying in a mass or lump; indistributed, unsorted, not arranged or methodized; not well considered.

*In-digested* (or *Un-*) food; i. e. food not borne away (concocted) into the different parts of the body.

Fr. *Indigest-e*; It. & Sp. *-o*; L. *In-digestus*.

**IN-DIGITATE**, *v.* -ION. To point to or show, (as with a finger, *digitus*.)

**IN-DIGN**,\* *ad.* Unworthy, undeserving, -ANT. (either of reward or punishment;) -ANTLY. without or against worth, desert, -ATION. or merit; cons.—contumelious, -ITY. disgraceful. And *indignity*,— -ANCE.† Unworthiness; treatment undeserved,† *v.* served,—contumely, disgrace; a -LY.‡ sense of undeserved treatment, contumely, or disgrace.

*Indignant*,—sensible of unworthy, undeserved treatment, of contumely or insult, of ill conduct; and, cons.—offended, provoked, angry; feeling a disdainful or contemptuous anger or resentment.

\* *Chaucer*. *Joy*. *Shak.* \* † ‡ *Spenser*.

† *Leighton*. ‡ *Bp. Hall*.

Fr. *Indign-e*; Sp. *-o*; L. *In-dignus*.

**IN-DILATORY**,\* *ad.* Not delaying or procrastinating.—\**Cabbala*, 1654.

**IN-DILIGENT**, *ad.* (See *Un-*) Careless -ENTLY. of or about; having no care to -ENCE.\* perform or execute; indolent, idle.—\**B. Jonson*.

Fr. *Indilig-ent*; It. *-enza*; Sp. *-encia*; L. *In-diligens*.

**IN-DIMINISHABLE**. See *Un-*

**IN-DIPT**,\* *pt.* Dipt in.—\**G. Fletcher*.

**IN-DIRECT**, *ad.* (It is usual to write -ION. *Un-directed*.) Not ruled or ordered, not straightforward, fair, and -NESS. open; crooked, oblique, sinister, unfair, clandestine.

Fr. *Indir-ect*; It. *-etto*; Sp. *-eclo*; L. *In-directus*.

**IN-DISCERNIBLE**, *ad.* -NESS. (Also written *Un-*, and now most com. *Un-discerned*.) Not to be seen or perceived distinctly, not to be distinguished or discriminated; indistinguishable, invisible.

**IN-DISCERNIBLE**, *ad.* Not to be -IBILITY. sundered, or separated, or dissolved; inseparable, indissoluble.

**IN-DISCIPLINABLE**, *ad.* (Usually *Un-disciplined*.) Not to be trained up or educated,—to learning or knowledge, to good order or good habits.

**IN-DISCOVERY**, *s.* -ABLE. The manner of a discovery or finding, of a detection or disclosure; the failure of a search or inquiry. Now commonly undiscoverable and undiscovered.

**IN-DISCRETE**, or -CREET, *ad.* (Also -CREETLY. formerly *Un-*) Without discretion. tinction or discrimination, examination or circumspection; and, thus heedless, improvident, or imprudent, incautious, inconsiderate, unadvised, rash.

Fr. *Indis-cret*; It. & Sp. *-crete*; L. *In-discretus*.

**IN-DISCRIMINATE**, *ad.* Undistinguishing, without distinction, -ATED. discernment, or difference; -ATELY. discerning; without particularity, -ATION. *Un-discriminating*, (qv.)

**IN-DISCUSSED**. See *Un-*

**IN-DISPENSABLE**, *ad.* (Un-) That cannot be set aside or apart; -ABLY. as unnecessary, or not wanted, or not required; that cannot be done without, cannot be spared, exempted, excused.

**IN-DISPERSE**. See *Un-*

**IN-DISPOSE**, *v.* (Also formerly *Un-*) -EDNESS. To displace, to disarrange, -ITION. disorder; to unfit or unsuit, to be, or cause to be, unfavourable or adverse to disincline.

Fr. *Indis-posé*; It. *-posto*; Sp. *-puesto*; L. *dispositus*.

**IN-DISPUTABLE**, *ad.* (Usually *Un-*) -ABLY. disputed.) That cannot be -ED. bated, contended, or contested, opposed, or controverted; incontestable, incontrovertible.

**IN-DISSOLUBLE**, *ad.* That cannot be -UBLENESS. be disjoined or dissolved, -UBLY. loosened or relaxed; -UBILITY. cannot be destroyed, or -VABLE, *ad. s.* to the solidity or cohesion of its parts; that cannot be changed, converted from solid to liquid; inseparable, indestructible.

Fr. & Sp. *Indissolu-ble*; It. *-bile*; L. *Indissolubilis*. See *UN-DISSOLVED*.

**IN-DISTANCY**,\* *s.* A standing distance, closeness, inseparation.—\**Bp. Pearson*, *In, priv. and distance*, (qv.)

**IN-DISTINCT**, *ad.* (Also *Un-*) -IBLE. distinguished, &c.) Not distinguished by marks or notes, -ION. different tints or colors, -LY. not having the appearance of difference, the appearance of different qualities, -NESS. or difference, the appearance of different qualities, -TINGUISH-ED. -ABLE.

or noted, discernible or perceptible; and, cons. confused, obscure, uncertain, indeterminate, indefinite.

Fr. *Indis-tinct*; It. & Sp. *-tinto*; L. *In-distinctus*.

**IN-DISTURBANCE**, *s.* "What is called by the Stoics, apathy, or indisposition; by the Sceptics, *indisturbance*; by the Molinists, quietism; by the common men, peace of conscience; seems all to mean but great tranquillity of mind."—*Sir W. Temple*. See *Un-*

**IN-DITCH**, \**v.* Put into, buried in, a ditch.  
\**Bp. Hall*.

**IN-DIVIDUAL**, *ad. s.* *Undivided*, inseparability. parate, (sc. in its component parts;) joined, united, sc. into one body or substance, person or thing; and, thus, distinct, disconnected from any thing else; and, thus, further, single; identically or numerically, one.—\**Fuller*.

Fr. *Individ-u, -uel*; It. *-uo, -uale*; Sp. *-uo, -ual*.

**IN-DIVINITY**, *s.* (See *Un-*) Want of divinity;—humanity; mere mortality.

**IN-DIVISIBLE**, *ad. s.* (Commonly written *Un-divided*.) That cannot be parted or separated, portioned or shared, severed, sundered, disunited or disjoined; (app. by philosophers to things too small to be separated into smaller parts; also to the Godhead.)

Shak. puts this expression into the mouth of Polonius: "Scene *individable*," (first fol. *indivisible*;) or poem unlimited, (Hamlet, Act ii. sc. 2.)

Fr. & Sp. *Indivisi-bile*; It. *-bile*; L. *In-divisi-bilis*.

**IN-DIVULSIVELY**, *av.* Inseparably; not to be torn or rent asunder.

**IN-DOCIBLE**, *s.* That cannot be taught, cannot learn; cannot comprehend or understand, what is told or explained to him.

Fr. & It. *Indo-cile*; Sp. *-cil*; L. *In-docilis*.

**IN-DOCTRINATE**, *v.* Also *En-*

**IN-DOLENT**, *ad.* Free from pain (e. g. an *indolent* tumour), or grief; and, cons. from trouble, from labour; and, thus, slothful, idle. And *indolence*—

Freedom from pain; ease, repose, slothfulness.

Fr. *Indol-ent, -ence*; It. *-ente, -enza*; L. *Indol-ent, in, priv. and dolens, p. p. of dol-ere, to be in pain*.

**IN-DOMITABLE**, *ad.* Untameable.  
Fr. *Indomptable*.

**IN-DORSE**. More commonly *En-*

**IN-DRAUGHT**, *s.* Any thing drawn in; the place where any thing is drawn in; an inlet.

**IN-DRENCHED**, *pt.* Immersed, drowned.

**IN-DUBITABLE**, *ad.* (Also *Un-* and *-ABLY*. commonly undoubted.) That *-ATE*, \**ad.* cannot be doubted, distrusted, *-BIOUS*,† suspected, questioned; and, therefore, certain, assured.

\**E. Hall. Drayton. Bp. Hall. †Harvey.*

Fr. & Sp. *Indubita-ble*; It. *-bile*; L. *In-dubita-bilis*.

**IN-DUCE**, *v.* (Also, though rarely, *En-*) *-MENT*. To lead, draw, or bring in, into, *-ER*. within; to lead or draw, sc. the *-IBLE*. mind; to guide it; to move, to *-DUCT, v.* influence, to persuade, to pre- *-DUCTION*. vail upon; to lead or bring *-IVE*. before, into view, into presence *-IVELY*. or action, into effect; to be the *-OR*. means, cause or occasion: (to *-ATIVE*,\* *introduce*.)

To *induct*,—(technically,) to bring in, put or place in—possession of a benefice.

"When by comparing a number of cases, agreeing in some circumstances, but differing in others, and all attended with the same result, a philosopher connects, as a general law of nature, the event with its physical cause, he is said to proceed according to the method of *induction*."—*Stewart*. \**Chaucer*.

Fr. *Induire*; It. *Indurre*; Sp. *Indu-cir, -zir*; L. *Inducere*; to lead or bring in. Re. Super-

**IN-DUE**, \**v.* *-MENT*. 1. To give or bestow, sc. any qualities of mind or body; to qualify.

2. To put on, to clothe, to invest.

\**Spenser. Dryden*.

Also written *Endue*, (qv.) which Sk. thinks is so written, corruptly, for *Endow*, (qv.) *Indue* is also certainly used as if derived from L. *Induere*, to put on, to clothe, to invest.

**IN-DULGE**, *v.* Not to urge, press, or exact; and therefore, to give way, to concede; to yield; to grant, as an act of favour, or kindness, or gratification, not as an act of duty; to allow, to humour, to gratify, to practise or permit a gratification or enjoyment.

*Indulted*, i. e. *Indulged*, or indulgently granted; from *Indultum*, past p. of *Indulgere*.—\**Brevint. †Wood. ‡Stow*.

Fr. *Indulgent*; It. *-ere, -ente*; Sp. *-ente*; L. *Indulgere*, which Casaubon thinks is so written for *Indurgere, non urgere*, (not to urge or press, and therefore, to yield, to concede, to give way;) and this is approved by Voss. Un-

**INDURE**, *v.* (Also *Endure*, *-ance*, but *-ANCE*. always *Indurate*.) To harden; *-ATE, ad.* to suffer, sustain, or bear, hardily; *-ATION*. firmly; and thus to abide, to last, to continue.

**INDUSTRY**, *s.* Careful and attentive performance; steady application to labour; laboriousness; assiduity or diligence in labour.

*Industry*, in Elyot, is app. to that *expertness* which is the result of care and attention.

"It [*industrie*] is a qualitie, procedyng of wytte and experiēce, by whiche a man perceyueth quickly, inuenteth freshely, and counsayleth spedily."

*Industrial*, very recently introduced and app. to schools or institutions, in which habits of *industry* are taught.

Fr. *Industrie*; It. Sp. & L. *Industria*. Festus says,—the ancients wrote *Indostruum*, quasi qui quidquid ageret, intro strueret, et studeret domi. Un-

**IN-DWELLER**, *s.* -ING. One who remains, stays, abides, resides, inhabits; a resident, an inhabitant.

**IN-EAW**,\* *v.* To dip or plunge into the water.—\*Drayton. Fr. *Eau*.

**IN-EBRIATE**, *v. ad.* -ION. To drink much, sc. till intoxicated; to intoxicate, to be or become drunk or overpowered by fermented liquor; to have or cause the giddiness, hilarity, or joyousness of intoxication. It. *In-ebbriare*; Sp. -*ebriar*; L. *In-ebriare*.

**IN-EFFABLE**, *ad.* -Y. That cannot be spoken or uttered; unspeakable, unutterable.

Fr. *Ineffa-ble*; It. -*bile*; Sp. *Inefable*. See **AP-FABLE**.

**IN-EFFECTABLE**,\* *ad.* (Also formerly *Un-effectual*.) That cannot be (effected,) done or made, brought to pass or to an end, performed, accomplished, completed, achieved, consummated. -IVE. -IVELY. -UAL. -UAL-LY. -NESS. -FI-CACY. -CACIOUS. -CACIOUSNESS. -CIENT. -CIENCY. *Ineffect-ive*, -*ual*,—that cannot, is not able to, do or make, &c.; and, cons.—weak, feeble, impotent, inert, powerless, useless.—\*Bp. Hall.

**IN-ELEGANT**, *ad.* (*Un-*) Without choice or selection; common, -ANCE. vulgar, coarse, rude, unpolished. L. *In-elegans*.

**IN-ELIGIBLE**, *ad.* (See **INELEGANT**.) That cannot be chosen.

**IN-ELOQUENT**, *ad.* Fr. *Inéloquent*,—*Un-eloquent*.—Cot.

**IN-ELUCTABLE**,\* *ad.* Not to be escaped or shunned.—\*Pearson.

L. *Ineluctabilis*; *In*, priv. and *eluctari*, (e, and *luctari*), to struggle out; and cons.—escape from.

**IN-ELUDIBLE**,\* *ad.* That cannot be evaded or escaped.—\*Glanvil.

**IN-ENARRABLE**,\* *ad.* That may not be told or related.

\*Not uncommon in old translators.

Fr. & Sp. *Inenarra-ble*; It. -*bile*; L. *In-enarrabilis*.

**IN-EPT**, *ad.* Unfit, unsuited; not ready -ITUDE. or prepared; awkward, useless, -LY. vain, foolish.

-NESS. Fr. *In-ept*; It. & Sp. -*epto*; L. *In-eptus*, (*In*, and *aptus*, joined; and cons.—fitted, suited.) See **APT**.

**IN-EQUAL**, *ad.* (The *ad.* is usually -QUALITY. written *Un-*; the *s.*—*In-*) Dis-QUITABLE. similar, unlike, uneven, disproportionate, inadequate.

*Inequitable*,—not even or equal; not alike to all; and cons.—partial, unjust.

It. *Ineguale*; L. *In-equalis*.

**IN-ERGETICAL**,\* *ad.* Having no energy or power to act or in action, powerless.—\*Boyle.

**IN-ERRABLE**,\* *ad.* (Usually written -INGLY. UN-ERRING.) That cannot go -ABLENESS.† astray, or out of the right way, -ABILITY.† that cannot go or be wrong; cannot mistake or be misled or misguided; infallible.

\*Bp. Fisher. Bp. Hall. †Hammond. L. *In-errabilis*.

**IN-ERT**, *ad.* Having no power, or -LY. strength, or activity; inactive, -NESS. slothful, sluggish; senseless, motionless.

It. & Sp. *Inerte*; L. *Iners*; *ars in quo non est ulla*. See **ART**.

**IN-ESCAPE**,\* *v.* -ION.† To tempt with food, or a bait of food; to tempt, to allure, to entice.—\*Burton. Prynne. †Hallywell. It. & L. *Inescare*. See **ESCULENT**.

**IN-ESPECIALLY**,\* *av.* (*In*, aug.) Particularly.—\*Golding.

**IN-ESSENTIAL**,\* *ad.* (*Un-*) Having no essence (existence) or being.—\*Brooks.

**IN-ESTIMABLE**, *ad.* -Y. (See *Un-*) That cannot have a price or value set upon it, sc. because above all price; invaluable, incalculable.

**IN-EVIDENT**, *ad.* -ENCE. Not being or making clear, not showing clearly to the sight; not making manifest, or discovered plainly; obscure, unmanifest.

**IN-EVITABLE**, *ad.* (*Un-*) That may -BLY. not be shunned or avoided, -BILITY. chewed or escaped; unavoidable. Fr. & Sp. *Inévita-ble*; It. -*bile*; L. *Inevitabilis*.

**IN-EXCITABLE**, *ad.* That cannot be raised or roused.

**IN-EXCUSABLE**, *ad.* (*Un-*) That -Y. cannot be freed, or cleared, -NESS. exempted from blame or accusation; that cannot be exculpated, released, or discharged from obligation or penalty; that cannot be forgiven.

**IN-EXECRABLE**, *ad.* Malone thinks the *In* aug. and that Shak. meant—*execrable*, (qv.):—"O be thou damned execrable dogge."

The third fol. and modern editors, read *Inexorable*.

**IN-EXHALABLE**, *ad.* That cannot be breathed out, emitted, or evaporated.

**IN-EXHAUSTED**, *ad.* (Also *Un-*)  
**-IBLE**. That cannot be drawn out or forth,  
**-IBLY**. drained or emptied; cons.—cannot  
**-IVE**. be worn out, wearied, or fatigued.  
*L. Inexhaustus*

**IN-EXISTENT**, *ad.* (See *Un-*) There  
**-ENCE**. are two words so written:—*In*, or  
**-ENCY**. *un-existent* (*In*, priv.); *In*, or *en-*  
**-IXO**, *ad.* *existent* (*In*, aug.)

*In*, (priv.) cons.—Not being, not living;  
 not having life or being.

*In*, (aug.)—Being or living *in*, having  
 life or being *in*; inbeing; indwelling, in-  
 herent.

**IN-EXORABLE**, *ad.* **-Y**. That cannot  
 or may not be prevailed upon by (*oral*)  
 prayer; cannot or may not be persuaded  
 or entreated; relentless.

*Fr. & Sp. Inexorable; It. Inesorabile; L. In-*  
*exorabilis.*

**IN-EXPECTED**, *ad.* **-ATION**.<sup>\*</sup> More  
 usually *Un-* <sup>\*Feltbam.</sup>

**IN-EXPEDIENT**, *ad.* (See *Un-*) *Ex-*  
*pedient* is app. lit.—when the *feet* are at  
 liberty; *Inexpedient*,—when they are not  
 so; and cons.—

Not having free, easy motion or power  
 of motion; not easy or convenient; incon-  
 venient, unsuitable, unfit, improper.

*L. Ex-pedire*, (*pedem retentum liberare*, to set  
 at liberty a foot held fast.)

**IN-EXPERIENCED**, *ad.* **-ENCE**. (Also  
*Un-*) Not having knowledge or wisdom  
 acquired or gained by repeated trial, by  
 frequent and repeated proof, by practice;  
 unpractised.

**IN-EXPERT**, *ad.* (Also, formerly *Un-*)  
 Who has not the readiness, adroitness, dex-  
 terity, skill, of *experience*, or of much prac-  
 tice. See **INEXPERIENCED**.

**IN-EXPIABLE**, *ad.* That cannot be  
**-ABLY**. atoned for by pious deeds; cannot  
**-ATE**.<sup>\*</sup> be atoned for, or repaired, or  
 averted.—<sup>\*Chapman.</sup>

**IN-EXPLICABLE**, *ad.* **-Y**. That cannot  
 be unfolded, untwined, or untwisted, evolved,  
 explained, made clear or manifest.

*Fr. & Sp. Inexplicable; It. Inesplicabile; L.*  
*In-explicabilis.*

**IN-EXPRESSIBLE**, *ad.* (Also, for-  
**-IBLY**. merly *Un-*) That cannot be forced  
**-IVE**. out; cannot be uttered, unutter-  
 able; cannot be told.

**IN-EXPUGNABLE**, *ad.* **-Y**. (*Un-*)  
 That cannot be beaten or overpowered,  
 conquered, overcome, or subdued; uncon-  
 querable, impregnable.

*Fr. & Sp. Inexpugnable; It. Inespugnabile; L.*  
*In-expugnabilis.* See **IMPUGN**.

**IN-EXTENDED**, *ad.* (*Un-*) Not  
 stretched out, sc. over any portion of  
 space.

**IN-EXTINGUISHABLE**,<sup>\*</sup> *ad.* **-GUISHABLE**.  
 (See *Un-*) That cannot be put out, erased,

or obliterated; cannot be put out or  
 quenched, annihilated or destroyed.

<sup>\*Sir T. More. Holland.</sup>

*Fr. & Sp. Inextinguible; It. Inestinguibile; L.*  
*In-extinguibilis.*

**IN-EXTRICABLE**, *ad.* (*Un-*) That  
**-ABLY**. cannot be freed from entangle-  
**-ABLENESS**. ment or perplexity, impediment  
**-ATE**.<sup>\*</sup> or hinderance; that cannot be  
 disentangled.—<sup>\*Chapman.</sup>

*Fr. & Sp. Inextricable; It. Inestricabile; L.*  
*In-extricable.*

**IN-EYEING**,<sup>\*</sup> *s.* Inserting an *eye* or  
 bud; inoculating.—<sup>\*J. Philips.</sup>

**IN-FALLIBLE**, *ad.* That cannot be  
**-IBLY**. deceived or deluded, betrayed  
**-IBLENESS**. or beguiled; that cannot be  
**-IBILITY**. mistaken, or misled, or mis-  
 guided; inerrable.

*Fr. & Sp. Infalli-ble; It. -bile.*

**IN-FAME**, *v.* (See **EN-**) To speak ill  
**-ATION**. of, to speak against the *fame* or  
**-OUS**. good name, reputation or charac-  
**-OUSLY**. ter; to discredit or disgrace, to  
**-Y**. **-ER**. censure or reproach.

*Infamy*,—disrepute, discredit, disgrace,  
 or disgracefulness, dishonour or dishonour-  
 ableness, ignominy, shame, or shameful-  
 ness.

*Infamy* is used as equivalent to *Defama-*  
*tion*. "The poysonous sting which *Infamy*  
 infixeth in the name of noble wight."—  
*Spenser.*

*Fr. Infam-er; It. -are; Sp. -ar; L. In-famare.*

**IN-FANDOUS**,<sup>\*</sup> *ad.* That ought not to  
 be spoken; too dreadful to be spoken.

<sup>\*Howell.</sup>

*L. In-fandus.* See **INFANT**.

**IN-FANT**, *s. ad. v.* One not speaking,  
**-CY**. too young to speak; a child.  
**-T-ICIDE**. In *Law*, one who has not attained  
**-ILE**. the age of twenty-one years.  
**-LIKE**. In our early poetry—app. to the  
**-LY**. child or son of a king; to a prince.  
**-RY**. (*Infanta*.)

*Infant*, *ad.*—childish, young, immature.

*Infantry*,—*Sk.* thinks, is manifestly from  
 the *L. Infans*, used as we use *Boy*, not  
 only—*pro puero sed et pro famulo*; and he  
 observes that foot-soldiers were formerly,  
*equitum famuli et quasi pedissequi*. *Wach.*  
 would trace it to the *A. S. Fæt*, the foot,  
 (*Inserto, s.*) *Fete-here* *Som.* interprets—  
 "a band of footmen, an host or army of  
 footmen, the infantry."

*Infanted*, in *Fletcher*, ("And yet but  
 newly he was *infanted*,")—incarnated as  
 an *infant*: in *Milton*, childish produced—  
 "This worthy motto, no bishop, no king,  
 is of the same batch, and *infanted* out of  
 the same fears."

*Fr. Enfant; It. & Sp. Infante; L. In-fans*, (*in*,  
 priv. and *fans*, from *fari*, to speak,) not speaking.

**IN-FARCE**,<sup>\*</sup> *v.* *L. Farc-ire*, to stuff or  
 cram.—<sup>\*Sir T. Elyot. Holland.</sup>

**IN-FASHIONABLE.\*** See *Un-*

*\*Beau. & F.*

**IN-FATIGABLE.\*** According to modern usage, *Indefatigable*, (qv.)—*\*Daniel*.  
Fr. & Sp. *Infatiga-ble*; It. *-bile*.

**IN-FATUATE, v. ad. -ION.** To bereave of reason, or of common sense; to befool.  
Fr. *Infatu-er*; Sp. *-ar*; It. *-are*; L. *In-fatigare, infatuatum*.

**IN-FAUSTING,\* s.** Ill luck, or a boding or omen of ill luck.—*\*Bacon*.

Fr. *Infauite*; L. *Infustus*, (in, priv. and *faustus*;) "Gr. Φαυστος, from φαω, i. e. φαω, or φημι, dico. Sanè faustum est, si omnes evφημουσι, bonaque verba fantur."—*Voss*.

**IN-FEASIBLE, ad. -NESS.** (*Un-*) That cannot or may not be done, performed or practised; impracticable.

**IN-FECT, v. ad.** (Anciently also *En-*)  
**-ION.** To dye or stain; to tinge, to  
**-IOUS.** taint; to taint with some per-  
**-IOUSLY.** nicious quality, some conta-  
**-IOUSNESS.** gious or venomous quality;  
**-IVE.** with some contagious feeling;  
spreading as a stain.

Fr. *Infect-er*; Sp. *-ar*; It. *Infettare*; L. *Inficere, infectum*, (in, and *facere*, q. *intus facere*.) *Un-*

**IN-FECUND,\* ad. -ous.†** Unfruitful, unfertile, sterile, barren.

*\*Evelyn. Derham. †Glanvill.*

Fr. *Infé-cund*; It. *-condo*; Sp. *-cundo*.

**IN-FEEBLE.** Commonly, *En-*

**IN-FELICITY, s.** Bad or ill state or condition; bad or ill luck or fortune, or success; unhappiness.

Fr. *Infélici-té*; It. *-ta*; Sp. *-dad*; L. *In-felicitas*.

**IN-FEODATION,\*** i. e. *Enfeoffment*.

*\*Blackstone.*

**IN-FEOFF.** See *En-*

**IN-FER, v.** To bear or bring in; to in-  
**-ENCE.** duce, to deduce; to introduce, to  
**-RIBLE.** convey, to impose. See *ILLATION*.  
Fr. *Infér-er*; It. *-ire*; Sp. *-ir*; L. *Inferre*, to bear or bring in. Sub-

**IN-FERIOR, ad. s. -ITY.** App. to—  
One lower in comparison with another person or thing; an underling; one subordinate or subservient.

Fr. *Inféri-eur*; It. *-ore*; Sp. & L. *Inferior*, comparative of *Inferus*, which Voss. suspects to be *ab inferendo*, (see *INFER*;) as signifying *καταχθονιος*, underground, quia mortui terræ inferuntur.

**IN-FERNAL, s. ad.** The *Infernals*,—  
Those dwelling under ground, under the earth, in hell or Tartarus. Whence *Infer-nal, ad.*—

Hellish, Tartarean; devilish, fiendlike.

Fr. & Sp. *Infern-al*; It. *-ale*; L. *Infernus*, *καταχθονιος*, *subterraneus*, underground. See *IN-FERIOR*.

**IN-FERTILE, ad. -ITY.** Unable to bear; unproductive, unfruitful.

Fr. & It. *Infert-ile*; Sp. *-il*.

**IN-FEST, v. ad.\*** To deprive of joy or  
**-ATION.†** gladness; and as the Fr.—to  
**-UOUS.†** annoy or molest; to ravage,  
waste, or vex with frequent and violent in-  
cursions.

*\*Spenser. †Bp. Hall. Milton. †Daniel.*

Fr. *Infest-er*; It. *-are*; Sp. *-ar*; L. *Infestare, infestus*, (in, priv. and *festus*, see *FEAST*;) *minime lætus, et jucundus*, (Voss.;) cheerless, joyless.

**IN-FIDEL, s. ad. -ITY.** Any one not bound or held by bond or obligation; by obligatory covenant, engagement, or connexion; not adhering to, observing, or regarding *faith*; emph. the *faith*, or Christian *faith*; *faithless*, unbelieving; an unbeliever, sc. in any particular creed or dogma.

Fr. *Infidèle*; Sp. *-el*; L. *In-fidelis*.

**IN-FINITE, ad. s.** Without end, with-  
**-ITELY.** out bound, or limit, or termi-  
**-ITENESS.** nation; endless, boundless,  
**-ITUDE.** illimitable; countless, mea-  
**-ITY.** sureless, immense. Used  
**-ESIMAL, ad.** hyperb. when large, great,  
**-ITESIMAL, s.** very large or very great, are  
**-ITIVE.** intended.

*Infinitive*, in Grammar,—app. to the v.

Fr. *Inf-ni*; It. & Sp. *-nito*; L. *In-finitus*.

**IN-FIRM, v. ad.** (Also formerly *Un-*)

**-ARY.** To deprive of stability or stead-  
**-ITY.** ness, of strength, security, or  
**-NESS.** support; to weaken, to debilitate,  
**-ITORY.\*** to enfeeble.—*\*Evelyn*.

Fr. *Infirm-er*; Sp. *-ar*; It. *Infermare*; L. *Infirmare*.

**IN-FIX, v.** To fix or fasten in or to, to join or unite firmly, inseparably, or immovably.

L. *Infixus*, past p. of *Infigere*, to fix in or into.

**IN-FLAME, v.** (Also *En-*) To warm

**-ER.** to heat, to burn, to enkindle;  
**-M-ABLE.** to fill with warmth, with ardour;  
**-ABLENESS.** with any warm, animating  
**-ABILITY.** feeling, passion or affection;  
**-ATION.** to incense, or to exasperate.

**-ATORY.** Fr. *Enflamber*; It. *Inflammare*; Sp. *Inflamar*; L. *In-flammare*. Re-*Un-*

**IN-FLATE, v. -ION.** To blow into, to swell or puff out by blowing into; to swell or puff out.

L. *Inflatus*, past p. of *Inflare*, to blow into. See *FLATULENT*.

**IN-FLECT, v.** That cannot or may not

**-CT-ION,** or be bent or bowed, (unbowed;  
**-X-ION.** Cot.) stiff, rigid; met. that  
**-ED.** cannot or may not be induced  
**-IBLE.** or induced, influenced or per-  
**-IBLY.** suaded; unpliant; constant;  
**-IBILITY.** steady; firm, fixed.  
**-CTIVE.\*** *Infect, inflexion, &c.*; L. *In-*  
**-X-IVE.†** *flectere*; It. *Inflectere*; *in-*  
**-URE.†** *mentative*.

*Inflexible*,—in priv. See *UN*.

*\*Chapman. †Dr. Hook. †Brown.*

Fr. & Sp. *Inflex-ible*; It. *-ssibile*; L. *In-flexibilis*.



**IN-FLEDGED,\*** Usually *Un-* \*Fuller.

**IN-FLESH,\*** *v.* To cloth or invest with flesh.—\*P. Fletcher.

**IN-FLICT,\*** *v.* To dash on, against, to strike against, to strike as a punishment; to punish, or impose a punishment.

*Fr. Inflig-er; It. -gere; Sp. -ir; L. Infligere, inflictus, to dash against. See AFFLICT.*

**IN-FLOW,\*** *v.* To *inflow*; to *flow* into.

**-FLU-ENT, ad.** *Influent, ad.*—inflowing; “the *influent* humours.”—*Arbutnot.*

**-ENCE, s. s.** *influent* humours.—*Arbutnot.*

**-ENTIAL.** *Influence, s.* (in Chaucer *Influents*.)—*Fr. A flowing in,*

**-FLUX.** (and part.) an *influence* or *influent* course of the planets;

**-FLUX-ION.** their virtue infused into, or their course working on inferior creatures.

**-IOUS.†** —*Cot.* And To *influence*,—

To *flow* in, to *pour* in or *infuse*; and thus, to intermix the qualities or agency of that which is infused; and further, to actuate the course or current; to actuate the feelings, give a motion or impulse to them.

“In every relation wherein we can stand to one another, it [religion] *influenceth* upon us, in order to the making us more useful.”—*Sharp.*

\**Wiseman.* †*Howell.* †*Holdsworth.*

*Fr. Influ-er; It. -ere, -ire; Sp. -ir; L. In-fluere, fluxum, (in, and fluere;) A. S. Flow-an, to flow. Un-*

**IN-FOLD,\*** *v.* (Also *En-*) To lap or wrap over, to inwrap, to envelope, to inclose, to encircle.

**IN-FORCE.** More usually *En-*  
**-MENT.** **-ER.**

**IN-FORM,\*** *v.* (Also formerly *En-*) To present to, and impress upon, the

**-ANT.** mind the *form* or idea of a thing;

**-ATION.** to give or convey ideas; to convey or communicate knowledge;

**-ER.** to instruct with knowledge or intelligence, to teach; to fill with ideas or sensations, to inspire with, to animate; to acquaint; to disclose; to make known, sc. a crime; and, cons., to accuse.—\**H. More.*

*Fr. Inform-er; Sp. -ar; It. & Low L. Informare; and although a word entirely unknown to classic authors, yet truly elegant, (says Sk.) qui enim aliquid alii significat, formam seu ideam rei ejus intellectui repræsentat et imprimit.*

**IN-FORM,\*** *ad. i. e. Unformed,* (qv.)

**-ED.†** shapeless or *deformed*, (qv.)

**-OUR.†** \**Cotton.* †*Spenser.* †*Brown.*

**-ITY.†** *Fr. It. & Sp. Informa. Un-* Re-

**IN-FORMAL, ad.** **-ITY.** Not according to, deviating from, settled, regulated, or prescribed *form* or fashion, mode or method, rule or order; irregular, disorderly.

In Shak. ill-framed, and, cons., deranged.

**IN-FORMIDABLE,\*** *ad.* Not to be feared, not to be dreaded; not terrible.

\**Milton.*

**IN-FORTUNE,\*** *s.* As the “*Fr. Infor-*

**-ATE.** *tune,—unfortunate, unhappy, un-*

**-ATELY.** lucky, successless, disastrous.”—*Cot.*

**-ED.†** And the old *s. infortune,—misfortune.*

\**Gower. Chapman.* \*†*Chaucer.* †*E. Hall. Holland.*

*Fr. Infortun-e; It. -ato; Sp. -alo; L. Infortunatus, unfortunate, (as the word is now written.)*

**IN-FOUND,\*** *v.* To *infuse*, (qv.) to pour into. “God is hable to inspire and *infoundz* the faythe.”—*Sir T. More.*

*L. Infund-ere; Sp. -er; It. Infond-ere; Fr. -re, to infuse.*

**IN-FRACT,\*** *ad.* *Infract, infracted,* (in,

**-ION.** priv.)—unbroken; whole, entire, inviolate.

**-OR.** *Infraction, (in, aug.)—breach,*

**-ED.†** violation: or—a breaker, a violator.—\**Chapman.* †*Thomson.*

*In-frangible,—also Un-, (qv.)*

*Fr. Infrac-tion; Sp. -cion; L. Infractio, from frangere, -fractum, to break into.*

**IN-FRANCHISE.** More com. *En-*

**IN-FREQUENT, ad.** (Also *Un-*, and **-ENCE.** com. *Un-frequented.*) *Cot.* says,

**-ENCY.** “seldom haunting, little resorting to, much absent from.” Also—

Few, rare, unusual, uncommon, seldom.

*Fr. Infréqu-ent; Sp. -ente, It. -enza; L. In-frequens.*

**IN-FRIGIDATE,\*** *v.* **-ION.\*** To chill or cool.

\**Boyle,* with whom the *v.* is not uncommon.

*It. Infrigidare; L. Frigidus, from frig-ere, to chill or be cold.*

**IN-FRINGE,\*** *v.* Met.—To break into or

**-MENT.** through, to violate the wholeness,

**-ER.** or entireness, or integrity; to violate, to transgress; to break down, to destroy.

*Enfraindre; It. & L. In-fringere, to break into. See FRACT. Un-*

**IN-FUNERAL,\*** *v.* To perform the rite or ceremony of burial or sepulture.

\**G. Fletcher.*

**IN-FURIATE,\*** *v. ad.* To cause to be, to make, *furious*, or raving; to madden, to provoke or urge to madness, to outrageousness. *It. Infuriare, to fill with fury.*

**IN-FUSE,\*** *v. s.* To pour into, (lit. and **-ER.** met.) Lit.—to mix by pouring,

**-IBLE.** instilling, steeping, or soaking; to

**-ION.** instil, to steep; met.—to inspire, to

**-IVE.** insinuate.

*Infusible, (in, priv.)—that cannot be poured; cannot be reduced to a state to be poured.*

Hammond uses *infusible* positively; that can be infused or poured into, or instilled.

*Fr. In-fuser; It. -fondere; Sp. -fundir; L. Infundere, -fusum, to pour into.*

**ING**, *term.* of our present participle, and also of nouns substantive, but each having its own distinct etymological origin.

The *p. p.* was formerly written *ande* or *and*, *ende* or *end*, i. e. *an-ed* or *en-ed*, *and* or *end*. *An* is the *term.* of the infinitive; *Luf*, (or *lov*,) *luf-an*, (or *lov-en*.) *Ed*, adjoined or adjoined, constitutes our old simple *v. ad.* *Lov-an-ed*, *lov-en-ed*; *lov-ande*, or *lov-ende*: its successor, *lov-ing*, is comp. of the same infinitive *Lov-an*, with the additional *ig*; thus *an-ig*, *en-ig*, *in-ig*; and these become *in-ge*, *ing*; *yn-ge*, *ying*.

*Ing*, the *term.* of *ss.* is in A. S. & Ger. *Ung*, and is used in all Northern dialects but Go. Wach. states its principal use to be in forming *ss.*, quæ actionem, aut passionem rei significant: as *Thanc-ung*, gratiarum actio; *Francis et Alamannis*, *Auch-ung*, augmentatio; Ger. *Saml-ung*, collectio; and innumerable others, à verbis oriunda. These *ss.* are not app. to the person, and the *term.* is equivalent to that in *ion*, with some occasional distinction in usage, as the acting of a comedian, the action of an orator: the former applies to the whole manner, in which a part is done or performed; the latter to the gesture. And it may be proper to remark, that this *s. term.* *ing* is always intended, when subderivatives, so ending, are found in the Dictionary; as *Indent-ing*, *Indict-ing*.

**IN-GAGE**. Usually *En-*

**IN-GANNATION**,\* *s.* Deception.

\**Brown.*

Fr. *Engan-er*; Sp. *-ar*; It. *Ingannare*, to deceive. See Fr. and It. Etyma. of Men.

**IN-GATE**, *s.* Gate, the way *gaed* or *gade*, *gane* or *gone*. The way *gone* in or into; the passage in, the entrance.

**IN-GATHERING**, *s.* The bringing, drawing, or collecting in.

**IN-GEMINATE**, *v. -ION*. To double, to redouble; to reiterate, to repeat.

**IN-GENDER**, *v.* Now com. *En-gender*;

*-ERATE*, *v. ad.* but *Ingenerate*,—

*-ERABLE*.

To beget, to procreate, to breed, to produce, bear or bring forth, to propagate.

*-ERABLY*.

*-DURE*.

*Ingenerable*, (in, priv., and generable; Sp. *Ingener-able*; It. *-abile*),—that cannot or may not be begotten, procreated, bred, or produced.

Browne writes *in-generated*, (in, priv.) *un-generated*, unbegotten.

**IN-GENITE**, *ad.* Begotten in, inborn, innate.

It. & Sp. *Ingenito*; L. *Ingenitus*, past p. of *ingignere*.

**IN-GESTED**,\* *pt. -ION*.† Borne or carried into.—\**Brown.* †*Harvey.*

L. *Ingestus*, past p. of *in-gerere*, to bear or carry into.

**IN-GINE**,\* *s.* The *ingine*, or *ingeny*,—

*-GENIOUS*.

the nature of any thing, the

*-GENIOUSLY*. natural disposition, strength,

*-GENIOUSNESS*. or ability. And thus, in-

*-GENUOUS*.

genious,—

*-GENUOUSLY*. Having natural strength,

*-GENUOUSNESS*. ability, capacity, wit; witty,

*-GENUITY*. clever, acute; having or

*-GENY*.† showing contrivance or in-

*-GINER*.‡

vention; inventive.

*-GENIATE*,§ *v.* Daniel uses *Ingeniate*, equi-

valent to—To contrive, to design.

*Ingenuous* is,—fitting or becoming a free-

born man; free, frank, liberal, candid, fair,

open, sincere.

*Ingenuity* was used sometimes as equi-

valent to *ingeniousness*, and at others to the

modern *ingenuousness*; now always to the

former.

The *eds.* and *avs.* appear also to have

been used indiscriminately.

Mr. Pegge observes, that we have the

term *Ingenuousness* to answer the purpose

of distinguishing between openness and

dissimulation.—*Anecdotes of the English*

*Language*, p. 261.

\*†*B. Jonson.* †*Hale. Barrow.* ‡*Daniel.*

See *ENGINE*. Fr. *Ingénieux*; It. *-gno*, *-guoso*;

Sp. *-nio*, *-nioso*; L. *Ingenium*, *-osus*, (in, and

*genius*, from *gignere*, to beget.) *Ingenium* is used

pro *natura* cujusque.

*Ingenuous*,—Fr. *Ingénus*; It. & Sp. *-no*; L. *In-*

*genuus*, quod *ingenitum*, hoc est *natura* incutitur

inborn, or implanted, or ingrafted, by nature; *homo ingenuus* est is, qui statim ut natus est,

*liber* est.

*Ingenuity*,—Fr. *Ingénuité*; It. *-ita*; Sp. *-idad*;

L. *Ingenuitas*. Un-

**IN-GIRT**, *v.* To surround, to inclose, to encircle, to environ. See *ENGIRD*.

**INGLE**, or **ENGLE**, *s.\* a.†* To *ingle*,—to wheedle, to coax.

\**Massinger.* †*Donne.*

In Sp. *Ingle* is the groin. The *s. orig.* (Name) signified a male favourite of the most detestable kind.—See *Nares*.

**IN-GLOBE**,\* *v.* Used (met.) by Milton as equivalent to—To infix, qd. as in the centre of a *globe*.

\**Milton.* Fr. *Englober*.

**IN-GLORIOUS**, *ad.* Without, not poss-

*-LY*. sssing, not seeking, — fame or

*-NESS*. renown; obscure, unknown; in-

nominius, disgraced, disgraceful. See

**UN-GLORIFIED**.

Fr. *Ingle-rieux*; It. *-rioso*; L. *In-glorius*.

**IN-GLUT**. See **EN-**

**IN-GORGE**. Also **En-**

**INGOT**, *s.* “Fr. *Lingot*, an *ingot*, *lingot*, or *masse* of metal.”—*Cot.*

Men. derives Fr. *Lingot* from L. *Lingua*, (an *lingua*-shaped.) But Sk. notices that Chaucer uses *ingot*, for that in which metal is fused or melted, and hence prefers D. *Ingieten*, to infuse, *pt. ingoten*. See *GUT*.

**IN-GRACED**, *pt.* *Ingraced* (G. Fletcher) *-cious*. is (*in, aug.*)—*graciously* admitted *-TIATE, v.* or received; favoured, honoured. *-TIATING.* *Ingracious*, (*in, priv.*)—Usually written *Un-*, (*qv.*)

To *ingratiate*,—to introduce (*in gratiam*) into favour; to obtain a place (*in gratia*) in favour; to gain or acquire the favour, or good will, or kindness; to cause to be, to render, *grateful* or pleasing. *Re-*

**IN-GRAFF**, *v.* (Also *En-*, *qv.*) "The small-pox, so fatal, and so general, amongst us, is here entirely harmless, by the invention of *ingrafting*, which is the term they give it"—*Lady M. W. Montague*. See *To INOCULATE*.

**IN-GRAIN**, *v.* (Also *En-*) To work into the natural texture; to impregnate the whole matter or substance.

**IN-GRAPPLE** Also *En-*

**IN-GRATE**, *ad.* (We now write *In-gratitude* and *Un-grateful*.) Joyless, *-FULLY.* displeasing, disagreeable; bearing *-ITUDE.* no pleasing or kind feeling, no good will or kindness, *sc.* in return for good will or kindness, for services performed or benefits bestowed; thankless, unwilling, or refusing to return a service or benefit.

*Fr. Ingrat-e; It. & Sp. -to.*

**IN-GRAVE**. Now more usually *En-* *Don. Ind-graves.*

**IN-GRAVIDATED**,\* *pt.* Loaded, burdened; (*met.*) impregnated with a load or burden.—\**Fuller.* *It. Ingravidare.*

**IN-GREAT**,\* *v.* To magnify, to enlarge, to aggrandize. See *EN-GREATEN*.

\**Fatherby. Abp. Abbot.*

**IN-GREDIENT**, *ad.\* s.* Any thing entering; any simple or individual *-ENCE.†* thing entering, *sc.* to form a mixture or composition; a component part; (*met.*) a quality entering into the composition or conformation.

\**Bp. Taylor. †Hale. ‡Boyle.*

*Fr. Ingrédient; It. & Sp. -ente; L. Ingrediens, p. p. of ingredi, to step in, to enter, (in, and grad-ent.)* See *GRADE*.

**IN-GRESS**, *s. -ION.* Motion or step in, coming in; entrance.

*It. & Sp. Ingresso; L. Ingressus, from in-gredi.* See *INGREDIENT*. *Sub-*

**IN-GROSS**, *v. -ER.* More usually *En-*

**IN-GUILTY**,\* *ad. i. e. Un-guilty*, (*qv.*) guiltless, innocent.—\**Bp. Hall.*

**IN-GULF**, or *-GULPH.* Also *En-*

**IN-GURGITATE**, *v. -ION.* As *Fr.*—To engulf, to swill or swallow in; also, to ravine, to devour greedily.

*Fr. Ingurgiter; L. In-gurgitare, to put or take down the throat, (gurgis,) to engorge, (qv.)*

**IN-GUSTIBLE**,\* *ad.* That cannot be tasted.—\**Brown.*

*Sp. Ingustable; L. Ingustabilis, (in, priv., and gustare, to taste.)*

**IN-HABILITY**,\* *s.* Unfitness, unaptness.—\**Barrow.*

*Fr. Inhabile, -ité; L. Inhabilis, (in, and habilis, that may be used,) unfit for use.*

**IN-HABIT**, *v.* (Anciently also *En-*) To *-ABLE.* have, hold, or keep, himself; to *-ANT.* dwell, to reside, to remain or *-ANCE.* abide, (to stay or abide within.) *-ATION.* *Inhabitable*, (also written *Un-*) as *-ER.* *Fr. & Sp. Inhabit-able, It. Inabit-* *-RESS.* *abile, L. In-habitabilis, (in, priv.)* *-ATE,\* v.* that may not be *habited*; as we now write *uninhabitable*.

Also as *Fr. (in, aug.)* that may be *inhabited; habitable*.

In *Braithwaite*, quoted by Mr. Steevens, *inhabited, (in, priv.) uninhabited*. "Others have frequented deserts and *inhabited* provinces."—*Braithwaite.* \**Holland.*

*Fr. Inhabiter; It. Abitare; Sp. Habitar; L. Inhabitare, to have, hold, or keep in or within. In-Co- Re- Un-*

**IN-HALE**, *v.* To draw in breath or air, to inspire.

*L. Inhalare, (in, and halare, to breathe.)*

**IN-HANCE.** Now *En-*

**IN-HARMONIOUS**, *ad. -NESS.* (Also *Un-*) Not having the fit or apt union or connexion of parts; not having the parts or divisions in concordant proportion, in agreement or correspondence, in musical proportion or concord; unmusical, discordant.

**IN-HERE**, *v.* To hold or keep close or *-ENT.* tight in; to cleave or stick close *-ENTLY.* or fast in; to be or remain close, *-ENCE.* or in close connexion or con- *-ENCY.* junction with; to be, or abide, *-HESION.\** or subsist in,—as if natural or innate, inborn or inbred.—\**Boyle.*

*Fr. Inhér-ence; Sp. -encia, -ente; L. In-hærere.* See *HESITATE*.

**IN-HERIT**, *v.* (Also *En-*) To take or *-ABLE.* receive, or be entitled as *heir*, by *-AGE.* *hereditary* descent, by descent from *-ANCE.* an ancestor; *gen.* to take, or cause *-OR.* to take, or receive possession. See *-RESS.* *HEREDITARY. Co-* *-RIX.*

**IN-HERSE**,\* *v.* To lay, to bury, (as in a *hearse*, *qv.*)—\**Shak.*

**IN-HIATION**,\* *s.* An opening, a gaping. \**Bp. Hall.*

**IN-HIBIT**, *v. -ION.* To hold in, to restrain, to withhold, to prevent, to forbid.

*Fr. In-hiber; It. -ibire; Sp. -hibir; L. In-hibere, to hold in.*

**IN-HOLD**,\* *v. i. e.* to hold in, or within, to contain.—\**Ralegh.*

**IN-HOOPED**,\* *ad. i. e.* held or kept in a hoop, (*qv.*) *Gen.* inclosed.—\**Shak.*

**IN-HOSPITABLE**, *ad.* (See *Un-*)  
**-ABLY.** Not receiving and entertaining  
**-ABLENESS.** strangers; illiberal, unkind, to  
**-AL.** strangers, to visitors; violating  
**-ALITY.** the laws or customs of hos-  
pitality.

Fr. & Sp. *Inhospitable*; It. *Inospitale*; L. *In-  
hospitalis*.

**IN-HUMAN**, *ad.* *Unmanly*; not having  
**-ANE.** the nature or qualities of *man*;  
**-AN-LY.** not having the feelings natural to  
**-ITY.** or becoming the nature of *man*;  
unfeeling, unkind, hard-hearted, cruel.

Fr. *In-humain*; It. *-umano*; Sp. *-humano*; L. *In-  
humanus*, not manly.

**IN-HUME**, *v.* **-ATION.\*** (Also *En-*) To  
put, or take, or receive into the ground; to  
inter.—*\*Brown*.

Fr. *In-humer*; It. *-umare*; L. *In-humare*, to put  
into the ground.

**IN-IMAGINABLE**, *ad.* (Usually *Un-*,  
*qv.*) That cannot be *imagined*, cannot be  
formed or conceived as an *image* in the  
mind; cannot be depicted or devised.

Fr. *Inim-aginable*; It. *-maginabile*.

**IN-IMICAL**, *ad.* **-ous.\*** Hostile, un-  
friendly.

*Inimical* is a modern, but very common  
word.—*\*Evelyn*.

It. *Inimico*; L. *Inimicus*. See **AMICABLE**.

**IN-IMITABLE**, *ad.* **-y.** (*Un-*) That  
cannot be *imitated*, or made, or done,—after  
or in the manner of another; in the like-  
ness or resemblance of another; cannot be  
copied, counterfeited, or mimicked.

Fr. & Sp. *Inimit-able*; It. *-abile*; L. *In-imita-  
bilis*, that cannot be *imitated*.

**IN-INYITY**, *s.* The *s.* is of ancient usage  
**-ous.** in our language; the *ad.* modern.  
**-ously.** Shaftesbury and Brown use *in-  
quous*. *ignous*.

Dissimilarity, inequality; and, cons. par-  
tiality, and thence, injustice; wrong, un-  
righteousness, wickedness.

In our elder dramatists, *Iniquity* is one  
name of the *Vice*, the established buffoon of  
the *Moralities*.—See *Nares*, *ad v.*

Fr. *Iniquité*; It. *-ta*; Sp. *-dad*; L. *In-iquitas*.  
See **EQUITY**.

**IN-ISLE**, *v.* To form into an *isle* or  
*island*, sc. by surrounding with water; to  
surround, as an *island* by water.

A common word with Drayton, in whose  
works it is also written *En-*

**INITIAL**, *s.* The *v.* as the Fr. *Initier*,—  
**-ALLY.** "To enter into, begin in, give  
**-ATE, v. ad.** the first instruction, lay a ground  
**-AT-ION.** or foundation for; license or  
**-OR.** admit of a society."

**-ORY.** *Initiate, ad.*—begun or entered  
upon; now first admitted or introduced;  
the *initiate* fear, (Shak.) the fear now first  
experienced, sc. on *initiation* or entrance  
upon guilty courses.

Fr. *Ini-tier*; It. *-iziare*; L. *Initiare*; *Initium*,  
(from *In-ire*, *-itum*, to begin;) first motion, a be-  
ginning.

**IN-JECT**, *v.* **-ion.** To cast or throw in,  
into, or upon; to dart into; to introduce,  
as at a throw, i. e. quickly, suddenly.

Fr. *In-jection*; Sp. *-jection*; It. *-jezione*; L.  
*Infectio*, from *in-jicere*, *-jectum*, to cast or throw  
into.

**IN-JOIN**, or **-JOINT**, *v.* In Shak. to join,  
to unite: "The Ottomites have there *in-  
joynted* them with an after fleet." In  
Holland, (the *in* neg.) *unjointed*, *disjoined*,  
the *joints*, or parts *joined*, severed: "The  
foresaid bridge by a mighty tempest was  
*injoynted* and broken."

**IN-JOIN**, *v.* **-JUNCTION.** (The *v.* more  
com. *En-*, the *s.* *In-*) To put upon, to  
impose, to impress, sc. an admonition or  
warning; and thus, to admonish, to warn,  
to exhort, to exhort earnestly, to request or  
require.

*Injunction*,—admonition, exhortation, re-  
quisition, command; in Milton, ("whom  
inseparable *injunction*,") joining together,  
*conjunction*.

Fr. *Enjoindre*; L. *In-jungere*, to join to, to add  
to, to put or place to, with, or upon.

**IN-JUDICIOUS**, *ad.* Not having the  
**-LY.** supposed wisdom or understanding  
**-NESS.** of a judge; ill-judged, unwise, im-  
prudent.

**IN-JURE**, *v.* To wrong, to harm, to hurt  
**-ER.** wrongfully or unjustly; to dam-  
**-Y.** age, to cause, or occasion,  
**-IOUS.** inflict, any damage, loss, or detri-  
**-IOUSLY.** ment.

Fr. *Injuri-er*; Sp. *-ar*; It. *Ingiuriare*; L. *In-  
juriari*, to act (*in jus*) against right, against law,  
to wrong. *Un-*

**IN-JUST**, *ad.* The *ad.* is com. written  
**-LY.** *Un-just*; the *s.*—*In-justice*.  
**-ICE.** Against or contrary to law, to  
**-IFIABLE.** laws of religion or morality, of  
God or man; inequitable, wrongful, un-  
righteous, wicked.

Fr. *Injust-e*; Sp. *-o*; It. *Ingiusto*; L. *In-justus*.

**INK**, *s.* A liquid (of various colours)  
**-Y.** adapted for writing, printing,  
**-HORN.** &c.

**-SHED.** *Inkhorn*,—Lye thinks, is com-  
**-HORNISM.\*** ruptly written for *Inter*, i. e. *Ink*,  
and *ern*, qd. *atramenti domicilium*.

*Inkhorn* is app. to—real or affected learn-  
ing; to pedantry. *Inkhornisms*,—pedanti-  
cal words or phrases.

"I have faulted in borrowing of other  
languages such epithetes and adjectives as  
smell of the *inkhorne*."—*Gascoigne*.

*\*Bp. Hall*.

D. *Enckt*, *inckt*; Ger. *Dinten*; Fr. *Encre*; It.  
*Inchiostro*; Sp. *Tinta*. Voss. thinks that *Ink* is  
κατ' ἀφαιρῆσιν, for *linct*, quasi *lincta*, vel *linctum*,  
because the pen, *eo flagitur*. The Ger. and Sp.  
retain this initial,—*d* or *t*. Others suppose that  
*Encaustum*. See **ENCAUSTIC**.

**IN-KINDLE**, *v.* More usually *En-*

**INKLE,\* s.** *Inkle*, Mr. Steevens says, he  
is informed, anciently signified—a parti-  
cular kind of crewel or worsted, with which

ladies worked flowers, &c. "As thick as *inle-weavers*," is no uncommon expression in the northern parts of England.

\**Shak. Beau. & F.*

**INKLING**, *s.* Perhaps—An *inclination*; to do or believe any thing; a slight wish or desire, intent or purpose; a slight notice or hint; an intimation.

Of unsettled etym. See in *Sk.* and *Jas.*

**IN-LACE**. See *En-*

**IN-LAND**, *s. ad.* -ER. A part or portion of country *within land*, i. e. distant from the sea-coast.

**IN-LAPIDATE**,\* *v.* To cause to be or become *stone*; to convert into *stone*.

\**Bacon.*

**IN-LARGE**. Now com. *En-*

**IN-LAW**,\* *v.* A. S. *In-lag-ian*, to be *in-lawed* or restored to the protection of the law.—*Som.* \**Bacon.*

**IN-LAY**, *s. s.* To *lay in* or cause to *lay in*, sc. different materials, different workmanship or colours; to set or place in, to work in; to vary or diversify, as work of different materials *inlaid*.

**IN-LEAGUE**,\* *v.* To ally, or form an alliance with.—\**Warner. Ford.*

**IN-LEAGUER**,\* *v.* To lay, sc. with hostile forces for assault, or blockade. See **BELEAGUER**.—\**Holland.*

**IN-LET**, *s.* -TING. The place where an entrance is given or granted; entrance, ingress.

**IN-LIGHTEN**. -LIST. -LIVE. *En-*

**IN-LY**, *ad. av.* "And they were *inly* glad."  
-MOST. —*Chaucer. Gower.* "*Inly* sorrow gripes his soul."—*Shak.*  
-NER. *In-most* has supplanted *In-nerest*; and *Innerness* is obsolete. See *IN*.  
-MOST. Dan. *Indre, inderst*; A. S. *Inlic, in-like*.

**IN-MATE**, *s. ad.* The *ad.*—Dwelling or residing within, sc. the same house or abode, the same tenement; received into the same dwelling, residence, or abode.

*Mate*,—A. S. *Mata*; D. *Maet*; from A. S. *v. Met-as*, (*Sk.*) to meet or come together; and thus, —to associate.

**INN**, *v. s.* To be or cause to be *in* or -ING. within, sc. a place of cover or -HOLDER. protection, shelter, or entertain- -KEEPER. ment; to house, to lodge, to receive or take into house or lodging, dwelling, or habitation. See *IN*.

**IN-NATE**, *ad.* Born in or within; inborn, -ED. ingenerate.  
-IVE. *Innaturally*, (*In*, priv.)—un-nat- -URALLY.urally, unkindly, contrary to -URALITY.\* *nature* or kind, or *natural* or kindly feelings or affections.

*Innaturity*, —unnaturalness, unkindness.—\**North.*

Fr. *Inn-é*; It. & Sp. -*alo*; L. *In-natus*, born within.

**IN-NAVIGABLE**, *ad.* (Also *Un-*) "*In-navigable*,—that cannot be sailed in."—*Cot.*  
Sp. *Innavigable*; Fr. -*igable*.

**IN-NITENCY**, *s.* A leaning or rest upon; pressure.

From L. *In-niti*, to lean upon.

**IN-NOBLE**. Also *En-*

**IN-NOCENT**, *ad. s.* Doing no hurt or -ENTLY. harm; willing to do no hurt, or -ENCE. harm, or mischief; harmless, -ENCY. blameless, faultless, guileless; -ENTIVE.\* able to do no hurt, or harm, or mischief; weak, feeble, (sc. in mind,) imbecile, silly, foolish.—\**Feltham.*

Fr. *Innocent*; It. & Sp. -*ente*; L. *Innocens*. See *INNOCIOUS*.

**IN-NOCUOUS**, *ad.* Doing no hurt or -LY. harm; hurtless, harmless, inoffen- -NESS. sive.

L. *Innocuus*, without, free from hurt or harm. See *INNOCENT*, and *INNOCIOUS*.

**IN-NOMINABLE**,\* *ad.* That may not be *nominated* or *named*.—\**Chaucer.*

**IN-NOVATE**, *v.* To bring in or introduce -ION. any thing *new*; to change or alter -OR. the old by bringing in or introducing something *new*; to change or alter.

Fr. *Innov-er*; Sp. -*ar*; It. & L. *In-novare*, to do or make any thing *new*.

**IN-NOXIOUS**, *ad.* -LY. Doing no hurt or harm; hurtless, harmless, inoffensive.

In Eng. *Innocuous* and *innorious* appear interchangeable: *Innocent* differs from both in its application to the *will* of the agent, and his consequent guiltlessness; and in its application to his *power*, and consequent imbecility. L. *In-noxius*.

**INNUENDO**, *s.* -NUATE,\* *v.* Cons.—A hint or intimation; an insinuation.

\**Chapman.*

L. *Innuendo*, from *Innuere*, to nod to, to give a nod to, to hint or intimate by a nod.

**IN-NUMERABLE**, *ad.* (*Un-*) That -ABLY. cannot be counted or told; count- -OUS. less.

Fr. & Sp. *Innumera-ble*; It. -*bile*; L. *In-numerabilis*.

**IN-OBEDIENT**, *ad.\* s.†* Not hearkening -ENTLY.† or listening to; not yielding, not -ENCE.‡ submitting; refusing to yield or submit to the will or authority of another; acting contrary to; resisting rule, or order, or command, or authority.—We now use *Disobedient*, (qv.)

\**Chaucer. Berners.* †*E. Hall.* ‡*Burnett, 1526.* §*Wiclif. Chaucer.*

*Inobaudire* is found in the L. fathers. Fr. *In-obédi-ent*; Sp. -*ente*; It. *Inobbediente*.

**IN-OBSERVANT**, *ad.* (See *Un-*) It -ANCE. is usual to write *Un-observed*. -ATION. Heedless, regardless, inattentive.  
Sp. *Inobservante*; L. *In-observans*.



**IN-OCULATE**, *v.* To insert or introduce an eye, a bud, or graft; to in-  
-ION. duce an eye, a bud, or graft; to in-  
-ING. graft; gen. to insert, to introduce;  
-OR. to infect.

It. *Inoc-chiare*, -ulare; Lat. *Inoculare*, (in, and oculus, an eye,) to ineye, to put in or insert an eye, or bud. The Turkish *inoculation* for the small-pox was introduced to this country under the name of *Ingrafting*. See **INGRAFT**.

**IN-ODIATE**, *v.* As used by South, (whose word it appears to be,)—To cause a hatred of, to bring into hatred or dislike, to render odious. It. *Inodiare*, to hate.

**IN-ODORATE**, *ad.* -ous. Having no smell; not causing the sensation, or acting upon the sense, of smelling.

L. *Inodorus*, in, priv.

**IN-OFFENSIVE**, *ad.* (Un-) Hurtless, -LY. harmless, innocuous; without driving or striking against, sc. any thing to break or impede the course or progress; and, therefore, uninterrupted, unobstructed: *e. g.* an *inoffensive* pace.—*Milton*.

**IN-OFFICIOUS**,\* *ad.* (Un-) Undutiful, inattentive to duty; or, (as Florio interprets the It. *Inofficioso*,) ungente, that doth no good turn for his friend.—\**B. Jonson*.

Fr. *Inoffici-eux*; It. -oso; L. *In-officiosus*, undutiful.

**IN-OPERATION**,\* *s.* -IVE. A working within; (in, aug.) an efficient working or agency.

*Inoperative*, (in, priv. also Un-)—not able to work; doing no work; not acting or effecting.—\**Bp. Hall*.

**IN-OPPORTUNE**, *ad.* -UNELY. Inconvenient, unsuitable, unseasonable.

L. *In-opportunus*. See **IMPORTUNE**.

**IN-ORDINATE**, *ad.* Out of, beyond all -ATELY. bounds or limits; boundless, -ATENESS. illimitable, excessive; immoderate, intemperate, unruly, irregular.\*

*Inordination* is not unfrequent in Bp. Taylor.—\**Glanvill*.

It. *Inord-inato*; Sp. -enado; L. *In-ordinalus*.

**IN-ORGANICAL**,\* *ad.* Not having the *organical* or instrumental parts; the instrumental construction, arrangement, or disposition of parts.—\**Burton*. *Boyle*.

**IN-ORMOUS**,\* *ad.* i. e. *Enormous*, (qv.) \**Glanvill*.

**IN-OSCULATE**,\* *v.* -ION.\* To conjoin, to cointe; by touch or contact at the extremities.—\**Derham*. *Berkeley*.

L. *In*, and *osculari*, to kiss, to touch with the mouth or lips, from *Osculum*, a little mouth.

**INOUGH**, i. e. *Enough*.

**IN-PALE**.\* See **IMPALE**.—\**Brown*.

**IN-PARDONABLE**.\* See **IMPARDONABLE**.—\**Berners*.

**IN-PLOTTING**,\* i. e. *Plotting*, in, aug. \**Daniel*.

**IN-QUIET**, *s.*\* *v.* (Also written Un-) -NESS. For the *v. Inquiet*, we now use -UDE. *Disquiet*, (qv.)

-ATION.† To deprive of quiet or repose, ease, rest, peace, or tranquillity; to discompose or make uneasy; to discompose, to disturb, to vex, to harass.

\**Joy*. †*Elyot*. *Warburton*.

Fr. *Inquiét-er*; It. -are; Sp. -ar; L. *In-quietus*.

**IN-QUINATE**,\* *v.* -ION.† To pollute, to contaminate, to defile, to corrupt.

\**Evelyn*. *Brown*. †*Holland*. *Brown*.

L. *Inquin-are*, -atum. Co-

**IN-QUIRE**, *v.* (Also En-) To seek,

-QUIER. search, or examine into

-QUIRY. after; to ask or interrogate;

-QUEST. to investigate.

-QUI-SITION. *Inquest*, or *Inquisition*,—

-SITIONAL. seeking or searching; an ex-

-SITIVE. amination, an investigation.

-SITIVELY. \**Bacon*. †*Shenstone*. ‡*Milton*.

-SITIVENESS. Fr. *Enquérir*; It. *Inquir-ere*; Sp.

-SITOR. -er; L. *Inquirere*, in, and querere, to seek. *Enquire* is perhaps

-SITORIAL. as common as *In-*; but *In-quest*

-RABLE.\* decidedly prevails; and *Inquisition*, &c. were never otherwise

-RENT.† written. Un-

-SITORIOUS.‡

-SITURIENT.‡

**IN-RAGE**, *v.* More commonly En-

**IN-RAIL**. -RAPTURE. -RICH. Also En-

**IN-RIGHTED**,\* *pt.* Entitled by right. \**Leighton*.

**IN-RINGED**. Also En-

**IN-ROAD**, *s.* A *ride* in, sc. for assault or attack; an incursion, an invasion, an encroachment.

**IN-ROLL**, *v.* More com. though improperly, En-

**IN-SALUBRIOUS**, *ad.* -ITY. Unhealthy, unwholesome; noxious.

Fr. *Insalu-bre*, -brité; L. *In-salubris*, in, and salubris, from *Salus*, safety, health.

**IN-SANE**, *ad.* Unsoundness, as app. to

-IE. the mind or faculties of the mind.

-ITY. deprivation of a sound mind or understanding; madness; lunacy.

"The *insane* root," (Shak.) or root that causes insanity. *Insane* is produced by Mr. Steevens from Wilfred Holme.

It. & Sp. *Insania*; L. *Insan-us*, -ia, and -ia.

**IN-SATIABLE**, *ad.* (Also formerly, but

-ABLY. now more usually, Un-) That

-ABLENESS. cannot have enough; cannot

-ATE. be filled, sufficed, or contented;

-ATELY. whose desires or appetites cannot be contented or fulfilled.

Fr. *Insa-tiable*; It. -ziabile; Sp. -siable; L. *In-satiabilis*.

**IN-SATISFACTION**,\* *s.* Want or absence of content, of enough or sufficient; desire of something wanting. See **INSATIATE**.—\**Bacon. Brown.*

**IN-SCONCE**. Also *En-*

**IN-SCRIBE**, *v.* To write on, to grave on, **-SCRIPT-ION**. to entitle; to grave, to print, **-ORS**. to draw, or delineate in or within,—as one figure within another.

To write or print the name of an individual in token of respect or gratitude, in a book, on a paper, &c.

*Fr. Inscri-re; It. -vere; Sp. -bir; L. In-scribere, to write on. Un-*

**IN-SCROL**, *v.* To inscribe upon a scroll. See **ESCROW**.

**IN-SCRUTABLE**, *ad.* **-ABILITY**. That cannot be searched or inquired into, cannot be traced or followed; unsearchable, undiscoverable.

*Fr. & Sp. Inscrutable; It. Imperscrutabile; L. Inscrutabilis, In, and scrutari, to search minutely.*

**IN-SCULP**,\* *v.* To engrave, to carve or **-TION**.† cut upon, to inscribe.—\**Shak.*

**-TURE**, *s.*† *Drayton. Wood. †Tournour. †Brown. †Glover.*

*Fr. Insculp-er; Sp. -ir; L. Insculpere, to grave.*

**IN-SEAL**, *v.* Also *En-*

**IN-SEAM**, *v.* Seam, (qv.) app. to a lengthened mark of skin and flesh severed and again united. To *inseam*,—to indent with such mark.

**IN-SEARCH**,\* *v.* (Also *En-*)—\**Tyndall.*

**IN-SECT**, *ad. s.* "They are called insects, **-EN**. from a separation in the middle of **-ILE**. their bodies, whereby they are, as it were, cut into two parts, which are joined together by a small ligature, as we see in wasps, common flies, and the like."—*Locke.*

*Fr. In-secte; It. -setto; Sp. -secto; L. Insecta, Is, and sec-are, to cut.*

**IN-SECTATION**, *s.* Pursuit, onset, assault, attack.

*L. Insectatio, from Insectari, to follow, to pursue, to attack.*

**IN-SECURE**, *ad.* Unsure or uncertain; **-LY**. diffident, distrustful; unsure or **-TRY**. safe; dangerous, hazardous.

**IN-SECUTION**, *s.* A following or pursuit.

*L. Insecutio, from Insequi, insecutum, to follow, to pursue.*

**IN-SEER**, *s.* A looker into, an inspector, an examiner.

**IN-SENSATE**, *ad.* (Also formerly *Un-*

**-SENSELESS**.\*) *sen-sible, -tient.*) *Insensible*,—

**-IBLE**. that cannot or may not be felt

**-IBLY**. — is used, actively — that

**-IBILITY**. cannot feel;—*Senseless* or *un-*

**-SENSELESS**. feeling; wanting *sense*, feeling,

**-SENSELESS**. or perception; impercipient;

**-SENTIENT**. dull, stupid; and so—

*Insenseless*, in *Hudibras*, (*in, aug.*)

\**Bp. Hall.*

*Fr. Insens-é; It. & Sp. -ato; Low L. In-sensatus.*

**IN-SEPARABLE**, *ad.* That cannot be **-ABLY**. put alone; that cannot be **-ABILITY**. joined, disunited, or **-ABLENESS**. ciated; indivisible.

**-ATE**.

*Fr. & Sp. Insepara-ble; It. -bile; L.*

**-ATELY**.

*Inseparabilis.*

**INSERT**, *v.* **-ION**. To knit or join in or together; to put or place in, to set in—to ingraft.

*Fr. Insérer; It. Inser-ire; Sp. -ir; L. In-serere, to knit or join.*

**IN-SERVIENT**,\* *ad.* *Serving*, doing, or performing *service*; administering to, conducting to.—\**Brown. Boyle.*

*L. Inserviens, p. p. of Inservire, to serve, (in, aug.)*

**IN-SET**,\* *v.* To put or place in, to infix.

\**Chaucer.*

**IN-SHADE**,\* *v.* To have different degrees of light or dark, of any colour.

\**Brown.*

**IN-SHEATH**,\* *v.* To hide, to cover, in a case called a *sheath*.—\**Hughes.*

**IN-SHIP'D**,\* *pt.* Embarked; gone on board of *ship*.—\**Shak.*

**IN-SHRINE**, *v.* More commonly *En-*

**IN-SIDE**, *s.* App. gen. to—the inner or interior part; opposed to the outer or exterior part, the *outside*.

**INSIDIOUS**, *ad.* Cons.—Crafty, wily; **-OUSLY**. holding out false pretences, **-OUSNESS**. treacherous.—\**Barrow.*

**-ATOUR**.\*

*Fr. Insidi-ous; It. & Sp. -oso; L. Insidiosus, from insidia, ab insidendis vitiis ad dolos aliquem intercipiendum; from besetting the ways to intercept any one by surprise, craft, or treachery.—Voss.*

**IN-SIGHT**, *s.* App. not only to—the faculty which *seeth*, looketh into, or examineth; but to that which is *seen*, to the skill or knowledge gained by *seeing*, looking into, or examining; an inspection, a view of the *inner*, component, or active qualities, the constituent or efficient parts.

**IN-SIGNIFICANT**, *ad.* (Also *Un-*)

**-ANTLY**. Making no *sign* or mark; having

**-ANCE**. no meaning; denoting nothing,

**-ANCY**. sc. to the purpose; immaterial, unimportant, inconsequential, ineffectual.

*L. Significans, p. p. of Significare, qd. signum facere, to make a sign or mark.*

**IN-SIGNMENT**,\* *s.* An exhibition of, a direction to, some mark or *sign* by which one thing may be known from another.

\**Sir T. Elyot.*

*L. Insigne. See ESSIGN.*

**IN-SIMULATE**,\* *v.* To act against any one upon false pretences; to feign or pretend charges or accusations; to charge or accuse.—\**Sir T. More.*

*Fr. Insimulé, accused of, charged with.—Col.*

*L. Insimulare, in aliquem simulatè agere.—Voss.*

**IN-SINCERE**, *a.* Gen. *Sincere* is, —  
-LY. Freed from the mixture of any im-  
-ITY. purity, of any thing foul, polluted,  
or corrupt. And *Insincere*,—Impure, cor-  
rupt; uncandid, disingenuous, faithless,  
unworthy of trust or confidence.

L. *In-sincerus*.

**IN-SINEWED**,\* *pt.* i. e. strung, or  
strong, with *sinews*, or nerves; strengthened,  
braced—nerved.—\**Shak.*

**IN-SINUATE**, *v.* To get into the bosom,  
-ATING. the heart, sc. by winning favour,  
-ATION. by address or adroitness; “to  
-ATIVE. creep, wind, steal, convey himself  
-ANT.” into; gently to intrude.”—*Cot.*  
To introduce by indirect means, by circuit-  
ous courses.—\**Wotton.*

Fr. *Insinu-er*; Sp. -*ar*; It. & L. *Insinuare*, (in,  
and *sinus*, the bosom, in *sinum* immittere, to put  
into the bosom.)

**IN-SIPID**, *ad.*\* *Insidid*,—as app. to the  
-IDITY. taste, is used as equivalent to—  
-IDLY. Tasteless; without relish or  
-I-ENT, *s.* flavour:—as app. to the mind—  
-ENCE.\* Witless, spiritless, dull, stupid.

*Inspient*, *s.*—a stupid, foolish fellow.—  
“It will go nye to prove him an *insipient*.”  
—*Frith.* \**W. Browne.*

Fr. *Inspit-de*; It. & Sp. -*do*; L. *Inspidus*. See  
SAPID, and SAPIENT.

**INSIST**, *v.* To stand upon, firmly; to  
-ENT.\* abide or rest upon, to dwell upon;  
-URE.† press or urge, earnestly or steadily.  
\**Wotton.* †*Shak.*

Fr. *Insist-er*; It. -*ere*; Sp. -*ir*; L. *In-sistere*, to  
stand upon.

**IN-SITION**, *s.* Insertion, or junction of  
one thing into another, inoculation, in-  
grafting.

L. *Institio*, from *Inserere*, *insitum*, to insert, (qv.)

**IN-SLAVE**, *v.* More commonly *En-*

**IN-SNARE**, *v.* Also, and perhaps more  
usually, *En-*

**IN-SOCIABLE**, *ad.* -ILITY. (Also *Un-*)  
That cannot be followed or joined as fol-  
lower, or companion; gen. that cannot be  
joined or united; averse from, inconsistent  
with, the company of others of the same  
kind.

Fr. & Sp. *Insociable*; L. *Insociabilis*; in, and  
*socius*, a follower or companion.

**IN-SOLATION**,\* *s.* An exposition to  
the sun or sunshine.—\**Bacon. Boyle.*

Fr. *Insol-ation*; Sp. -*ar*; L. *Insolare*, (in, and  
*sol*, the sun,) to sun or expose to the sun.

**IN-SOLENT**, *ad.* Unusual; presuming  
-ENTLY. or arrogating beyond measure,  
-ENCE. presumptuous, arrogant, impu-  
-ENCY. dently proud or contemptuous.

“A word *insolent* to their ears,” (i. e. un-  
usual.)—*Pettie*, 1586.

“*Insolent* is he that despiseth in his  
judgement all other folk, as in regarde of  
his value, of his conning, of his speking,  
and of his bering.”—*Chaucer.*

Fr. *Insol-ent*; It. & Sp. -*ente*; L. *Insolens*, *non  
solens*, *solitum modum excedens*; not usual or  
customary, exceeding, assuming more than the  
usual or customary mean or measure; and, *celsa*,  
presumptuous, arrogant.

**IN-SOLVABLE**, *ad.* (Also *Un-*) That  
-UBLE. cannot be disjoined or dis-  
-UBLENES. united, loosened or relaxed;  
inseparable, indestructible. Met.—

That cannot be loosened or freed, disen-  
tangled or explained: inexplicable.

Fr. & Sp. *Insolu-ble*; It. -*bile*.

**IN-SOLVENT**, *a.* -ENCY. Not paying;  
not being able, not having the means, to  
pay.

L. *Solvens*, *p. p.* of *Solvere*, to loosen, to free, to  
free from debt, or the consequence of debt; and  
thus, to pay.

**IN-SOUL**,\* *v.* To place his soul, the  
affections of his soul, in.—\**Fellham.*

**IN-SPEAKABLE**\* Usually *Un-*  
\**Bp. Hall.*

**IN-SPECT**, *v.* To look into, to pry into  
-ION. to examine, to survey.

-IVE. Fr. *Inspection*; Sp. -*cion*; It. *Inspe-  
zione*; L. *Inspicere*, *inspectum*, to  
-OR. to look into.  
-ORSHIP.

**IN-SPERSION**, *s.* A sprinkling,  
scattering, over or upon.

Fr. *Inspere*; L. *In-spergere*, *inspersum*,  
scatter or sprinkle. See ASPERSE.

**IN-SPHERE**, *v.* (Also *Un-*) To con-  
globe; to gather, to collect, to place,  
dwell—in a globe or sphere.

**IN-SPIRE**, *v.* (Sometimes anciently *En-*  
-ATION. To breathe into or inbreathe;  
-ER. draw in or inhale the breath;  
-ING. give, grant, or bestow the Spirit;  
-IT, *v.* met. to infuse the Spirit; to as-  
tuate, guide, or direct, by the Spirit; to  
animate.

To inspire,—met. to fill with spirit or  
animation; to animate.

Fr. *Inspir-er*; Sp. -*ar*; It. *Inspirare*; L. *In-  
rare*. Re- *Un-*

**IN-SPISSATE**, *v. ad.* -ION. To thicken  
to make or cause to be thick or dense.

L. *Inspissatus*, in, and *spissatus*, from *spissus*,  
to thicken.

**IN-STABLE**, *ad.* (The *ad.* is more com-  
-BLENES. written *Un-*, the *s.* *In-*) Un-  
-BILITY. actively—That cannot stand, be  
steady or firm; unsteady, infirm, *fluctu-*  
waving.

Fr. & Sp. *Instable*; It. *Instabile*; L. *In-stabilis*.

**IN-STALL**, *v.* (Also anciently *En-*  
-ATION. To place any one (solemnly) in  
-MENT. his seat or station.

*Instalment*, (in Law,)—a stated portion  
a portion stated or settled to be paid.

Fr. *Instal-ler*; Sp. -*ar*; It. *Installare*; *Instal-*  
*Installare*; L. *Stabulum*, i. e. (St.) house  
etatur. Re-

**IN-STAMP**. Also *En-*

**IN-STANT**, *ad. s.* Being or *standing* close to or upon; immediate; present, close at hand; pressing closely upon, pressing, urgent. And *Instant*, the *s.*—An immediate or present minute or moment of time; extended to any small portion of time, past or future.

An *Instance*,—any thing present or at hand, *sc.* connected with the subject; a fact or circumstance relative to or in proof of; an example. Any thing pressing or urging; a pressing or urgent act, state, or condition; an urgent request, a solicitation.

\**Bp. Hall.*

*Fr. Inst-ant; Sp. -ante; It. Istante; L. Instans, in, and stans, p. p. of stare, to stand; instere, to stand in or upon, close to or upon; and thus, Instant—as above explained.*

**IN-STAR**, *v.* To spot or stud, as with stars.

**IN-STATE**. See *En- Re-*

**IN-STEAD**, *av.* In place, in room.

Anciently written separately,—*in stead*.

A. S. *On stede, in stede, i. e. in place, in loco, in vice.* D. *In stede*; Ger. *On statt*; Dan. *I staden*, *for*, in place of.

**IN-STEADFAST**,\* *i. e. Unsteadfast*, (*qv.*) \**Cooke.*

**IN-STEEP**. Also *En-*

**IN-STEP**, *s.* The upper part of the foot, where it rises towards the bottom of the leg. *Mina* calls it the *Instep* of the foot. *Fr. Coude de pied*, the elbow of the foot; and *Cot. in v. Coudepiet*, writes it the *Instep*. *Sherwood* also writes *Instep*,—*le montent du pied*. *Sk.*, the convexity of the foot; *in*, and *step*, (*qv.*)

**IN-STIGATE**, *v.* To prick forward, to spur on, to goad, to stimulate, to urge on, to incite, (*sub. to some ill or mischief.*)

*Fr. Instig-uer; Sp. -ar; It. Istigare; L. Instigare, (in, and stig-are;)* Gr. *Στιγ-ειν*, to prick, to goad, to spur.

**IN-STIL**, *v.* To drop, to let in, or fall in drop by drop; to put in or pour in, to infuse by little and little; to enforce gently.—See *Cot.*

*Fr. Instill-er; Sp. -ar; It. Istillare; L. Instillare, to drip or drop.*

**IN-STINCT**, *ad. s.* *Instinct*, the *ad.*—Pricked, goaded, stimulated, cited, animated, urged, or impelled, (*instigated.*) *Instinct*, the *s.*—That which stimulates or incites, urges or impels, moves or directs, (*instigates.*) “*Instinct* is a natural impulse to certain actions which the animal performs without deliberation, without having any end in view, and frequently without knowing what it does.”—*Bentley.* \**Bentley.* †*Sir T. Elyot.*

*Fr. Instinct; Sp. -into; It. Istincto; L. Instinctus, from instingere, (in, and stingere, stig-are;)* Gr. *Στιγ-ειν*, *pungere*, to prick, goad, or spur. See *INSTIGATE*.

**IN-STITUTE**, *v. s.* To set up or establish; to ordain, to appoint; to fix, form or frame; to pursue an established order, an orderly method; to train, to educate, to instruct.

In *Law*, to place or put in, (*sc. a benefice.*)

*Fr. Instit-uer; Sp. -uyr; It. Istituire; L. Instituire, to put, place, or cause to be or stand in or among; to set up or establish.*

**IN-STOP**, *v.* To stop, block, or close up.

**IN-STORE**,\* *v.* (Also *En-*) The Low L. *Instaurare*, is used as equivalent to the *Fr. Estorer*, to store, (*qv.*) To lay up (*in store*), to treasure up, to hoard; *cons.*—to contain, to comprehend, or comprise.—\**Wiclif.*

**IN-STRUCT**, *v.* (Also *En-*) To form or frame firmly or strongly; to provide or furnish, firmly or strongly; *gen.* to form or frame; to provide or furnish. To provide or furnish, (*sc. with knowledge or learning;*) to teach, to guide, to direct.

*Fr. Instruire; Sp. -uyr; It. Istruire; L. Instruere, instructum, to build upon, (equivalent to the Eng. v. To build.)* Pre- Re- Un-

**IN-STRUMENT**, *s.* That which, the mean or means, by which any thing is provided or—furnished, prepared or executed; the tool, or engine, or organ, (*framed or designed,*) by which any thing is, or is to be, done or performed; as—an instrument of music; an instrument or deed of conveyance; an instrument of surgery, &c.

*Fr. Instrum-ent; Sp. -ento; It. Istrument; L. Instrumentum, from instruere, to provide or furnish.* See *TO INSTRUCT*.

**IN-STYLE**. Also *En-*

**IN-SUAVITY**,\* *s.* Unpleasantness.

\**Burton.*

*Fr. Insuave; L. Insuavis, insuavitas, (in, priv. and suavis,) sweet, pleasant.*

**IN-SUBSTANTIAL**, *ad.* (More usually *Un-*) Not able to stand under or support, having no steadiness, firmness, or solidity; infirm, unsolid.

*Fr. Insubstantiel.*

**IN-SUCCESSFULNESS**,\* *s.* (Also *Un-* *qv.*) The *ad.* is com. written *Un-* Failure in coming up to, reaching or attaining the end or object in view.—\**Davenant.*

**IN-SUE**. More com *En-*

**IN-SUFFERABLE**, *ad. -y.* (Also, but now usually, *Un-*) That cannot be borne, supported, sustained, tolerated, or endured; insupportable, intolerable.

*Sp. Insufrible; (In, priv.)*

**IN-SUFFICIENT**, *ad.* (Also formerly *Un-*) Inadequate, unequal, unfit, unable or incapable; not enough.—\*†*Chaucer.*

*Fr. Insuffisant; It. & Sp. -ciente, (In, priv.)*

**IN-SUFFLATION,\* s.** Blowing or breathing into, inbreathing, inspiration.

\*Hammond. Bp. Hall.

Low L. *Insufflatio*, from *insufflare*, (*in*, *sub*, and *flare*, to blow or breathe into.) See **EXSUFFLATION**.

**IN-SUIT,\* s.** App. to—A petition or request, or solicitation, (followed or pursued.)—\*Shak.

Fr. *Suite*, from *sugere*, to follow.

**IN-SUITABLE, ad. -ABILITY.\*** (Most usually *Un-*) Not fitted or adapted to.

\*Shelton.

**IN-SULAR, ad.** Surrounded by the sea, -ARY. by water; separated or disconnected. -ARITY. nected on all sides from land; -ATED. gen., separate, disconnected.

Fr. *In-sulaire*; It. *Insolare*, *isola-re*, -no; Sp. *Insular*; L. *Insularis*, from *insula*, q. *in salo*, as if in the sea, surrounded by it.—See **VOSS**. Pen-

**IN-SULSE,\* ad. -ITY.\*** Insipid or unsavoury, tasteless, senseless.—\*Milton.

It. & S. *Insulso*; L. *Insulsus*, non *salsus*, (*in*, priv. and *salsus*, from *sal*, salt.)

**IN-SULT, v. s.** To leap on or against, -ER. (contemptuously, offensively, or -ING. with a view to provoke or offend;) -INGLY. to trample upon; to act, behave, -MENT. or treat contemptuously, degradingly, with an intent to degrade -ANCE.\* -ATION.† or deride; to mock, vaunt, or triumph over, provoke or offend.

*Insultment* rests on the authority of Cloten in *Cymbeline*.

\*Chapman. †Bp. Hall.

Fr. *Insult-er*; Sp. -ar; It. -are; L. *Insultare*, to leap on or against, (*in*, and *saltare*, from *salire*, to leap; Gr. *Ἀλλ-ομαι*.) See **EXULT**.

**IN-SUPERABLE, ad. -ABLY.** That cannot be got over, cannot be overcome; unconquerable, invincible.

Fr. & Sp. *Insuper-able*; It. -abile; L. *Insuperabilis*.

**IN-SUPPORTABLE, ad. (Also Un-)** -ABLY. That cannot be borne or carried. -ABLENESS. ried; sustained, suffered, tolerated, or endured; insufferable, intolerable.

Fr. *Insupportable*; Sp. -ortable; It. *Insupportabile*.

**IN-SUPPRESSIBLE,\* ad. -IVE.\*** That cannot be suppressed, or pressed, or kept down or under; kept out of sight or hidden.

*Insuppressive* is used passively.

\*Shak. Young.

From L. *In*, and *sup-primere*, -pressum, to press down.

**IN-SURE, v. (Also En-)** To make sure -ANCE. or secure, firm, steady, certain; to -ANCER. give assurance or security; to -ER. free or exempt from hazard, risk, or loss; to affirm or declare confidently. Sometimes used as we now use *assure*: "I insure you I neither will nor can cease to speake. . . . I insure you, if there were no worse mischiefe."—Fryth.

**IN-SURGE,\* v.** To rise or raise: *in-* -GENT. *surgent* and *Insurrection* are gen.

-RECT-ION. app. when the rising is against -IONARY. established authority.

\*Udal. *State Papers. Hen. VIII.*

Fr. *Insurger*; It. & L. *In-surgere*.

**IN-SURMOUNTABLE, ad. (Also Un-)** That cannot be ascended, climbed, or passed, cannot be overcome.

Fr. *Insurmountable*.

**IN-SUSCEPTIBLE, ad. (Also Un-)** That cannot, or may not take, that cannot, or may not admit or allow.

Used actively, as *Insusceptive*.

**IN-TAGLI-A, or -O, s. -ATED.** A carving or engraving.

It. *Intagliare*, to cut or carve into, (*in*, and *tagliare*, to cut;) L. *Talea*, id quod ab arbore deciditur, ut in solo depangatur ac plantetur; that which is cut from a tree, that it may be fixed and planted in the ground.—See **VOSS**. and **MAN**.

**IN-TAIL, v. s.** See **En-**

**IN-TAMINATED,\* ad. i. e. UNCONTAMINATED.—\*Wood.**

**IN-TANGIBLE, ad.** That may not be touched, or felt by the touch.

It. *Intangibile*; from L. *In*, priv., and *tangibilis*, from *tangere*, to touch.

**IN-TANGLE, v.** See **En-**

**INTEGER, s.** That from which nothing -GR-AL, s. ad. has been taken; all, or the whole, undivided; unshared. -ITY. whole, undivided; unshared. -ALLY.\* unbroken.

-ALITY.† *Integrity*,—entireness; entire

-ANT.‡ honesty or probity; untarnished

-ATE,§ v. ed, untarnished, unimpaired

honesty or probity.—\*§Bp. Taylor. †Walker. ‡Boyle. §South.

Fr. *Intégr-e*; It. & Sp. -o; L. *Integer*, from ancient *tagere*, (*tang-ere*), Gr. *ἄγ-ειν*, to touch. *Integer*, non *lactus*, cujus nemo *tetigit*, aut ab alio quicquam; untouched, no part of which has been touched or taken. Re-

**IN-TEGUMENT, s.** That which covers, infolds, or inwraps.

L. *Integumentum*, quo aliquid *in-tegitur*, that with which any thing is covered.

**IN-TELLECT, s.** *Intellect*,—that which -ION. the faculty of mind which, per-

-IVE. ceives or understands.

-UAL, ad. s. *Intelligent*,—Perceiving, un-

-UALLY. derstanding; having power of

-UALITY. ability to understand; know-

-UALIST. ing, skilful, well-informed

-IVELY.\* informing, or giving information.

-LIG-ENT. tion.

-ENCE. *Intelligence*,—understanding

-ENCY. information: it is also app.

-ENCER. (in opposition to corporeal

-ENTLY. agents) to spiritual agents

-ENTIAL. beings,—all spirit, soul, &c.

-IBLE, ad. s. mind.

-IBLY. *Intellection* is an old word, but

-IBILITY. uncommon in Hale,) &c.

-IBLENESS. Dr. Campbell attempted to

-ENCING.† revive.—\*Warner. †Bam.

-ENTIARY.‡ †Holinshed.



Fr. *Intellect*, -*intelligent*; It. -*teletto*, -*telligente*; Sp. -*telcto*, -*teligente*; L. *Intel-lectus*, -*ligens*, from *intelligere*, (*inter*, between, and *legere*, to choose.) *Cum duo sunt, ubi ultra sententia præstat, dubitari potest, interque ea illam legimus, sive eligimus, que verior, tum rem interlegere, sive intelligere dicimus.*—*Foss.* *Intelligere*, then, means to choose between, to see or perceive the difference between; and thus, gen. to see or perceive. Un-

**IN-TEMPERANCE**, *s.* (See *Un-*) *In-*

-ANCY. *temperate*,—Not moderated or

-ATE. regulated as *time*, season, or

-ATELY. circumstances require; immo-

-ATENESS. derate, excessive, unseasonable.

-ATURE.\* *Boyle.*

Fr. *Intempér-ance*; Sp. -*ancia*; It. -*anza*; L. *In-temperantia*.

**IN-TEMPERATE**,\* *ad.* -NESS.† *Invio-*

late, unpolluted.—\**Parthenia Sacra*. †*Donne.*

L. *Intemeratus*, (*in*, priv., and *temerare*, to vio-

late, to pollute, to contaminate.)

**IN-TEMPESTIVE**,\* *ad.* *Untimely*, un-

-LY.† seasonable; unsuited to *time* and

-LY.‡ season.

\**Wood*. †*Burton*. ‡*Hales*.

Fr. *Intempestif*; It. & Sp. -*ivo*; L. *In-tempestivus*, untimely, unseasonable. See *TEMPEST*.

**IN-TENABLE**, *ad.* (Also *Un-*) That

cannot be held, supported, or maintained;

used by Shak. actively,—that cannot hold.

**IN-TEND**, *v.* (Anciently also *En-*, though

now more usually *In-*) To

stretch or strain, and, cons.

to increase, to augment; to

stretch or direct, sc. the mind,

the thoughts; to have or give

a direction or course, (an in-

tent,\**ad. s.* *tent* or *intention*,) a design,

purpose, or meaning; to de-

sign, to purpose, to mean. To

*intend* is also used, by our older

writers, as equivalent to—to

attend, pay attention or regard,

have consideration, superintend-

ence.

*Intentive*,—as equivalent to at-

tentive.

*Intend-ant*, -*ance*, (properly

-*ent*, -*ence*,) were used as equi-

valent to attend-*ent*, &c.

*Intense*, (or *intensive*),—stretch-

ed or strained; kept in a state

of effort or exertion; of ear-

nestness or anxiety:—unre-

mitted, or without remission or

relaxation.

*Intendiment*, (Spenser,) — the

knowledge acquired by attention.

\**Gower*. †*Bp. Hall*.

Fr. *Inten-dre*, -*dre*, *intend*; It. *Inten-dere*, -*so*,

Sp. -*tar*, -*deite*, -*so*, -*viso*; L. *Inten-dere*,

-*ere*, -*ere*, (*in*, and *tendere*, Gr. *Teiv-eiv*, to

stretch.) Super- Un-

**IN-TENDERED**, *ad.* (Also *En-*) See

*IN-TEMPERATE*.

**IN-TENEBRATED**,\* *pt.* Darkened,

darkened.—\**Wotton*.

From L. *In*, priv. and *tenebra*, darkness.

**IN-TENERATE**, *v.* -ION. To soften, to mollify; to render yielding or gracious; to *entender*, (qv.)

From L. *In*, and *tener*, tender, having no hardness or tenacity.

**INTER-**, *L. pr.* Between, among. In various cases, it has the force of an augment. Our old authors followed the Fr. and wrote *Entre* or *Enter*.

**INTER**, *v.* -MENT. To put in or under, to cover with, the *earth*; gen.—to bury; to perform the rites of burial or sepulture.

Fr. *Enterr-er*; Sp. -*er*; from L. *In*, and *terra*, the *earth*. Re- Un-

**INTER-ANIMATE**,\* *v.* To *animate* or inspire mutually.—\**Donne*.

**INTER-ARBORATION**,\* *s.* App. to —The intermixture of the branches of trees standing in opposite ranks.—\**Brown*.

**INTER-BASTATION**,\* *s.* Fr. *Inter-baste*,—*interbasted*, or quilted between.—*Cot.* See *To BASTE*.—\**Dr. Smith*, (1666.)

**INTER-BRING**,\* *v.* To *bring* between, —for mutual possession.—\**Donne*.

**INTER-CALAR**, *ad.* An *intercalary* -ARY. verse,—a verse said or repeated -ATE, *v.* between others.

-ATION. An *intercalary* day or month,—a day or month said or declared to be between others. Cons.—

Inserted, introduced, interposed.

Fr. *Intercal-er*, -*aire*; Sp. -*ar*; It. & L. *Intercalare*, to call or say between. See *CALENDAR*.

**INTER-CEDE**, *v.* To go or come, to -CEDING. pass between; to intervene, to -CESSION. go or come between, sc. as -CESSOR. peace-maker, reconciler of differences; to mediate, as suitor, for pardon or grace.

Fr. *Interceder*; It. & L. *Inter-cedere*, to go or come between. Warner writes *Intercess*, *v.*

**INTER-CEPT**, *v.* To take or seize, -ER. before the end reached, or ob- -ING. ject attained; to stop or stay -ION. from proceeding, to prevent -CIPIENT,\* *s.* the progress; gen.—to stop or stay, to hinder or obstruct.—\**Wiseman*.

Fr. *Intercept-er*; Sp. -*ar*; L. *Inter-cipere*, to take between, sc. beginning and end.

**INTER-CHAINED**, *pt.* *Chained* or *en-chained* together.

The fol. (Shak.) reads, —*Interchanged*; the quartos,—*Interchained*; and the commentators have adopted the latter.

**INTER-CHANGE**, *v. s.* (Also *Enter-*) -ABLE. To *change* one with another, alter- -ABLY. nately, mutually; to give one -ING. thing, and take or receive another; -MENT.\* to move or remove from one place to another, (the one to succeed the other alternately;) to have or cause a vicissitude, a mutation.—\**Shak*.

**INTER-CIDENCE**, *s.* -CISION.\* A cutting off, a separation or breach (of continuity,) an interruption.

Holland uses *intercidence* as equivalent to—*Incident* or *accident*.

\*Brown. Bp. Taylor.

L. *Intercisto*. It. & L. *Intercidere*, to cut between (one point and another).

**INTER-CLOUD,\* v.** To cloud, or put between, or interpose, a cloud.—\*Daniel.

**INTER-CLUDE,\* v.** -CLOSE,\* v. To shut in or within; to stop or prevent the passage out.—\*Boyle.

It. *Intercludere*; L. *Intercl-udere*, -usum, to shut within.

**INTER-COLUMNATION,\* s.** The space between the columns or pillars.

\*Evelyn.

Sp. *Intercolumnio*; L. *Intercolumnium*.

**INTER-COMBAT,\* s.** A fight between, or among.—\*Daniel.

**INTER-COMING,\* s.** A coming between, intervention, interference.

\*State Trial, 1606.

**INTER-COMMON, v.** (Also *Enter-*) -MUN-ION. To have, possess, or share, (in -ICATE, v. *common*,) between or among; -ITY. as a *common* meal, *common* pasture.

To have, or do, or act in *common* or in *community* with others; to do or act, to share or participate with or among others, or as others do; to be in the same state or condition with others.

**INTER-COSTAL, s. ad.** The part between the ribs.

Fr. & Sp. *Intercostal*, from *Inter*, and *costal*; L. *Costa*, a rib.

**INTER-CUR,\* v.** (Also *Enter-*) To run -CURRENT, s. ad. between or among; to intervene, to interpose. -COURSE. *Intercourse*, — *Course*, or way, or passage between one and another; dealing or transaction between or among.

\*Wolsey. Shelton. Scott.

Fr. *Entrecourir*; L. *Inter-currere*, to run between.

**INTER-DASHED,\* pt.** Having dashes, (i. e. lines struck or drawn) between or among.—\*Couper.

**INTER-DEAL,\* s.** (Also *Enter-*) A dealing between different parties; mutual or reciprocal dealings or transactions; a communication or intercourse.—\*Spenser.

**INTER-DICT, v. s.** (Anciently, also -ION. written *Interdit*, and *Enterdit*.) To -IVE. interpose a command, a prohibition, or forbiddance; cons.—to prohibit, to forbid.

Fr. & It. *Interd-ire*; Sp. -ecir; L. *Interdicere*, to interpose a dictum or saying, a command.

**INTER-ESS, v.\* s.\* -EST, v. s.** To be of consequence or importance; to concern, to involve the concerns, the good or ill; to affect or influence; to move or engage the feelings or affections.

"Interest for the use of money is the compensation which the borrower pays to

the lender, for the profit which he has an opportunity of making by the use of the money."—Smith. \*Udal to Dryden.

Fr. *Intéress-er*; It. -are; Sp. -ar; L. *Inter-esse*, to be between. To *interest* or *interrel*, (as the L. v. *Interest*.)

*Interest*, the s. says Sk.—Fœnus vel pœnia fœnus, sic dictum quod *interis* ejus, qui dat mutuum ut aliquid lucri accipiat. Dis- Un-

**INTER-FERE, v.** To strike one with another, -ENCE. another, against another; to be in -ING. the way of one another; to impede, to oppose, to clash, to thwart, to intermeddle.

Fr. *Entreferir*; L. *Inter-ferire*, to strike between, to hack one foot or leg against the other as a horse doth.—Mins. And Cot.—Fr. *Entreferir*, to interchange some blows; to strike or hit at once, one another; also, to *interfere*, as a horse.

**INTER-FLUENT, ad.** Flowing, floating, between or among.

L. *Interfluens*, p. p. of *Interfluere*, to flow between or among.

**INTER-FOLIATED,\* ad.** i. e. *Interleaved*, (qv.) (*folium*, a leaf).—\*Evelyn.

**INTER-FUSED, pt.** Poured between or among; interspersed.

L. *Interfundere*, -fusum, to pour between or among.

**INTERIM, s.** App. to—The time between, the mean time.

L. *Interim*, which Voss. thinks may be from *rem*, i. e. *rem*.

**INTERIOR, ad. s.** Inward, towards the middle or centre.

-IORLY. middle or centre. -NAL. Fr. *Intéri-eur*; It. -ore; Sp. & L. -NALLY. *Interior*. Fr. *Intern-e*; It. & Sp. -o; L. *Internus*, from *Interus*, inward.

**INTER-JACENT, ad.** -ENCY. Laid between or among; placed or situated between or among.

L. *Interjacens*, p. p. of *Interjacere*, to lie between.

**INTER-JANGLE,\* v.** To make a resonant, discordant noise, one with another to talk or chatter noisily.—\*Daniel.

**INTER-JECT, v.** -ION. To throw, cast, to put or place, between or among to introduce hastily, to rush between.

Fr. *Interjecter*; L. *Interficere*, to throw between or among.

**INTER-JOIN,\* v.** To join between or among; one with another.—\*Shak.

**INTER-KNOWLEDGE,\* s.** Knowledge, between or among; possessed between or among, in common.—\*Bp. Hall.

**INTER-LACE, v.** (Also *Enter*, qv.) To lace, the Fr. "*Entrelasser*, to fold, plait; to entangle one within another; to set, or thrust in, between, or among."—Gt.

**INTER-LARD, v.** To lay lard between or among to season, or dress, or intermix with lard. —to lay in between or interlay; to intermix. Fr. *Entrelarder*.

**INTER-LAY,\* v.** To lay in between or among.—*\*Daniel.*

**INTER-LEAVE, v.** To lay leaves (sc. of paper) in or between; to interfoliate.

**INTER-LIBELING,\* s.** An interchange of libel; libel in return for libel.  
*\*Bacon.*

**INTER-LINE, v.** To place or put, to draw lines between; to interline.  
*-EAR.* draw lines between; to interline.  
*-EARY, ad. s.* scribe, to write lines between,  
*-EARLY.* sc. other lines.

*-RATION.* Fr. *Entreligner*; It. *Interlineare*; *-ING.* Sp. *Entrelínear*.

**INTER-LINK, v.** To connect one with another, (as the links of a chain.)

**INTER-LOCUTION, s.** A speaking between or among, one another; a conversation between or among different persons; one after another; talk or conversation, dialogue.

*Interlocutory*,—(sc. decree or judgment,) intermediate, partial; not finally or wholly determinate.

Fr. *Interlocution*; It. *-zione*; Sp. *-cion*; L. *Interlocutio*.

**INTER-LOPE, v.** To come in between; to intrude, to invade.

*Interlopers* (says Sk.) are traders who exercise their trade contrary to the laws of merchandise; from the L. *pr. Inter*, and D. *Loopen*, to run; those who run in between, and intercept the commerce of others.

**INTER-LUDE, s. -ER.** Something played between, (sc. the parts of the regular drama, the main or principal entertainment.)  
L. *Interlud-ers*, to play between.

**INTER-LUENCY,\* s.** A washing, a washing between.—*\*Hale.*

L. *Inter-luens*, from *Inter-luere*, to wash between.

**INTER-LUNAR, ad. -Y.** The season between the going out of the old, and the coming in of the new moon.

Fr. *Interlunaire*.

**INTER-MARRY, v. -IAGE.** To marry between or among, (sc. families with each other.)

**INTER-MEDDLE, v.** (Also anciently *Enter*, *qv.*)

Fr. *Entremesler*,—to intermix, to intermingle, to interdeal; to mix or mingle among, (sc. other people and their concerns;) to busy or be busy with the concerns of others.—*\*Fisher.*

**INTER-MEDIATE, v. ad.** In the middle, between, or among others; between two points, sc. of time or space; standing, lying, or coming between, interposing.—*\*Cudworth.*

Fr. *Intermedi-ai*; It. *-ale*; Sp. *-o*; L. *Inter-medius*; middle, between or among others.

**INTER-MENTION,\* v.** To mention among or between; to include, to introduce the mention.—*\*H. Grimstone.*

**INTER-MESS, v.** App. met. by Evelyn to some little publications as services or offerings to the public to refresh and amuse. See *ENTREMESSE*.—*\*Hale.*

**INTER-MIGRATION,\* s.** Motion from one dwelling-place to another, so as to interchange dwelling-places.

From *Inter*, and *migration*, from *migrare*, *alum*, to migrate, to move, (from one dwelling-place to another.)

**INTERMINABLE, ad.** That cannot be bounded, limited, or ended; boundless, illimitable, endless.

*-ATED.* *\*Bp. Taylor.*

*-ED.* Fr. *Interminé*; It. *-abile*; Sp. *-able*;

*-ATION.\** L. *Interminatus*.

**INTER-MINATED,\* pt. -ATION.†** Threatened, menaced.

*\*Bp. Hall. †Bp. Taylor.*

L. *Inter-minatus*, from *inter-minari*: *inter* is emphatical.

**INTER-MINED,\* pt.** Intermixed with mines.—*\*Drayton.*

**INTER-MINGLE, v.** To mix or blend one with another; to intermix.

**INTER-MIT, v.** To cause to go between, to interrupt, to stop or stay, to interrupt, to discontinue, to delay or cease awhile.

Fr. *Entremettre*; It. *Inter-mettere*; Sp. *-mitir*; L. *Inter-mittere*.

**INTER-MIX, v.** To mingle or blend one within another; to intermingle.

L. *Inter-misc-ere*, to mix between or among others; to mix together. Un-

**INTER-MUNDANE, ad.** "The vast distance between these great bodies, (i. e. between the sun and planets and fixed stars,)" are called *intermundane* spaces.—*Locke.*

L. *Intermundia*, the space between different worlds.

**INTER-MUTUAL, ad. -LY.** Reciprocal or alternate.

From *Inter*, and *mutual*, (*qv.*) L. *Mutuus*, reciprocal or alternate. The *inter*, pref. can only be for the sake of emphasis. See *INTERNECINE*.

**INTERNAL.** See *INTERIOR*.

**INTER-NATIONAL, ad.** Pertaining to that—which is between nations; to the intercourse of, the dealings between nations, (*inter nationes*.)

A modern word in established use.

**INTER-NECINE, ad. -NECION.\*** Aiming at the utter destruction of each other.

*\*Hale.*

L. *Internecinus*, or *interneciosus*; from *inter*, and *necare*, to kill; A. S. *Haec-an*. *Inter vlm augendi habet.* (See *Voss.*) *Interneciosum bellum*; bellum pestiferum, capitale, exitiosum; deadly and destructive war.

**INTER-NECTION,\* s.** A fastening together; a conjunction.—*\*W. Mountague.*

L. *Inter-neclere*, to knit, to bind, to fasten

**INTER-NODIAL**, *ad.* i. e. *Inter-nodos*.

"The *inter-nodial* parts of vegetables, are the spaces between the joints."—*Brown*.

**INTER-NUNCIO**, *s.* -NUNCE. One who bears news between or among, from one to another; a messenger between different parties.

It. *Internunzio*; Sp. -cio; L. *Internuncius*.

**INTER-PALE**,\* *v.* To place *pales* between; to interlace with *pales*; gen.—to interlace. See **IMPALE**.—\**Brende*.

**INTER-PAUSE**,\* *s.* A pause or cessation between.—\**Daniel*.

**INTER-PELL**,\* or -PEAL,† *v.* -PELLATION. To interrupt any one speaking; gen.—to interrupt; cons.—to interfere, to intercede.

*Interpellation* is not uncommon in old divines. \**B. Jonson*. †*H. More*.

Fr. *Interpel-ler*; Sp. -ar; It. -lazione; L. *Interpellare*, to interrupt any one speaking.

**INTER-PLACE**,\* *v.* To place, to put, between or among.—\**Daniel*.

**INTER-PLANETARY**,\* *ad.* Spaces—between the *planets*.—\**Boyle*.

**INTER-PLEDGE**, *v.* To plight, offer, or give surety between; or one with, or to, another.

**INTER-POINT**,\* *v.* To place or insert points or marks, sc. of pause or stop; to interpause.—\**Daniel*.

**INTER-POLATE**, *v.* -ION. To *interpolate* is, cons.—To introduce or insert any thing new; to have any thing new inserted or introduced; also, (as in *Hale*) to renew, to repeat at intervals, (sc. by new acts or motions.) "Though the world might be eternal, the alluvion of the sea upon those rocks might be eternally continued, but *interpolated*."

Cot. explains Fr. *Interpolation*, a polishing, scouring, furbishing, new dressing of things.

Sp. *Interpolare*; It. & L. *Interpolare*, qd. *interpolari*; to *interpolish*, (qv.) to introduce a polish or cleansing; to cleanse anew.

**INTER-POLISH**,\* *v.* To give or introduce a new *polish*.—\**Milton*.

L. *Inter-polare*, qd. *-polire*. See **INTERPOLATE**.

**INTER-POSE**, *v. s.* To put or place  
-AL. between or among; to come or  
-ER. go between or among; to inter-  
-ITION. cede, to intervene.

-URE. "She wold *interpone* her autho-

-PONE,\* *v.* rity."—*Wolsey*, to *Hen. VIII*.

-PONENT.† 1527. \**Wolsey*. †*Heywood*.

Fr. *Inter-poser*; It. -porre; Sp. *Entreponer*; L. *Inter-ponere*, -positum, to put or place between or among.

**INTER-PRET**, *v.* To explain, to ex-  
-ATION. pound; to declare, to make  
-ATIVE. known; to make clear or intel-  
-ATIVELY. ligible; to translate an unknown  
-ER. into a known language; un-  
-ATE,\* *v.* known, into known signs; to  
-ABLE.† decipher.

\**Barnes. Cheke*. †*Selden*.

Fr. *Interpréter*; It. -are; Sp. -ar; L. *Interpretari*. Of uncertain etymology.—See *Voss*. (Q. *Pretari*, from Gr. Πρατ-ειν.) L. *Interpres*, one who acted between, an intermediate agent, in any business; afterwards, in explaining the meaning, or intention, &c. Un-

**INTER-PRISE**, i. e. *Enterprise*, (qv.)

**INTER-PUNCTION**.\* See **INTZ-POINT**.—\**Bp. Taylor*.

From L. *Inter-pungere*, -punctum.

**INTER-REIGN**, *s.* As the Fr. *Inter-REG-ENT*. *regne*,—the space or govern-  
-ENCY. ment between the death or  
-NUM. deposition of one prince and the entrance or election of another.—*Cot*. Also between the cessation of one, and the establishment of another, government.

Sk. had only seen this word (*interreign*) in the Dictionaries. It is used by *Bacon*, and very freely by our old translator *Holland*.

Fr. *Interregne*; It. -o; L. *Interregnum*, (inter and regnum, from *regere*, to rule or govern.)

**INTER-ROGATE**, *v. s.* To seek after  
-ION. to ask, to inquire or make  
-IVE, *ad. s.* quiry, to question, to put or  
-IVELY. questions.  
-OR. *Interrogatory*, (in Eng. leg.  
-ORY. proceedings,) is usually app. to a written question, in distinction to questions put *viâ voce*.

Fr. *Interroguer*; Sp. -ar; It. & L. *Inter-rogare*, to seek after.

**INTER-RUPT**, *v.* To break in between  
-EDLY. (so as to stand in the way,) and  
-ER. thus, to withstand or stop the pro-  
-ION. gress, to destroy the continuance, to hinder from proceeding or continuing.

Fr. *Interrompre*; Sp. -er; It. -ere, to break between. Un-

**INTER-SECT**, *v.* -ION. To cut between one by another; to cut across, to cut each other. L. *Inter-secare*, to cut between.

**INTER-SERTION**. See **INSERT**.

\**Bp. Hall. W. Mountague*. L. *Inter-serere*.

**INTER-SET**,\* *v.* To set, put, or place between or among.—\**Daniel*.

**INTER-SHOCK**,\* *v.* To shock or shake (subaud.—violently) one with another, actually.—\**Daniel*.

**INTER-SOUR**,\* *v.* To mix sourness. \**Daniel*.

**INTER-SPACE**,\* *s.* The space or distance between.—\**Brown*.

**INTER-SPERSE**, *v.* -ION. To scatter or sprinkle between or among; to put in place in a scattered, severed, separate manner among other things.

L. *Inter-spergere*, -spersum, to scatter between or among.

**INTER-SPIRATION**, *s.* *Bp. Hall* (who uses this word) seems to mean—An inspiration at intervals. See *Inter-*

**INTER-STELLAR**, *s.* The space, the sky,—between or among the *stars* (*stellæ*).

**INTER-STICE**, *s.* Space *standing* or *-stit-ial*. situate between; space or *-ion*.<sup>\*</sup> time intervening.—<sup>\*</sup>Gower.

Fr. *Intersti-ce*; It. *-zio*; Sp. *-cio*; L. *Inter-sti-tium*, space, *standing* between, (*inter*, and *sto*, *stith*, to stand.)

**INTER-TAIN**, *v.* Also anciently, and now usually, written *Enter-*

**INTER-TALK**,<sup>\*</sup> *v.* To *talk* or hold *talk* or conversation one with another.  
<sup>\*</sup>Carew.

**INTER-TANGLE**,<sup>\*</sup> *v.* To tie, to bind one with another; to involve or infold one with another.—<sup>\*</sup>Beau. & F.

**INTER-TEXTURE**, *s.* An interweaving, a weaving, or infolding, or inwrapping one thing around another.

**INTER-TURBER**,<sup>\*</sup> *s.* Interrupter, disturber.—<sup>\*</sup>Hen. VIII. to Wyatt.

**INTER-TWINE**, *v.* To *twine*, twist, *wreath*, or fold between or among.

**INTER-TWISTED**, *ad.* *Twist*; i. e. *twiced*, *twic'd*, *twist*.

**INTER-VAL**, *s.* App. gen. to — The space between, time between; any points (in space or time;) intermediate distance, distance between; pause, cessation, respite.

Fr. *Inter-valle*; It. *-vallo*; Sp. *-valo*; L. *Inter-valium*. The space between the stakes fixed in the *vallum* or wall of a camp.

**INTER-VEINED**,<sup>\*</sup> *pt.* Interlined as with veins.—<sup>\*</sup>Milton.

**INTER-VEINE**, *s. v.* To come between *-venient*. or among; to interpose, to *-vention*. intercede.—<sup>\*</sup>Hale. †Chapman.  
*-venience*.<sup>\*</sup> Fr. & Sp. *Interven-ir*; It. & L. *Inter-venire*, to come between or among.

**INTER-VERT**,<sup>\*</sup> *v.* To turn another way; “to convey, or turn the wrong way; hence, to purloin.”—Cot. <sup>\*</sup>Holland. South.

Fr. *Intervertir*; L. *Interverters*, to turn between or among.

**INTER-VIEW**, *s.* (Also anciently *Enter-*) A view or visit between or among persons. Hall, the chronicler, uses *Entervieu* as a *v.* Fr. *S'entrevoir*, to behold or visit one another.

**INTER-VISITING**,<sup>\*</sup> *pt.* A going to see each other; a *visiting* one with another.  
<sup>\*</sup>Daniel.

L. *Inter*, and *visitare*, to see or go to see frequently, from *Vis-ere*, to see or go to see.

**INTER-VOLVE**, *v.* To roll between or among, to roll different things among themselves. L. *Intervolvere*.

**INTER-WEAVE**, *v. -ing.* (Also *Enter-*) To intermix by *weaving* among; to interlace, to intermingle the texture.

**INTER-WISH**,<sup>\*</sup> *v.* To *wish* mutually.  
<sup>\*</sup>Donne.

**INTER-WORKING**, *s.* A *working* between; mutual *working*, or endeavour.

**INTER-WORLDS**,<sup>\*</sup> *s.* *Worlds* within or among *worlds*.—<sup>\*</sup>Holland.

**INTER-WOUNDING**,<sup>\*</sup> *ad.* *Wounding* each other, mutually.—<sup>\*</sup>Daniel.

**INTER-WREATHED**,<sup>\*</sup> *pt.* *Wreathed*, twisted, or twined among; intertwined.  
<sup>\*</sup>Lovelace.

**IN-TESTATE**, *s.* Without making or *-acy*. having made a will, or instrument *-able*. in writing, *testifying* the will.

Fr. *Intest-at*; It. *-ato*; Sp. *-ado*; L. *In-testatus*. See TESTAMENT.

**INTESTINE**, *ad. s. -al.* Inward, internal; within, (sc. a kingdom or state, &c.) and, cons., domestic. The *s.* is app. to—

The interior passages of the body; the *intrails*, bowels, guts.

Fr. *Intest-in*; It. & Sp. *-ino*; L. *Intestinus*, inward, internal, from *Intus*, within.

**IN-THIRST**, *v.* To be or cause to be dry or *thirsty*, or desirous to drink.  
<sup>\*</sup>Bp. Hall.

**IN-THRALL**, *v.* (Also *En-*) Un-

**IN-THRONE**, *v.* (Also *En-*) In Leland is a minute account of the *intronization* of Abp. Warham, an. 1504.

**IN-TICE**, *v.* Anciently also, and now more commonly, *En-*

**INTIMATE**, *ad. v.* As now most gen. *-ately*. app. to *intimate* is,—

*-acy*. To disclose, to signify, (the *inmost* *-ation*. or secret thoughts or purposes,)

**INTIME**.<sup>\*</sup> by hints or insinuations; to signify by slight mention, to hint, to insinuate.

As in Hall and Spenser, to disclose or impart; to make known, to manifest. “He incōtinent dyd proclayme and *intimate* open warre.”—Hall. “He sought to *intimate* his inward griefe.”—Spenser.

*Intimate*, *ad.*—*inmost*; (met.) familiar or acquainted with, admitted to, our *inmost* thoughts or feelings, our private concerns.  
<sup>\*</sup>Digby.

Fr. *Intim-er*; It. *-are*; Sp. *-ar*; L. *Intimare*, from *Intimus*; *intimos animi sensus aperire*, patefacere; to open or disclose the *inmost* feelings or thoughts.

**IN-TIMIDATE**, *v. -ion.* Fr. *Intimider*, —to fear, (cause to fear,) to skare, terrify, affright.—Cot.

Fr. *Intimid-er*; It. *-ire*; Sp. *-ar*, *In*, and *timidus*; L. from *Timere*, to fear.

**INTIRE**, *ad.* (Also, and perhaps more commonly, *En-*) See INTEGER.

**IN-TITLE**, or *-ule*, *v.* Also *En-* *-ling. -illation*.<sup>\*</sup>—<sup>\*</sup>Udal.



**IN-TO**, *pr.* This *pr.* is expressed by Wilkins, in his Diagram, as *moving inwards*, from the circumference towards the centre. See **IN**.

**IN-TOLERABLE**, *ad.* (Also *Un-*) That  
-ABLY. cannot or may not be borne or  
-ANT, *ad. s.* suffered, supported, sustained,  
-ANCE. or endured; insufferable, in-  
-ATING, *ad.* supportable.

Fr. & Sp. *Intol-erable*; It. *-lerabile*; L. *In-tolera-bilis*, that may not be borne.

**IN-TOMB**, *v.* Also *En-*

**IN-TONE**,\* *v.* To shout aloud, to raise  
-ATE. the voice to a high pitch (in speak-  
-ATION. ing or singing).

*Intonation* is app. to the *tune*, musical inflexion, rise and fall of the voice.—\**Pope*.

Fr. *Inton-ation*; It. & L. *In-tonare*, to stretch—the voice.

**IN-TORTED**,\* *v.* To twist, to wrest, to writhe.—\**Pope*. L. *Intor-quere*, -tum.

**IN-TOXICATE**, *ad. v.* -ION. To deprive of reason or understanding, of the sound senses, (subaud. with strong drink;) and, thus, to inebriate, to cause to be, or make, drunken, (met. with any strong feeling,) and, thus, to infatuate.

The It. *Intossicare* is, to poison, from *In*, and L. *Toxicum*, which some derive from *Taxus*, the yew, and others from Gr. *Toxon*, a bow; because app. to a something with which *arrows*, (from a *bow*) were poisoned.

**IN-TRACTABLE**, *ad.* -ABILITY. (Also *Un-*) That cannot be drawn along; that cannot be managed, guided, or governed; unmanageable, ungovernable; obstinate, stubborn, perverse.

Bacon uses *intractile* in opposition to *tractile*, (qv.)

Fr. & Sp. *In-tractable*; It. *-tratabile*; L. *In-tractabilis*.

**IN-TRAIL**, *s. v.* Also, and now more com. *En-*

**INTRANCE**,\* *s. i. e.* *Entrance*, (qv.)  
\**Bible*, an. 1551.

**IN-TRANCE**, *v.* Also, and more com. *En-*

**IN-TRANQUILLITY**,\* *s.* Inquietude, restlessness, disturbance.—\**Sir W. Temple*.

**IN-TRANSGRESSIBLE**,\* *ad.* That cannot be passed.—\**Holland*.

L. *Trans-gredi*, -grestum, to pass over or beyond, *trans*, and *gredi*, to go or pass.

**IN-TRANSITIVE**, *ad.* -LY. That cannot or may not go or pass over.

**IN-TRANSMUTABLE**, *ad.* That cannot be changed, unchangeable. See **IM-MUTABLE**.

**IN-TRAP**, *v.* (Also *En-*) To catch, to apprehend, to seize in a *trap* or *snare*, to insnare, to catch or take by guile; to inveigle, to entangle.

**IN-TREASURE**. See *En-*

**IN-TREAT**. Also *En-* (qv.)

**IN-TRENCH**, *v.* (Also *En-*) To en-  
-MENT. viron with, to lodge in *trenches*, to  
-ANT.\* surround with, inclose in, to for-  
tify with *trenches*, with *ditches*, with *earth*,  
&c. cut or dug out, and thrown up. Also,  
to cut or carve out, sc. the property or right  
of another; to cut into it; and, thus, to en-  
croach, to trespass upon.—\**Shak*.

**IN-TREPID**, *ad.* Without trembling;  
-ITY. firm, resolute, daring, bold, fearless.  
-LY. Fr. *Intrépi-de*; It. & Sp. *-do*; L. *Intrép-idus*, (*In*, priv. and *trepidus*, from *Trepidare*, to tremble.)

**IN-TRICATE**, *ad. v.* To entangle, to  
-ATELY. perplex, to involve, to inwrap.  
-ATENESS. *Intryke* is also written *Estrick*,  
-ACY. (qv.) And see **TRICK**. "To  
-ATION. involve and *intryke* the matter."  
-ATING. —Sir T. More.

Fr. *Intri-quer*; It. *-gare*; Sp. *-car*; a *trif* sunt *intricare*, pro *impedire*; et *extricare* pro *expedire*. (See **EXTRICATE**, and **INTRIGUE**.) *Tric*; Gr. *Τριγες*, hairs; gen. any intanglements. *Un-*

**INTRIGUE**, *v. s.* -ER. To entangle, to perplex, to involve; to carry on secret plots or concealed designs, plans, schemes.

"It doth perplex and *intrigue* the whole course of our nature."—*Scott*.

"It will not give us a full prospect of all the *intrigues* of our nature."—*Hale*.

Fr. *Intriguer*, which Men. derives from L. *Intric-are*, to *intricate*, (qv.) and he is undoubtedly right, though Lye, after Hickey, would refer it to the same origin as the Eng. *Trace*, i. e. the A. S. *Trics-lan*, from Go. *Tras-an*; A. S. *Tras-an* fidem habere, fidem dare, to plight one's faith. *Intrigue* (so written) is comparatively modern. See **INTRICATE**.

**INTRINSIC**, *ad.* Inward, internal; per-  
-AL, *ad. s.* taining or belonging to the in-  
-ALLY. ward or internal qualities, the  
-ATE. essential, the substantial quali-  
ties, the qualities constituting the nature of  
the thing; and, hence, essential, natural.

*Intrince*, (in *Shak*.) and *Intrinsicate*, inwardly wrought, closely tied.

Fr. *Intrin-sèque*; It. & Sp. *-sico*; L. *Intrinsicus*, i. e. *secus interna*, (Voss.) *qua secus notat*, *prope*, *secundum*; near to, close to, sc. the inward or inward parts.

**INTRO-DUCE**, *v.* To lead or bring in;  
-MENT.\* to bring into (notice, to the  
-ER. knowledge of, to an acquaint-  
-DUCT-ION. ance with.)—\**Milton*.  
-IVE. Fr. *Intro-duire*; It. *-durre*; Sp. *-ducir*; L. *Introducere*, to lead in,  
-OR. or within. *Un-*  
-ORY.

**INTRO-MIT**, *v.* -MISSION. To send in, let in or within, to allow or suffer to enter.

In *Hackluyt*, ("And if it shall fortune, &c. to be in any citie, &c. where said officers

may not lawfully *intro-mit* or intermeddle, &c.") and the Sc.—quasi *in rem se mittere*, to intermeddle. See *Jamieson*.  
L. *Intro-mittere*; to send or let in.

**INTRO-RECEPTION,\* s.** An inward taking or reception; a reception inward or within.—*Hammond*.

**INTRO-SPECTION,\* s.** A looking within; an inward view.—*Hale*. *Dryden*.  
L. *Intro-spicere*.

**INTRO-VENIENT,\* ad.** Coming in or within.—*Brown*.

**INTRO-VERT,\* v.** -VERSION.† To turn inwards.—*Cooper*. †*Guardian*.

**INTRUDE, v.** To thrust in, to push in,  
-ER. sc. where not asked or desired;  
-TRUS-ION. to force an entry or way in,  
-IVE. unasked or uninvited; to encroach.  
L. *In-trudere*, -trusus, to thrust in.

**INTRUNK,\* v.** To encase, to enwrap.  
\**Ford*.

**INTRUST, v.** Also *En-*

**INTUITION, s.** A looking into, an inspection, an insight; insight, sc. immediately, instant;—without further thought or examination. "If we will reflect on our own ways of thinking, we shall find, that sometimes the mind perceives the agreement or disagreement of two ideas immediately by themselves, without the intervention of any other: and this, I think, we may call intuitive knowledge."  
\**Locke*.

Fr. *Intuit-iv*; It. & Sp. -ivo, from L. *In-tueri*, to look into.

**INTUMESCENCE,\* s.** -Y.† A swelling; an enlargement or increase.  
\**Johnson*. †*Brown*.

Fr. *Intumescence*; L. *In-tumescens*, p. p. of *Intumescere*, to swell.

**INTUMULATE,\* v.** To place or deposit within a tomb, in a grave; to inter or inhumate, to bury.—*E. Hall*. *Stow*.

**INTURGESCENT,\* s.** Used by Brown as equivalent to—*Intumescence*.

**INTUSE,\* s.** A bruise.—*Spenser*.

**INTWINE, v.** Also *En-*

**IN-VADE, v.** To go in or into, (sub. as an enemy;) to assail or assault, to  
-VA-SION. attack.

-IVE. Fr. *Invad-er*; It. -*ere*; Sp. -*ir*; L. *In-vadere*, to go in. Un-

**INVALID, ad. s.** Unsound, infirm, weak;  
-ITY. of no force or efficacy; forceless,  
-ATE,\* v. inefficient.

-ATION.† The s. is usually app. to persons of an unsound state of body, unhealthy.

\**Burnet*. *S. Johnson*. †*Burke*.  
Fr. *Invalide-er*, -e; It. -*are*, -o; Sp. -*ar*, -o; L. *In-validus*, unwhole, unsound.

**IN-VALUED,\* ad.** (Also *Un-*) *Invalued*,  
-ABLE. —Much valued, highly prized,  
-ABLY. esteemed highly, or to be of  
-ABLENESS. great worth.

*Invaluable*,—That may or should be much valued, or (*in*, priv.; also written *un*;) that cannot be valued; i. e. of too much worth to have a value or price set upon it; inestimable.—*Drayton*.

We have our Eng. word *Value*, through the Fr. *Valoir*, *valua*; It. *Valere*, *valore*; from the L. *Valere*, (see *INVALID*;) and the Old Eng. *Invalua*, from *invalere*, (*in* used emph.) Upon this v. the ad. *invaluable* may have been formed; or it may be compounded of *in*, priv. and *valuable*.

**IN-VARIABLE, ad.** (Also *Un-*) *Un-*  
-ABLY. alterable, unchangeable, im-  
-ABLENESS. mutable; that cannot be altered  
-ABILITY. or changed. Actively,—that  
-ED. does not alter or change; steady or steadfast; constant.

Fr. & Sp. *Invaria-ble*; It. -*bile*.

**IN-VEIGH, v.** (Sometimes *En-*) To  
-ER. invade, to attack or as-  
-ING. sail, sc. with opprobrious  
-VECT-IVE, ad. s. language, with adverse  
-IVELY. censures, with railing, re-  
viling, upbraiding, or reproach; to rail,  
revile, upbraid, or reproach.

Fr. *Invect-iver*, -ive; Sp. -*ivar*, -iva; It. *Invectiva*; L. *In-vehere*, *invecum*, to carry against, to bear against.

**IN-VEIGLE, v.** (Sometimes *En-*) *In-*  
-ER. *veigle* (according to Jun. and Sk.)  
-MENT. will mean,—to blind the eyes;  
met. the mind; and, thus, to mislead, to seduce, to delude, to allure, to entice. Equivalent to the vulgar Eng. expression, "To throw dust in the eyes." Otherwise—

To beguile, to draw astray, to mislead, &c. *Serenus* derives from the Ger. *Wieglen*; Sw. *Upwiglia*; a frequentative of the M. Go. *Wag-ian*, excite, to excite, to move. *Ihre*, on the contrary, thinks the Sw. word may be from the Eng. It may be, and probably is, formed upon the A.S. *Wiglian*, to beguile.—But Jun. and Sk. believe that *Inveigle* is from the Fr. *Aveugle*, (*ab oculo*,) blind; *aveugler*, to blind, hoodwink, deprive of eyes or sight.

**IN-VEIL,\* v.** To cover with a veil; gen. to cover, to conceal.—*Daniel*. *Browne*.

**INVELOPE, v.** -MENT. (Also *En*, qv.) To roll, or fold in, or involve; to infold, to inwrap, to inclose, to surround, to cover round or over.

Fr. *Envelop-er*; L. *Involvere*, to roll in or involve.

**IN-VENDIBILITY,\* s.** Not being able to be sold; unsaleable state.—*Brome*.

**IN-VENOM, v.** Also, and now, perhaps, more commonly, *En-*

**IN-VENT, v.** To invent is—as the Fr.  
-ER, or -OR. *Inventer*, "To invent; to find or spy out; to devise, forge,  
-FUL. contrive, imagine, feign, sur-  
-IBLE. mise." Or rather thus:—  
-ION. To come to, and, thus, to find;  
-IVE. to come to the sight or view,  
-ORY, s. v. to the perception, to the know-  
-ORIALY. ledge of; to discover a know-  
-RESS.

ledge of; to discover or disclose; to detect, to devise, to contrive; to feign, form or frame, fashion or fabricate. See *To Discover*.

An *inventory*,—an account, list, catalogue, of things—found.

"She vowed neuer to returne againe, till him alieu or dead shee did *invent*."—*Spenser*. "Ay me! that euer guile in women was *invented*."—*Id.*

Fr. *Invent-er*; It. *-are*; Sp. *-ar*; L. *Invenire*, quasi *in rem venire*, as if to come to any thing, and, thus, to find it. And to discover, is to take off the cover or concealment; that which hides any thing; and, thus, to find it. Un-

**IN-VERT**, *v.* To turn inwards; to turn  
-VERSE. to the contrary way or direc-  
-VERSED. tion; "to turn in and out,  
-VERSION. inside outward, upside down,"  
-VERTEDLY. (Cot.;) to turn into another  
course, a wrong course;—sometimes, in  
effect, equivalent to—to reverse.

Fr. *In-vers*; Sp. *-vertir*; It. & L. *Invertere*, to turn inwards, to turn from its direct course.

**IN-VEST**, *v.* To put on a covering,  
-ITURE. clothing, dress; to clothe, to  
-ING. enrobe, to dress, to adorn; to  
-MENT. put into the hands or posses-  
-IENT,\* *ad.* sion; perhaps cons. from—  
-URE, *v.*† *s.* to put on, sc. the robe of office;  
to occupy, to take possession.

To *invest*, sc. money in the funds,—to put it into the funds; to put it into any stock, upon any security or speculation.

\**Woodward*. †*Ascham*.

Fr. & Sp. *Investir*; It. & L. *Investire*, indere *vestem*, to put on a vest or covering. Re- Super-

**IN-VESTIGATE**, *v.* *Vestigium* (a ves-  
-ATION. tige, *qv.*) is app. to any mark left,  
-ATIVE. by which any thing may be traced  
-ATOR. and pursued.  
-ABLE. To *investigate*,—to trace or follow  
the track, to pursue, to hunt after, to search,  
seek, or inquire after, to examine.

*Investigable*,—in Bale ("So unsearchable the judgment, and so *investigable* the wayes thereof"); and Cotton ("Thorough th' *investigable* deep"—*in, priv.*)—that may not be traced; untraceable, trackless; in Hooker, ("The greatness is by reason *investigable* and may be known,") &c. (*in, aug.*) that may or should be traced.

Sp. *Investigar*; It. & L. *Investigare*. Un-

**IN-VETERATE**, *v. ad.* To grow or be-  
-ATELY. come old; "of long use, rooted  
-ATENESS. by custom, settled by continu-  
-ACY. ance;" to root deeply, to settle  
or establish firmly.

Fr. *Invétér-er*; It. *-ato*; Sp. *-arse*, *-ado*; L. *In-veterare*, to grow or become old, (*vetus*.)

**IN-VIDIOUS**, *ad.* Looking at or upon,  
-LY. sc. with malignant eyes, views, or  
-NESS. wishes; with ill-will, malice, or  
hatred; grudging, repining, grieving at  
the good or advantages of another.

Fr. *Envieux*; It. & Sp. *Invidioso*; L. *Invidiosus*, *invidia*, from *in-vid-ere*, to look at or upon. See *ENVY*.

**IN-VIGOUR**, *v.* (*In, aug.*) To strengthen  
-OR-ATE, *v.* to enforce, to empower; 1  
-ATION. give active force or energy; 1  
hearten, to encourage, to animate.

**IN-VILE**,\* *v.* (See *AVILE*.) To render  
*vile*, mean, or base; of low value, price, &  
estimation.—\**Daniel*.

**IN-VILLAGE**,\* *v.* To make into a vil-  
lage; to reduce to a village.—\**Browne*.

**IN-VINCIBLE**, *ad.* That may not  
-IBLY. cannot be beaten, conquered  
-IBLENESS. subdued, overcome, surpassed  
-IBILITY. overpowered, or overthrown  
INVICT.\* unconquerable, insuperable.

\**Joye*.

Fr. *Invinct-ble*; It. *-bile*; L. of Low. Ages *Invincibilis*, that may not be conquered.

**IN-VIOABLE**, *ad.* That may not  
-ABLY. should not be forced, hurt  
-ABILITY. injured (by force); cons. may  
-ATE. not be broken or infringed, per-  
-ATED. luted or profaned.  
-ATELY. Drayton uses *Inviolat* as equi-  
valent to *Violate*, (*in, aug.*)—"Canst thou  
(unkind!) *inviolat* that hand?"

Fr. & Sp. *Inviolab-le*; It. *-ile*; L. *Inviolabilis*.

**IN-VIOUS**,\* *ad.* -NESS.† Pathless.

\**Buller*. †*Ward*. L. *Invisus*.

**IN-VIRILITY**,\* *s.* Unmanliness, ef-  
feminacy.—\**Prynne*.

**IN-VIRON**. Also *En-* (*qv.*)

**IN-VISCATE**,\* *v.* To cover or invade  
in a glutinous matter.—\**Brown*.

It. *Inviscare*; L. *In*, and *viscatus*, from *viscere*.

**IN-VISCERATE**, *v. ad.*\* To send deep-  
into the bowels.—\**W. Mountague*.

L. of Low. Ages, *Inviscerare*, in *viscera* im-  
mittere. See *EVISCERATE*.

**IN-VISIBLE**, *ad.* (*Un-*) That cannot  
-IBLY. or may not be seen; may not  
-IBILITY. be perceived, discerned, or dis-  
-ED.\* tinguished by the eye; imper-  
ceptible.—\**Shak.*

Fr. & Sp. *Invisib-le*; It. *-ile*; L. *Invisibilis*, that cannot be seen; from *in-viders*, *-visum*.

**IN-VITE**, *v.* Gen.—To call or ask to  
-ATION. come; to ask, to solicit, to per-  
-MENT. suade, to entice.

-ER. Fr. *Invité-er*; It. *-are*; Sp. *-ar*; L. *Invitare*;

-ING. which *Voss* thinks may be called—*a vitâ*, *q. ad* so vocare causâ.

-ING-LY. causâ. Dis- Un-

-NESS.

**IN-UMBRATION**,\* *s.* A shadowing or  
overshadowing.—\**Holland*.

L. *In-umbr-are*, *-atum*, to shade. See *UMBRATE*.

**IN-UNCTION**, *s.* A rubbing or smearing  
with oil, or any oily, greasy substance.

L. *Inunctio*, from *inungere*, *inunctum*.

**IN-UNDATE**, *v.* To cover with water, to  
-ATION. overflow, to deluge, to overwhelm.  
-ANT.\* The *s.* is old and common; the

# INW

has not been found till very modern times, except in Cockeram's old Vocabulary.

\*Shenstone.

Fr. *Inund-er*; It. *-ere*; L. *In-undare*, to be, or cause to be, under the waves, (*undae*.)

**IN-UNDERSTANDING,\*** *ad.* Not understanding; unintelligent, unconscious.

\*Pearson.

**IN-VOICE,** *s.* (See *Envoy*.) A particular of goods with attendant charges, sent by one trader to another.

**IN-VOKE,** *v.* (*En-*) To call to or upon;  
**-VOC-ATE,** *v.* (*ac.* in prayer or supplication;) to pray to, to supplicate, to implore.

Fr. *Invo-quer*; Sp. *-car*, It. & L. *Invocare*, to call to.

**IN-VOLVE,** *v.* To roll in or *envelope*, to **-ENVELOPE**. infold, to inwrap, to inclose or **-OLUTION**. surround; to include, to imply; to complicate, to confound, to perplex.  
Fr. *Involuer*; It. & L. *Involvere*, to roll in.  
Re- Un-

**IN-VOLUNTARY,** *ad.* Not willing, **-ILY**. unwilling; not wishing or desiring;  
**-INESS**. having no will, wish, or desire.

Fr. *Invol-entaire*; It. *-ontario*; Sp. *-untario*; L. & Low. Ages, *In-voluntarius*.

**IN-URBANITY,\*** *s.* Incivility, unpolicy, uncourtliness.—\*Milton.

L. *Urban-itas*, *-us*, from *Urbs*, a city. Bp. Hall uses the word as a pun upon the name of Pope Urban: "An answer to Pope Urban his urbanity."

**IN-URE.** Also *En-*

**IN-URN,** *v.* Gen.—To deposit in an urn, in a tomb or sepulchre; to intomb, to bury.

**IN-USITATION,\*** *s.* Disuse, cessation, discontinuance from using or employing.

\*Paley.

L. *Inusitatus*, (*in*, priv. and *usitatus*, usual, customary.)

**IN-UST,\*** *pt.* Burned in.—\*H. More.

L. *In-urere*, to burn in.

**IN-UTILE,\*** *ad.* **-ITY.**† That cannot be of any service, profit, benefit, use or advantage; unserviceable, unprofitable.

\*Bacon. †Not found till very modern times. Fr. & It. *Inutile*; L. *Inutilis*.

**IN-UTTERABLE.** More usually, *Un-*

**IN-VULGAR,** *v. ad.* In Daniel, (*in*, *ag.*)—to make or cause to be *vulgar* or common.

In Drayton, (*in*, priv., also *un*,)—Not vulgar or common; not popular or usual among the people.

**IN-VULNERABLE,** *ad.* **-ATE.** (*Un-*) That cannot be wounded.

Fr. & Sp. *Invulner-able*; It. *-abile*; L. *Invulnerabilis*, that cannot be wounded.

**IN-WALL,** *v.* (Also *En-*) To surround with a wall, i. e. with materials consolidated, or cemented together; to surround, to environ.

# IRK

**IN-WARD,** *ad. av.* Looking, or with the **-WARDS,** *s.* view directed—in, within, at or **-WARD-LY.** to the interior or inner parts. **-NESS.** Gen.—Inner, internal, or interior; cons. intimate, private. "For what is inward between us, let it pass."—Shak.

The *inwards*,—the intestines, the bowels. Met., inwit, ingenuity. "Him, good wise *inwards* grace."—Chapman.

**IN-WEAVE,** *v.* (Also *En-* *qv.*) To intermix by weaving; to intertwine, to interlace.

**IN-WHEEL,** *v.* (Also *En-*) To roll round, as a wheel; to involve, to infold.

**IN-WITTE,\*** *s.* Judgment, ingenuity.  
\*Chaucer.

**IN-WOOD,\*** *v.* To go into, enter among wood.—\*Sidney.

**IN-WORN,\*** *pt.* Worn, wrought or worked into.—\*Milton.

**IN-WRAP,** *v.* **-MENT.** (See *En-*) To turn round, to fold round, to infold, to involve.

**IN-WREATHED, -WROUGHT.** See *En-IPOCRAS, s. i. e. Hippocras*, (*qv.*)

**IR,** *pref.* Before words beginning with *R*, is *in*, neg.

**IRE,** *s.* Anger, or angeriness; wrath, or **-ASCIBLE.** wrathfulness.  
**-ASCIBILITY.** "This sinne of *ire*, after the **-FUL.** discribing of Seint Augustin, **-FULLY.** is wicked will to be avenged **-FULNESS.** by word or by dede. *Ire*, after **-OUS.\*** the philosophre, is the fervent blode of man yquickened in his herte, thurgh which he wold harme to him that he hateth."—Chaucer.

"My good father telle me this,  
What thing is *ire*? Sonne it is  
That in our Englishe *wrath* is hote  
Which hath his wordes ay so hote  
That all a man's patience  
Is fired of the violence."—Gower.

\*Chaucer. Sir T. Elyot.

Fr. *Ire*; It. Sp. & L. *Ira*; A. S. *Irre*. *Irasci* is derived by Tooke from A. S. *Irre-ian*, (*corr-ian*, *corr-ian*,) *irritare*, *laccessere*, to irritate, or provoke. See *JAB*, *GORSE*, *GOOSE-BERRY*.

**IRK,** *v.* Fisher writes *Orked*.

**-SOME.** To harass, to distress, to trouble;  
**-SOME-LY.** ble; to be troublesome or toilsome;  
**-NESS.** some, wearisome or tiresome; to weary, to tire.

Though now used grammatically only as an impersonal *v.*, it was not so formerly:—"This discencion beetwene hys frendes somnewhat *yrked* him."—Sir T. More.  
"Ignominie *irketh* them muche."—Udal.  
"He was much *yrked*."—Holland.

It may be (as suggested by Sk.) from A. S. *Warc*, *ache*, grief, paine. *Warche*, or *Warke*, is (he says) com. so used in Lancashire. And the Gloss. to A Dialogue in the Dialect of that country by Tim

Bobbin.—“*Werkt*, ached.” *Warc*, or *Weerc*, is from *Weorc-an*, to work, to labour, to toil; and, cons. to weary or tire. It is rather from A. S. *Eorr-ian*, (see *IRK*.) by the common term. *Eorric-an*, *erric*, *ere* or *irk*.

**IRON**, *s. ad. v.* To put on fetters or manacles made of *iron*; to cover or secure with *iron*. Also, to rub with an *iron* instrument or utensil. The *s.* used met. for excessive hardness.

Go. *Eisarns*; A. S. *Isern*, *isen*, *iren*; Ger. *Eisen*; D. *Yser*; Sw. *Jern*. Etym. is unknown.

**IRONY**, *s.* “When our words convey a sense contrary to what we express, but agreeable to what we mean and are understood to mean, the trope (or rather the figure) is called *irony*; as if with a peculiar look and accent we were to say, he is a wise man indeed, meaning, that he is the reverse.”—*Beattie*.

\**Mart. Scriblerus*. †*Warner*.

Fr. *Ironie*; It. Sp. & L. *Ironia*; Gr. *Eipwveia*, from *eipwv*, a talker, a dissembler in speech.

**IRPE**, *ad. s.* “A fantastic grimace, or contortion of body.”—*Gifford*.

*Irpian*, (part of the word *Cirpeian*, i. e. *Ce-irpian*, *crisp-are*, to torque, to twist,) is lost, and *Irpe* has been hitherto found nowhere except in B. Jonson. See *CRISP*.

**IR-RADIATE**, *v. ad.* To emit rays of light, to shine, enlighten, or illuminate, (as the rays or beams of the sun do,) to brighten, to cheer, to warm, to animate.

Sp. *Irradiar*; It. & L. *Irradiare*, (is, and radiare, to shine, as the rays of the sun.)

**IR-RATIONAL**, *ad.* Not consistent with right reason or sound sense; contrary to, destitute of, sound sense, of understanding; unreasonable, foolish, absurd.

Fr. *Irra-tionnel*; It. *-zionale*; Sp. *-cional*; L. *Ir-rationalis*.

**IR-RECLAIMABLE**, *ad. -y.* To reclaim, is to claim again, to recall; to recall, sc. from a wrong course. And *irreclaimable*,—

That cannot be recalled, (from a wrong course, from error, from vice;) that cannot be recovered or reformed; irrecoverable.

**IR-RECONCILE**, *v.* To hinder or prevent a reconciliation; and, cons. to cause or create a dislike to, a disunion from.

*Irreconcilable*,—that cannot be brought again to peace, concord, or agreement; cannot be made to agree, or be consonant to, or consistent with.

Fr. *Irréconcil-able*; It. *-abile*; Sp. *-able*.

**IR-RECOVERABLE**, *ad. -y.* To recover, or cover again, sc. a wound, is thus to heal it; and, gen. to restore to health, to restore.

*Irrecoverable*,—that cannot be recovered or restored, that cannot be regained; wholly

lost, not to be had or got, obtained or procured again.

**IR-RECUPERABLE**,\* *ad.* That cannot be taken again, cannot be regained or recovered; irrecoverable.

\**Chaucer. Sir T. Elyot.*

Fr. & Sp. *Irrecuper-able*; It. *-abile*; L. of Low Ages, *Ir-recuperabilis*.

**IR-REDEEMABLY**, *av.* To a degree that cannot be redeemed or bought again, or repurchased.

**IR-REDUCIBLE**,\* *ad.* That cannot be reduced or brought back, or brought unto.

\**Boyle*.

**IR-REFRAGABLE**, *ad. -y.* That cannot be resisted, or stood up against; (met.) that cannot be refuted.

Fr. & Sp. *Irrefrag-able*; It. *-abile*. Quod *refragari* non potest. *Refragor*, quod est adversus, propriè notat vim *sufraginam* in adversum resistentem; the force of the joints of the hinder legs struggling in opposition.—*Voss*.

**IR-REFUTABLE**, *ad.* Met. — That cannot be abated, sc. as to force of argument or reasoning; that cannot be convicted of error or fallacy; that cannot be disproved.

**IR-REGULAR**, *ad.* Not according to agreeable to rule; contrary to rule; disorderly, immethodical, inordinate.

\**Brown*. †*Shak*.

Fr. *Irre-gulier*; It. *-golare*; Sp. *-gular*.

**IR-REJECTABLE**, *ad.* That may not be thrown back, may not be refused; must be received.

**IR-RELATIVE**, *ad. -ly.* Lit.—Not able to bear or bring back, sc. any thing (to the mind) known or done; not bearing, or having any thing belonging, pertinent, or pertaining to, or connected with; impertinent, unconnected.

**IR-RELEVANT**, *ad.* Not assisting or aiding, and, cons. having no connexion with, nothing to do with, no relation to; irrelative.

**IR-RELIGION**, *s.* Want of religion; devotion to godliness, to a godly or pious life; ungodliness, impiety.

Fr. *Irreligi-eux*; It. & Sp. *-oso*; L. *Ir-religiosa*.

**IR-REMEABLE**, *ad.* Not to be passed; having no passage back, no return.

Fr. *Irremeable*; L. *Ir-remeabilis*.

**IR-REMEDIAL**, *ad. -y.* That cannot be healed again or recovered, cannot be cured; irrecoverable, incurable.

Fr. & Sp. *Irremedi-able*; It. *-abile*, *-evole*.

**IR-REMISSIBLE**, *ad.* That cannot be given up or forgiven, cannot be pardoned; unpardonable.

Fr. & Sp. *Irremiss-ible*; It. *-ibile*; L. of Low Ages, *Irremissibilis*.



**IR-REMOVABLE**, *ad.* -*y.* That cannot be moved back or away, cannot be stirred.

**IR-RENOINED**, *ad.* Without *renown*, without name, without fame or reputation.

**IR-REPARABLE**, *ad.* -*y.* That cannot be restored, recovered, or amended; that cannot be compensated for.

Fr. & Sp. *Irrepar-able*; It. *-abile*; L. *Ir-reparabilis*.

**IR-REPEALABLE**, *ad.* Not to be recalled, not to be revoked; irrevocable.

**IR-REPENTANCE**, *s.* Want of *repentance* or penitence, of contrition or remorse; impenitence.

**IR-REPREHENSIBLE**, *ad.* That cannot or may not be reproved, rebuked, or blamed; blameless.

Fr. & Sp. *Irreprehens-ible*; It. *-ibile*; Low L. *Ir-reprehensibilis*.

**IR-REPROACHABLE**, *ad.* -*y.* That cannot be charged with any fault or crime; pure, spotless, blameless, irreprovable.

Fr. *Irreprochable*.

**IR-REPROVABLE**, *ad.* Not to be thought, censured, or judged unfavourably of; not to be blamed or reproached; unblamable. Fr. *Irrépro-vable*; Sp. *-bale*.

**IR-REPUTABLE**, *ad.* i. e. Disreputable.

**IR-RESISTIBLE**, *ad.* That cannot be  
-IBLY. stood up against or withstood,  
-IBLNESS. cannot be opposed, borne up  
-IBLITY. against, or supported; insup-  
-LESS. portable.

-ENCE. *Irresistless*, (used by Yalden, Grainger, &c.) is an improper compound.

**IR-RESOLUBLE**, *ad.* *Irresoluble*,—  
-IBLNESS. That cannot be *resolved* or  
-UTE. freed from, cannot be loosened  
-UTION. or released, dis-united or dis-  
-SOLVED. joined.

-SOLVEDLY. *Resolute*,—i. e. *re-solved* or freed from restraint or confinement, from contention or strife, dispute or doubt; and thus,—determined, decided. And *irresolute*,—

Undetermined, undecided; inconstant, unsettled, unsteady, wavering.

Sp. Hall appears to mean by *irresoluble*,—that cannot be freed, released or relieved, (from guilt or the pangs of guilt;) that cannot be calmed, quieted, or eased:—"In the *irresoluble* condition of our souls after a known sin committed; the burdened conscience not being able to give ease unto itself, seeks for aid to the sacred hand, &c."

Fr. *Irréso-l-u*; It. *-uto*; Sp. *-uto*, *-uble*; L. of Low Ages, *Ir-resolubilis*.

**IR-RESPECTIVE**, *ad.* -*ly.* Not looking to or regarding, not keeping in view or in consideration, not considering or con-

templating; not discerning or distinguishing. Fr. *Irrespectueux*.

**IR-RESPONSIBLE**, *ad.* That cannot be answered for or secured; that cannot or may not answer for; subject or liable to no answer, to give no answer or account; unaccountable.

**IR-RESTRAINABLE**,\* *ad.* That cannot be *restrained*, held or kept in.

\**Prynne*.

**IR-RETRIEVABLE**, *ad.* -*y.* That may not be found again, regained, recovered, or restored; irrecoverable.

**IR-RETURNABLE**,\* *ad.* That cannot be *turned* or cannot *turn* again.

\**Mir. for Mag.*

**IR-REVEREND**, *ad.* Disregardful, dis-  
-ENT. respectful; having no *reverence*,  
-ENTLY. regard, or respect; no veneration,  
-ENCE. no awe; profane.

Fr. *Irrévé-r-ent*; It. & Sp. *-ente*; L. *Irreverens*.

**IR-REVERSIBLE**, *ad.* -*y.* That cannot be turned back or returned, cannot be turned from its course or purpose, cannot be recalled; irrevocable.

**IR-REVOCABLE**, *ad.* -*y.* That cannot be recalled or repealed.

Fr. & Sp. *Irrevoca-ble*; It. *-bile*; L. *Irrevocabilis*.

**IR-REVOLUBLE**,\* *ad.* That cannot roll or turn round; having no rotatory motion.—\**Milton*.

**IR-RIGATE**, *v.* To overflow, to water,  
-ATION. to wet, to moisten, to bedew.

-UOUS. It. & L. *Irrigare*, (*in*, and *rigare*, which Voss. conjectures to be from *Rivus*, flowing water; from Gr. *'Pe-eiv*, to flow.)

**IR-RISION**,\* *s.* A laughing at, mocking or making a mockery of.—\**Holland*.

Fr. *Irris-i-on*; It. *-one*; L. *Irrisio*, from *Irri-dere*, to laugh at. →

**IRRITATE**, *v.* To rouse or excite, to  
-ION. goad or stimulate, to provoke, to  
-ORY. fret; to put into quick action, to arouse, to agitate.

Grafton writes *Irriting*:—"Irriting and prouoking men unto anger."

Fr. *Irrit-er*; Sp. *-ar*; It. & L. *Irritare*, upon which Voss. writes somewhat largely, concluding at last for *Epe-eiv*, from *epis*, strife, contention; to excite, or move to, strife or contention. See *IAZ*.

**IR-RUPTION**, *s.* A bursting or breaking into, a rushing into, a sudden and violent entry, incursion, or invasion.

Fr. *Irrup-tion*; Sp. *-cion*; L. *Ir-rup-tio*, from *Ir-rumpere*, *-ruptum*, to burst into.

**IS**, *v.* Various written in old authors,—*Es*, *Is*, *Ys*. A. S. *Is*, or *Ys*; D. & Ger. *Ist*; called, in Grammar, the third pers. sing. indic. of the *v.* To *be*. In the Go., *Is* is used as the second pers.; and *Ist*, as the third. The Sw. use *Ær*; the Dan. *Er*.

**IS, term.** The term. in old Eng. (now *Es*, qv.)—the Go. art. *Is*; Ger. *Es*; L. *Is*; Gr. *Os*; also L. *Us*. See *As*, and *Ea*.

**ISH, term.** Term. of ad. from A. S. *Isc*; (formed from *Ic-es*, *ics*, by transposition,) as *Ceorl-isc*, churlish. It is used to denote a small addition, a portion; as, whitish, having a small addition or portion of white. It is also added to names of countries, to designate the people; as Dan. Dan-*ish*, Engl. Engl-*ish*. Words of this term. are created *ad libitum*. See *Ic*, and *Ea*.

**ISINGLASS, s.** The glutinous matter, called *housblaze* or *isinglass*, extracted from the bladder of the Sturgeon.

Ger. *Haus-blase*; Sw. *Hus-blase*, *Ichthyophylla*; composed of *Haus*, the name of a large fish, (the Sturgeon,) found in the Danube, and *blase*, a bladder.

**ISLE, s.** Land surrounded by water, the -AND. sea. See **INSULAR**.

-ANDER. Fr. *Isl-e*; Sp. *-a*; It. *Isola*; L. *Insula*, quasi *in solo*, as if *in the sea*, surrounded by it.—*Voss*. Wach. says,—*Ey-land*; land surrounded by water, (A. S. *Ea*; Ger. *Ey*.) En- In-

**ISM, term.** See **IZE**.

**ISO-CHRONAL,\* ad.** App. to motions made—in equal times.—\**Berkeley*.  
Gr. *isos*, equal, and *χρονος*, time.

**ISOLATED,\* ad.** i. e. *Insulated*; from the Fr. *Isolé*. Standing alone, unconnected with, separate from.—\**Stewart*.

**ISO-SCELES, ad.** App. to triangles,—Having equal sides.  
Gr. *isos*, equal, and *σκελος*, a leg.

**ISSUE, v. s.** To go out, to pass out, to -ABLE. come out, to proceed; to send -LESS. forth or emit; to spring from, to -ING. flow from.

Fr. *Issir*; It. *Uscire*; from the L. *Ex-ire*, to go. Men. traces it thus,—*Exire*, *iscire*, (whence the old Fr. *Issir*,) *uscire*; the *issue*, *exitus*, *eventus*.

**IST, term.** See **IZE**.

**ISTHMUS, s.** So called, on account of the likeness it bears to the neck, "because it is narrow and long, like a necke, betweene two seas."—*Mins*.

Fr. *Isthm-e*; Gr. *-o*; It. *Istmo*; L. *Isthmus*; Gr. *ισθμος*.

**IT, pro. -SELF.** D. *Het*; Dan. *Det*; the past p. of the Go. *Hait-an*; A. S. *Hæt-an*, nominare, and the meaning, viz. *nominatum*, i. e. the *said*, perfectly (*Tooke*) corresponds with every use of the word *it* in our language. *It* was app. by our old writers to the mas. and fem. as well as to the neut. and to the pl. as well as sing. (See **HE**.) Mr. Tyrw. has noticed the usage of this word instead of *He* and *She*. "*It* am I Absolon. . . . *It* am I, fader. . . . Peter, *it* am I, quod she."—*Chaucer*. "And swere that *it* am not I."—*Gower*. Dr. Jamieson thinks it an objection to this etym. that the Go. *Ita*, (*it*) cannot be viewed as the

pt. of the Go. *Hait-an*, because the aspirate is not retained. "Can we (he asks) reasonably view *Ita* as the pt. of *Hait-an*? Why is the aspirate thrown away?" The obvious answer seems to be, that *Ita* was orig. written *Hita*, (see *Lye*, in v.) as *H* was written *Hit*; and that by usage the aspirate was ultimately thrown away in both languages.

**ITALIANATE, v.** Fr. *Italianiser*,—to *Italianize* it; to speak *Italian*, play the *Italian*, do like an *Italian*.—*Cot*.

**ITCH, v. s.** To *itch*, met.—to have a -ING. sation, which we desire to remove. -Y. Met.—an irritating sensation, as of coveting or desiring.

Ger. *Jucken*; D. *Ioocken*, *ienucken*, prurire, to itch; the Ger. *Jucken*, *fricare*, to rub or scratch, is probably the origin of Ger. *Juck*, that which we rub or scratch, the *itch*. The A. S. *Hicgan*, *hicc-an*, *perscrutari*, may be the root of all.

**ITEM, v. s.** To *item*,—to note down, (as a particular thing or circumstance.)

This word has been introduced into the modern European languages, from the L. *Item*, also, the also;—and from the custom of premising this word (in the enumeration of individual things in succession) it is app. to every fresh article or particular thing; thus,—*item*, a nose; *item*, a chin.

**ITERATE, v.** To go over again, to -ATION. (any thing) over again; to repeat. -ATELY. to renew.—\**Brown*. †*Shak*. -ABLE.\* Fr. *Itér-er*; Sp. *-ar*; It. & L. *Iterare*. -ANCE.† which properly denotes *iter* repeating to repeat the journey.—*Voss*. Re-

**ITINERANT, ad. s. -ARY, ad. s.** Going or passing from one place to another; journeying, travelling.

Fr. *Itinér-aire*; It. & Sp. *-ario*; L. *Itinerarius*, from *Iter*, and this from *Ita*,—whither they were going they called *Iter*, from *Ita*.—*Var*. l. 4. *Ita* from *Ire*, to go.

**IVE, term.** L. *Ivus*, softened (Scal.) by the insertion of the Æolic digamma, from the Gr. *Ikos*, (see *Ic*.) The Gr. *Ikos*, L. *Ivus*, strength, power, presents a more immediate origin. *Act-ive*,—who has the power of acting, who can or may act. *Mot-ive*,—that can or may move.

**IVORY, s. ad.** The tooth of the elephant. "*Ivory-black*, the perfectest that has been hitherto employed, may be made of *ivory*, without addition, only by burning it awhile in a close pot."—*Boyle*.

Fr. *Ivoire*; It. *Aorio*; L. *Ebur*, from *barus*, an elephant, so called from Gr. *Bap-er*, heavy, *gravitatem*, on account of its great weight.

**IVY, s. -IED.** The *Ivy* (*Hezychius*) was called *Euan* by the Indians; and *Cassiodorus* supposes that this word was app. by them to signify the plant, from the cry of the Bacchanals decked with *ivy*, the plant most grateful to Bacchus. Others derive from Gr. *Ipé*, strongly, firmly; from the firmness with which it adheres, or because it destroys the strongest trees.

A. S. *Ilg*; Ger. *Ephcu*.

**IZE**, *Isu*, *Ist*. Terminations borrowed from Greek *ov*; e. g. *Barriz-ew*, itself formed upon the first future of *Barr-ew*, to dip;—thus, *Barr-es-ew*, *Barr-iod* or *Barr-iod-ew*, to dip ceremonially. And *ov* so formed were intended, perhaps, to express the future effect, or the continuance, of an action commenced in present time, and the term is so far emphatic; but this purpose is scarcely to be traced through preserved images. See *Lenep*, de Analogia, c. 4. 14.

To *civilize*,—to bring to a civil state (progressively).

To *particularize*,—to continue to state particulars.

This term seems also to denote—to continue a custom, to do as others usually do; as to *hellenize*, to *atticize*, to do as the Greeks, or as the Athenians do; and thus it implies *imitation*: whence the term. *Ist* is not unfrequently app. as a dim.; thus, *Grammaticist*,—an imitator of the grammarian. A *grammaticaster* is inferior still. *Ist* is commonly used as the person who:—as *Catechist*, *Dogmatist*,—he who catechises, dogmatises. *Catechism*,—that which the catechist teaches. *Dogmatism*,—that which the dogmatist practises; the habit, the manner of a dogmatist.

## J.

J. See letter I.

**JABBER**, *v*. To *gabble*, or to talk quickly, rapidly, noisily, and, thence, senselessly, thoughtlessly; with a confused indistinct utterance: to make a confused noise, similar to that of indistinct utterance. See **GAB**, and **JAFE**.

**JACENT**, *ad*. Lying.—*Wotton*.

Fr. *Jacent*; L. *Jacens*, from *jacere*, to lie down. Ad Circum-Inter-Sub.

**JACINTH**, *s*. i. e. The *hyacinth*, a gem.  
Fr. *Jacinthe*.

**JACK**, *s*. Mr. Tyrw. in his note upon v. 14,816 of Chaucer, says,—“I know not how it has happened, that in the principal modern languages, *John*, or its equivalent, is a name of contempt, or at least of slight. So the Italians use *Gianni*, from whence *Zani* (but see **ZANY**); the Spaniards, *Juan*, as *Bobo Juan*, or *foolish John*; the French *Jean*, with various additions; and in English, when we call a man a *John*, we do not mean it as a title of honour. Chaucer (in v. 3708,) uses *Jacke fool*, as the Spaniards do *Bobo Juan*; and I suppose *Jack* has the same etymology.”

Pennant, also, in his *Zoology*, (iii. 342,) remarks,—“It is very singular that most nations give the name of their favourite dish to the facetious attendant on every mountebank. Thus the Dutch call him *Pickle Herring*, the Italians *Macaroni*, the French *Jean Potage*, the Germans *Hans Wurst*, i. e. *Jack Sausage*, and we dignify him with the title of *Jack Pudding*.” Thomson, in his *Etymona*, suggests an odd connexion between *Jack* with a pudding or a sausage, and the Phallic emblems exhibited during the Saturnalia.

A *Jack-o'-lent* appears to have been

some puppet which was thrown at in *Lent* like Shrove-tide cocks.—*Steevens*.

*Jack-an-apes*, and *Jack-monkey* need no explanation. Ritson, from *Jack Napes*; a person, says Archdeacon Nares, never heard of. “The priest playeth out the rest vnder silence with signes and profers, with noddying, bekyng, and mowyng, as it were *Jack-an-apes*.”—*Tyndall*. “He plays *jack monkey* at the altar.”—*Bale*.

*Jack-sauce*,—a saucy *Jack* or fellow.

*Jack-guardant*,—a term equivalent to one still in use, a *Jack-in-office*; i. e. one who is proud of his petty office.—*Steevens*.

*Jack of the clock*,—Fr. *Jacquet*. A *Jack* of the clock-house, or the little man that strikes the quarters in a clock.—*Cot*. Still (1829) preserved at St. Dunstan's, Fleet-street. Now (1836) gone.

**JACK**, *s*. A kitchen *jack*, and *jack*, *lignum bifurcatum*, are accounted for by Sk. as by Watts. “Footboys, who had frequently the common name of *Jack* given them, were kept to turn the spit, or to pull off their master's boots; but when instruments were invented for both these services, they were both called *jacks*.”—*Watts*.

**JACK**, *s*. The coat of mail is itself called —ET. a *jack*, as well as the vesture thrown —BOOTS. over it.

A *jacket*, (*tunica brevior*,—Sk.) a short coat.

*Jack-boots*,—large boots to cover or protect the legs.

Jun. says, “*Jack*, *jacket*, or *kassock*, *Gallicum pallium*. Fr. *Jaques*, *casaque*; It. *Giacco*, *casacco*, *casachino*; Sp. *Jaca*, *casaca*; D. *Jacks*, *kajacks*, *kasacks*.” He adopts from Voss. the Gr. *Kakas*; L. *Casa*, app. gen. to that which, any thing which, covers; and that *Jacks* is corrupted from *Kajacks*. (See Voss. de Vit. lib. iii. c. 3.) Sk. suggests L. *Sagum*, which (see *Du Cange* in v.) was “a military vest thrown over the armour,” peculiar to the Gauls, as Varro, Diodorus Siculus, and others

testify. Wach. (hoc non obstante) prefers Gr. *laryn*, *larymen*, a covering. (See Cassock.) *Jack* seems always to denote something added, and may be from A. S. *Eac-an*, *ic-an*, *Ge-ican*, addere, aug-ere.

**JACK, s.** "A jack of leather to drink in, because it somewhat resembles a *iack*, or coat of mail, or leather."—*Mins.*

**JACK, s.** A fish. Also a name given to the small bowl at which the others are cast in the game of bowling. In nautical language, to a small Union flag, generally hoisted on the bowsprit.

Perhaps (Sk.) from *Jaculum*, (as *Pike* and *Pickereil* from a *pike* or spear,) because like a javelin, either in shape or motion.

**JACK-DAW, s.** A kind of chough; and *jack* may here be a mere corruption of *chough*—*choug*, *chuck*, *juck*, or *jack*.

**JACOBIN, s.** These words in their -ICAL. present application, are entirely -ISM. modern; and take their origin from -IZE,\* v. the circumstance of a faction of Fr. revolutionists holding their meetings in a monastery of the *Jacobin* or Dominican friars.

The Dominicans were so called (*Jacobin*) because their first establishment in Paris was in a hospital of *St. James*, (Matt. Paris, ad ann. 1198.)—\**Burke*.

**JACOBITE, s. -ISM.** One of the faction who adhered to James II. and his family.

**JACOBUS, s.** A coin so called from the king (James) in whose reign it was struck.

**JACTATION,\* s. JACULATION.†** A throwing, tossing, or casting.

\**Sir W. Temple.* †*Milton.*

L. *Jactatio*, *jaculatio*, from *jaculare*, *jaculäre*, and these from *jacere*, to throw, to cast.

**JADE, v. s.** To *jade*,—to do, or cause to -ERY. do, to treat, as a *jade*. To tire, to -ISH. weary, to fatigue, to wear out with fatigue or labour; to suffer, to subject to, hard, harsh, or harassing employments or occupations; to harass, to dispirit, to depress. And,—

A *jade*,—a wearied—horse or other animal—worn out, dispirited: and, thus, resisting labour; and hence app. to horses, or other animals, that refuse or are unwilling to work; are restive, of mischievous tempers, play mischievous tricks. App. sportively, or ironically, to young women.

Sk. thinks he should trifle if he derived *Jade* from A. S. *Eode*, ivit; qd. *Equus qui jam ire desistit*. The interpretation may be wrong; the etym. perhaps is right. In the North, *Jade* is pron. or called *Yed*, *yawd*; and the A. S. *Eode*, the past tense and past p. of *Goan*, to go, gives in old Eng. *Yede*, or *yode*, i. e. *Goed*, gone. (See *Yad* in Jamieson.) A *jade* then may be one, that has *yade*, *yode*, *goed*, or *gone*; and is, consequently, wearied, tired with going. Be—

**JAGG, v. s.** To cut out, so as to leave -Y. projections, like the teeth of a -EDNESS. saw.

Perhaps from A. S. *Saga*, a saw; D. *Saeghen*; Ger. *Sagen*, discindere.

**JAIL, s. -ER.** A prison; a place of imprisonment or confinement. See GAOL.

**JAKES, s.** A. S. "*Cac-hus*, latrina, a privy or *jakes*, a house of office."—*Sam.* May it not be an added or adjoined house, an appurtenance, from *Ge-ac-an*, to add?

**JAM, v.** To level; to press down close; to press or squeeze close or fast.

*Jam* is used as a s. in works on Cookery, for a conserve of fruits, reduced to a paste by *jamming* or pressure.

To *jam*, (says Grose,) is to render firm by treading, as cattle do land they are foddered on.

Perhaps from A. S. *Ge-ema-tan*, to make even, to level. *Emm-land* in A. S. is *plantatio*.

**JAMB, s.** "Fr. *Jambe*,—the leg or shank, (extending from the knee to the ankle;) also (in Architecture) a corbell or pier, and the *jamb* or side post of a door, &c."—*Cot.* See GAMBAULD. Sp. *Jambas*.

**JAMBEAUX, or GIAMBEUX, s.** Boots or armour for the legs, (Fr. *Jambes*.) See GAMBAUD.

**JANE, s.** "A coin of (*Janus*) Genoa. It is put for any small coin."—*Tyrr.*

**JANE-OF-APES,\* s.** The female counterpart of *Jack-an-apes*, (qv.) \**Massinger*.

**JANGLE, v. s.** To make a dissonant -ER. noise, to sound discordantly, to -ING. talk or chatter idly; to peep -ERESS.\* much, fast, noisily; to wrangle, -ERY.† to dispute or quarrel.

\**Chaucer.* †*Gower.*

Fr. *Jangl-er*, -erie, -eur. Perhaps of the same origin as *gingle*, or *jingle*; and app. to the noisy clattering dissonance of the voices of peevish wrangling, or chattering idly. Inter—

**JANITOR, s.** A door-keeper. From L. *Janua*, a door or gate.

**JANIZARY, s. -IAN.** "A greater strain of true and deep politic, than the institution of that famous order of *Janizaries* (by Amurath I.) will hardly be observed in any constitution. This consisted in the arbitrary choice of such christian children throughout their dominions, as were esteemed most fit for the emperor's peculiar service; and the choice was made by the shows or promises of the greatest growth or strength of body, vigour of constitution, and boldness of courage."—*Sir W. Temple*. "Let them be called *janizaries* (*jang cheri*, or new soldiers)."—*Gibbon*.

**JANUARY, s.** "The first [month] which is called *January*, was called after the name of *Janus*."—*North. Plutarch*.

L. *Januarius*.

**JAPAN, v. s.** To *japan*,—to varnish, to -ESE. polish, as *Japan-goods* are var -NER. nished and polished.

So called from *Japan*, in the eastern part of Asia.

**JAPE**, *s. s.* *Jape*, *s.*—a trick, a jest. *Jape*,  
-ER. *s.*—to jest; to cheat, to laugh at.  
-ERY. *Japer*,—a common jester or buff-  
fool.—*Tyrw.*

The Fr. *Japper* is—to bark or bay like a  
dog, to yawl, to bawl.—*Cot.*

*Jape* (Jun.) is an insulting or outrageous  
vaunting and triumphing over them that are under  
our subjection. Islandis (he adds) *Geip*, est *jacta-  
tio*; and this, Hickes thinks, is the same with  
A. S. *Gilp*, *jactantia*; the *v.* is *Gilp-an*, or *Gylp-  
an*, “to brag, to boast, to glory, to crake, to  
vaunt; also, to cry out, to *geipe*.”—*Som.* Jun.  
collects a number of passages to show the usages  
of the word; some of which express strongly the  
acknowledged resemblance between *japeries* and  
the tricks of an ape. Sk. derives from Fr. *Gaber*.  
See *GAB*, *GIBBER*, *GIBE*, *JABBER*; all of which  
seem to bear an affinity to *Jape*. Be—

**JAR**, *s. s.* -RING. To cause or utter a  
harsh, discordant sound, as from the shake  
or vibration of a somewhat solid substance  
struck, or moved; to vibrate harshly; to  
reverberate harshly. *Met.*—

To disagree; to be or cause to be at  
variance; to contest, to conflict, to dispute,  
to quarrel.

Sk. prefers Fr. *Guerroyer*, which, among other  
things, signifies *rixari*, to quarrel. Jun. thinks,  
that *Jarre*, litigious concertare, seems to come  
from A. S. *Borre*, *gyrra*,—*ira*; the *v.* is *Korrian*,  
(also *Yra-ian*), which *Som.* interprets to be angry,  
or *gyrry*, and the *pt.* *Korra*, angry, *gyerry*. (See  
*JASON*.) The word was, probably, app. to some  
discordant, dissonant noise.

**JAR**, *v. s.* A *jar*,—an earthen vessel;  
*jarred* fruit—fruit packed in such earthen  
vessel.

Fr. *Jar-e*; Sp. *-ro*, *-ra*; It. *Giarro*; ampulla,  
vitreus. Men. derives from Gr. *Υαλον*, *vitrum*;  
thus—*hyalum*, *gylalum*, *giala*, *giarra*. A *jar* is an  
earthen vessel; perhaps from *ge-er-ed*, earthen, or  
earthen, the *past p.* of A. S. *Ge-er-ian*, to ear, (qv.)

**JARGON**, *v. s.* -ING. To *jargon*, (as a  
bird,) in Gower, seems to be,—to utter  
inarticulate sounds.—*Con. Am. b. 5.*

*Jargon*, a language which either himself  
(the speaker) or his hearers understand  
not.—*Cot.* Unintelligible babble or talk;  
confused, incoherent chatter.

Fr. *Jargonner*, -on; It. *Gerg-o*, -one; Sp.  
*Jargona*, *gerrigona*; all of which (says Lye,) to-  
gether with the *v.* To *jar*, (qv.) seem to approach  
very nearly to A. S. *Girran*, *gerrive*, (*Ge-err-ian*),  
to babble, prate, or chatter. Men. derives from  
*Barbaricus*, and his editor from *Græcum*. Sk.—  
from It. *Chierico*, *lingua chiericon*, i. e. *lingua*  
*clericorum*, i. e. the L.—to the vulgar an unknown  
tongue, though obliged to hear prayers in it.

**JASMINE**, or **JESSAMINE**, *s.* A plant,—  
so called, because the bees delight in the  
flowers of it.—*Mins.*

Fr. *Jasmin*, or *jessemin*; It. *Gelsomino*; Sp.  
*Jasmin*. Gr. *ιασμη*, *ιασμινον μυρον*, a kind of  
unguent made from the flowers of the White  
Violet, (100.) Martin. says, that an apiary or place  
for breeding bees was also called *jasmie*.

**JASP**, *s.* -ER. A precious stone.

Fr. *Jasp-e*; It. *-ide*; L. *Jaspis*; Gr. *ιασπις*;  
Heb. *Jaschpel*.

**JAVEL**, *\* v.* To *jarble*, to wet, to bedew;  
as by walking in long grass after dew or

rain.—*Bracket.* *Jarbled*, daggled.—*Grose*,  
North.—See *Jewel*, in *Jamieson*.

\* *Skelton*. Sir T. More. *Spenser*.

**JAVELIN**, *s.* A weapon of size between  
-INIER.\* the pike and the partisan.—  
-OTTIER.\* *Cot.* \* *Holland*.

Fr. *Javel-ine*, -ot; It. *Glavellotto*; Sp. *Javalena*,  
(which latter Delpino calls a boarspear, and Sk.  
thinks may be from Sp. *Javal*, a wild boar.) Spel.  
has *gaveloc*, baculi vel telii genus: Killian,—*gave-  
lota*. Fland. i. *Javeline*, tragula: and Benson,—  
*gafelucas*, hastilla. *Gaffak* was a kind of dart  
(jaculi genus) among the ancient Sulo-Goths;  
*gaffas*, also, in A. S. is *furca*, forks. Notwith-  
standing these resemblances *javeline* may be (as  
Mins. says) q. *jaculæ*, from *jaculari*, to throw.

**JAUNCE**, *v.* In common usage,—to  
**JAUNT**, *v. s.* make short, flighty excursions;

-Y. to flit to and fro; to move airily,

-INESS. lightly, giddily about. And

-EE. *Janty*, or *Jaunty*,—flirty or flut-  
tering; airy, light; moving lightly, airily.

Sk.—*strenuè ambulare*, from Fr. *Jancer*, which,  
after *Cot.*, he interprets,—to stir an horse in the  
stable till he swart (sweat) with all; or, *Cot.* adds,  
as our To *jaunt*; (an old word.)

**JAUNDICE**, *s.* -ED. The *yellowes* (Mins.)  
which is an overflowing of the gall over  
the whole body.

Fr. *Jaulisse*, from *jaulne*, yellow.

**JAW**, *s.* The *jaw* is the *chaw*, that which  
-ED. *chaweth* or *cheweth*.

-Y. To hold the *jaw*,—to keep the  
*jaws* still, the mouth shut; to hold the  
tongue: and hence To *jaw*, is—to talk  
much, (to *jabber*, qv.) volubly; more than  
enough, offensively. But see *Jamieson*, in  
*v. Jaw*.

*Chaw*, (qv.) from A. S. *Ceow-an*, -ian, mandere,  
mandicare.

**JAY**, *s.* The bird so called.

Fr. *Jay*, *geay*, *gay*, *gaion*; D. *Ka*, *kaa*, *kawn*,—  
from the sound which it utters.—*Sk.* and *Mins.*

**JEALOUS**, *ad.* Emulous, invidious, sus-  
-LY. picious; looking, observing, watch-  
-Y. ing with envy, with suspicion;  
suspiciously watchful or vigilant, appre-  
hensive, wary, careful or cautious. “*Jea-  
lousy* is a painful apprehension of rivalry  
in cases that are peculiarly interesting to  
us.”—*Cogan*.

*Jealousy*, (It. *Gelosia*; Fr. *Jalousie*,) “a  
lattice window, or grate to look through,”  
(*Cot.*)—is in current speech.

Fr. *Jalous*; It. & Sp. *Geloso*; L. *Zelot-ypus*,  
*zelus*. *Zelus*, (Voss.) from *Xe-ecv*, *servere*, to warm,  
to glow; because it is properly that warmth or  
fervour of mind, which is distinguished in emu-  
lation or rivalry: it is then extended to—invidi-  
ous, suspicious, rivalry; to the suspicion of  
rivalry; to envy at the rivalry of another, at the  
good success of another. See *ZEAL*. Un—

**JEER**, *v. s.* To *jeer*, (agreeably to the  
-ER. etym. of Jun.) is—

-ING. To speak provokingly, tauntingly,

-INGLY. scoffingly; to utter provoking,  
taunting jests; to taunt, to scoff, to mock,  
or make a mock of. See *SCORN*.

Sk.—probably from Ger. *Schoeren*; cons., vex  
are dictis et factis contumeliosis; lit. scindere,



secare, (A. S. *Sceyr-an*, to shear,) to cut, to divide; the met. (Wach. has no doubt) derived—*à tonsurd* et vexatione servili ad contumeliam liberi hominis. Jun. says,—to *jeer* or *yeer*, and *yeery*, are A. S. *Eorra*, from *corrian*, or *corstan*, *ge-orstan*, *geyrstan*, irritare, to provoke.

**JEJUNE**, *ad.* Empty, and therefore  
-LY. hungry; empty, void, vacant, des-  
-NESS. titute, poor, barren.—\**Bentley*.  
-ITY.\* L. *Jejunus*, which Martin. derives from Gr. *Kevo-eiv*, *evacuare*, to empty; for he is *jejune*, whose belly is empty of food.

**JELLY**, *s.* Any thing concreted or coagulated into a viscous substance, (as if congealed.) See **GELLY**.

**JENNET**. See **GENETT**.

**JENNETING**, *s.* Said to be a corruption of *Juneting*; the name proper to certain apples, because they ripen in *June*.

**JEOPARD**, *v.* To risk, to be or place in  
-Y. a state of uncertainty, to hazard,  
-OUS. to endanger, to imperil.  
-OUSLY. Written *Jupartie* by Chaucer, and  
-IZE, *s.*\* *Jubardy* by Sir T. More.  
-LESS.† \*Chaucer. †*Udal*.

Sk. says,—*Jeopardy*, periculum, qd. Fr. *Jay perdu*, lit. *I have lost*; or as T. H. prefers. *Jeu perdu*, a lost game. Jun. suspects it to be a word originating among gamblers, risking every thing upon the hazard of a die, and at every chance of the table exclaiming, *Jeu perdu!* Tyrw. rather believes it to be a corruption of *jeu parti*. A *jeu parti* is properly a game in which the chances are exactly even: hence it signifies any thing uncertain or hazardous. *Jeu parti* is in Low L. *Jocus partitus*; so said, when the power is given to any one of choosing one of two things proposed to him.—*Du Cange*.

**JERK**, *v. s.* To hit or strike, to throw, to  
-ER. take away, with a quick, short mo-  
-ING. tion or action; with a sudden, smart blow.

Sk. thinks—*à sono fictum*; Jun. (who writes it *Yerk*) thinks it has a strong affinity with *Irksome*. Lye doubts whether from A. S. *v. Ge-recc-an*, corrigere, animadvertere; to correct or punish.—*Som.* May it not be from *Jar*, *v.* with augmenting suffix, *ic* (eke),—*jaric*, *jark*, *jerk*? See **JAR**.

**JERKIN**, *s.* A short, close coat.

Sk.—from A. S. *Cyrtelkin*, tunicula, a dim. of *Cyrtel*, a tunic. See **KIRTLE**.

**JESS**, *s.* “*Jesses* are short straps of leather tied about the foot of a hawk, by which she is held on the fist.”—*Hanmer*.

Fr. *Gels*; It. *Gelli*; Low L. *Jacti*; so called—quia cum eis *jaciuntur* falcones et emittuntur ad prædam.—See *Men*.

**JESSAMINE**. See **JASMINE**.

**JEST**, *s. v.* To *jest*,—to play or perform,  
-ER. merry or laughable tricks; to utter  
-ING. laughable sayings; to do or say  
-INGLY. things invented or feigned, for gamesome purposes, with mirthful or playful intention.

In our old dramatic writers, To *jest*, is—to play or act a part in a Mask.

Sk. prefers L. *Gesticulari*; and Jun., who decides for *Gestus*, observes that Italians say, *Gestare*, *Gesteygiare*, and *Gesticolare*, for *Gesticulari*, which

the Eng. expound,—to mock a man by *gesturing*, or by moving his countenance, hand, or other parts of the body ridiculously, and to the prejudice of him whom he intendeth to mock at.

**JESUIT**, *s.* “A priest of the society of  
-ESS. *Jesus*. An order of religious men  
-ICAL. established by Loyola, a Spanish  
-ICALLY. soldier. They pretend to fol-  
-ISM. low exactly the footsteps of our  
-ED.\* blessed Saviour, whose name they have usurpt. At first they gained to themselves the people's esteem by their tolerable carriage: but now they are generally hated and feared, because of their devilish maxims, their bold enterprises, and secret intrigues.”—*Cot.* \**Milton*.

A *Jesuit* is, in English usage, an intriguer; a crafty, subtle designer or plotter.  
Fr. *Jésuit-e*; Sp. *-e*; It. *Gesuita*.

**JET**, *s. -ty.* A fossil, (wood coal.) “The *geat*, which otherwise we call *gagates*, carrieth the name of a towne and river both in Lycia, called *Gages*.”—*Holland. Plinie*.  
Fr. *Jaet*, *gagate*; L. *Gagates*; Gr. *Γαγάτης*.

**JET**, *v.* To throw out or project, to shoot  
-TEE. out; to throw out or shake, (see the  
-TEAU. body in walking;) to strut along.  
-TING. *Jet*, or *Jetteau*, or *Jette-d'eau*,—a water-spout.

The *jet* of an argument,—see **GIST**.

Fr. *Jetter*; L. *Jacere*, to throw; hence a *Jetty*, any thing thrown out or projecting.—*Sk.* See **TO JUT**.

**JETSAM**. See **FLOTSAM**.

**JEWEL**, *s.* Used as a general name for  
-LER. precious stones, or any ornament  
-LERY. in which they may be set or placed.

Fr. *Joyau*; Sp. *-a*, *-el*; It. *Gio-ja*, *-gello*; R. *Juw-el*; Ger. *-el*. Wach. from Gr. *Keimaleon*, *aliquid repositum*, any thing laid up, stored, precious or valuable; and he thinks Low L. *Jocalla*, qd. *Jogalia*, is a manifest imitation of the Ger. *Salmasius* (see *Men*.) says,—the ancient Latins called every thing *Joculum*, from which any one could receive pleasure.

**JEWISE**, *s.* Judgment, punishment.  
Either of L. *Judicium*, or Fr. *Justice*.—*Tyrw*.

**JEW'S-HARP**, *s. -TRUMP*. Perhaps a  
*Jeu-trompe*, a *Jeu-harpe*,—a play-trump, a play harp. *Jaw-harp*.

**JEZEBEL**, *s.* “A *jezebel* (so called by the neighbourhood from displaying her pernicious charms at her window) appears constantly dress'd at her sash, and has a thousand little tricks and fooleries to attract the eyes of all the idle young fellows in the neighbourhood.”—*Spectator*.

**JIB**, *v.* “In changing tacks, they have only occasion to *shift* or *jib* round the sail.”—*Cook*.

**JIB-CRACK**,\* *s.* Perhaps *Gim-crack*, (qv.)—\**Beau. & F.*

**JIBE**.\* Also written *Gibe*, (qv.)  
\**Holland*.

**JIBLET**, *s. i. e. Gible*, (qv.)

**JIG**, *s. s.* *Jig*, in F. Beaumont, app. to a -GET, *v.* piece of low humour, a farce:—  
-SISE. "A jigge shall be clapt at."  
-MAKER. *Jigging* fools, in Shak. (Julius -CÆSAR, Cæsar,)—silly poets; *jig* denoting a metrical composition, as well as a dance.

*Jiggumbob*,—another name (says Butler) for trinkets, or jimcracks.

See *GIG*, (conjectured to be from A. S. *Gag-gan*, to go.)

**JIG-A-JOG**, *av.* From *Jog*, qd. *Jog-jog*, or *cheek-a-jog*. *Cheek-by-jowl* is sometimes written *Jig-by-jowl*. See *JOG*.

**JILL**, *s.* (See *GILL*.) Supposed by Ray to be a nick-name for *Julia* or *Juliana*. *Jill-firt*,—a flirting *jill*.

**JILT**, *s. s.* App. to—A woman who *beguiles*, or by her *wiles* allures, a man to love her; and then again *beguiles* or deceives him.

*Jilt* derives from the Isl. *Gilia*, amoribus circumvenire; which in Sw. is *Gylla*, to deceive, and in Eng. *Guile*, or *Wile*, (qv.) *Jilt* is, probably, *Guilt* (*g* pronounced soft.)

**JINGLE**. As often written *Gingle*, (qv.)

**JIVES**. Also written *Gives*, (qv.)

**JOB**, *v. s.* -BER. To *job*,—lit. to strike, ("to pecke and *job* with their beaks;"—*Holland*. "Pecking and *jobbing* at the fruit;"—*North*) a usage still common in vulgar speech.

A *job* of work,—a stroke of work; a portion of work struck off and done with; and To *job* will further be,—

To do such *stroke* of work. And a *job* will further be, (by force of customary application,)—

A stroke or piece of mean dirty work. To *job*, and a *jobber*, have the same application.

*Serenus* derives from Ger. *Hieb*, ictus, a blow, a stroke, from Ger. *Hauen*; A. S. *Heaw-ian*, to hew. *Jog* and *Shog* appear the same word differently written: and *Chop* and *Job* may differ only in the change of *ch* into *j*, and *p* into its cognate *b*. To *chop* is to strike off a *chip*; to strike off. And thus, in either case, To *job* may be explained as above.

**JOBBER-NOWL**, *s.* A *jobbernole* is a thick, hard head or *knoll*, a block or logger-head; a *knoll* or head that will bear knocking, beating, or striking.

*Jobber* may be from *Job*. Sk. composes the word of the D. *Jobbe*, stupid, sluggish. *Grose* writes *Jabber-knowl*,—a prating blockhead.

**JOCKEY**, *v. s.* -SHIP. Supposed to be from *Jack*, or *Jack*, used gen. as a name for a boy or lad,—especially one who rides at races. As *jockeys* became celebrated for their cleverness in outwitting their rivals, To *jockey* was used as equivalent to,—

To outwit, to overreach, to manœuvre, to trick.

**JOCUND**, *ad.* Delighted, pleased, mirthful or merry, gay, jovial.

-NESS. It. *Giocondo*; Sp. *Jocondo*; L. *Jocundus*, *jucundus*, from *Jocus*, and this from *Juvar*, i. e. oblectare;—or *Jucundus*, immediately from *Jutum*, past p. of *Juvar*, to delight.—*Voss*.

**JOG**, *v. s.* To *shake* or *shock*; to hit by

-GING. a *shake*, (sc. of the arm, &c.); to

-GLE, *v.* move by a *shake*, by successive *shakes*, or *shocks*; to move, to go on or proceed at the slow pace of a *shaking* trot; to move slowly.

D. & Ger. *Shocken*; Sw. *Skaka*; A. S. *Sceac-an*, to *shake*, or *shock*, or *shog*, or *jog*.

**JOIN**, *v.* To unite, to combine, to couple,

-DER. to connect, to associate, to

-ER. coalesce, to confederate, to

-ERY. concur, to cohere; to come

-ING. in close contact.

**JOINT**, *v. s. ad.* To *joint*, is (sometimes) used as equivalent to, To *disjoint*, or separate the *joint*.

-URE, *v. s.* *Jointure*, (in Law,)—a joint

**JUNCTION**. estate.

-URE. *Juncture*, met.—an union, a combination of important, critical circumstances at the same moment.

Fr. *Joindre*; It. *Giungere*; Sp. *Juntar*; L. *Jung-ere*, to put, place, or bring together. *Jungo*, à *jugo*, n inserto; and *jugo*, à *ζυγω-ζυγ-ος*, formed from *δυαγος*, *ωπα* το *δυο* *αγ-ειν*.—See *Voss*. and also *Scheidius* in *Lennepe*. In A. S. *Geoc*, is *jugum*, a yoke: and it is (Tooke) the past tense and past p. of the A. S. *v. Ge-ic-an*, (A. S. *ic-an*, Eng. *Eke*,) addere, adjicere, *aug-ere*, *jung-ere*; to add (sc. one thing to another,) to increase, (sc. one, thing by the addition of another,) to *join*: and *Jung*, in *Jung-ere*, may be composed of *Ge-on*, *ie* or *ig*, *eked* into *one*; equivalent to *Ge-an-ede*, *adunatus*. Ad- Con- Dis- En- In- Re- Se- Sub- Un-

**JOIST**, *s.* The beams, secondary beams, e. g. of a flooring, of a roof.

Either (Sk.) from Fr. *Joindre*, to *join*, or from Fr. *Ajuster*, to *adjust*, to adapt, to fit; because they are *fitted* together in the *joists*.

**JOKE**, *v. s.* To say or do any thing

-ER. mirthfully or merrily, playfully,

-ING. sportively, jestingly, waggishly.

**JOCOSE**. It. *Gioco-so*, -lars; Sp. *Jocoso*; L. *Jocus*, from *Juvar*, i. e. oblectare, to de-

-OSELY. light. See *JOCUND* and *JUGGLE*.

-ULAR.

-ULAR-Y. -ITY. -LY.

**JOLE**. See *JOUL*.

**JOLE**,\* or *JOLL*, *v. i. e.* To *jolt*, (qv.)

\**Beau. & F. North*.

**JOLLY**, *ad. v.\** Cons.—Happy, joyous,

-ILY. mirthful; full of mirth and glad-

-INESS. ness; cheerful; full of, fond of

-ITY. good cheer; and, as a further

-IF. consequence,—well fed, growing

-Y-HEAD.† fat.

-IMENT.‡ \**G. Fletcher*. †*Gower*. ‡*Spenser*.

Fr. *Joli*; It. *Giulivo*, which Men. derives from *Jocus*; thus, *Jocus*, *joculus*, *joculivus*, *jocilivus*, *giulivo*. Sk. and Jun. from *Jovial*, (qv.)

**JOLLY-BOAT**. See *YAWL*.

**JOLT**, *v. s.* To shake or shock; com. app. to—the action of a carriage on a rugged road.

*Jolt-head*,—perhaps from *Jowl*, (qv.) and *head*.

Perhaps, by the omission of the guttural *g*, from *Joggle*, the dim. of *Jog*, (qv.) *Joggl-ed*, *jolt-ed*, *jolt*, *jolt*. Re-

**JORDEN**, *s.* An utensil for the chamber, &c.

Not, (says Sk. who writes it *Jurden*), as at first blush it might seem, from the river *Jordan*, qd. *urinæ alveus*; but from the A. S. *Gor*, filth, and *den*, cubile, a couch; and, in a secondary sense, —any receptacle. Tyrw. (upon Chaucer) observes, this word is in Walsingham:—*duse ollæ*, quas *jordanes* vocamus, ad ejus; (i. e. a pretended astrologer's,) *collum colligantur*. Holinshed calls them two *jorden-pots*.

**JORUM**, *s.* Mr. Bocket says, "*Jorum*,—a pot or jug. Chaucer has *Jordane*, and Shak., *Jorden*." See **JORDEN**, above.

**JOSSA**,<sup>\*</sup> *int.* *Jossa* seems (Tyrw.) to be partly formed from the Fr. *Ca*; come hither.  
<sup>\*</sup>Chaucer.

**JOSTLE**. See **JUSTLE**.

**JOT**, *s.* A point, an iota.

From the name of the Gr. letter *ι*. The word probably was introduced into the Go. and A. S. with the version of the Gospels. In Matt. v. 18, the Go. version renders *ιστρα*, *jota*; the A. S., *prica*, a prick; i. e. a prick or dot.

**JOVIAL**, *ad.* Pertaining to *Jove*; cons.  
-IALLY. —fortunate or felicitous, happy,  
-IALIST. joyous, mirthful; full of mirth  
-IALNESS. and gladness; fond of good  
-IALTY. cheer.—<sup>\*</sup>Beau. & F.

-Y.<sup>\*</sup> Sk. says,—*Jovialis*, sc. sub *Jove* læto, ut nugantur Astrologi, sydere natus. L. *Jovialis*, ad *Jovem* pertinens. Veneria et *Jovialis* stella, i. e. planeta Veneris et Jovis. "Fr. *Jovial*, sanguine, born under the planet *Jupiter*."

**JOURNAL**, *ad. s.* A *diurnal*, (qv.); a  
-IST. day-book or diary; a register kept  
-ISE, *v.* of daily occurrences; of circum-  
-ARY.<sup>\*</sup> stances or transactions under the day they occurred; gen.—a register.

*Journal*, *ad.*—diurnal or daily.

<sup>\*</sup>Warburton.

Fr. *Journale*; It. *Giornale*; Sp. *Jornal*; L. *Diurnum*, the book in which the proceedings of each day in the Roman Senate were entered; from *Dies*, a day. Fr. *Jour*; It. *Giorno*. Ad- Re- So-journ.

**JOURNEY**, *v. s.* -ING. In Chaucer, (Knight's Tale,)—a *day's* travel, or the distance of a *day's* travel; (Rom. of R.)—a *day's* work. It is now app. to—

A travel, or passing from place to place (by land), without restriction of time.

A *journey-man*, (Fr. *Journalier*), formerly,—one who worked by the day. *Journey-work*,—*daily-work*.

Fr. *Journée*; It. *Giornata*; Sp. *Jornada*. "A day or whole day, also a day of battel, or the battel itself; also, a day's work or labour; a day's journey or travel."—Cot. See **JOURNAL**. Ad- Re-journ.

**JOUST**. See **JUST**.

**JOWL**, or **JOULE**, *s.* Also written *Choule*, (qv.); and, by Howell, *Geoules*.

It is app. as Sk. remarks, not only to the head, but the œsophagus, or gullet.

*Jowler*,—the name of a dog, magno capite præditus.—Sk.

Fr. *Gueule*; It. & Sp. *Gola*; L. *Gula*, the gullet or throat. Howell writes evidently if derived through the Fr. from the L.; but we have in A. & Ceole, the jaw, i. e. chaw. "Ceolas, the joles," (Lye)—perhaps the *chawels* or *choules*.

**JOY**, *v. s.* To *joy*, is—To enjoy; to have, possess, use with gladness, with pleasure or delight; to take delight or pleasure in; also, to cause delight or pleasure, to please, to gladden, to delight.  
-FUL.  
-FULLY.  
-FULNESS.  
-LESS.  
-LESSNESS.  
-OUS.  
-OUSLY.  
-NESS.  
-ANCE.<sup>\*</sup>  
-ISSANCE.<sup>\*</sup>

<sup>\*</sup>Spenser. †W. Browne.

Fr. *Jouir*, *joye*; It. *Godere*, *giacere*; Sp. *Goz-ar*, -o; from the L. *Gaud-ere*, to be glad, or to gladden. Re- Ur- -SOME.<sup>†</sup>

**JUBILEE**, *s.* Cot. calls it—A year of releasing, liberty, rejoicing. It is app. gen. to—

Any time or period of joy, or gladness, or festivity.

*Jubilant*, and *Jubilation*, from the L. *Jubilans*, and *Jubilatio*,—shouting or calling aloud; (see *Jubilare*, in Voss.) but app. as if from *Jubilee*,—shouting, calling aloud, singing, as in triumph.

Fr. *Jubil-e*; Sp. -eo; It. *Giubileo*; Low L. *Jubilatus*; from the Heb. *יובל*, which (Josephus says) means *liberty*.—*Antiq.* iii. 12.

**JUCUNDITY**,<sup>\*</sup> *s.* Pleasantness, delightfulness.—<sup>\*</sup>Brown.

L. *Jucunditas*. See **JOCUND**.

**JUDAIZE**, *v.* "To judaize it,—play the Jew, live after the manner of the Jews."—Cot.

-ISM. Jew, live after the manner of the Jews.—Cot.

-IC-AL. Fr. *Judaizer*,—from *Judah*.

-ALLY.

**JUDASLY**,<sup>\*</sup> *av.* i. e. As treacherously. *Judas* betrayed Christ.—<sup>\*</sup>Tyndall.

**JUDGE**, *v. s.* Formerly written *Jug*.

-MENT. *Jugement*, by Wiclif, Chaucer.

-ER. Gower.

-SHIP. To deem or doom; to have, bail, or give sentence or opinion; to sentence, to decide, to determine, to discern, to distinguish.

"For wit lying most in the assembling of ideas, and putting those together with quickness and variety, wherein can be found any resemblance or congruity, thereby to make up pleasant pictures, and agreeable visions in the fancy; *judgment*, on the contrary, lies quite on the other side, in separating carefully ideas one from another, wherein can be found the least difference, thereby to avoid being misled by similitude, and by affinity to take one thing for another."—Locke.

"When we give our assent to a mathematical axiom; or when, after perusing the demonstration of a theorem, we assent to the conclusion; or, in general, when we

pronounce concerning the truth or falsity of any proposition, or the probability or improbability of any event, the power by which we are enabled to perceive what is true or false, probable or improbable, is called by logicians the faculty of *judgment*."

—Stewart.

Fr. *Juger*; It. *Giudicare*; Sp. *Juzgar*; L. *Judicare*, quod *jus* dicatur. *Judex*, quod *jus* dicat accepta potestate, id est, quibusdam verbis dicendo finit.—Var. 1. 5. Ad- Mis- Pre- Re- Un-

**JUDICABLE**, *ad.* *Judicable*,—that can **-ATIVE** or may be judged. See **JUDGE**.  
**-ATORY**, *ad. s.* *Judicial*,—of or pertaining to  
**-ATURE** a judge, or to that over which  
**-IAL**, *s. ad.* a judge has power or au-  
**-IALLY** thority.  
**-IARY** *Judicious*,—able to judge;  
**-IOL** skilful, prudent, sagacious in  
**-IOLY** judgment; forming a sound  
**-IOLY** judgment; discerning, dis-  
**-IOLY** criminating clearly.

These words are immediately from L. *Judicium*, -ialis, -arius; Fr. -iel, -taire, -ieux; It. *Giudicatore*, -iale, -ario, -ioso; Sp. *Judicial*, -jucioso. Dt- Pre-judicate. Extra-judicial, In-judicious.

**JUG**, *s. s.* **-ING**. The note uttered by the nightingale. Most probably formed from the sound.

**JUG**, *s.* A vessel so named, because, perhaps, it contained the double of some smaller measure.

In A. S. *Ceac*, is a basin, picher, or other like vessel.—Som. And from *Ceac*, Sk. is inclined to derive the Eng. *Jug*. Jun. from A. S. *Juc-ian*, to join; to join, to add.

**JUGGLE**, *v. s.* To guile, to cheat, to **-ER** impose upon, to deceive, to delude;  
**-IVE** to practise delusion; to give a false colour or appearance to; and, as the Sp. *Jugar de manos*, to play with the hand, to play tricks with the hand.

*Jogelour*,—(in the "old Boke" from Leland written *Jocular*,)—a character, as Warton observes, often confounded or made the same with the Minstrell, is in Low L. *Joculator*, or *Jogulator*; i. e. mimus, scurra, (Du Cange,) a mimic or buffoon; and is supposed to be derived from the L. *Jocus*. But there does not appear any sufficient reason for separating the *minus* from the artist in legerdemain, or assigning a different origin to their names. "Minstrales and eke jogelours that well to sing did her praise. . . . As jogelours plaien at this festes grete."—Chaucer.

Fr. *Jouler*; It. *Giocolare*; Sp. *Jugar de manos*; Ger. *Ganchelen*, *Jöcklen*; D. *Guichelen*, and *goche-ten*; most probably from the A. S. *Ge-wiglian*, to guile, to beguile. (See **GUIZE**.) Som. interprets *Wiglian*,—to juggle, to use sorcery, to cast a mist before; and *Ge-wiglung*, deceit, juggling. Jun. also thinks *Jugler* may be referred to *Wiglon*, which Som. too interprets—a juggler.

**JUGULAR**, *ad. s.* The two throat or neck veins. Fr. *Veines jugulaires*.

**JUICE**, *s.* The moisture or liquor con-  
**-Y** tained in plants, fruits; in vegeta-  
**-FUL** ble and animal substances.

**-LESS**. Fr. *Jus*; It. *Sugo*; Sp. *Xugo*, *jugo*, from L. *Succus*, from *Sug-ere*, to suck; that which we suck.

Latin  
Jus. broth &c

**JULEP**, *s.* Cot. and Holland (with little difference of arrangement) call it—

A drink made either of distilled waters and syrups mixed together, or of a decoction sweetened with honey or sugar, or else mingled with syrups, and ministered com. as a preparative to open the passage of the inward parts, and to fit the humours for a purgation. Milton applies it to—

A pleasant, and, at the same time, exhilarating drink.

Fr. *Julep*; It. *Giul-eppe*, -ebbe; Sp. *Julepe*; Bar. L. *Julepus*, i. e. water sweetened and thickened with much sugar.—Sk.

**JULY**, *s.* "Cæsar, the Dictator, was borne at Rome vpon the fourth day before the Ides of Quintilis, which moneth, after his death, was by virtue of the Law Antonia called for that cause, *Julie*."—Holland.

*July-flower*,—see **GILLIFLOWER**.

**JUMBLE**, *v. s.* **-ING**. Chaucer writes *Jombre*,—"Ne iombre eke no discordant thing yfere;" and Sir T. More, *Jumper*; the one equivalent to *Jumble*, the other, to *Jump*, (qv.)

Cons.—To toss, throw or shake up together—in a (confused) heap; to mingle or confound together.

Probably from Fr. *Combler*, (L. *Cumulare*,) to heap up, to throw up in a heap or mass: or rather a dim. of *Jump*.

**JUMP**, *v. s. ad.* A jump is performed by **-ER**, *v. s.* first depressing the haunches,  
**-INGLY** and bending the knees and ankle-bones, and then springing upwards by the reaction of the bended joints.

To jump, met.—to come or go at a jump, i. e. suddenly, hastily, without seeing the ground to alight upon, at a risk or venture; and thus, cons., to risk, to venture.

To jump together,—to concur, to coincide; to fall in with. "Let vs see how his diffinicion of the church and hys heresies, wil iumper and agree together."—Sir T. More.

D. & Ger. *Gumpen*, saltare, exillire; and in Sw. *Gump*, nates, clunes; *Gumpa*, cursitare, nates jactando. Sk. suggests *Gup*, (without the m,) from *go-up*.

**JUNCATE**, or **JUNKET**, *v. s.* **-KETING**. To go a-juncating, in some parts of England, is still merely to go and partake of a *juncate*. The word is extended to any delicacy or feasting; to a festive entertainment. And To *junket*,—

To feast, or treat with a feast.

It. *Giuncata*; Fr. *Jonchée*; milk or cream cheese, so called because carried intra viminea *juncata*. (It. *Giunco*; Fr. *Jonc*, a rush.)—Men.

Uovategon 80  
"Jump with that  
of Saturn"

*Quia in junculis calathis circumfertur.—Sk.* Cot. calls it a green cheese, or fresh cheese made of milk without any rennet, and served in a frail of green rushes. The It. *Felciata*, is also a name given to a kind of cheese served in the leaves of the fern, (*felce*.)

**JUNE, s.** The month so called.

Fr. *Junin*; It. *Giugno*; Sp. *Junio*; L. *Junius*. Voss. produces three etyms., giving the preference to no one of the three; first, (from Var.) à *Junioribus*; secondly, à *Junone*; and thirdly, à *Jun-gendo*.

**JUNIOR, s. ad.** Younger.

L. *Junior*, contracted from *juvenior*, the comparative of *Juvenis*, young.

**JUNIPER, s.** The tree so called; "because as his first berries be ripe, it bringeth forth younger and junior berries to them."  
—*Mins.*

Fr. *Gendvre*; It. *Ginebro*; Sp. *Enebro*; L. *Juniperus*, from *junior*, and *parere*, to bring forth.—*Voss.*

**JUNK, s.** A large ship of burden, of common use in the Indies.

Sp. *Junco*; It. *Giunco*. Unless, (*Sk.*) which is very probable, the word be of Indian origin, I should derive it, with *Mins.*, either from L. *Juncus*, because this ship resembles a rush, (*longâ caudâ juncum æmulatur*;) or—à *jungendo*.

**JUNK, s.** App. to—A piece of some length and thickness.

The word is com. used by shipwrights to express remnants of cables cut into small pieces, which, after having been untwisted, are app. to various uses—for mats, calking ships, &c.

Perhaps from the preceding *Junk*.

**JUNTO, or JUNCTO, s.** A band or knot of people; a combination or confederacy.

Sp. *Junto*, from L. *Junctus*, joined.

**JUR,\* v. s. i. e.** To jar, (*qv.*)

To strike harshly against.—\**Holland.*

**JURATE,\* s.** Any one sworn, sc. to give evidence, to administer justice, &c.

\**Sir T. Elyot. Berners.*

L. *Jura-re, -ium*, to swear.

**JURIDICAL, ad.** Of or pertaining to

-IDICALLY. the administration of the

-ISDICTION. law; to courts of law or

-ISDICTIVE. justice.

-ISPRUDENCE. *Jurisdiction*, Fr.—authority

-ISPRUDENT. or power to administer jus-

-IST. tice, and execute the laws.

*Jurisprudence*, Fr.—the skill or knowledge of laws.

Fr. *Juridi-que*; It. & Sp. -*co*; L. *Juridi-cus, -cialis*; *jus, juris*, and *dicere*, to declare the law, to administer justice.

**JUROR, s.** *Juror*,—one who swears.

**JURY.** *Jury*, (Fr. *Jurée*,)—the collective

-MAN. body of jurors.

A juror, or jury,—summoned to try,—is either common or special. A grand juror, or jury, is summoned to inquire. When a jury is summoned to try the verdict of a jury, the former is then also called grand; the latter, petit or petty.

From *Jurare*, to swear. Ab- Ad- Con- Per-jure.

**JUST, ad. av.** Commanded, sc. by the

-ICE.

-ICER.

-ICIARY.

-IFY, v.

-IFIABLE.

-IFIABLY.

-IFIABLENESS.

-IFICATION.

-IFIER.

-IFYING.

-LY.

-NESS.

-SHIP.\*

laws of God; by the laws of human authorities acting in conformity to those of God, as manifested in the nature of man. And, cons.—our notions of just depending upon our interpretation of those laws.

A just man is one who acts, in a manner,—and a just action that,—which is—

Obedient and conformable

(in the words of Hooker, b. i.

s. 16,) to "the law, which he [God] hath

made for his creatures to keepe; the law

whereunto by the light of reason men find

themselves bound in that they are men;

the law which they make by composition for

multitudes and politike societies of men

to be guided by; the law which belongeth

vnto each nation; the law that concerneth

the fellowship of all; and lastly, the law

which God himselfe hath supernaturally

revealed." It is equivalent, in common

speech, to—

Equitable, honest, righteous, upright,

fair, virtuous, incorrupt.

Any thing may be said to be just, which

is conformable to or consistent with estab-

lished enactment or usage; proportionate

or adapted to usual standard; and then—

regular, proportionate, accurate, exact.

*Justice, Justicer, Justiciary*,—one who ad-

ministers, or is appointed to administer,

justice, law.

To justify, (*juste fieri*,)—to be or become

or cause to be just; to do or cause to be

justly; to free or clear, or absolve from

injustice,—from charged or imputed in-

justice, wrong, guilt, sin; to affirm, prove

shew to be just; to vindicate.—\**Holland.*

Fr. *Just-e*; Sp. -*o*; It. *Giusto*; L. *Justus*, which

Voss. derives from *Jus*, and Tooke from *Jus*,

p. p. of *jub-ere*, to command. Ad- In- Un-

**JUST, v. s. or JOUST, v.** To joust will ag-

-ER. nify, (agreeably to the etym. of

-ING. Men. and Sk.)—To take a part in

ordered or appointed combats; to engage

or fight at such combats, at tilt or tour-

nament.

Fr. *Jouster*; It. *Giostare*; Sp. *Juster*. *Jus*

derives from *Juste*, (*qv.*) Sk. from L. *Jus*, as

app. to funeral rites; because the combats of the

gladiators were exhibited at the performance of

those rites: of the same opinion is Men.—*justi*

*munera*, i. e. *funebria*, quæ mortuis debita ob-

vuntur. Others from the pr. *Jus*. *Salustian*, from the more modern Gr. *Zoerpa*, from the

ancient *Διωρπα*; and this from the r. *Διωρπα*

to thrust or push down, to cast down. The opinion

of Men. and Sk. has simplicity and directness to

recommend it.

**JUSTLE, or JOSTLE, v. s. -ING.** To

strike or rush against, (as in *justling*;) in

encounter; to shock or shake, to jog or

jog, to push or drive.

From *Jus*, or *Joust*, (*qv.*)



## KEE

**JUT**, *v.* -TY, *v. s.* i. e. To *jet*, (qv.) from Fr. *Jetter*, to throw.

To throw out or project, to shoot out, to throw out, (sc. the body in walking,) to strut along.

A *jut-window* is a *shot* window. See **SHOT**.

## KEG

**JUVENILE**, *ad.* -ILITY. Young, youthful.

Fr. *Juven-ile*; Sp. *-il*; It. *Giovanile*; L. *Juvenilis*, which Voss. derives from *juvare*; aptus ad *juvandum*. Re-juvenescence.

**JUXTA-POSITED**, *pt.* -ION. Put or placed near to; set, situated, or stationed, near to.

## K.

**K** is a letter (or literal character) which (as B. Jonson observes) the Latins never acknowledged; in the word *Kalendæ* they borrowed it. We sound it as the Gr. K; and as a necessary letter it may precede and follow all vowels with us; it goes before no consonants but *n*, (as in *knave*, *knell*, *knot*, &c.) and *l*, with the quiet *e*, after it, (as in *nickle*, *pickle*, &c.) See **C**.

**KALE**, *s.* *Kail*, written by Milton *Keal*, known by the common name of *Cole*, or *Colewort*. See **Jamieson**.

A. S. *Cayl*, *cayl-wort*; D. *Kool*; Ger. *Kol*; Dan. *Kæl*; Fr. *Chou*; It. *Coli*; Sp. *Col*; L. *Caulis*; Gr. *Kavlos*.

**KALENDS**, *s.* **KALENDAR**, *v. s.* Also written *Calends* and *Calendar*, (qqv.)

The first days of each month.

Gower uses *Kalende* for the first day of the season; Chaucer gen. the first day, the commencement or beginning. "But now of hope the *kalendes* begin."—*Troilus*. "Octobre, whiche bringeth the *kalende* of winter."—*Con. A*.

**KAM**, *ad.* Ruddiman has "*Camy*, crooked." And see **KIM-KAM**, and **CAMOUS**.—*Shak*.

**KANTELED**.—See **CANTEL**.—*Grafton*.

**KARVEL**.—See **CARVEL**.—*Beau. & F*.

**KAW**, *s.* More commonly written *Caw*, (qv.) Vox à sono ficta.

**KECK**, *v.* To *cough*, as if sick or about to vomit; to heave the stomach, to cast or throw up (from the stomach).—*Bacon*. Milton. *Holland*.

D. *Kuecher*; Ger. *Keuchen*; to cough. All derived from the sound, (sc. of a heaving stomach.)—See **Wack** and **Sk**; and see **To Kick**.

**KEDGE**, *s.* An anchor used by a small Dutch vessel, called a *kedge*,—*kaghe*; perhaps from the A. S. *Cægg-ian*. See **KEG**.

**KEECH**, *s.* "A *keech* (says Mr. Steevens) is the fat of an ox rolled up by the butcher into a round lump," or rather *cake*, which is, perhaps, the same word, (by the same change as in *Brake* and *Breech*.)

In Hen. VIII. the word is app. to Wolsey, (with singular propriety—Steevens,) because he was the son of a butcher.

**KEEL**, *s.* The bottom of a ship: the -AGE. timber that extends at the bottom -SON. from stem to stern. The vessels employed in collieries are still named *keels*; the men who work them, *keelers* or *keelmen*.

*Keelage* is the duty imposed on and paid by a ship coming into port.

*Kelsine*, (written *Kelson*, or *Keelson*;) Chapman so renders the Gr. *ιστοδοκη*, which some think was a case wherein the mast was reposit;—others, nothing but a piece of wood against which it was reared.

D. *Kiel*; Ger. *Keil* and *keel*; Sw. *Koel*; Dan. *Kiol*; A. S. *Ceol*, *cale*; Fr. *Quille*; Sp. *Quilla*. Som. says—a ship, a small bark or other vessel. The *keel* or bottom of a ship. Gr. *κοιλη*; L. *Celos*. All from their hollowness, (*κοιλος*.) The word is clearly Northern, but see *Wach. Men* and *Sk*.

**KEEN**, *ad.* *Keen*, app. to the mind, is,—LY. *Cunning*; i. e. knowing, very knowing, quick, sharp at knowing, seeing, perceiving, or understanding. Gen.—

Sharp, acute, quick, piercing, penetrating, biting, or bitter.

The A. S. *Cene* is explained by Som.—"warlike, stout, courageous, valiant, bold, fierce, *keen*." It is from A. S. *Cennan*, to ken.

**KEEP**, *v. s.* To have or hold in possession; to contain, to confine, -ERSHIP. or shut up; to detain, to stop or -ING. stay; to retain, to maintain, to sustain or support.

To observe, to regard, to attend to, to heed; to preserve, to protect, to guard.

The *s.* is app. to the chief *strong-hold* of an ancient castle—as the *keep* of Windsor.

A. S. *Cep-an*, *kep-an*; (*Ce-hab-an*?) D. *Kepen*, for which our etymologists (needlessly) refer to the Gr. *Κιβισ*, a bag. It is used as equivalent to some derivatives from L. *Tenere*, and *Servare*, and has applications consequential from them. Un-

**KEG**, *s.* That in which fish or liquors are shut up and confined.—*Tooke*. See **KEDGE**.

Drayton seems to apply it to lumps or pieces (short and thick, perhaps like a *keg*, the vessel): "The sturgeon cut to *keggs*."

<sup>1</sup> From A. S. *Cag-gian*, to shut up or confine. Dan. *Kegge*.

**KEIGHT**,\* i. e. *Caught*.—\**Spenser*.

**KELE**,\* *v.* To cool or chill; met. to allay, to appease, to damp, to calm, to moderate, to assuage, to temper. "While greasie Jone doth *keels* the pot."—*Shak*.

\**Chaucer*. *Gower*. *Milton*.

A. S. *Kel-an*, to cool or *kels*; Ger. *Kul-en*; D. *Kell-en*; Sw. *Kol-a*.

**KELL**, *s.* **KELD**, i. e. *Caul*. In Drayton, *keld-feet* is equivalent to *web-feet*.

**KELP**, *s.* A plant; the ashes of the plant. May not *Gilp*, *Kilp*, or *Kelp*, be that which is thrown or cast upon the shore by the sea? From A. S. *Gilp-an*, to boast, to talk idly, jactare; in its literal sense, to throw or cast up.

**KELTER**,\* *s.* Sk. says: He is not yet in *Kelter*, nondum est in *procinctu*, nondum est paratus; he is not yet in readiness, he is not yet prepared; without doubt from the Dan. *Op-kilter*, *kilten*, to gird on, to gird. (And see *Serenius* and *Jamieson*.) Mr. Brocket says,—

Frame, order, condition.—\**Barrow*.

**KEMB**, *v.* i. e. *Comb*, (qv.) Chaucer uses it, gen. as equivalent to *deck'd*. Un-

**KEMELIN**,\* *s.* Sax. a tub.—*Tyrw*. *Kimnel*, or *kemlin*, a powdering tub.—*Grose*. See also *Sk*.—\**Chaucer*.

**KEN**, or **KON**, *v.* The primary meaning **KENNING**, or of *Ken* is (probably) *to see*.

**KONNING**. To see, to view, to survey; to know, to perceive, to discern, to distinguish; to cause to know; to learn, to teach.

*Kenning*, or *konning*, i. e. *cunning*; knowledge, perception, discernment.

Go. *Kunnan*; A. S. *Cennan*; Sw. *Kænna*; D. & Ger. *Kennen*; Dan. *Kiender*. *Ihre* says,—to experience by the senses, to feel; sensibus experiri, sentire: it is spoken of all the senses, imprimis, of the smell, as the Fr. *Sentir*. *Wach*. says, first,—*scire*, *posse*, (to know, to understand,) sive intellectu, sive usu et experientia: secondly,—*posse*, *valere*, *to be able*; a sense or signification, he remarks, transferred from knowledge to power. See *CAN*. Un-

**KENNEL**, *s.* App. to—the gutters in streets to carry off the water.

Fr. *Chenal*,—a channel (qv.) or gutter.

**KENNEL**, *v. s.* App. to—the place where dogs are kept; and to the pack or collection of dogs kept there.

Jun. says, *Cennel*, or *kennel*,—*Canile*, latibulum vel tugurium caninum. Fr. *Chenil*, *chenin*; It. *Canile*, which is from *canis*, as *agnile*, *bovile*, &c. (from *agnus*, *bovis*,) a place for lambs, a place for oxen. Un-

**KERCHIEF**, *s.* Lit.—A cover for the -EFT. head; a veil for the head, and an -ER.\* article of dress similar to such veil, -ERED.† but used for other purposes; and hence the compounds, *Hand-kerchief*, *Neck-kerchief*. In Dryden,—The wearer of a *kerchief*.

*Kercher* is a slovenly or corrupt pronunciation of *Kerchief*.

\**North*. †*G. Fletcher*.

Fr. *Couvre-chef*, a kerchief.—*Cot*. Written by R. Brunne, *Koverchef*; by Chaucer, *Coverchefe*. (See *COVER*.) Jun. says, "*Corchief*,—a cover for the head; it seems formed of *Couvre-chef*."

**KERN**, *s.* -ISH. App. gen. to—Clowns, boors, clownish peasantry.

Sk.—"Unless the word be (as it is very probable) of Irish origin, I should derive it from the A. S. *Cyrran*; D. *Keeren*; Ger. *Kehren*; to turn; (see *CHURN*;) since they, the most nimble of all men, turn and twist their limbs this way and that with the utmost facility."

**KERN**, *v.* That which is surrounded or -EL. inclosed, sc. in a shell or other -ELLY. envelope; that which has resemblances in form or in taste, or in other qualities, to those of the kernels of fruit, sc. certain concretions in the flesh.

To *kern*,—to granulate, to form into corns or grains, or small kernels.

From the A. S. *Cirnel*, glandula; D. *Karne*, *kerne*; Ger. *Kern*; Dan. *Kiærne*; Fr. *Cerneau*, perhaps. (Sk.) from *Cerne*, a circle or round. The Fr. *Cerner*, to round, compass, wheel about, is from the A. S. *Cyrran*, *vertere*, *convertere*, to turn, to turn round.

**KERSE**, *s.* A. S. *Cerse*, or *cæsse*, water-cresses. "He raught not a *kers*."—*Chaucer*. He cared not a *rush*, (says *Tyrw*.;) i. e. He cared not a *creiss*. *Kers*, by transposition of letter *r*, is now written *Cress*. In this old expression, "He raught (or cared) not a *kerse*,"—*Kerse* has been changed in common speech into *Curse*.

**KERSEY**, *s.* A kind of cloth.

D. *Karsaye*, *kerserye*, *karserye*; Fr. *Craieße*, *carize*; Sp. *Carisea*; either *coarse*, and *say*, (a stuff,) or from the island of *Jersey*, (*Gersey*,) formerly, perhaps, famous for this kind of cloth. —Sk.

**KERVE**, *v.* i. e. *Carve*, (qv.) So written -ER. by Chaucer, *Gower*, *Chapman*, &c. -ING. A *kerf*, (Holland)—a cut, an in-  
**KERF**, *s.* cision.

**KEST**,\* i. e. *Cast*, (qv.)

\**Turberville*. *Spenser*.

**KESTRELL**, *s.* Also written *Kastrel* and *Castrel*. This species of hawk is also called *stannel* or *wind-hover*.

Fr. *Quercelle*, *cercerelle*, perhaps, says Sk. from *Circulus*, because it expands its wings in the form of a fan; or from the shape of its tail.

**KETCH**,\* i. e. *Catch*.—\**Beau. & F.*

**KETCH**, *s.* A small ship of burden, perhaps from the Fr. *Caisse*, a chest or tub; or from the It. *Caicchio*, of the same meaning.

**KETTLE**, *s.* -DRUM. A concave or hollow vessel, a measure of liquids.

A. S. *Ceth*, *cetil*; D. & Sw. *Ketel*; Ger. *Kessel*, Dan. *Kedel*. Martin.—from *Κοτυλη*, *vasculum concavum*, *mensura liquidorum*.

**KEX**, *s.* Hemlock was so called. Also,—a dry, a hollow stem. Fr. *Ciguë*; L. *Cicuta*.

*Keith*—name of a Scotch family  
*Keith* says derived from *Catti*  
"former tribe ruled by Caesar."  
Catti name as *Chatti*

**KEY, s.** That by which doors, &c. are confined and fastened. And (usually written *Quay*)—That by which water is confined and shut out.

But as the *key* which locks or shuts will also unlock or open, *key* is app. (met.) to—

That which opens, discloses or discovers, makes known, makes clear, or explains.

*Key-stone* of an arch,—the central stone.

A. S. *Cæg, cæge, clavis*. A *key* (or *quay*) for ships: D. *Kæye*; Ger. *Kay*; Fr. *Quay*; from A. S. *Cægg-lan*, to shut up, to confine.—*Tooke*.

**KIBE, s.** A chap or opening (in the continuity of the skin).—*Skellon*.

-Y.\* Sk. derives from the Ger. *Kirben*, (the *r* being dropped euphoniæ gratiâ,) to carve or cut. A. S. *Ceorf-an*. It is more probably the same word as *Chap* or *gap*, an opening.

**KICK, s. v.** Anciently *Kike*. To throw out, (sc. the foot;) to strike, to hit, -ING. with the foot; (met.) to throw off, or back with the spirit of a *kicking* horse.

Sk. says,—from Ger. *Kauchen*, calcare, deculcare, inculcare; and Ger. from the L. *Calcere*. A. S. *Ge- or Ce-ic-an*, extendere, and cons. emittere. To *keck* (see *ante*) and to *kick* are probably the same word, the one app. to the throwing or heaving of the stomach, the other to that of the foot. And see *COUGH*.

**KICKSHAWS, s.** -SHOSE. Met.—Any trifling trumpery thing.

From Fr. *Quelques-choses*, for so, adds Sk., we call various dainties, messes, and sauces, in preparing which the French cooks bear the palm from all others.

**KID, s.** -LING. The young of the goat, and of some other animals.

D. *Caghe, seghe, isheghe*; Sw. *Kid*. The A. S. word is *Tic-cen, tigen*, and Som. gives Eng. *Tegge*. I here think *Kid* has the same origin as L. *Hædus*. Sk. suggests Ger. *Kind*, infans, (eliso, n.) *kid* being the infant of the goat.

**KID, s.** -EL. Sk. says,—That *kid*, in Lincolnshire, is the usual name for a bundle of small wood: and *kidel*, Low L. *Kidellus*, is *machina piscatoria*—to intercept salmon and other fish in rivers.—*Du Cange*. *Kidel* is a common word in old statutes respecting havens and rivers. The root is probably the *v*. To *kit* or *cut*. *Kit*, a vessel, may be from the same source.

**KIDNAP, v.** To rob or steal children, -P-ER. to *nap* or *nab* (qv.) children or -ING. others.

"*Kidnapping*,—the forcible abduction or stealing away of a man, woman, or child, from their own country, and sending them into another, was capital by the Jewish law."—*Blackstone*. D. *Kinder-rauber*.

**KIDNEY, s.** A gland, which secretes the urine; also, a kind of bean, from its shape.

Johnson, in his note upon the M. Wives, "Think of that, a man of my *kidney*," says,—"Kidney in this phrase now signifies *kind* or *qualities*; but Falstaff means,—A man whose *kidneys* are as fat as mine."

In Beau. & F. it is app. to the inwards; "I've anger'd him to the *kidneys*," i. e. most deeply.

In the Tatler, "A youth who officiates as the *kidney* of the coffee-house," (met.) an *inward*, (qv.) or intimate; cons. (perhaps,) a favourite servant or attendant.

Sk. thinks *may* be from A. S. *Cynne*, genus, and, in a secondary sense, genitalia, and *nigh*, (A. S. *Neak*,) being so called from their nearness to those parts, or from *Cennan*, gignere, quia (sc.) *renes multum generationi conferre vulgo credebantur*. Serenius, from *Quid*, venter, and *nigh*, quod vatri est proximum.

**KILDERKIN, s.** The eighth part of a hogshead, *filioles vasis majoris*, (Sk.) because it bears the same proportion to a whole cask, as a child (D. *Kind*) bears to the grown man, (Jun.)

D. *Kin-deken, -naken*.

**KILL, v.** To subdue, to beat down, to -ER. destroy; to take away, or deprive -ING. of life; to deaden, to put to death, -INGLY. to slay, (to quell.)

Chapman writes *kill-man*, (i. e. homicide,) and Dryden, *man-killer*.

A. S. *Cwell-an*, to quell, subigere, domare; in D. *Keelen* is to throttle, to strangle. Un-

**KILL, or KILN, s.** App. to—A place for burning, (lime,) drying by heat, (malt,) &c.

A. S. *Cylene*, a *kill*, or *kilns*; *Cylenisc*, made like a *kill*, furnace, or oven. *Pyrenycile*, a fire-kiln. In Su.-Go. *Quilla*, Wes.-Go. *Ykila*, is to kindle. Mins. derives from the L. *Calx*, lime; Sp. *Calera*; It. *Fornace di calcina*; L. *Fornax calcaria*; Ger. & D. *Kalck-afen*. But the process to which *malt* is subjected, seems to warrant the conjecture that this is the same word as the preceding, viz. to *kill* or *quell*, sc. the vegetation or germination of the malt, i. e. of the wetted or moistened grain: wetted or moistened until it vegetates or germinates.

**KIM-KAM,\* ad.** -BO. *Kimkam*, i. e. *kam-kam*,—all awry, all askew. See *KAM*.

*Kimbo*,—crooked.—\**Holland*.

**KIN, ad. s.** Born, sc. of the same parents, -NING.\* immediate or remote; of the

**KIND, ad. s.** same ancestors; descended or produced from the same stock

-ED.

-LE, v.

-LESS.

-LING.

-LY, ad. av.

-LINESS, s.

-NESS.

-RED, ad. s.

-SHIP.†

**KINS-FOLK.** suited to, adapted to, proper for, beneficial to, the nature or

-MAN.

-WOMAN.

*kind*, congenial; having natural (sc.) feelings;—feelings pertaining or belonging to, becoming or convenient to, their common nature or *kind*; feeling for each other, compassionate or sympathetic, benevolent. *Humane*, from *human*, has the same cons. application: and *Kind, s.*—

Nature; natural disposition or affection; generic qualities, race, sort.

*Kindle*,—to bring forth *kind*.

*Kind-less*, (Shak.)—unkind, unnatural.

"*Kindred* is defined,—the connexion or

relation of persons descended from the same stock or common ancestor."—*Blackstone*. \**Holland*. †*Gower*.

Go. *Kun*; A.S. *Cynne*, from the A.S. *Cennan*, *a-cenn-an*, parere, to bear, to produce, to beget. *Cyn* (in A.S.) is also. cons. fit, proper, convenient. Un-

**KIN**, *ter.* A diminutive,—as, *Man-kin*, or *mani-kin*; of the *kin* or *kind* of man; a little man.

**KINDLE**, *v.* To light a fire, to fire or -ER. raise a fire, to cause to burn; to ig- -ING. nite; (met.) to heat, to inflame, to excite, to rouse.

Sk.—perhaps from Ger. *Zunden*, accendere, excitare ignem, facere ut ardeat. Ihre—from Su.-Go. *Kind-a*, of the same meaning. (See *CANDLE*.) En- In- Re-

**KINE**, *s.* Contracted from *Cowen*, the plural of *Cow*, (qv.)

**KING**, *s. v.* "*Cuning*," says Verstegan, -DOM. "is as much in signification -HOOD. as *one especially valiant*, and -LESS. this being the title of the chiefs -LING. of all, expresseth him the most -LY, *ad. av.* apparent in courage or valour. -SHIP. And certain it is that the *kings* -DOMED.\* of most nations were in the beginning elected and chosen by the people to raigne over them, in regard of the greatness of their courage, valour, and strength, as being therefore best able to defend and governe them." "That which we call in one sillable *king* in Eng., the old Englishmen and the Saxons, from whom our tongue is derived, to this day call in two syllables, *cyning*, which whethere it cometh of *cen* or *ken*, which betokeneth to know and understand, or *can*, which betokeneth to be able, or to haue power, I cannot tell."—*Smith*. In R. of Gloucester it is app. to a *female* sovereign; by Bacon to male and female united. "Ferdinando and Isabella, *kings* of Spaine." To *king*,—

To cause to be, to make a *king*, to invest with royal authority; to rule, to reign, as a *king*.—\**Shak*.

D. *Kon-ingh*; Ger. -ig; Sw. -ung; D. -ge; A.S. *Cyng*, *cynig*, *cyning*, from A.S. *Cennan*; Ger. *Kon-nen*, scire, and, thence, posse. De- Re- Un-

**KING-CUP**, *s.* *King's-cob*, (Sk.) ranunculus, from A.S. *Cyng*, king, and *cop*, the head or top, so called from the golden colour of their heads or flowers.

**KING-FISHER**, *s.* The halcyon; taking the first portion of its name from the royal splendour of its plumage, and the second from its usual food.

**KIRK**, *s.* The Scotch and the inhabitants -MAN. of the north of England so call -MESS. the *church*; the hard *k* approaches more nearly to the Gr. *Kupiakn*.

**KIRKED**,\* *pt.* *Turning upwards*, (Sk.) from the A.S. *Cerr-an*, to turn.—\**Chaucer*.

**KIRTLE**, *s.* It is not, as *Som.* asserts, a *woman's* gown only; it is app. to an article of dress for *men*, and not merely to a gown, but to various articles, all, perhaps, distinguished by their being *girded*.—See the Notes on *Shak*. 2 Pt. Hen. IV.

A. S. *Cyrtel*. A *woman's* gown or *kirtle*.—*Som*. "I believe," says Sk. "from the *v.* To *gird*, because the gown or tunic used formerly to be *girded*," or fastened round the waist with a *girdle*.

**KISS**, *v. s.* Various written in old au- -ER. thors, *Kiss*, *Kuss*, *Coss*.

-ING. To *kiss* is,—to touch gently, and with a slight action of the lips; gen. to touch gently, mildly, blandly.

A. S. *Cyssa-an*; D. & Ger. *Kussen*; Sw. *Kysa-a*; Dan. -er; in Go. *Kucjan*, osculari; Gr. *Kusai*. Be- Un-

**KIT**, *v. i. e.* To cut, (qv.)—*Chaucer*.

*Kit*, *s.*—contracted from *Cittern*, or *Guilar*.

**KIT**, *s. v.* Ray says,—a *kit* is a milking-pail like a churn, with two ears and a cover, from D. *Kitte*. Mr. Bocket says,—it is now app. to a small pail of any sort. Also to a vessel in which pickled salmon is sent to London. See *KID*, *KIDEL*.

**KITCHEN**, *s.* A place, room, or apart- -ED. ment of a house for *cooking*, dressing -RY.\* or preparing animal or vegetable substances for food.

4. A *kitchen-garden*,—a garden in which plants or vegetables used in the *kitchen* are grown.—\**Holland*.

Fr. *Cuisine*; It. *Cucina*; Sp. *Cocina*; D. *Koc-ken*; Ger. *Kuchen*. All from L. *Coquina*, from *Coquere*, to cook.

**KITE**, *s.* -ISH. A bird of prey.

A. S. *Cyta*. Sk. thinks from the L. *Captare*, quia semper prædam captat, et rapto vivitur; but it is not at all probable that our ancestors should translate the habits of the bird into Latin, and thence impose a name; the bird was known to them earlier than that language. *Kite*, the plaything so called from its soaring aloft—like a *kite*.

**KITH**, *v. s.*\* *KID*.† The *v.*—To shew, to make known. The *s.*—Kindred.

\**Gower*. *Browne*. †*Chaucer*. *Brunne*.

A. S. *Cythe*; notitia, familiaritas, cognatio,—notice, knowledge, familiarity, acquaintance, kindred, alliance, (Som.); from the *v.* *Cythan*, to show, to make known. Hearne says, "*Kid* signifies *shew*. John Skelton uses it for *Shew'd*, in his Image of Ypocresy, saying, 'The truth cannot be hid, for it is plain *kid*.'"

**KITTEN**, *v. s.* -LING. The dim. of *Cat*, (qv.); app. also to the *young* of some other animals.

D. *Katt-eken*; Sw. -unge; Ger. *Katzein*.

**KIVE**,\* *s.* Said in Kelly's Scottish Proverbs (see *Jamieson*) to be the *mashing-fat*. \**Fuller*.

**KNACK**, *v. s.* -ING. To *knack* or *knock* with the fingers. As this *knack* of the fingers required considerable dexterity, the word probably became app. to a dexterous, ready, or adroit manner of doing any thing; also to any thing cleverly, nicely made; or any thing *knock'd* or hit off nicely.

*Knick-knack*, i. e. *knack-knack*.

Dan. *Knæk-er, knagg-er*, to *knack* with one's fingers. Ger. *Mit den Fingern knacken*, digitis crepitare, to make a noise with the fingers; formed from the sound.—*Sk.* From A. S. *Cnuc-tan*, to *knock*.—*Wach.* From the *v.* To *knock*.—*Mins.*

**KNAG, s. -GED.** App. to any thing projecting or sticking out like teeth or tusks.

The *knags* that stick out of a hart's horn near the forehead.—*Sk.* The *knags* or projecting knots in wood; a pin or peg to hang any thing upon.

Dan. *Knag*. Perhaps from A. S. *Gnag-an*; D. *Knag-hen*; Ger. *Nagen*; Sw. *Gnaga*; rodere, arrodere, corrodere, to *gnaw* or *know*.

**KNAP, v. -PISH.** To break any thing with a *snapping* noise; to strike so as to make such noise.

*Knappish*, i. e. *snappish*, (qv.)—*Grafton*.

D. *Knappen*, crepitare, to make a noise; Sw. *Knappa*, resonare, ferire, to sound, to hit or strike.

**KNAP.** See **KNOB**.

**KNAPSACK, s.** Perhaps orig. app. to—A *sack* or bag for *broken* victuals; (*frustulos*, Lye;) then more gen. for provisions and other articles.

Fr. *Canapsen*; D. *Knapsack*; viatoris pera, (Killian,) a *sack* for provisions on a journey, or a march. Also written, as by South, *Snapsack*, (qv.); Sw. *Snappsack*, a bag for clothes. Ihre, from *Knap*, or *Snap*, (qv.)

**KNARR, or KNURR,\* s.** Also written To **KNARRY,†** or *gnar*, (qv.) Dryden writes **KNURRY.\*** *Knare*.

A harsh or hard knot in a tree; any thing hard or rugged; a difficulty.

\**Holland.* †*Chaucer.*

A. S. *Gnyrr-an*; D. *Knerren, knarren*; Ger. *Knarr-en*; Sw. *-a, knorra*, stridere, to crash or creak.

**KNAVE, s.** *Knave* is now, and has long—**-ERY.** been, app. not to one who hath—**-ISH.** neither goods nor good qualities,—**-ISH-LY.** but to one who may or may not—**-NESS.** have goods, but has many bad qualities; e. g. roguery, trickery, deceit, dishonesty, mischief; and, cons. a *knave* is—

A rogue, a trickster, a deceiving, dishonest, mischievous fellow:—also used, playfully, as *rogue* likewise is.

A. S. *Cnafa, cnaf-a*; D. *Knape*; Ger. *Knab*, a boy. (*Sk.*) and, secondly, a servant. *Knave*, (Tooke,) A. S. *Cnafa*, was probably *Nafath*, i. e. *Ne-nafath, Genafath*; qui nihil habet; the third pers. sing. of *Nabban*, i. e. *Ne-habban*. So *Ge-naf, ge-nafð, Nafg, nafga*, are in the A. S. *Mendicus, epus*. In the same manner *Nequam* is held by the Latin etymologists to mean *Ne quicquam*, i. e. one who hath nothing, neither goods nor good qualities. For *nequam*, servum, non malum, sed inutilem significat. Or, according to Festus, "Qui ne tanti quidem est, quam quod habetur minimi."

"But he that nought hath, ne coveteth to have, Is riche, although ye hold him but a *knave*."

*Chaucer.*

It may have been app. to the mere *destitution*, *nakedness*, the *helplessness* of childhood; as *Infant*, from the *speechlessness*. Helvigius derives from Gr. *νηπιος, infans*; (vs, neg. and *επος, sermo*.)—See *Wach.*

**KNAW.** Commonly written *Gnaw*.

**KNEAD, v.** To beat, to press, sc. meal wetted, into a mass or lump of dough; app. met. to work up into one mass or substance.

A. S. *Cnæd-an, nîd-ian, ge-niddian*; D. *Kned-en*; Ger. *Knei-len, -en*; Sw. *Knæda*; depsero, subigero, to beat down; to drive, press, force together. Un-

**KNEE, s. v.** The *knee* is—The joint that **KNEEL, v.** *bends* between the leg and thigh.

**-ER.** To *kneel* is—to rest upon that **-ING.** joint when *bent*.

*Knee-timber*,—crooked or angular, like the bended *knee*.

Go. *Knîu*; A. S. *Cneow*; D. *Knîe*; Ger. *Knîeuw*; Sw. & Dan. *Knæ*. Tooke conjectures *Knee* to be the past tense of the Go. *Hnauyan, hneigan*, and A. S. *Hnig-an*, incurvare, inclinare, to bow, to bend, to incline. Serenius refers to the same Go. *v.*; adding, that the Icelandic *Hnîe, knæ*, is a very ancient word. Jun. *Sk.* and others, derive from the Gr. *Γονυ*. To *kneel*,—D. *Knîel-en*; Ger. *Knîegen*; Dan. *Knæl-er*.

**KNELL, v. s. KNOLL, v.** To beat or strike (a bell at a funeral). *Knoll*, cons. to resound. "Your fame *knowls* in the ear o' th' world."—*Beau. & F.*

A. S. *Cnyllan*, pulsare, campanam pulsare, to beat or strike (a bell). Un-

**KNIFE, s.** A sharp tool or instrument for various purposes.

A. S. *Cnîf*; Anc. D. *Knîf*; Ger. *Knîef*; Sw. *Knîf*; Dan. *Knîe*; Fr. *Canif, ganif*, a pen-knife. *Canivette, ganivette*, a little pen-knife. Some derive from Gr. *Ζαφος*; Jun. from *κνίπειν*, to scrape; Wach. from *κνυ-ειν*, also to scrape. The Ger. *Knîeffen*, is to *nîp*.

**KNIGHT, s. v.** One attached, connected—**-HOOD.** with, bound to; sc. learning, the—**-LESS.** service of lady or lord, or any—**-LY.** superior. Wiclif writes, "Thanne—**-LINESS.** *knyghtis* of the justise token Jhesus in the moot halle and gaderiden to him al the company of *knyghtes*."

A. S. *Cnyht, cniht-hæde*; D. & Ger. *Knecht*; Sw. *Knecht*. Som. says,—"*Cniht*, a boy, a little boy or child, a young youth or stripling; also a servant, a household servant, a servitor, a man-servant. Indeed, the word properly interpreted, besides that of a boy or youth, signifies no more than a servant; witness that use of it yet remaining in our *knyghts of the shire*; which although no *knyghts* by dignity or place, as indeed few of them either are or need to be; yet are so called: but why? under favour, in regard of that service which is required and performed of them in parliament for their several counties, whose servant for the time they are. We now, casting off the old signification of the word, ordinarily understand by it *eques auratus*, or as we vulgarly term it, *miles*. But in that sense I never find it used by the English-Saxons: after whose supplanting by the Normans, it succeeded in the place of their *Theg-en, or Thane*." In A. S. we find *Cniht-cild*, a boy, which discountenances the idea of Som., that boy was the original meaning of the word. In Matt. x. 24, 25, *Leorning-cniht*, (a learning knight,) is, a disciple, discipulus. And Spel. asserts the more common usage of the word to be *minister*. Verstegan also observes, "This title of right worshipfull dignity was heretofore by our ancestors written *Cniht*, and both in the high and low Germany by the name of *Knight*, (which a little they vary in the orthography,) is understood a *servant*: and I finde that *Leorning-cniht* was in our ancient language a disciple; and in the Nether-



lands a *Lear-knight* is the same that an *apprentice* is in Fr., that is to say, a *learner*. It may seem strange (he adds) how our name of *Knight*, being with us of such esteeme of worship, should in the etym. thereof appeare no more than it doth. To resolve which difficulty I can judge no other, having no prooffe or pregnant reason otherwise to enduce me, but that the name of *Knight* must have begun to be a name of honour among our ancestors, in such as were admitted for their merits to be *knights to the king*, that is, to be his owne servants, or in some sort his officers or retayners, and to ride with him," (On Decayed Intelligence, c. 10.)—See *Wach*. Tooke derives it from *Cnytt*, the past. p. of *Cnytt-an*, to knit, *nectere*, *alligare*, *attacher*, and thus signifying an *attaché*. Un-

**KNIT**, *v. s.* To tie, or fasten, by an involution of the material; by in-  
-TER. folding or inwrapping it; gen.—  
-TING. folding or inwrapping it; gen.—  
-TLE,\* *s.* to connect or unite, to draw to-  
gether, to contract.

**KNOT**, *v. s.* A *knot*, met. of persons, — a  
-LESS. number of persons connected,  
-TY. united, collected, or gathered  
-TINESS. together. Any thing complicate, intricate,  
or entangled.

A *knot* in wood, in which the fibres are tightly complicated, and thence rendered hard.

*Knot*,—in Chaucer, (Squire's Tale,) in the sense of *Nœud*, Fr.—for the *chief point* or *head* of the matter.—*Tyrw.*

*Knotless*,—without difficulty or hinderance.—\**Falconer*.

A. S. *Cnyttan*, *cnotta*; D. *Knoopen*, *knoop*; Ger. *Knuten*, *knot*; Sw. *Knäla*, *knut*; Dan. *Knytter*, *knude*. And hence (Tooke) the L. *Nod-us*. See **KNIGHT**. Be- Un-

**KNITCHES**, *s.* -ETS. Any thing knit, connected, bound or tied together.

"Gadere ye togidre the taris & bynde hem togidre in *knycches*."—*Wiclif*. "The twelve *knitches* of rods were born by the lictors." . . . "Made up in *knitchets* or handfuls."—*Holland*.

**KNOB**, **KNAP**, or **KNOP**, *s.* The same **KNOBBED**. words diff. written and app.

**KNOPPED**. The top; any rise or eminence, **KNOBBY**. projection, or protuberance; the top of a hill; the bud of a flower; the button of a garment; the head of a stick, of a sore, &c.

A. S. *Cnæp*; D. *Knoop*, *knoble*; Ger. *Knopf*; Sw. & Dan. *Knap*, the top, the summit.

**KNOCK**, *v. s.* To beat or strike, to give

-ER. a blow; to hit, to smite.

-ING. A. S. *Cnuc-ian*; Ger. *Knochen*; Sw. *Knaacka*, pulsare, ferire, to beat or strike.

**KNOLL**, or **KNOWL**, *s.* Ray calls it—a little round hill; the top or cop of a hill or mountain.

A. S. *Cnolle*; D. *Knolle*; Ger. *Knoll*; Sw. *Knula*, a head or top.

**KNOW**, *v.* To *know*, (met.)—to see, to

-ABLE, *ad. s.* feel, to be sensible of, to per-

-ER. ceive, to conceive, to under-

-ING. stand, to be well informed of,

-INGLY. or instructed in, learned or

-LEDGE, *v. s.* well taught, to be well as-  
sured of.

*Knowing*,—possessing or having *know-*  
*ledge*, science, skill, intelligence; skilful,  
intelligent.

To *knowledge*, (we now use *acknowledge*,)  
—to own, to confess, to admit, that we *know*;  
gen. to own, confess, or admit.

"*Knowledge* then seems to me to be nothing but the perception of the connexion and agreement, or disagreement and repugnancy, of any of our ideas. In this alone it consists. Where this perception is, there is *knowledge*; and where it is not, there, though we may fancie, guess, or believe, yet we always come short of *knowledge*. For when we *know* that white is not black, what do we else but perceive that these two ideas do not agree?"—*Locke*.

*Know*, from A. S. *Cnaw-an*, *ge cnawan*, *cennan*; Go. *Kunnan*; Ger. & D. *Kennen*; Sw. *Känna*, scire, noscere. *Know-ledge*, (*cnaw-an*, and *leagan*, to lay, to put or place,) was formerly written *knowlech* and *knowlege*; and *acknowledge*, *acknowledgement* were also written without the *d*. Be- Inter- Re- Un-

**KNUCKLE**, *s.* -ED. It seems to countenance Tooke's etym. that the word is com. app. to the *knee*-joint of a calf;—a *knuckle* of veal;—also the bending joints of the fingers.

D. *Kneukel*; Ger. *Knoche*; Sw. *Knoga*; Dan. *Knokke*. *Knuckle*, (Tooke,) in A. S. *Cnucel*, (perhaps formerly *knugel*,) the dim. of *knug*, which may have been the regular past tense of *knig-an*, to bow, to bend. (See **KNEE**.) Sk. derives from *knock*, the projecting joints of the hand with which we *knock*.

L.

**L** is called by B. Jonson a letter *half-vowelish*, which, though the Italians (especially the Florentines) abhor, we keep entire with the Latins, and so pronounce. It is not used (says Wilkins) by the Brasileans, nor the men of Japan: others style it the sweetest of all letters. It melteth (B. Jonson adds) in the sounding, and is therefore called a *liquid*, the tongue striking the root of the palate gently; Wilkins,—the top of the tongue striking against the foremost part of the palate. It unites very easily with C and G in pronunciation, as in *Clinch*, *Gloem*, (qqv.) It is doubled, where the vowel sounds hard upon it; with no necessity: unless a syllable follow which may require the continuance of its sound; as in *kil-ling*, *fil-ling*, *wil-ling*. As a literal root, *L* presents itself in Go. *La-g-yan*, to lay; *hul-jan*, to heal or make whole; Gr. *Ολος*, whole, all; *αλ-θεω*, *L. Al-ere*.

**LAB, v.** Cons.—To pour forth from the lips—whatever occurs to us; to tell all that we think or know; to prate or talk,—thoughtlessly, carelessly, without reserve or discrimination.

"I am no *lab*," i. e. no *be-lab* or *blab*; D. *Lab-berer*. See **BLAB**.

**LABEL, s. v.** Any thing *falling* or *depending*, suspended or appended; a name, title, or description, appended, or (as now used) otherwise affixed.

Fr. "*Lambeau*, a shread, rag, or small piece of stuff. *Labels* hanging down on garlands or crowns à *labando*, of falling down."—*Mins.* Sk. prefers Ger. *Lapp*. See **LAP**.

**LABIAL, ad. s.** That may be, that are, (formed by, spoken by,) the lips.

L. *Labium*; Fr. *Lèvre*; It. *Labbro*, *labio*, the lip.

**LABILE,\* ad. -ITY.**—*Cheyne*.

L. *Labī*, to fall or fall. See **LAPSE**.

**LABOUR, v. s.** To work hard; to work  
-ER. with difficulty or diligence; to  
-BOR-IOUR. bear up against or support, or  
-IOUELY. sustain with diligence, with  
-IOUSNESS. difficulty, with pain; to exert,  
-ANT. to persist, pursue, or prosecute  
-ATORY. with care or diligence, pain or  
-BOUR-LESS. difficulty; to do any thing  
-SOME. with exertion or effort.  
-OUS.\* *Laborant* is not uncommon in  
-OUSLY.† Boyle.

\*Wyatt. †Sir T. Elyot. Spenser.

Fr. *La-bou-er*; It. *-vorare*; Sp. *-borear*; L. *La-borare*, (of uncertain etym.) Scheidius thinks from *λαβ-ειν*, whence *ελαβον*, used as the 2d Aor. of *λαμβάνειν*, to take, to seize. Dixerunt (he adds) *λαμβάνειν οργον*, *arripere opus*: unde notio operis, s. *laboris*. Be- E- Over- Out- Un- Under-

**LABURNUM, s.** "A tree proper unto the Alpes, not commonly knowne: the wood thereof is hard and white: it beareth a blossome of a cubite long, but bees will not settle upon it."—*Holland. Plinie*.

**LABYRINTH, s. -IAN.** A place formed to take or hold, confine, or keep within; difficult to pass through or escape from; formed with many windings or turnings, or intricate, involved, or perplexed ways or paths: as app. gen.—intricacy, perplexity.

Fr. *La-byrinthe*; It. & Sp. *-berinto*; L. *Labyrinthus*; Gr. *Λαβυρινθος*; locus viarum ambagibus ad capiendum aptus, from *λαβ-ειν*, to take.

**LACE, v. s.** Also, in old authors, written *Las*.

A *lace*,—any thing which catcheth or holdeth, tieth, bindeth, or fasteneth; app. to cords, or strings, or threads, plain or interwoven, of various materials; also to the substance formed by such interweaving.

*Laced*, as *laced* coffee, i. e. coffee interlaced, intermingled, or intermixed, with some other ingredient.

Fr. *Lac-er*, *-et*, from L. *Laqueus*.—Sk. L. *Laqueus*, and It. *Laccio*, as well as Eng. *Latch*, and *lace*, are the past tense and past p. of A. S. *Læccan*, *læc-gan*, *læcc-san*, *prehendere*, *apprehendere*, to catch, to hold.—*Tooke*. Be- En- In- Inter- Un-

**LACERATE, v.** To rend or tear asunder; -ATION. to sever—with the parts torn, -ATIVE. (and not cut evenly.)

-ABLE. Fr. *Lacér-er*; Sp. *-er*; It. & L. *Lacer-are*, from Gr. *Λακ-ειν*, which not only denotes sonare, crepare, but also cum crepitu rumpi, ut fit in illa, quæ lacerantur.—*Foss.* Di-

**LACHE, s. -ESSE.** A defect or failure, a want, sc. of strength, of activity, care, diligence; and thus, cons. slackness or sluggishness, remissness, negligence.

*Mins.* derives from Fr. *Lascher*, or *Lasche*, slack, loose, slow, remiss. (See **LASH**.) Sk.—from L. *Lassus*. *Lache*, in Chaucer, (says Jun.) is explained—sluggish, dull, heavy, *lazy*; and he suspects that *lache* was the original way of writing *lazy*. (See **LAZY**.) D. *Laecken*, Eng. *Lacks*, is *deficere*, *deesse*; the s. *Laecke*, *defectus*; and *lache* may be the same word, *ks* softened into *che*; meaning—as above.

**LACHRYMAL, ad.** That can or may -ARY. shed tears, that can or may -ATORY. weep.

Fr. *La-chrymal*; It. *-grimal*; Sp. *-crymoso*; L. *Lacrima*; Gr. *Δαχρυμα*, δ into *l*, a tear.

**LACK, v. s. -ER.** To lessen or diminish, to weaken, to fail or be deficient, to be faulty; to want or be wanting.

To diminish, cons. to degrade, to find fault with, to blame.

Shak. uses the compounds *lack-beard*, *-brain*, *-linen*, *-lustre*.

D. *Laecten*, minuere, diminuere, attenuare, extenuare, detertere; deficere, deesse.—*Kilian*.

**LACKER**, *v. s.* or **LACK**, *s.* To lay on, to cover with *lacquer* or *lacque*, i. e. with a preparation of *lac*.

"The *lack* of Tonquin is a sort of gummy juice, which drains out of the bodies or limbs of trees. The cabinets, desks, or any sort of frames to be *lacked*, are made of fir or pine tree."—*Dampier*. It. *Lacca*.

**LACKEY**, *v. s.* A runner, a running follower or attendant, a runner of errands, a footboy; gen.—a follower or attendant.

Fr. *Lac-quay*; It. *-ago*. Jun. (who proposes the *v.* To *lacke*, qd. one who *lacks*, is poor or indigent, and therefore servile) interprets Go. *Laikan*, saltare, exultare. Wach.—Ger. *Læk-en*, the same; and also currere, and *lakei*, cursor. Ihre.—Sw. *Lacka*, currere, and *Lack-ere*, cursor, a runner. Hence also Eng. *Leg*; and thence a *lacquoy*, one who uses his *legs*, (a *legger*.)

**LACONIC**, *ad.* Holland,—To *laconize*, to -ICAL. imitate the *Lacædemonians*, either -ICALLY. in short and pithy speech, or in -ICISM. hard life.—*Plutarch*. Explanation -ISM. of Terms. Fr. "*Laconizer*, to live -IZE, *v.* strictly or sparingly, to speak briefly or pithily."

**LACTAGE**, *s.* *Lacteal*,—milky, bearing -ARY. or producing milk, or a liquid -EAL, *s. ad.* resembling milk. -EAN. *Lacteal* vessels or absorbents, -EOUS. which convey to the circulating -ESCENT. organs the due supply of mate- -ESCENCE. rials for the growth and support -IFEROUS. of the system.

L. *Lac*, απο του γαλακτος, the first syllable being cut off;—γαλα, (*lac*.) says Lennep, appears to have its name from its bright whiteness, and to have sprung from (the obsolete primitive) γα-ω, ab explicandi notione translatus ad eam nitendi, splendendi; transferred from the notion of explaining or making plain and clear, to that of brightening, of shining. The radical letters, *l*, *c*, (*κ*.) are found in Gr. γαλακτος, L. *Lac*, and in A. S. *Meolc*; and they are also found in A. S. *Elc-ian*, Gr. Ελκ-ειν, to draw, to suck. Ab-lactation.

**LAD**, *s. -KIN*. One who, on account of his tender years, is under a *leader*, guide, or director: a male child, a boy; gen.—a youth; or one acting in the services usually performed by youth. See **LASS**.

Jun. from A. S. *Læd-an*, ducere, to lead or guide; because children are *led* or educated to manly virtues. Sk. and Lye prefer A. S. *Leode*, people; also, as the latter asserts, signifying *juvenis*; but *leode* means a companion, follower, or attendant, and may itself be from *læd-an*, to lead.

**LADDER**, *s.* A machine formed of steps, supported at each end by upright side-pieces.

A. S. *Hlædre*; D. *Ladder*; Ger. *Leiter*; from A. S. *Læd-an*; D. *Leed-en*; Ger. *Leiten*, to lead, qd. ductor, scala etiam ad altiora loca ducimur, (Sk.): quod scandentem ducant et dirigant.—*Kilian*. Wach. resorts to the Celtic *Klettern*, to mount or climb.

**LADE**, *v. -ING*. To *lay* or put on, to impose, a weight or burden; to put in, to

take in, that which is to be borne or carried; the cargo.

A. S. *Læd-an*; D. & Ger. *Laden*; Sw. *Ladda*. See **TO LOAD**. Over- Un-

**LADE**, *v.* **LADLE**. The application is—To dip (sc. some vessel or implement) into water or other liquid, and throw out the contents or quantity received.

A. S. *Hlæd-an*, to draw out. A. S. *Hlædie*. Camden says—that *lade* is a passage of water, and that *aquæductus* in the old Gloss. is translated water-*lada*. Hence it appears that *hlædan*, to draw out, is merely a cons. usage of *læd-an*, to lead, guide, or conduct; and that water-*lada* is a conduit for water; that by which water may be conducted or drawn off.

**LADY**, *s.* A woman of *raised* degree, of -IED. elevated or high or superior rank -IFY, *v.* or station or authority.

-ILY. Tooke has written more elaborately than usual upon the origin of this word, and he traces it to A. S. *Hlaf*, the *past p.* of *hlif-ian*, to raise. He supposes *hlaf*, first, by receiving the common participial term. *ed*, to become *hlaf-ed*, then by contraction *hlafd*, and further by the addition of the common *ad.* term. *ig*, *hlafd-ig*, or by omitting the initial *h*, *laf*, *lafed*, *lafd*, *lafd-ig*, the *ig* being as usual softened to *y*. By the mere suppression of the *f*, *lafd-y* becomes *lady*; meaning one *lifted*, raised or elevated, sc. to the rank of her husband or lord. (See **LORD**.) Serenius finds the word written *Lafd-a* in Go.; and Jamieson *Lafd-e* in Icelandic; and, as in R. Gloucester, it is written *Leuedy*.—See Jamieson, in *v. Laird*.

**LAG**, *v. s. ad.* To move slowly or slugg- -G-ARD. gishly, to tarry or remain be- -ER. hind, to come or follow slowly after; to come in late or latterly, at the latter end, after others.

Sk. thinks *Lag* is q. *lang*, (the *n* omitted,) from A. S. *Læng*, *long*; as we say, he stays *long*, he's *long* a coming. Min. derives from *Lug*, truncus, and it is not improbable that it may have the same origin, viz. Go. *Lag-yan*, A. S. *Leeg-an*, to lay or lie; and, cons., to remain at rest, inactive, sluggish.

**LAINER**,\* *s. (Fr.)* Straps or thongs.—*Tyrw.* Sk. writes it *Lamers*, thongs; and suggests L. *Laminae*.—\**Chaucer*.

**LAIR**, or **LARE**, *s.* The place where any one (deer or other animal) *lays* or is *laid*. App. to the land or pasture in which they *lie*.

Sk. writes it *Leer*,—clearly enough, he says, from Ger. *Læger*, cubile, and this from *liegen*, to *lay*. It is immediately from *lay*, or *lai*, *lager* or *lair*.

**LAIT**, *s.* "To bring to the lure whom she doth *lait*."—*Chaucer*.

From L. *Allectare*, or Ger. *Lad-en*, D. *Læd-en*, invitare.—Sk.

**LAITY**. See **LAY**.

**LAKE**, *s.* *Tyrw.* remarks,—it is difficult to say what sort of cloth is meant. *Laacken*, Belg. signifies both linen and woollen cloth.—*Kilian*. Fine cloth and lawn.—Sk. Som. has *Lack*, *chlamys*, a kind of garment.

**LAKE**, *s.* "By a *lacca* of vegetables the Italians mean a kind of extract fit for painting, like that rich *lacca* in Eng., com.

called *lake*, which is employed by painters as a glorious red."—*Boyle*.

Fr. "*Lacque*, sanguine, rosie or rubie colour. The true *lacca* is an Armenian gum, used in the dyeing of crimsons, and afterwards (grown artificial) employed by painters."—*Cot.* And see LACKER.

Fr. *Lacque*; It. & Low L. *Lacca*.—See *Men.* and *Martin*. A word, says the former, of Ar. origin.

**LAKE**, *s.* App. to—A large expanse of water within land, or having no immediate connexion with the sea. "And the *lake* [*lacus*] was trodun withoute the citee."—*Apocalips*.

Fr. *Lac*; It. & Sp. *Lago*; L. *Lacus*, which Voss. thinks may be from Gr. *Λακίς*, *hiatus terræ*; and that it means, terra fissa recipiens aquam; and hence app. to other recipients of liquid substances; and Gr. *Λακκος*, *fovea*, (proprie *fissura*.) *Scheid.* *Lake*, in Wiclif, is in the common version *wine-press*.

**LAKENS**, *s.* The dim. of our *lady*, i. e. *ladykin*.—*Steevens*.

**LAMB**, *v. s.* -KIN. App. to—The young offspring of the sheep; met.—to any one having the meekness, innocence of a *lamb*. The old plural was *Lamb-ren*.

Go. A. S. D. Ger. & Sw. *Lamb*; Dan. *Lam*, *ovis*, and also *agnus*. Jun.—from the initial letters of Gr. *Λαμνος*, prefixo *l*. This etym. says Wach., *Stiernhiem* despises, but suggests no other. Ihre remarks,—*Apud Armoricos lamina* notat *sallare*, which does not ill suit this kind of animal. *Mina*.—from *Lamb-ere*, to lick.

**LAMBENT**, *ad.* -BATIVE, *ad. s.* Licking, touching lightly—as with the tongue; moving about or around, as if licking, or touching lightly.

L. *Lambens*, p. p. of *lambere*, to lick. *Lambere*, from Gr. *Λαμν-ειν*, which means (Voss.) to lick or lap, or to drink by licking or lapping, and itself seems to be formed from the sound.

**LAME**, *v. ad.* To weaken or debilitate, to -LY. want, to injure, or deprive of, the -NESS. natural power or strength; to maim, -ISH. to cripple.

A. S. Ger. Sw. & Dan. *Lam*; D. *Lam*, *laem*; D. *Lamen*; Ger. *Lamen*, debilitare, to weaken.

**LAMELAR**, *ad.* Consisting of thin -ELLATED. plates, flakes, or scales. -INATED. L. *Lamella*, dim. of *lamina*, a thin plate.

✕ **LAMENT**, *v. s.* To feel grief or sorrow, -ABLE. to bewail, to deplore, to bemoan; -ABLY. to declare or make known grief or -ATION. sorrow. -EDLY. Fr. *Lament-er*; It. -*are*; Sp. -*a*; L. *Lamentari*; perhaps from Gr. *λαλεμος*, *causa lugubre*. Un-

**LAMM**,\* *v.* To beat, to bruise with blows. \**Beau. & F.*

Sk.—perhaps from Ger. *Lahmen*; D. *Lamen*, to *lame*; and interprets it—*caedere*, *ictibus permolere*. See SLAM.

**LAMMAS**, *s.* A. S. *Hlaf-masse*. The calends or first day of August, qd. *loaf-mass*, perhaps because on that day an offering was made of bread made of new

corn; the first fruits of harvest.—See *Som.* and *Sk.*, and *Hammond's Works*, vol. i. p. 660.

**LAMP**, *s.* A light; any thing possessing -ED. or communicating *light*, (lit. -ING, *ad.* and met.)

-LESS. Fr. *Lampe*; It. -*a*, -*ada*; Sp. -*ara*; L. *Lampas*; Gr. *λαμπαρ*, from *λαμπειν*, to shine.

**LAMPOON**, *v. s.* -ER. Satire or abuse of persons, their peculiarities or failings.

*Cot.* has *Lamponnier*, a fond or idle companion; probably from old Fr. *Lamper*, *potare*, to drink, (*Lacombe*;) and from the ribaldry, slander, and satire in which drinking companions indulge themselves, the word may have derived its application.

**LAMPREY**, *s.* A fish.

Fr. *Lamp-roye*; It. -*reda*; Sp. -*rea*; L. *Lampetra*; à *petra* dicta, nempe à *lambendis petris*.

**LANCE**, *v. s.* or LAUNCE, *v.* A *lance*, gen.

-LY. —any thing thrown forth or forward; -ER. and *lance*, the *v.*, or *lanch*, (qv.)

-ET. To throw; and (from the form and purpose of a *lance*) cons., to pierce or penetrate; to cut with a *lancer* or *lancet*, or small *lance*, or sharp-pointed instrument.

*Lance*, in *ba-lance*, and used uncompounded by Spenser, may be the same word, app. cons.; poise, equipoise. "Fortune all in equal *launce*, doth sway."

Fr. *Lan-er*, -*ce*; It. -*ciare*, -*cia*; Sp. -*zar*, -*za*; D. -*cie*, *lanse*; Ger. *Lanze*; Sw. *Lants*; L. *Lancea*. The etymologists have written much about this word, and agree in ascribing it to a Celtic origin.—See Voss. de Vitiis, b. i. c. 3, his *Etymologicon* in v., *Men. Wach.* and *Ihre*. Wach. and Lye think the root preserved in the Armoric *Lança*, *jaculari*, *vibrare*, to throw, to brandish. It is probably from A. S. *Lang-ian*, or *Leng-an*, to long or lengthen, to prolong, to project. See LANCH. Out-

**LANCH**, or LAUNCH, *v.* To throw, to send forth, to emit, to dart, to push forth, to push on, to rush forth: also, (as in Spenser and Dryden) to pierce as with a *lance*, or *lancet*. "My brest was *launched* with lovely dart."—*Spenser*. "The *launching* knife requires his hands."—*Dryden*. See LANCE.

**LAND**, *v. s.* As a substance, it is opposed -ING. to *water*: also app. to the in-

-LESS. habitants of the *land*, of the

-LADY. country, or region.

-LORD. *Landlady* and *Landlord* are app.

-LORDRY.\* to the mistress and master of the house, more esp. of a public one; to the owner.

*Landskip*, (D. *Landschap*; A. S. "*Land-scipe*;)—a country, a region, a quarter, a a coast; whence our *land-skip*, qd. *land-shape*."—*Som*.

*Land* is not unfrequently pref., as *land-flood*, -*lope*, -*lurch*, -*mark*, &c.—\**Bp. Hall*.

Go. A. S. Ger. D. Sw. & Dan. *Land*. Of unknown etym.—See Wach. and Ihre. May it not be formed of (Go. *Lagy-an*;) *Lay-en-ed*, *Lan-ed*, *Land?* In-Out-Re-Up-

**LANE**, *s.* A narrow way or passage—between houses or hedges, or any lateral confinement.

D. *Laen*; and Lye says, the A. S. have *Lana*. It may be *Hlane*, *lane*, thin, and therefore narrow.

**LANGUAGE, v. s. -LESS.** That which the tongue utters, or speaks; speech, oral or written; app. to the general character or style of speaking or writing; to the people or nation speaking or writing.

Well or ill *language*: well or ill skilled in *language* or speech: well spoken.

Fr. *Language*; It. *Linguaggio*; Sp. *Len-gua*, -*guada*; L. *Lingua*, q. *linga*, from *ling-ere*, to lick, cum *lingua* unicum sit *linctus* instrumentum.

**LANGUISH, s. v.** To be faint or weak,

-**GUISHER.** ill at ease or diseased; to  
-**GUISHING.** faint, to fade, to droop, to  
-**GUISHINGLY.** pine; to be or become fee-  
-**GUISHMENT.** ble, inert, listless, delicate  
-**GUID.** or tender; to enfeeble, to  
-**GUIDLY.** entender.  
-**GUIDNESS.** \**Hyrde*. †*Spenser*. †*Chaucer*.  
-**GUOR.** Fr. & Sp. *Lan-guir*; It. -*guire*;  
-**GUISHNESS.\*** L. *Languere*; perhaps (Voss.)  
-**GUOROUS,† v.** from Gr. *Λαγγειν*, quod est pi-  
-**GURE.‡** grari, otiari, tritari, ut *languen-*  
-*tes* solent; to be slow, to idle or  
trifle; as the *languid* or faint usually do. Go. *Lag-*  
*gan*. En-

**LANIFICE, s.** Any thing made of *wool*,  
(*lana*.)

It. *Lanificio*; L. *Lanificium*. Di-laniate.

**LANK, ad. s. -ED.** Long, or lengthened,  
sc. to excess; and thus, slender, spare,  
meagre.

Sk. proposes Ger. *Gelenck*, agilis, from *Lencken*,  
flectere, to bend or turn (nimble). Probably A. S.  
*Lenc*, i. e. *long*; and, therefore, *lean* or *spare*.  
See **FLANK**.

**LANTERN, s.** That in which a light is  
placed, sc. to hold and preserve it: app. gen.  
and met. to—

A light; any thing that lights or illumi-  
nates.

The *louvre* or *lantern* "is (says Steevens)  
in ancient records called *lanternium*, and is  
a spacious round or octagonal turret full of  
windows, by means of which cathedrals,  
and sometimes halls, are illuminated."—  
*Note on Romeo & Juliet*, Act v. sc. 3.

Fr. *Lantern-e*; It. & Sp. -*a*; L. *Laterna*, from  
*Latere*, quia in ea latet ignis.—*Voss*. Jun. adds,—  
a vento tutus.

**LAP, s. v.** To fold or turn over, to infold,

-**PET.** to involve, to inwrap.  
-**PER.** To fold or turn (the tongue) over,  
-**FUL.** and cons., to lick up.

-**PING.** It is usual to consider *lap*, to fold, and  
-**LING.** *lap*, to lick, as two words; and for the  
first to refer to A. S. *Læppe*, which Som. inter-  
prets,—a small piece of any thing, the coast, or  
hem of a garment; D. & Ger. *Lappen*, consuere,  
sarcire: and for the second, to A. S. *Lapptan*; D.  
& Ger. -*pen*; Dan. *Laber*; Fr. *Lapper*, lambere,  
to lick. But the word in all its applications, seems  
to be one and the same, with one and the same  
meaning, affording a sufficient cause for the various  
applications, viz. to fold or turn over; as a dog in  
licking with his tongue; as an edge, or border, or  
hem of cloth or other material: the clothes over  
the knees, thighs, or breast. To *lap*, thus, may be  
explained as above. En- Un-

**LAPIDARY, s.** One who works in, deals

-**EOUS.** in, stone; one who works or  
-**ESCENT.** deals in precious stones.  
-**ESCENCE.** Fr. *Lapid-er*, -*aire*, -*iser*; It. -*are*,  
-*ario*, -*eo*, -*axione*; Sp. *Lapi-zar*,  
-**ESCENCY.** -*dare*, *deo*; L. *Lapidarius*, *lapis*;  
-**IFIC.** Gr. *Λαας*, a stone. Di-In-lapitate.  
-**IFICAL.** -**IFICATION.** -**IDIST.**

**LAPSE, s. v.** To fall, to descend, to glide,  
slide or *slip*, or pass away; to cause to fall,  
to let fall; to fail. See **LABILE**.

L. *Labi*, *lapsus*, to fall. (See **GLIS**.) Col- De-  
E- Il- Preter- Re- Sub- Supra-

**LAPWING, s.** A bird.

A. S. *Lepewinc*, *hleapwince*; formed (Sk.) of  
*Hleap-an*, to leap, and *wince*, a wing, because it  
(the bird) so quickly moves, expands, and claps  
its wings together. By Mins. because it *laps* and  
*claps* the wings so often. Fr. *Vanneau*.

**LARBOARD, s.** Vox nautica, (Sk.) so  
the left side of a ship is called, perhaps,  
qd. *lever* board, from the L. *Lævus*, and  
board. *Lar* may be a contraction of *laveer*,  
and that side of the ship so called because  
it *laveers* or lies obliquely to the starboard.

**LARCENY, s.** "*Larciny*, or theft, by con-  
traction for *latrociny*, *latrocinium*, is distin-  
guished by the law into two sorts."—*Black-*  
*stone*. Fr. *Lar-cin*, -*recin*; L. *Latrocinium*.

**LARD, s. v.** *Lard* is app. to—Hog's flesh,  
-**ER.** bacon; to the fat of it.

-**ERER.** To *lard*,—to fatten, to cover with  
-**ERY.** fat, to grease; to mix or stuff, or  
*lay* bacon or the fat of bacon into other  
meats; gen. to intermix, to interlay. See  
**INTERLARD**.

*Larder*,—a store-room for *lard*; gen. for  
any provided meats.

The *larderer*, (*larderarius*), or superin-  
tendent of provisions, is recorded by Spel.  
(*Gloss*.)

Fr. *Lard*; It. & Sp. -*o*; L. *Lardum*, which Ma-  
crobius conceives to be contracted from *Largus*  
*aridum*; Voss. prefers Gr. *Λαρον*, sweet; whence  
*Λαρινον*, *bene curatum*, *pingue*, well cured, fat.  
En- Inter- Un-

**LARGE, ad.** Is app. to any thing that

-**LY.** exceeds the usual or common num-  
-**NESS.** ber or magnitude; to any thing  
-**ESS.** amplified or magnified, increased  
-**EUR.\*** or augmented, extended, expanded,  
or spread. As—

Big or bulky, great, ample, wide, exten-  
sive, or comprehensive; (met.) abundant,  
copious, plentiful.

*Largess*, (Fr. *Largesse*), a gift or dona-  
tion; proceeding from the *largeness* of the  
donor's bounty; from L. *Largiri*, to give  
*largely*.—\**Birth of Mankind*.

Fr. *Larg-e*, -*esse*, -*eur*; It. -*o*, -*enza*; Sp. -*o*,  
-*enza*; L. *Largus*; of unsettled etym. Scal. and  
Scheidius think from Gr. *Λαρος*, copious, abun-  
dant. En- In- Over- Un-

**LARK, s.** A bird.

A. S. *Lafere*; D. *Lerke*, *lowerke*; Ger. *Lerch*;  
Sw. *Larkia*; Dan. *Lærke*. Wach. thinks the  
word comp. of Cel. *Laf*, the voice, and *orka*, to be  
strong, and thus to signify, cantu pollens, power-  
ful in song. Voss. (de Vit. b. i. c. 2, and Etym.



in *v. Galerita*,) forms it from the Anc. Gal. *Alauda*; in Mod. Fr. *Alouette*; D. *Leurik*, from *Alaurik*. The word *Alauda* was unknown to the Romans until Cæsar gave that name to a legion "enrolled from the countries beyond the Alpes."—*Suet. in Vitâ*, c. 24. The *Lark* was called *Cassita*, or *Galerita*, (sc. *avis*,) from the crest or tuft on its head. See also *Men.* in *v. Alouette*.

**LARUM, s.** A noisy sound; as if summoning to arms; also app. to a machine or instrument, framed to make a noise at certain hours.

From It. *All' arme*, To arms, *Al arme*, *larme*, *larum*. See **ALARM**.

**LARYNX, s.** A cartilage forming the protuberance in the anterior part of the neck, vulgarly named the *Pomum Adami*, Adam's apple.

Fr. *Larynx*, *laregan*; Gr. *ἄσπρυξ*, *gula*, *guttur*.

**LASCIVIOUS, ad.** Drawing, attracting, -IOUSLY. alluring, or enticing, (to luxury, -IOUSNESS. wantonness, or lust;) luxurious, -IENT.\* wanton, lustful. Otherwise,— -IENCY.† Lewd, lustful, wanton.

\*H. More. †Hallywell.

Fr. *Lascif*; It. & Sp. -ivo; L. *Lascivus*. Voss. (Etym. in *v.*) suggests various etyms. without giving a preference. Isaac Voss. an additional one, the L. *Lacere*, to draw, to attract, to allure, or entice. Or perhaps from the same source as the Fr. *Lasche*, loose. See **LASH**.

**LASH, s. v. -ING.** Tooke,—"Lash (Fr. *Lasche*) of a whip, i. e. that part of it which is let loose, let go, cast out, thrown out: the past p. of Fr. *Lascher*."

To let loose, to throw out, to cast out; to strike with a *lash*, or any thing thrown out; with any thing long and flexible; also to tie, bend, or fasten together with a *lash*; met. to strike, (sc. with censure or satire,) to aim a stroke or blow at.

Fr. *Lascher*; It. -ciare; Ger. -sen; A.S. *Les-an*, to loose. Over-

**LASS, s.** From *Ladde* is derived, and formerly was in use, *Laddesse*, now contracted into *Lass*.—*Hickes*, (in *Lye*.)

**LASSITUDE, s.** Exhaustion of strength or spirits; weariness or fatigue proceeding from exhaustion; gen.—weariness or fatigue. Sir T. Elyot calls it a "worde made of *Latyne*, hauynge none apte Englyshe worde therefore."

Fr. *Lassitude*, -eté; Sp. -itud; L. *Lassitudo*, from *Lassus*, contraction of *Lacitus*, from *Lacere*, to draw. "Itaque vacæ lassæ dicuntur cum diu nimis laciantur."—*Voss*.

**LAST, s.** Is app. to—The pattern or form of a foot; the mould or shape on which shoes are made.

A.S. *Læste*. Formula lignea sutoria. Ger. *Laist*, from obsolete *Leissen*, imitari, to imitate.—*Wach*. From Go. *Laistyan*, sequi, to follow, (insistere vestigia, *Serenius*.)

**LAST, -LY.** See **LATE**.

**LAST, v.** To stay, remain, or continue -ING. last; to continue, to endure; to -ING-LY. wear for a long time.

-NESS. A.S. *Læst-an*; D. *Leesten*, durare,

perdurare, from *Last*, postremus, qui enim dissimul omnium perdurat, ille postremus omnium desinit, postremus omnium manet.—*Sk*. Out-

**LAST, s. -AGE.** *Last* is with us (*Sk*.) a kind of weight, from A.S. *Hlæstan*, be-hlæstan, onerare; to load, or impose a burthen; Ger. *Last*, a load or weight; whence (he adds) our *Lastage*, a toll or tribute upon ships of burthen. *Lastage* is also app. to the ballast, (qv.) and to the load itself. By 21 Rich. II. c. 18, "All manner of ships accustomed to come to the said port (s. of *Caleis*) out of the countrey of England shall bring with them all their *lastage* of good stones convenient for stuffing the said beakens."—*Rastal*, p. 47. By 31 Edw. I. a weight is declared to be fourteen stone, two weights of wool to make a sacke, and twelve sacks a last. A last of herrings to contain ten thousand, &c.—*Id*. p. 524. And see *Spel* in *v. Last*.

D. & Ger. *Last*; Sw. & Dan. *Læste*.

**LATCH, s. v. -ET.** The s. is app. to—That which catches, and holds fast, sc. a door.

The v.—To lay hold of, to seize, to catch.

A.S. *Læce-an*, pre-hendere. See **LACE**. Un-

**LATCH, v.** *Latch'd*, or *letch'd*, lick'd over, *lecher*, to lick, Fr.—*Hammer*. "Hast thou yet latched the Athenian's eyes?"—*Shak*.

**LATE, ad. av.** *Late*, ad.—let or letted,— -LY. hindered, kept back or behind, re- -NESS. tardated, delayed: it is referred to -WARD. time back or past, not long before, -FUL.\* as the late reign, not that preceding it; the late king, not any pre- -ED.† ceding him; and is thus extended -ERED.‡ ceding him; and is thus extended **LATTER.** to any person or thing, lately in -MORE. being.

*Last*,—latest, lat'st, last.

\**Wiclif*. †*Shak*. ‡*Chaucer*.

Go. *Lata*, tardus, slow; A.S. *Læte*, late; D. *Laet*; Sw. *Lat*; Go. *Latyan*; A.S. *Lat-ian*, lat-an,—tardare, morari, to be or cause to be slow; to retard, to delay, to let. A- Be- E- Over-

**LATEEN sails**, in Fr. *Voiles latines*, triangular sails, frequently used by small vessels in the Mediterranean, and also in the eastern seas. Can they be—quasi *Latina*?

**LATENT, ad. -ENCY.** Lying hidden or concealed; secret, remote from view.

Fr. *Lat-ent*; It. -ente; L. *Latens*, p. p. of *Latere*; Gr. *ἄφθειν*, to be hidden or concealed; (A.S. *Lat-ian*.)

**LATERAL, ad.** Of or pertaining to the -LY. side; belonging to, proceeding from, -ITY. the side.

Fr. *Latér-al*; It. -ale; L. *Lateralis*, from *Latus*, lateris, the side,—a latendo (*Voss*.) quia lateat, condaturque sub axillis; because it lies and is concealed under the arm-pits; or from *Latus*, (see **LATITUDE**.) broad; qd. humani corporis extremitates in latum extensæ. See *Juv.* in *v. Side*. Col-

**LATH, s.** A thin, slender slip of wood  
-ING. (for tiling, plastering, &c.)

-Y. A S. *Latt-a*; Ger. & Fr. -e; Low L. *Lata*. Francis (Wach.) *lid-on* est secare, separare, to cut, to separate. It may be from A. S. *Litha*, in a consequential application; thin, slender.

**LATHE, s.** (a Turner's,) perhaps from *Lith-ian*. See **LITHE**.

**LATHE, s.** -REEVE. An assembly or convention: also app. to a barn or granary, sc. a place where corn or grain, is brought together, laid up, or stored.

In Law L. *Læstum*; A. S. *Læthe*, *læth*, which Spel. derives from A. S. *Lath-ian*, *ge-lath-ian*, congregare, to assemble together. Sk. thinks from *Lads*, because laden with the produce of harvest.

**LATHER, v. s.** -ING. Jun. says, to smear with the foam of soapy water. The words are common in speech, but not in writing: the horse was in a *lather*; i. e. a foaming sweat; the barber *lathered* his chin.

*Gelethred* is rendered by Som. *mollitus*, made soft, *lither* or tender, from *Ge-lith-ian*. (see **LITHE**,) *emollire*, to soften. Lye thinks it (*Ge-lethred*) may be interpreted *lathered* or in a *lather*.

**LATIN, v.** To *Latin*, (as used by Wilson)

-ISM. —to interlard the discourse with

-IST. *Latin* words or phrases.

-ITY. *Latinism*,—an idiom or phrase-

-IZE, v. ology peculiar to the *Latin* tongue.

-LY. "Such fellows will so *Latine* their tongues."—Wilson.

**LATIROSTROUS,\* ad.** i. e. broad-beaked, flat-billed.—\*Brown.

From *Latus*, broad, and *rostrum*, the beak.

**LATITANT,\* ad.** -ANCY.† Lying or lurking, hidden or concealed.

\*Boyle. H. More. †\*Brown.

P. p. of L. *Latitare*, from *lat-ere*, to lie hidden or concealed. See **LATENT**.

**LATITUDE, s.** Breadth; app. gen. to -INARIAN, ad. s. extent, or extensiveness; -INARIANISM.\* met. without restriction or confinement, or limitation; looseness, laxity.—\*Dr. Parr.

Fr. *Latitudo*; It. -tudine; Sp. -tud; L. *Latitudo*, from *latus*, broad; Gr. πλατύς, (the initial π cut off.) Di-late.

**LATRANT, ad.** Barking; clamorous, noisy.

L. *Latrans*, p. p. of *Latrare*, to bark; quod eā voce indicant, quæ noctu latent, *latratus* appellatus, (Var. lib. vi.) Voss. prefers *ab sono*. Oblatration.

**LATREUTICAL,\* ad.** Ministerial.

\*Bp. Hall.

Gr. λατρεύειν, *servire*, ministrare, to serve, to minister.

**LATTEN, or LATOUN, s.** A metal:—Archdeacon Nares contends that it is brass, not tin; and so the Manuel Lexique renders *Laiton*, métal composé de cuivre rouge et de calamine. B. Jonson renders *orichalcum* (*Hor. Ars Poet.* 202,) by *latten*.

Fr. *Laiton*, *leton*; It. *Ottone*, *latta*; Sp. *Alaton*, *laton*; D. *Lattoen*; Ger. *Letton*; of unknown etym. Hickes (*Gram. Franco-Theotloca*, p. 96)

says, *Ferrum stanno obductum*. Omnia à Cimbrico *latum*, aurichalcum, quasi *gladum*, à nitore splendido. And Serenius adds, from *Glia*, splendere, to shine. See **TIN**.

**LATTICE, s. v.** (Also written *Lettesse*.)

Fr. *Clere-voyes*,—Lattices, or secret holes to *spie* out at; cross-barred (of wood or iron) through which one may see and not be seen.—Cot. See **JEALOUSY**.

*Letlice-caps*; Fr. *Lassis*,—in chequer or net-work.

Jun. says, *Cancelli ferrei*; qd. *lett-isen*; impediens ferrumentum; iron bars that let or hinder an entrance into places secured by them. Sk. (among other conjectures,)—from D. *Latte*, a *lath*; and thus meaning *lather-work*, or work of *laths*. Fr. *Latus*. Gifford observes that *lattices* of various colours, or chequers, as they were sometimes called, formed (and still form) a very common ale-house sign, (*B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, Act iii. sc. 1. Note.)

**LAUD, v. s.** To celebrate,—the deeds, the

-ABLE. great or good qualities, the

-ABLY. merits of any person or

-ATIVE, s. thing; to praise, to com-

-ATORY, ad. s. mend.

Fr. *Los*; It. *Laude*; Sp. *Laud*; L. *Laus*, which Tooke considers to be A. S. *Hlios*, past p. of *Hli-an*, celebrare, to celebrate. See **LOS**. Col- In-

**LAVE, v.** To wash or wet, to bathe, to

-ATION. cleanse or purify with water.

-ATORY. \*Udal.

-ER.

Fr. *Lav-er*; Sp. -ar; It. & L. *Lavare*, -ACRE.\* to wash; Gr. λούειν, seu λοεειν, ex quo λούειν, contractum; to wet or wash. Trans-

**LAVE, v.** (*lade*.) To draw out.—Lye.

And Tyrw., "Laved, past p. Fr.—drawn, spoken of water taken out of a well."

**LAVEER, v.** To go in an oblique course, to sail obliquely, to catch the wind at sea in oblique directions.—Sk. See **TO VEER**.

D. *Laveren*, *laveren*.

**LAVENDER, s.** A plant. ✱

Fr. *Lavand-e*; It. -a; Sp. -ula; Low L. *Lavandula*, or *lavendula*, a word unknown to Pliny and other ancient writers, but Latin in its origin. (sc. *lavare*, to wash,) for it is so called because it is much sought for in *bathing* and *washing*, (*Foss. de Vit.* lib. iii. c. 18.)

**LAUGH, v. s.** (Variously written by old

-ABLE. authors: *Lyghe*, *Lauh*, *Leygh*.)

-ER. To laugh at,—to deride, to ridi-

-ING. cule; to treat with merriment,

-INGLY. with derision, contempt, or scorn.

-TER. To laugh, met.—to be, or appear, cheerful, pleasant, benevolent, favourable, propitious, beneficent, fertile.

Go. *Hlah-yan*; A. S. *Hlihan*, *hlithan*; D. *Lachen*; Ger. *Lachen*; Sw. *Lee*; Dan. *Leer*. Gen. supposed to be formed from the sound. Out- Un-

**LAVISH, v. ad.** To *lave*, (Lye,) is—to

-ER. draw out or exhaust: and hence

-LY. *lavish* appears to be formed. Sir

-MENT. T. More writes—*Lav-es*, "In al

-NESS. other thing so light and *laves* [are they] of their tongue." And Brende,—*La-*

*vesnes*, "The kinges there punish with losse of life the *lauesnes* of ye tounge."

To throw out or away profusely, wastefully, prodigally; to waste, to squander, to dissipate, to disperse, wastefully, or profusely. Un-

**LAUNDER, v. LAVENDER, or LAUNDER, s.**  
-ERER. To *launder*, is—to *lave*, to wash.

-ERESS. From *Lav-are*, to wash. Fr. *Lavandiera*; It. *-daja*; Sp. *-dera*, a laundress or washerwoman; and so Tyrw. interprets—*Lavender* in Chaucer; the word in Dante is *Merce-trice*; Sp. *Lavandero*, a launder, or washerman.

**LAUREATE, v. s. ad.** To adorn, to deck, to crown with *laurel*.

**LAUREL, s.** \*T. Warton.

-LED. It. *Laure-ato*; Sp. *-ar, -ado*, from L. *Laurus*, a bay; the modern *laurel* is a very different plant. Un-

**LAW, s.** Any thing *laid* down, sc. as a rule of action; a rule imposed, fixed or established, decreed or determined; a statute or decree, an edict. "That which doth assign unto each thing the kind, that which doth moderate the force and power, that which doth appoint the forme and measure of working, the same we term a *law*."—**-LIKE.\*** Hooker.—\*Gascoigne.

*Lawing* of dogs, was to maim them according to *law*, so as to disable them from the chase. (See **EXPEDITATE**.) *Lawing* is used by Sir T. More and Holinshed as equivalent to *Litigation*.

A. S. *Lag-a, lah*; D. *Lauwe*; Ger. *Lage*; Sw. *Lag*; Dan. *Low*; Fr. *Loy*; It. *Legge*; Sp. *Ley*; L. *Lex*; A. S. *Lahman*, a lawyer; anciently written *Law-er* and *law-ier*, and the *i* then changed into *y*. (*Hickes*, Gram. Anglo-Sax. p. 14.) In Bale it is written each way, (*Image*, pt. ii. c. 12.) So *Sawer*, or *sawyer*. "*Law* (says Tooke) was anciently written *Laugh, lagh, lage, and ley*; as *in-lagh, mlage, hundred-lagh, &c.* It is merely the past tense and past p. *Lag*, or *lag*, of Go. and A. S. *v. Laggan, lecgan*, ponere, and it means (something or any thing, chose, chose, aliquid,) *laid down*, as a rule of conduct." Wach. had already said,—"*All from Leg-en, ponere, statuere, constituere*, (in the judgment of Stiernhielmus;) for what is *law*, but something *laid down* or *imposed* either by God or nature, or of a people binding themselves, or of a prince governing a people?"—Tooke adds,—The L. *Lex* (i. e. *lege*) is no other than our past p. *Lag*. Wach.—if we think the Latin word (sc. *lex*) flowed from the same fountain, we shall wander far—*nec a sensu vocis, nec a ratione temporis*; since Scythian words are far more ancient than the Latin, and increased the Latin language with many additions. In- Out- Un-

**LAWN, s. -y.** "A fine, thin, open-waled linnen, much used in Picardie, (where it is made,) for women's kerchers and churchmen's suplices."—Cot.

From Fr. *Linon*. See **LINEN**.

**LAWND, or LAUND, s.** App. gen. to—**LAWN.** Plain land; lands untilld, extending between planted lands or woods.

"Fr. *Lande*. A land, or *laund*; a wild untilld, shrubby, or bushy plain."—Cot. It. & Sp. *Landa*. Camden calls it—"a plaine among trees."—Rem. 118.

**LAX, ad. LAX, or LASK, s.** *Lax*, the *ad.*—**-ATION.** Loose, slack, untied, unfas-  
**-ATIVE, ad. s.** tened, unconstrained, unre-  
**-ITY.** stricted, dissolute.  
**-NESS.** Fr. *Laxatif*, (*lascher*, to loose;) It. *Lassativo*; Sp. *Lazativo*; L. *Laxativus*, from *lax-are*, to loose. The *lar*, or *laske*, (as Holland writes it,) Minshew terms,—*laxitas* intestinorum. Cot. explains—*laxité, laxitiveness*. Pro- Re-

**LAY, s.** Tyrw. says, "We should rather define the *lay* to be a species of serious narrative poetry, of a moderate length, in a simple style and light metre."

Tyrw. is inclined to believe, "that Isl. *Líod*, Ger. *Lied*, A. S. *Leoth*, and Fr. *Lai*, are all to be deduced from the same Go. original." Wach. leads us to this original; he derives the Ger. *Lied* from the *v. "Lauten*, canere, sonare; D. *Luiden*; Sw. *Linda*;" which are themselves from the A. S. *Hlyd-an*, to make a (*loud*) noise, to low or bellow, A. S. *Hlowan*, from which is also formed *Hleoht-rían*, canere. And *Leoth* (the initial *h* omitted) is said by Som. to be not only "a verse, a song, a song of rejoicing, an ode or psalm, but a shout or noise; (though he restricts it (improperly) to the shout or noise) which mariners make when they do any thing together, or when the matter doth call or encourage them." Mariners still retain the same custom, and the noise they make confirms the etymology, viz. *Hlow-eth, lowth*, the third person of the *v. Hlowan*, and whence *Leoth*, a low or *lay*. See **GLEE**.

**LAY, ad.** App. to—the common people,  
**LAIC, ad. s.** the vulgar, from their ignorance,  
**-ICAL.** so easily misled; and subseq. by  
**-ITY.** the arrogance of the clergy, to all  
**LAYMAN.** not of their order. See **LEWD**.

Fr. *Lai, lay*; It. *Laico*; Sp. *Lego*; D. *Leeck*; Ger. *Ley*. By the Anglo-Saxons, (Jun.) *lawede* man was formerly called *laicus*, profanus; whence has remained to this day the word *Lewd*; and Tooke affirms that *Lew'd* is the past p. and *Lay* the past tense, and therefore past p. of A. S. *v. Law-an*, prodere, to delude, to mislead; and means, "misled, led astray, deluded, imposed upon, betrayed into error."

**LAY, v. s.** To put or place; lit. and met.;  
**-ER.** lit. when a state of rest is intended.  
**-ING.** Used with prepositions it is equi-  
**-STALL.** valent to the L. *v. Ponere*, to put or place, and its compounds; thus,—

To *lay* or put down; to deposit; to *lay* or put upon; to impose; to *lay* or put out, or before, to expose; to *lay* or put together; to compose; to *lay*, put, or place near to; (in apposition;) to put or place in their proper places, to *dispose*; to put or place up, in store, at rest; to *repose*.

It has very numerous consequential applications, which may be inferred from the context of the sentence in which they occur.

A *layman* employed by painters, may be that upon which drapery is *laid*.

Go. *Lag-gan*; A. S. *Lec-gan*; D. *Leggen*; Ger. *Leg-en*; Sw. *Legga*; Dan. *Lagg-er, legg-er*; ponere, to put or place. Be- For- In- Inter- Mis- Over- Out- Re- Un- Under- Up-

**LAZAR, s.** A place for *lazars*, or lepers;  
**-ARD.** for those afflicted with any sort  
**-ARET.** of disease or malady.  
**-ARETTO.** Some (Jun.) think *Lazer* so used from *Lazarus*, the beggar. Fr. *Ladrerie, lazaret*; It. *Lazaretto*; D. *Lazereisch*.

**LAZE,\* v.** *Lazy, ad.*—Inactive, inert,  
-Y. slow, slothful, sluggish, indolent.  
-I-LY. To *laze*,—to be or remain inactive  
-NESS. or slothful; to live or spend the  
time slothfully or sluggishly.

\**Middleton. Whately (1634). South.*

D. *Lassigh*, remissus, piger, segnls, (Killian;) probably from the *v. Lossen*; A. S. *Les-an*, dimittere, remittere, to dismiss, to remit or relax, Ger. *Lassen*, remittere animum à labore; to remit or relax the mind from labour, and cons. to remain inactive or inert.

**LEA, s.** *Plain or pasture land.* Also *exLEASE.* tended to the *plain* surface of *water*.

-OW. "They meete together on the wat'ry *lea*."—*Spenser*.

A. S. *Leag, ley*. Som. calls it, *Terra inculta*, *lay-land*, land that *lieth* untilled. Gower uses the expression—"The *lease* which is *plaine*;" Versetegan takes *Legh, ley*, or *lea*, "to signify ground that *lieth* unmanured, and wildly overgrown." And Sk. says, that a *lay* or *lea* of lahd may perhaps be from A. S. *Leo-gan*, ponere, to *lay*, because in the year we allow it to remain untilled, we *lay* dung upon it. Beau. & F. and Dryden write it *Lay*. There is, however, in A. S. the *v. Læw-ian*, pascere, pabulari, to feed, to foster, or pasture cattle, as is usual on commons; and the *s. Læwe*, pascuum, feeding ground or pasture, a *leese* or common. Wiclif uses both *v.* and *s.* And see *Lesuris* in Jamieson.

**LEAD, s. v.** A metal.

-EN. A. S. *Læd*; D. *Loot*; Ger. *Lot*. Wach. -Y. derives from *Loosen*, solvere, to dissolve; or *Lassen*, fundere, liquefacere, to melt. Sk.—from *Læd-an*, ducere, because of all the baser metals it is (as he thought) the most *ductile*.

**LEAD, v. s.** To go before as guide or  
-ER. conductor; to show the way or in-  
-ING. duce to follow; to conduce or con-  
-MAN. duct; to induce, attract or persuade,  
to regulate the course; to draw on; to  
cause to follow or pursue.

*Lead*, with *prs.* is used as equivalent to the comps. of L. *Ducere*; e. g. to abduce, to adduce, &c.

A. S. *Læd-an*; D. *Leyd-en, leed-en*; Ger. *Leyten*; Sw. *Lod-a*; Dan. *Leder*, ducere. Mis- Up-

**LEAF, v. s.** *Leaf, s.* is app. to various  
-LESS. things, flat and thin; as the *leaf*  
-Y. of a tree, of a book, of a table, of  
LEAV-ED. a door; to a substance beaten flat  
-Y. and thin, as *leaf-gold, leaf-silver*.

Go. *Lauf*; A. S. *Leafs*; D. *Loof*; Ger. *Laub*; Sw. *Loef*; Dan. *Loe*. Wach. derives from obsolete Ger. *Laub-en*, tegere, to cover; whence also *Laub*, a covered place. Jun. from Gr. *φυλλον*. Inter-

**LEAGUE, s. v.** -ER. A bond or obligation, sc. to perform certain covenants; a covenant, a combination, a confederacy.

Fr. *Ligue*; It. *Lega*; Sp. & Low L. *Liga*, a bond, a confederation,—à *ligando*.—*Voss. de Vit.* lib. iii. c. 20. See *LIXER*. Be- Col- In-

**LEAGUE, s.** A measure of length, different in different countries.

Fr. *Lieue*; It. *Lega*; Sp. *Legua*; L. *Leuca*. The most ancient instance of the L. word, which *Voss.* had met with, is in *Ammianus*. The true reading of the word is uncertain. *Spel.* writes it *Leuca, leuga, leuica*, and *lega*; the etym. is un-

known; perhaps from the same source as *Leaguer*, infra.—See *Voss. de Vit.* lib. ii. c. 11, and lib. iii. c. 12. Also *Spel.* in *v. Leuca*, and *Men.* in *v. Lieue*.

**LEAGUER, v. s.** A camp; where an army or body of soldiers *lay* or are *laid*.

A town *leaguer'd*,—a town before which an army or host is *laid*, (sc. to assault or attack it.)

Ger. *Lagen*; D. *Læg-hen*; A. S. *Lic-gan*, to lay; Ger. *Lager*; D. *Legher*; (Sw. *Læger*, from *Ligga*, quatenus commorari notât.—*Thre.*) See *BELEAGUE*. In-

**LEAK, v. s. ad.** To gape or open; and,  
-AGE. cons. to admit or emit, sc. any fluid;  
-Y. to admit or let in, to emit, or let,  
or drop out; to be unable to contain or retain.

Ger. *Lecken, lœchen*, hiare; D. *Leck*, rima, a chink: *leck schip*, navis rimosa. Dan. *Lekker*.

**LEAM, or LIAM, s.** A hunter's word.—  
Sk. The cord or string with which dogs are lead is so called from Fr. *Lien*, a band. See *LIME*.

**LEAN, v.** -ING. To press against in an oblique direction; to incline, to recline, to repose; to be out of an upright position; to incline or bend towards, or have an inclination for.

A. S. *Hlton-an, hlyn-ian*; Ger. & D. *Leuen*; Sw. *Laena*, recumbere, inclinare, inniti; Dan. *Læner*, to lie or lay on. Up-

**LEAN, ad.** Thin, meager, poor; having  
-NESS. no flesh or fleshy substance; no  
-Y.\* wholesome or nutritious substance,  
or quality.—\**Spenser*.

A. S. *Hlæn-ian, læn-ian*, macerare, marcescere; to be or become or cause to be thin or meager.

**LEAP, v. s.** To move at springs or  
-ER. bounds, as distinguished from the  
-ING. step in walking or running; to jump,  
to spring, to bound. "Or whether they move per frontem et quadratum, as Scaliger terms it, upon a square base, the legs of both sides moving together, as frogs and salient animals, which is properly called *leaping*."—*Brown*.

*Leap-year*, (see *BISSEXTILE*.) qd. annus *saltans*, because it *leaps* over, i. e. exceeds others by one day.—*Sk.*

D. *Loop-en*; Ger. *Laufen*; Sw. *Loepa*, currere, to run; Go. *Hlaup-an*; A. S. *Hleap-an*, salire, saltare, to leap or skip.—Som. See *LOPE*. Over- Out-

**LEAP,\* or LEPE, s.** *LEPEFUL.\** A. S. *Leap*, calathus, a basket, hamper or pannier of osiers.—Som. \**Wiclif*.

**LEAR.** See *LERE*.

**LEARN, v.** It admits of a conjecture  
-ER. that To *learn* may mean, to gather  
-ING. or take up; (take or teach, qv.  
-ED-LY. and see *BETECHER*.)  
-ISH.\* To *learn*, is (by modern usage) only—To take to ourselves, sc. the knowledge of any thing; formerly also, to *take*

it to another, to deliver, impart, or communicate it; to teach.

To take, accept, or receive (knowledge); to acquire or obtain, gain or procure it.

\*Butler.

A. S. *Læran*; Ger. *Leren*; D. *Lecren*; Sw. *Learn*; Dan. *Lærer*; Old Eng. To *lere* (qv.); A. S. *Leornian*; Ger. *Lernen*, to learn. The Go. is *Laisyan*; Ger. have *Lesen*, as well as *Leren*, and *Lernen*; Go. *Lis-an*, and A. S. *Lis-an*, and *Lesan*; *legere*, *colligere*; to glean, to gather, to collect; Eng. To *leass*, (sc. corn.) See LEASE, LEASER. Mis- Over- Out- Un-

**LEASE**, *v.* -ER. To gather or pick up, to collect, to glean, sc. that which is loose or scattered.

Sk. says, "To *leas* corn, from D. & Ger. *Les-en*, *colligere*, *legere*, *carpere*, to collect, to gather." Go. & A. S. *Lis-an*, *les-an*. See To LEARN. Re-

**LEASE**, *v. s.* The *s.* is app. to—A deed LESSOR. or instrument by which any -ER. lands or tenements are *let*, or LEASEHOLD. demised, or the occupation of -HOLDER. them granted to another. App. -MONGER. met. to any time or term granted; as, "a *lease* of life, my life's *lease*."

Lessor, lessee, &c. are common legal terms.

A. S. *Lea-an*, demittere, to demise; Fr. *Laisser*, to loose, sc. from our own possession; to let away or apart, sa. into the occupation of another, "to farm *let*." See LESS, LET.

**LEASH**, *v. s.* To *leash* dogs together—is to tie or fasten them together with a *leash*, or *lash*. See LASH.

*Leash*, *s.* is app. to the number (3) usually *leashed* together.

Fr. *Lesse*; It. *Lassa*. "A *leash* to hold a dog, &c. in; a bridle, or false rein to hold an horse by; any such long string."—Col.

**LEASIE**, *ad.* Found only in Ascham, and seems to be used by him as equivalent to *Vague*; and may be intended as a derivative (with *Leasing*, qv.) from A. S. *Lease*, mendax, fallax; fallacious.

**LEASING**, *s.* -MONGERS. Lying rumour, false report; lying, falsehood.

A. S. *Leas*, *lease*; falsus, mendax, lying, false. *Leasunge*,—a lye, a falsehood. Sk. thinks *Leasing* to have the same origin as *Losenger*, (qv.) and *Losenger* is derived by Jun. from *Lose* or *loos*, *laus*. (See Los.) The A. S. *v. Hys-an*, which Som. interprets—celebrare, illustrare, gives the *s.* *Hils-a*, fama, relatio, rumor, fame, report, rumour. Whence A. S. *Leas*, *leas-unge*; and Eng. *Leasing*.

**LEATHER**, *s.* The *hide* with which the -ERN. skin, the flesh, or body of the animal -ERY. is covered: it is most usually app. to the hide when stripped from the animal and manufactured by the tanner.

Go. *Hlethr*, *hleithr*; A. S. *Lether*; D. & Ger. *Leder*; Sw. & Dan. *Læder*. Wach. suggests A. S. *Hlid-an*, tegere, to cover; pellis, qua cutis tegitur. Over-

**LEAVE**, *v. s.* *Live*, *leve*, *leave*, (see LEVE, -ER. and BELIEVE), seem: to be the -ING. same word: the radical meaning, -LESS. to stay or remain.

To *live*,—to stay, to dwell, to remain, to

abide; to cause to dwell or abide; to let, suffer, permit, concede, or allow, (any thing) to stay, abide or remain; to desist from moving, to forbear to move; and hence,—to desist, to recede, to relinquish, to resign; and hence, further,—to quit, to retire, to forsake, to depart from. (See LEFT.) And the *s.* gen.—

Permission, concession, sufferance. Also —Departure: and futher;—certain formalities on or previous to departure.

\*Chaucer.

A. S. *Laf-an* :—*leof-an*, linquere, relinquere;—*Leof-an*, *lyf-an*, linquere, vivere; also permittere, concedere. Ger. *Leib-en*, vivere, linquere; facere ut maneat, manere, superesse, reliqui. Sw. *Lef-va*, vivere, linquere. Dan. *Løver*. So these words are explained; but without any attempt to account for usages so different. Be-

**LEAVE**. See LEVY.

**LEAVEN**, *v. s.* To raise, to lighten, (sc. -ING. by the intermixture of another in- -OUS. gredient that may cause fermenta- tion;) met. to intermix with a substance of less purity; to savour or season, stain, tinge, or imbue.

Fr. *Levain*; It. *Lievito*; Sp. *Levadura*; all from L. *Levare*, to raise, because it *raises* and *lifts* up the mass or lump, (of dough,) and also renders it *lighter*. Wiclif renders *fermentum*, *sour dow*. Over- Un-

**LECHER**, *s. v.* A *lecherous* man or -Y. woman is a *licorous* man or wo- -OUS. man; though the word (*lechery*) -OUS-LY. is now confined to a particular -NESS. lust, or desire, sc. for sexual intercourse.

A lustful, lewd, or libidinous person.

From the *v.* To *lick*. Fr. *Lecher*, or *lecher*. Cot. says,—*Lecheresse*, a *licorous* or saucy woman, *lecheur*, a *licker*; a *licorous* companion; *lecherie*, *licorousness*, and in *v. Lie*, to *lecher* it, or get a *lick* at it.

**LECTUARY**, i. e. *Electuary*, (qv.)

**LECTURE**, *v. s.* A *lecture*,—a reading; -ER. a sermon or discourse read; sc. -ERSHIP. to teach, to instruct; to improve. -ING. To *lecture*,—to read or speak a -T-URN. sermon or discourse; to teach, -ION. to instruct orally; to teach, to -IONARY. censure, to reprove.

*Lectorns*,—a place for reading, a reading-desk.—Stow.

Fr. *Lecture*, *leçon*; It. *Lettura*, *lezione*; Sp. *Lectura*, *leccion*, from L. *Lectum*, past p. of *Leg-ere*, to gather; cons. to read, quia, qui id facit, literas vocesque colligit, ut oratio fiat. Di- Un- E- Se-

**LEDEN**, *s.* Used gen. to denote—The language, or the peculiar language.

A. S. *Læd-en*, *leden*. Tyrw. adopts the opinion of Sk. that *Leden* is a corruption of *Latin*; and produces from Dante an instance of a similar usage of *Latino*. Lye supplies many instances of A. S. used as an *ad.* "Of *bec leden* on Englisc wende, he rendered it from a *Latin* book into an English one;" and others in which *Leden* is opposed to *English*. There appears no reason to travel further for the origin of the word. See (however) Jamieson in *v. Leed*. *Leden*, it may be added, is app. to the *Latin* or Roman people, as well as to the language.—See *Lye*, and the Gloss. to G. Douglas.



**LEDGE, s.** That upon which we *lay* any thing; a narrow shelf; any thing prominent or projecting, in manner of such shelf, from the main surface; a ridge, a row.

From A. S. *Lec-gan*, ponere, to *lay*. A narrow board, upon which we are wont to *lay* small things.—*Sk.*

**LEE, s. -WARD.** *Lee* is a place secure from wind or weather; the *lee* side of a ship is the side under or not exposed to the wind; to be under the *lee*, is to be under the wind or shelter from it; the *lee-shore*, on the contrary, appears to be the shore on, or opposed to, the *lee-side* of the ship, as she sails along; and cons. exposed to the *wind*.

In D. *De loef hebben*, to sail before the wind; *Loeven*, to ply to windward, (to *luff*;) *Loef*, the weathergage. The D. & Eng. *Luff*, *lee*, *leeward*, Tooke considers to be from the same root; the A. S. *Lyft*; the air or the clouds; the wind. See *BELEE*, *LOOF*, and *LUFF*.

**LEECH, v. s.** To *leech*,—to cure, to heal; to practise the art of healing, the medicinal art.—*Chaucer*.

A. S. *Læce*, medicus, sanguisuga, from *lacn-ian*, *lacn-ian*, curare, mederi, sanari, to cure, to heal; Dan. *Læger*. D. *Læcke*, hirudo, a horse leech, is derived by Kilian from *laecken*, to lack or want; because it occasions a lack of blood, or from *Lacus*, because found in lakes or standing waters. *Læce*, medicus, and *Læce*, sanguisuga, are the same word, and app. for the same reason, to the animal, because it *heals* by withdrawing unwholesome blood.

**LEEK, s.** A herb.

A. S. *Lec*, *leac*; D. *Look*; Ger. *Lauch*; Sw. *Lock*; Dan. *Log*; A. S. "*Leac*. *Allium, porrum*, a leek, a general name of a certain kind of hearbs.—*Som.* The etym. is unknown.

**LEER, v. s. -ING.** To *leer* may be—to look with the eye or eyelid, somewhat downcast, or *lowering*; as if to attract or invite attention or favour; and, thus, to assume or put on an alluring look; to allure, to attract, by the looks.

*Lere*, in Chaucer, is explained by Tyrw. to intend—the skin. In Holland, it is app. to the general colour, complexion, or appearance.

A. S. *Hleora*, *hleor*, maxilla, mandibula, the cheek, the jaw; *il. facies*, frons, vultus, the face, the countenance.—*Som.* Hence (Lye) our *Leer*, *lour*; *lour*, or *lowre*, from D. *Loeren*, Ger. *Laur-en*, retortis et limis oculis intueri, to look upon with eyes thrown back or askance.—*Sk.* But see *LOUR*.

**LEER, ad.** A *leer* drunkard,—a loose drunkard, a dissolute, profligate drunkard. "The horse runs *lere*," i. e. loose, away. A *leer* stomach may be, cons., an empty stomach; because loose, slack, not well filled out.—See *Gifford* on Jonson, (The New Inn,) and Nares, in *v*.

A. S. *Ge-lær*; Ger. *Lær*, vacans, iners, which Wach. derives from *lieren*, *perdere*, *omittere*, and this by a common change of *s* into *r*, from *lies-en*, to lose.

**LEES, s.** That which *lies* or settles at the bottom; the sediment.

Fr. *Lie*, from A. S. *Lic-gan*, to lay or lie, that which *lies*, sc. at the bottom.

**LEESE.** See *LOSE*.

**LEET, s.** An assembly, a convention.

Spel. rejects A. S. *Lath*, from *lath-ian*, *ge-lath-ian*, congregare, qd. the assembly or assize, because equally applicable to any other court,—which seems scarcely a sufficient reason; priority of appropriation might decide the distinction. He further suggests *let*, pars, parvus, or *let*, censura, arbitrium.—See his *Gloss.* in *v. Leta*, and see *LATH*.

**LEFE.** See *LIEP*.

**LEFT, ad.** The *left* hand is that which is *leaved*, *leav'd*, *left*; which we are taught to *leave* out of use when one hand only is employed.—*Tooke*.

D. *Lufte hand*, *luchte hand*, sinistra.

**LEG, s. -GED.** Any thing placed, sc. as a support to stand upon.

To make a *leg*,—a common expression, intending—to bow with the *leg* drawn or thrown backwards.

*Sk.*—from D. *Leech*; Dan. *Leg*, humilis, infra positus, low, placed below. Jun.—from A. S. *Under-lec-gan*, supponere, suffulcire, to support or sustain; and it is probably from A. S. *Lec-gan*, ponere.

**LEGACY, s. -TEE.** "A legacy is a bequest, or gift of goods and chattels by testament; and the person to whom it was given is stiled the *legatee*."—*Blackstone*.

*Legacy*—Stow uses as a derivative from *Legate*, (qv.)

Fr. *Leg-s*; It. *-ato*; Sp. *-acia*; L. *Legatum*, from *legare*, i. e. quasi lege quadam in testamento statuendo ac decernendo.—*Voss*.

**LEGAL, ad.** Lawful; agreeable or according to law.

-ITY. Fr. & Sp. *Leg-al*; It. *-ale*; L. *Legalis*,

-IZE, v. from *lex*, *legis*, that can or may be

-LY. done lawfully, according to law. See

-G-IST. LAW. In-

-ULEIAN.

**LEGATE, s.** Any one *sent*, sc. to act for or according to the directions of another; one deputed, appointed, authorized, or empowered, to act for another, under a certain law or rule of action; a deputy, an ambassador; and also (Holinshed) a lieutenant.

Fr. *Lég-at*; It. *-ato*; Sp. *-ado*; L. *Legatus*, from *leg-are*, i. e. lege mittere, to send by law. Ab-Ad-De-Re-Col-lege.

**LEGE,\* v. i. e.** To *allege*, (qv.) Also, To *allay*. See *LEG*, gen.—*Chaucer*.

**LEGEND, s. v.** App. to—A narrative or relation, a record or register,

**LEGIBLE.** any thing told; from the abuse in the lives of saints, any fictitious or incredible story. Also specially used in Numismatics for the inscription placed on the edge of a coin or medal; it differs from an *inscription*, which occupies the place of a head or device on the face of the coin.

*Legible*, (L. *Legibilis*, not of classical authority; Fr. & Sp. *Leg-ible*; It. *-gibile*,) —that can or may be read. "*Legend*, which means—That which ought to be

read—is from the early misapplication of the term by impostors, now used by us as if it meant—That which ought to be laughed at: and so it is explained in our dictionaries."—*Tooke*.

Fr. *Lég-end*; It. & Sp. *-enda*, from *legendum*, to be read; from *legere*, to read.

**LEGER**, *ad.* A *leger* ambassador,—one sent to remain, or continue.

A *leger*-book,—a book that lies—for immediate entries.

Chaucer renders L. *Sedes*,—*liege*.

D. *Legger*; A. S. *Lec-gan*, jacere, to lie, to stay, or remain.

**LEGER-DE-MAIN**, *s. Fr.* Light of hand. App. to the tricks of, or tricks resembling those of, jugglers; who perform them by *lightness* or quickness of hand.

**LEGERITY**,\* *s.* "Fr. *Légiereté*. Lightness, fleetness, swiftness, &c."—*Cot.*  
\**Shak.*

**LEGGE**,\* or **LIG**, *v. i. e.* To lay.

\**Wiclif*. Chaucer. A. S. *Lec-gan*.

**LEGGEN**,\* *v. i. e.* To lay or *allay*, (qv.) To ease.—\**Chaucer*.

**LEGGIADROUS**,\* *ad.* Graceful.

\**Beaumont*.

It. *Leggi-adro*, *-adro*, from It. *Leggiere*; Fr. *Léger*, light, graceful.

**LEGION**, *s. -ARY*. "When the enrolments are in this manner finished, the tribunes, having assembled together in separate bodies the soldiers of their respective *legions*, choose out a man that seems most proper for the purpose, and making him swear in the following words: 'that he will be obedient to his commanders, and execute all the orders that he shall receive from them, to the utmost of his power.' The rest of the soldiers of the *legion*, advancing one by one, swear also, that they will perform what the first has sworn."—*Hampton*. *Polybius*.

Fr. & Sp. *Legi-on*; It. *-one*; L. *Legio*, quod *leguntur* milites in delectu.—*Var.* lib. iv. Because chosen or selected men.

**LEGISLATE**, *v.* To legislate, (a word *-ION*. of modern introduction,)—To

*-IVE*, *ad.* make, to enact, *laws*.

*-OR*. Fr. *Législa-teur*; It. *-tore*; Sp. *-dor*;

*-URE*. L. *Legis*, or *legum lator*; qui fert

*-ORSHIP*. leges; one who brings forward, gives,

*-RESS*. makes *laws*.

**LEGITIMATE**, *ad. v.* Lawful,—ac-

*-ATELY*. cording to *law*, or established

*-ATENESS*. usage; app. to children born

*-ATION*. in *lawful* matrimony; (cons.—

*-ACY*. opposed to spurious; and

**LEGITIME**,\* thus,) from a *lawful* or pure

source; genuine.—\**Berners*.

Fr. *Légitime*; It. *-tímo*; Sp. *-imo*; L. *Legiti-*

*-mus*, legal or lawful, from *lex*, *legis*.

**LEGUME**, *s. -INOUS*. "Legumes or Legumens, are a species of plants which are call'd pulse, such as pease, beans, &c., and are so call'd because they may be gather'd by the hand without cutting."—*Miller*.

Fr. & It. *Legum-e*; Sp. *-bre*; L. *Legumen*, quia *legatur*; because gathered by the hand, not cut.

**LEISURE**, *s. ad.* Looseness, or relaxa-

*-ABLE*. tion from labour or employ-

*-ABLY*. ment; liberty or freedom from

*-LY*, *ad. av.* business; and, cons., to use or

abuse time as we please. *Leisurely*,—

With free use of time; not hurriedly, or

hastily

Fr. *Loisir*, said to be either from L. *Otiari*, (*i* pref.) or from *licere*.—See *Men*. Lye decides for Go. *Laus*, liber, solutus, vacuus; free, loose. The Fr. *Loisir*, is perhaps *laisser*, to loose. Un-

**LEME**,\* *v. s.* To shine, to lighten, to flame.—\**Chaucer*. *Sir T. Elyot*.

A. S. *Leom-an*, *liom-an*; to shine. See **GLEAM**.

**LEMMAN**, or **LEMAN**, *s.* Any one loved; it is frequently app.—to one loved illicitly, or with mere gallantry.

Mins.—from Fr. *Le mignon*. T. H. (in Sk.)—from *L'aim-ant*, *-ant*. Tytw. calls it Sax.: and Jun. forms it of *Leof*, i. e. loved, and *man*, app. gen. to male or female. Lye remarks—that *Semisaxonicæ* the word was written *Leuemon*; and in R. of Gloucester it will be found *lef-mon*.

**LEMON**, *s. -ADE*. A tree; a fruit.

Fr. *Lim-on*; It. *-one*; Sp. *-on*, *-a*. The etym. unknown.

**LEND**, *v.* To give, or grant, or transfer, *-ER*. something, any thing, or the use of *-ING*. any thing, to, or to the use of, another upon condition of return or repayment; to give or grant, confer or bestow,—gen.—yet still with an implication that what is granted or *lent* remains the property of the *lender*; or may either itself, or an equivalent, at another time be granted or *lent* in return. See **LOAN**.

Go. *Le-igan*, *-icwan*, *-ihwan*; A. S. *Læn-an*, *lihan*, *lend-an*, *alend-an*; D. *Leen-an*; Ger. *Leihen*; Sw. *Laena*; Dan. *Læner*; mutuae, *sænerari*; mutuò dare, et mutuò accipere,—to give or receive one thing in exchange for another. It is now more restricted.

**LENDS**. See **LOINS**.

**LENGTH**, *v. s.* Length,—app. strictly as *-EN*, *v.* denoting measurement, (sc. from *-ENING*. end to end,) is distinguished from *-FUL*. width and breadth;—the length *-ING*. of a line; the breadth or width of a surface; but the popular usage is vague.

To length or lengthen,—to extend or stretch out, to reach out, to draw out or protract, to increase or enlarge the extent.

*Length-y*, *ad.*—has lately been introduced: (from America?) it is regularly formed, but not wanted: our word is—*Long-some*. See **LONG**.

Tooke coins the *ad.*—*any-length-ian*.

A. S. *Lenc*, *lencg*; D. *Lengde*; Ger. *Länge*; Sw. *Lengd*; Dan. *Længde*. A. S. *Lang-ian*; D. *-hen*; Ger. *-en*; extendere, porrigere, protrahere,

to extend or stretch out, to draw out, to increase the (linear) dimensions. *Length*, the *s.*—(Tooke) is the third pers. sing. of the A. S. *v.*

**LENIENT**, *ad. s.* Softening, soothing; -FY, *v.* mild, gentle; met.—opposed -T-IVE, *ad. s.* to austere or severe, harsh or -Y. rigid.

Fr. *Len-ir*; Sp. *-izar*; It. & L. *Lenire*, (p. p. *leniens*, It. & Sp. *Leniente*,) to soften, to soothe. (A. S. *Hlæn-an*, to lean, bend, yield.)

**LENS**, *s.* *Lentile*,—a pulse; and, from **LENTILE**, the shape of its seed, some-

-ICULAR, *ad.* what convex on both sides, a glass, so formed, (for a telescope, a burning glass,) is called. *Lentils*, Fr. *Len-tilles*, are also "red specks, red pimples, wan, small, and lentill-resembling freckles on the face or hands."

*Lenticular* instrument, (Fr. *Lenticulaire*,) "an instrument wherewith surgeons plane and cut away the broken bones of a wounded skull."—*Cot.*

L. *Lens*, (perhaps—quod humida et lenta est, vel quod adhæret humi, (Isidorus,) see *Voss.*)—is a pulse, a *lentile*, Fr. *Lentille*.

**LENT**, *s.* -EN. *Lent*,—the forty days' fast, commencing on Ashwednesday.

As *Lent* is or was a season of fasting, *lenten* is abstemious, sparing.

D. *Lent*; Ger. *Lenz*; A. S. *Lenetan*, *lengten*, ver, the spring. Mins. says, from Ger. *Glentz*; and Camden,—that our ancestors, the Germans, used *glent* for spring. Wach. notices no such word, but in *v. Lenz*, (from which (with the common pref. *ge-*) *glentz* might be formed,) he enumerates four different etyms.: 1st, from *length*, because at the season of spring the days *lengthen*; 2dly, from *lenitas*, because then the air becomes mild or *lenient*; 3dly, *glentzen*, to shine or glisten, because it is the most brilliant or beautiful season; 4thly, from D. *Lenten*, to dissolve, because the severity of winter is then dissolved.

**LENT**,\* *ad.* Gentle, mild; and *Lentor*, -OUR.\* (*L.*)—sluggishness, tenacity, clam- -OUS.† *minesa*.

\*B. Jonson. †Bacon. †Brown.

L. *Lentus*; perhaps contracted from *lenitus*, p. p. of *len-ire*.

**LENTISCK**, *s.* A tree.

Fr. *Lentisque*; L. *Lentiscus*, quod ipse lentescat (becomes clammy), arbor, dum resinam fundit.—*Voss.*

**LEONINE**, *ad.* i. e. Lion-like.

**LEOPARD**, *s.* Formerly (sometimes) written *Libbard*.

An animal.

Fr. *Léopard*; It. & Sp. *Leopardo*, *leo-pardo*; L. of Lower Ages, *Leopardus*. Pliny speaks of *leones*, quos *pardi* generavere, (lib. viii. c. 16.)

**LEPER**, *s.* *Leprosy*.—"The *leprosy* of -OUS. the Arabians is nothing else

-PR-OSITY. but an universal cancer of the

-OSY. whole body, black, and indeed

-OUS. a most miserable disease."—

-OUSLY. *Wiseman*. App. met.

*Leper* (usually the person diseased) is— in Wiclif—the disease itself.

Fr. *Lèpre*; It. *Lebbra*; Sp. *Lepra*; Gr. *Λεπρα*, from *λεπος*, or *λεως*, a scale. Be-

**LEPID**,\* *ad.* Having a polished wit or humour, a graceful or agreeable pleasantry or facetiousness; pleasant, facetious.

\*Barrow.

L. *Lepidus*, from *lepos*, app. (met.) to a polished wit or humour; from Gr. *Λεπις*, a scale.

**LERE**, *v. s.* Common in old writers.

-ING. i. e. To learn, (qv.)

**LORE**, *s.* To learn or teach; to instruct.

-ING. And *Lore*,—learning; teaching,

-ESMAN. doctrine, instruction.

**LERE**. See **LEER**.

**LESS**, *v. ad.* or **LESSEN**, *v.* Also anciently

-ER. written *Lass* and *Liss*.

-NESS. To dismiss or put away, sc. part;

**LEST**, or and cons.—To diminish, to de-

**LEAST**. crease, to reduce.

As now used,—To *less* or *lessen*, is to diminish, to decrease; to cause to be smaller or more minute; to lower, to de-grade, to impair, to weaken.

"He *lest*," (Gower,) he *lost*. "He *least*," (Bale,) he dismissed, he put away, he re-linquished. "*Lessed* (or *lissed*, qv.) of his care;" "of his wound *glessed*;" i. e. *loosened*, freed, relieved from. "In an houre he *lest* all."—Gower. "[He—Becket] *least* well his accustomed em-bracings."—Bale.

*Less*, *ad.*—equivalent to L. *Minor*, infe-rior, smaller, more minute. It is still used, compared, sc. *lesser*.

*Lest*, or *least*,—smallest, minutest; than which not any thing is smaller or more minute.

See **TO LOSE** and **TO LEASE**. A. S. *Lea-on*, *leas-on*, *lys-on*, *alysan*, (see **ELSE**,) solvere, di-mittere, remittere, liberare; to *loose*, to dismiss or put away, to free or discharge.

*Lest* (Gower) and *least* (Bale's *Votaries*) are used as the regular past tense, contracted from *les-ed* or *leas-ed*, of A. S. *v. Lea-on*; and whether used as *ad.* or *co.* are considered by Tooke to be this same past tense or *past p.* and, with the art. *that*, (either expressed or understood,) mean no more than—*hoc dimisso* or *quo dimisso*. He produces two instances of the improper use of them, there being nothing expressed or understood in either sentence, *quo dimisso*, something else would follow.

*Less*.—Our ancestors the A. S., instead of eigh-teen, nineteen, said, An *les* twentig, twa *les* twentig; i. e. twenty dismiss (or take away) (he should perhaps rather have said *withhold*) one, two, &c. We also say, He demanded twenty, I gave him two *less*, i. e. I gave him twenty, dismiss two: and in every use of *less* or *least*, the signifi-cation of dismissing, separating, or taking away, (again add, of *withholding*,) is conveyed. *Les*, then, he pronounces to be the imperative of the same A. S. *v. Lea-on*, and to signify—*dimittite*, or *hoc dimisso*, dismiss this, or this being dismissed. It is sometimes used for *unless*, (qv.) In confir-mation, he remarks, that Gr. *Εἰ μὴ*, L. *Nisi*, (ne sit,) It. *Se non*, Sp. *Si no*, Fr. *Si non*, all mean,—*be it not*.

Though Tooke may be right in his etym. (and indeed he appears to have fully established that he is so,) his mode of interpretation will not im-mediately suit in all cases,—as that cannot be with propriety said to be dismissed, separated, or taken away, which was never united to, or pos-sessed by, that from which it shall be so said to

Verytigan says  
march was called  
length month

be dismissed, &c.; the word *with-held* may supply the deficiency; or a cons. usage must be introduced, e. g.—

Goldsmith was *less* in size than Johnson. As he never was equal, it was not by the privation, *loss*, or taking away of bulk once possessed that he became *less* or minor, it was by the absence or negation of that, which had been *with-held* in his formation; or, by a cons. usage, (from instances where a minority or inferiority had been produced by an act of *taking away*, &c. to instances where that minority or inferiority existed without such act,) *less* became employed to denote *immediately* an inferiority or minority, whether resulting from privation or negation. The like may be said of the *ad. Least*. Un-

**LESS, term.** The imperative *les*, (see *Less, ante*.) placed at the end of *ss.*, and coalescing with them, has given us such *ads.* as *hopeless*, *restless*, *deathless*, *motionless*, &c., i. e. dismiss hope, rest, death, motion, &c. Our language has received a great accession lately of words in this term., and will allow of more: and also of the additional adverbial term. *ly*, and the nominal, *ness*.

**LESSON, v. s.** A reading, a sermon or discourse read, *sc.* to teach, to instruct, to improve; to reprove. And the *v.*—

To teach, to improve, to reprove.

Fr. *Lec-on*; Sp. *-ton*; It. *Lettione*; L. *Lectio*, from *legere*, to read. See *LECTURE*. Un-

**LET, v. s.** To hinder, keep back or be-  
-T-ER. hind; to impede, to obstruct, to  
-ING. withhold.

See *LATE*. Go. *Lat-gan*; A. S. *Lat-tan*, *lat-an*; Ger. & D. *Letten*, *tardare*, *morare*, *impedire*, to retard, to delay, to hinder, keep back or behind, and perhaps cons. to *leave* behind. It is still a common word in legal conveyances. Un-

**LET, v.** To leave, to relinquish, to resign, to yield or give up, to concede, to desist. To give or grant, (*sc.* the possession or occupation;) to give or grant, to allow, to permit, to authorize, to give permission or authority.

Go. *Let-an*; A. S. *Lat-an*; D. *-en*; Sw. *-a*; Dan. *Lader*; *linquere*, *sinere*, *permittere*; *pati*; to leave, to give leave, to permit or suffer. (It is in Ger. *lassen*; Fr. *Laisser*; It. *Lasciare*; and perhaps the same word as *Let-on*, to lease, *qv.*) *Lat-an*, *tardare*, and *Lat-an*, *linquere*, are probably the same word, though their present usages are so different. See *TO LEAVE*. For- In-Out-

**LET, term.** Lye remarks, that A. S. *Lyt-el*, *diminutionis gratia*, ex more A. Saxonum *præ*-positum, as *Lytel* *moer*, *agellus*; *lytel* *boc*, *libellus*; and the same *lyt*—*post*-positum, may have furnished our *dim.* term. —*let*. Our poets are continually adding to the number.

**LETHAL, -IFEROUS.\*** Deadly, dying, mortal.—\*Robertson. *Eudoxa*.

L. *Lethum*, death. Mr. Steevens says that *lethe*, death, is used by many of the old translators of novels: he produces the instance of *lethal*, from Cupid's Whirligig. Nares has another from the Palace of Pleasure.

**LETHARGY, s. v.** A sluggish, drowsy  
-IC. forgetfulness, or state of forget-  
-IC-ALLY. fulness; drowsiness or sleepiness  
-ALNESS. to an excess.  
-NESS. Fr. *Léthargie*, *-targie*; It. *-thargio*, *-targo*; Sp. *-thargia*; L. *Letharg-ia*, *-us*; Gr. *Ληθ-αργος*, from *ληθη*, forgetfulness, and *αργος*, sluggish, slothful.

**LETHE, s.** *Lethe*,—The river of Oblivion.

-EAN. *Lethean*,—Forgetful; causing for-

-IED. getfulness, oblivion.

Gr. *Ληθη*, forgetfulness.

**LETTER, s. v.** -LESS. App. to—the different characters or forms which constitute the alphabet of any language;

To a writing addressed from one to another; an epistle.

To the sense or meaning of the words, (combinations of *letters*,) without any met. or cons. application.

*Letters*, (collectively,) — literature or learning.

The *v.* To *letter*,—to grave, inscribe, or mark with *letters*.

Fr. *Let-tre*; It. *-tera*; Sp. *-ra*; L. *Litera*, of which Voss. has not decided the etym. Perhaps from *litum*, *past p.* of *linere*, to smear; as one of the earliest modes of writing was by graving the characters upon tablets *smear'd* over or covered with wax.—*Pliny*, b. xiii. c. 11. Al- Il- Ob-Un-

**LETTUCE, s.** A plant, so called “for the plentie that it yeeldeth of a milkie white juice.”—*Holland. Plinie*.

Fr. *Laictue*; It. *Lattuga*; Sp. *Lactuga*; L. *Lactuca*, from *Lac*, milk.

**LEVACION, s.** -TOR. *Levation*, i. e. *elevation*.

*Levator*,—an instrument to raise bones sunk or depressed. Sub-

**LEVANT, ad. s.** The East; a wind

-ER. coming from the East; the Eastern

-INE. part of the Mediterranean. See *LEVEE*.

Fr. *Lev-ant*; It. & Sp. *-ante*; the East Country—from *levant*, raising or rising, (*orient*), *pl.* of *lever*, to raise or rise; because there the sun raises or elevates himself. (A. S. *Elif-tan*.)

**LEVE. See LIEF.**

**LEVE,\* v.** -ING.† i. e. To believe, (*qv.*)

\*Chaucer. Gower. Surrey. †Sir T. More.

**LEVEE, s.** App. to—an assembly of visitors at or soon after the time of rising; a large assemblage of visitors to people of rank or power.

Fr. from *Lever*, to raise or rise; the rising or time of rising. “I got to the sea-coast time enough to be at the sun's levee.”—Gray.

**LEVEL, v. s. ad.** To even, to plane, to

-L-Y. flatten, to bring to a smooth, equal,

-ER. or uniform surface, without aspe-

-NESS. rities or roughness, without inclination or leaning; to equalize; to square

with; to place in, to bring to, the same

line, *sc.* as another object, an object aimed

at; and hence,—To aim at, to endeavour to hit.

A. S. *Laefel*, *laefel*; Fr. *Liv-el*; It. *-ello*; L. *Libella*, dim. of *libra*, from *librare*, to even. Un-

**LEVEN**, \* s. -ING.† Light, or lightning.

\*Chaucer. Spenser. †Surrey.

From A. S. *Hlif-ian*, rutilare.—Ruddiman and Lye. But *Hlif-ian*, is to lift, (and thence *Lift*, the air, the sky,) eminere, conspicuus esse, and thence splendescere, to raise aloft, to be conspicuous; and cons. bright or brilliant. And see Jamieson.

**LEVER**, s. That which raises or elevates. "The *lever* :—the first invention of it is usually ascribed to Neptune, and represented by his trident, which in the Greek are both called by one name, and are not very unlike in form, being both of them somewhat broader at one end than in the other parts."—Wilkins.

Fr. *Lever*, from the v. *lever*; L. *Levare*, to raise or lift up.

**LEVERET**, s. A young hare.

Fr. *Licoret*, *leveret*, dim. of *Lievre*; It. *Lepr-e*, *-etto*; Sp. *Liebr-e*, *-ecilla*; L. *Lepus*, a hare.

**LEVESEL**, s. *Levesel* may be opposed to *Groundsel*, (qv.) or *Ground-post*; or mean some kind of *sell* or *syll*, (perhaps raised, Fr. *Lever*, to raise,) as distinct from that fixed in the ground.

Sk. writes it *Levesell*, or *Lessel*, umbraculum, from Fr. *Lais*, trees or bushes, with the addition of the dim. term. *ell*. Tyrw. (in his note) says it is plainly derived from Sax. *Lefe*, folium, and *sell*, sedes; and it signifies—a *leafy seat*, an arbour. In his Gloss. he declares himself by no means satisfied with his own explanation.

**LEVET**, s. A rousing, animating blast.

Butler (Hubdras) probably intended to form this word from Fr. *Lever*, to raise, to rouse, and cons. to animate

**LEVIATHAN**, s. The word is Heb.; the Septuagint renders it *Δρακων*, a dragon, and *κητος*, a whale.

**LEVIGATE**, v. ad. To smoothen, to polish; to bring or reduce to a state of smoothness.

L. *Levigare*, from *levis*, (pro glabro politoque,) smooth and polished; Gr. *Aeier*.—Voss.

**LEVITICAL**, ad. -ALLY. Of or pertaining to the *Levites*, or tribe of *Levi*; to the priesthood, which, among the Jews, belonged to that tribe.

**LEVITY**, s. -ATION.\* Lightness; (met.) fickleness, changeableness; instability or unsteadiness, inconstancy; frivolity, opposed both lit. and met. to *gravity*.—\*Paley.

It. *Lev-ita*; Sp. *-edad*; L. *Levitas*, from *levis*, light, which Voss. thinks is from Gr. *Aeiris*, cortex, qui levissimus. See **LEVY**. (A. S. *Hlif-ian*.)

**LEVY**, v. s. To raise, to lift up, to lift off, -IABLE. (to bear off, to carry away,) to -YING. collect or gather.

To *levy* an army, is a common expression; to *levy* a siege (Holinshed) is not so, though correct.

Spenser writes—*leaved*.

Fr. *Lev-er*; It. *-are*; Sp. *-ar*; L. *Levare*, to raise. See **LEVITY**. Al- E- In- Re- Sub.

**LEVYNG**. See **LEAVING**.

**LEW**, ad. Low, v. Warm, tepid.

Gower uses the v. To *low*; ("He that hie hertes *loweth* with fyrie dartes;") and both v. and s. are common in Scotch. See Jamieson.

A. S. *Hliw*, *hleow*, from the v. *Hleowan*, tepere, fovere, to warm. See **LUKEWARM**.

**LEWD**, ad. *Lewd* means—misled, led -LY. astray, deluded, imposed upon, be- -NESS. trayed into error, and thus is almost -STER.\* equivalent to *wicked*, i. e. *beguiled*. In its modern application it is confined to those who are betrayed or misled by one particular passion; sc. lust or lechery.

Deluded, ignorant, illiterate; wicked, lustful, lecherous.—\*Shak.

Sk.'s first suggestion is the A. S. *Be-law-en*, prodere, to betray or mislead; and Tooke confirms it to be the A. S. *Læwed*, the past p. of *Læw-en*, prodere, tradere, to delude, to mislead. It was app. to the (*lay*) people in distinction from the clergy. (See **LAY**.) Som. says,—*Læwede*, *læwed-man*; *Laiscus*, a laick, layman.

**LEXICON**, s. Gr. *Λεξικον*, a book in -COGRAPHER. which words (*λεξεις*) should -COGRAPHY. be explained.

**LIABLE**, ad. That may be bound or -ABLENESS. obliged, compelled, subject, -ABILITY. subservient, or exposed to.

Sk.—Old Fr. *Liabie*, from *Lier*; L. *Lig-are*, to bind; qd. *ligabilis*, obligabilis, that may be bound or obliged.

**LIARD**, ad. App. to a horse of a grey colour.

Low L. *Liardus*, the colour of a horse, gris pommelé, nostris; *Leardo*, Italis.—Du Cange. And Men. forms it from Gr. *Λευκος*, white.—See **LIART**, in Jamieson. The word may be from A. S. *Leahtrian*, vitlare. A. S. *Leahtr* is app. to the (white) scurf or scales of the head.—Som.

**LIB**,\* v. To cut, to cut out.

\*Bp. Hall. Massinger.

D. *Lubben*, castrare, virilia exsecare.—Killan. Perhaps from Ger. *Leib-en*, partiri, scindere, secare, to cut.

**LIBAMENT**,\* s. -TION. App. to—The pouring; and the liquid so poured.

\*Holland.

Fr. *Liba-tion*; It. *-zione*; Sp. *-cion*; L. *Libamen*, *-tio*, from *Libare*; Gr. *Λειβ-ειν*, to pour; to pour forth wine at sacrifices. De- Pre-

**LIBBARD**. See **LEOPARD**.

**LIBBET**, s. A cutting or piece cut; a slice, a slip, a strip.

Grose says, that in Kent a *Libbet* is a great cudgel, used to knock down fruit from the trees, and throw at cocks. Nares says it is a stick or staff. Probably from *Lib*, to cut.

**LIBEL**, s. v. As the Fr. *Libelle*,—A *libel* -L-ER. or defamatory book, &c.; also a -ING. writ, citation, process, containing -OUS. the substance of the suit; or (more properly) the original declaration upon any action; also a bill, certificate, request, or supplication in writing.

Fr. *Libel-le*; It. *-lo*; Sp. *-o*; L. *Libellus*, a little book, from *Liber*, a book. Be-



**LIBERAL**, *ad.* *Liberal*,—free; free by  
-ALITY. birth, and cons. having the  
-ALIZE, *v.* characteristics of a gentleman,  
-ALLY. (qv.); gentle, generous.  
-ATE, *v.* Free,—in giving or bestowing;  
-ATION. and, cons.—bounteous, munificent.  
-ATOR.  
-T-Y. *Libertine*,—a free man; one  
-INE, *ad. s.* free, (from all restraint of  
-INAGE. moral or religious order or discipline,) immoral, irreligious.  
-INISM.  
-ISM. *Liberty*,—freedom; power or ability to act as we wish, to act unrestrainedly or unconfinedly.

Fr. & Sp. *Liber-al*; It. *-ale*; L. *Liberalis*; Fr. *Libert-é*; It. *-a*; Sp. *-ad*; L. *Libertas*, from L. *Liber*, free, and this, perhaps, from *Libere*, to do as it pleases us.—See *Voss*. (in *v. Liber*), who is in doubt. De- II-

**LIBIDINOUS**, *ad.* Lustful, lecherous.

-OUSLY. \**R. Junius*.

-IST.\* Fr. *Libidin-eux*; It. & Sp. *-oso*; L. *Libidinosus*, from *Libido*, and that from *Libere*; to do as it pleases us, or as we *list* or *lust*: app. to the particular lust of sexual intercourse. Un-

**LIBRARY**, *s.* -IAN. A room, apartment, or store-house for books; also the collection of books, (*Libri*.)

Fr. *Libr-aire*; It. & Sp. *-eria*; L. *Libraria*. *Liber*, the bark of a tree, is app. to books, because men used to write "on the rinds and barks of trees."—*Pliny*, lib. xiii. c. 11.

**LIBRATION**, *s.* A poisoning or balancing.

It. *Libra-mento*; Sp. *-cion*; L. *Libratio*, from *Librare*, to poise, to balance.

**LICENSE**, *v. s.* To license,—to give a

-ER. right, an authority, a permis-

-TI-ATE, *s.* sion; to authorize, to permit.

-OUS. The *s.*—grant of a right; and,

-OUSLY. cons.—exemption from re-

-OUSNESS. straint or control: and thus,

-ATING.\* unrestrained liberty; freedom

unchecked or uncontrolled. And *licen-*

*tions*,—

Dissolute, uncontrolled, unrestrained.

\**L'Étrange*.

Fr. *Licen-cier*, -ce; It. *-ziare*, -za; Sp. *-ciar*, -cia; L. *Licentia*, from *Lic-ere*; perhaps from Gr. *Δικη*, *jus*, right; by the change of *δ* into *l*, as in *lacryma*, *Ulysses*, from *δακρυμα*, *Ὀδυσσευς*. Un-

**LICH**. See **LIKE**.

**LICH**, *s.* A dead body.

A. S. *Lice*; Sw. *Lik*; Go. *Leiks*. Corpus, cadaver, the body, the carcase; probably from *Lic-gan*, to lie, as *Cadaver*, from *Cadere*, to fall, (see **LITCK**.)—See *Lik*, *Licayn*, in *Jamieson*.

**LICIT**,\* *ad.* Lawful. Fr. *Licite*; It. & Sp. *Licito*. *Illicit*, (qv.) is in common use.

\**Berners*.

**LICK**, *v. s.* To touch with the tongue, to

-ERISH, or pass the tongue over; to strike

**LIQUORISH**. up, to draw or take in with, the

**LICKEROUS**. tongue; to lap, to lick up, (sc.

-LY. greedily, as dogs do,) to devour.

-NESS. *Lickerish*,—desiring, tempting,

or inviting, to lick; to taste, to eat or

drink; salacious, (lecherous.)

Go. *Lalq-wan*; A. S. *Liccian*; Ger. *Lecken*; D. *Lecken*, *licken*; Sw. *Licka*; Dan. *Likker*; Fr.

*Licher*, *lecher*; It. *Leccare*; Gr. *Λεχεειν*; L. *Ling-ere*, to lay the tongue upon, to touch with the tongue, (*lingua*.) See **LECHER**, and **DELIGHT**. Over- Un-

**LICK**, *v. s.* To lick,—to strike, to beat; also, a lick, a licking—are common words in speech, though not in writing. (See *Jamieson*.) The *s.*—"He gave me a lick across the face."—*Dryden*.

Sw. *Lagga* is to lay, and also to strike, i. e. to lay on (blows): "To lay it into him" is a common expression. And this appears to be the same word as the preceding; and both founded upon the Go. *Lag-gan*; A. S. *Lic-gan*, or *lec-gan*, ponere, jacere.

**LICORICE**, or **LICORIS**, *s.* A plant.

Sk.—*Glycyrrhiza*,—*Radix suavis*; the sweet root, (*γλυκος*, sweet, and *ρίζα*, a root); It. *Liquoricia*.

**LICTOR**, *s.* "Lictors, in Livy, are ministers or sergeants attending upon the magistrates of Rome; namely, Dictators, Consuls, Pretors."—*Holland*.

L. *Lictor*, from *Lig-are*, to bind.

**LID**, *s.* That by which any thing, (vessel, box, &c.) is covered.

A. S. *Hlid*, the past p. of *Hlid-an*, tegere, operire, to cover, (dropping the aspirate *h*.)—*Teoks*. See **LOT**, **BLOT**, **GLADE**, **CLOUD**.

**LIE**, *s.* "The old Latin word *lix* (quoth M. Varro) is nothing else but the ashes of the hearth; and hereupon commeth *Uxius cinis*, i. *lie* ashes."—*Holland*. *Plinie*.

App. also to liquids impregnated with *lie* ashes, or salts of ashes, or other substances.

A. S. *Leah*, *lag*; Ger. *Lauge*; D. *Loog*; Sw. *Lai*; in Fr. *Lessive*, *lexive*, or *lixive*; It. *Lisciva*, *liccia*; Sp. *Leña*; L. *Lixivium*. See **LIXIVIAL**.

**LIE**, *v. s.* To do or say, deceitfully or **LIAR** falsely; to tell a falsehood; that **LYING** which we do not think to be true.

"The proper notion of a *lie* is an endeavouring to deceive another by signifying that to him as true, which we ourselves think not to be so; in the ordinary way of communicating our thoughts."—*Clarke*.

Go. *Liugn*, mendacium; A. S. *Leg-an*, *leogan*; D. *Liegen*; Ger. *Lüg-en*, *lug-en*; Sw. *Ling-a*; Dan. *Liguer*; which Wach. thinks Casaubon is right in deriving from the Gr. *Λεγ-ειν*, *in malam partem accepto*. It is perhaps no other than A. S. *Leg-an*, to lie, to lie in wait, in ambush, (*insidiari*), with intent treacherously to surprise; and thus, to delude or deceive, first by deed, and then, by word; and thus, cons. *mentiri*. Be- Out-

**LIE**, *v.* **LIER**. Anciently, and now provincially, To *lig*.

To *lay*, differs from To *lie*, only by grammatical usage: *lay* down, sc. that load, or *lay* that load down; *lie* down, sc. yourself, or *lie* (sub. yourself) down. We tell a man to *lay* down his load, to put or place it down; we tell a dog to *lie* down himself, to put or place himself down: the same distinction is observed in other words orig. one; e. g. to rise or raise, to set or sit, (qv.)

To *lie* in, sc. bed, or child-bed.

See To **LAY**. Go. & A. S. *Lig-an*; Ger. *-en*; D. *Ligg-en*; Sw. *-la*; Dan. *-er*, to lie. Out-

**LIEF**, *ad. s. av.* -some.\* Anciently written *Lefe, Leve.*

One loved or beloved;—As *lief*, as lovingly, with as much good will, as willingly.—\**Surrey.*

A. S. *Leof*, dilectus, (for *leof-ed*, or *luf-ad*, or *luf-od*, or *luf*.) *past p.* of *Luf-ian*, to love; and means beloved.—*Tooke.*

**LIEGE**, *ad. s.* The word is now app. as -ANCE. if the *liegance* or bond were *only* -MAN. to attach the people to the prince; and in this usage, *Liege* is—

Sovereign, or supreme head or chief.

Fr. *Lige*; It. *Ligto*, from L. *Lig-are*, to bind. *Liegance*, in Low L. *Ligantia*, the bond, (Spel. in *v.*) reciprocally connecting subject and chief, *binding* the one to protection and just government, the other to tribute and due subjection. The prince, or chief, is called *ligius dominus*, or *liege lord*; the subjects *ligius populus*, or *homines ligii*, *liege people* or *liege men*. In meaning, the words are equivalent to *bound lord*, and *bound people*; *bound* in the manner explained by Spel.—And see *Blackstone*, i. 367. Al-

**LIEU**, *s.* *In lieu* is—In the place or stead. -TE-NANT. *Lieutenant*,—one who holds the -NANCY. place, (or command of authority) in the place or stead of -SHIP. another.

Fr. *En lieu*; It. *In luogo*; Sp. *En lugar*; L. *In loco*. *Lieutenant*,—Fr. *Lieutenant*; It. *Luogotenente*; Sp. *Lugariente*, *locum-tenens*.

**LIFT**, *v. s.* To raise, to elevate, to heave, -ER. to exalt, to put or place on high; to -ING. take up, bear off, *sc.* that which belongs to another; to carry off, to steal.

*Shop-lifter*,—one who lifts, takes up, carries away from a shop,—is still a common word.

Mr. Steevens produces an instance of this usage of *lifting* from Ben Jonson, and instances of *lifter* from other writers.—Note on *Troilus* and *Cressida*.

*Lift*, the *s.* (Ger. *Luft*; A. S. *Lyft*.) app. to the *air* or *sky*, is of common occurrence in *G. Douglas*. (See *LOFT*.) And see *Tooke* and *Jamieson*.

A. S. *Hlif-ian*; Ger. *Liften*; Dan. *Lofter*, to raise, to elevate. The Go. *Hlif-an* was also, (tollere, auferre,) *furari*. Un- Up-

**LIG**. See **LIE**.

**LIGAMENT**, *s.* A band or bond. Cot. -AMENTAL. says,—“A string, esp. the -ATION. insensible string that's seated -ATURE. either within or near unto a joynt; and is tearmed by our anatomists a *ligament*.”

Fr. *Ligam-ent*; It. & Sp. *-ento*; L. *Ligamentum*, from *Lig-are*, to bind; Gr. *Αντ-ειν*. Al- Con- De- Ob- Also *Re-liglon*.

**LIGHT**, *v.* -EN, *v.* Used *gen.*—To come down, to dismount, to descend, to drop or fall upon.

See **TO ALIGHT**. A. S. *Alht-an*, *liht-an*, to descend from a horse or carriage, (Jun.; and Sk. is to the same purpose,) perhaps, because this is no other than to *lighten* a horse or carriage of its burden.

**LIGHT**, *v. ad. av.* To relieve; to disbur- -EN, *v.* den, take away, lessen or diminish -LY. the weight; met. the pressure or -NESS. oppression, and thus, to enliven, -NING. to cheer.

-SOME. *Light*, *ad.*—relieved, disburdened; -ISH.\* free from weight or heaviness, hinderance or impediment; active or free, or able to act easily; free from pressure, difficulty, trouble, pain; easy to move or be moved; easy to be borne or supported, to be done or performed; easy to be acted upon; and, thus, inconstant, instable, or unsteady, fickle, trifling, or trivial, frivolous. See **LEVITY**.

The expression, a *lightening* before death, is not uncommon in our early writers.—See *Steevens*, Note on *Romeo and Juliet*, Act v. sc. 3; and *Nares*.—\**Cowper*.

A. S. *Leohht-an*, levis fieri, *leohht*, levis; Ger. *Leichtieren*, *leicht*; D. *Lichten*, *licht*; Sw. *Lätta*, *lätt*; Dan. *Letter*. Un-

**LIGHT**, *v. s. ad.* *Light* is opposed (lit.) -EN, *v.* to darkness;—met. to darkness -LESS. ness of mind or ignorance; -ENING, or and is equivalent to,— -NING. Means or power to see or perceive, to know or understand; -NESS. knowledge, information, understanding.—\**Wiclif*.

-SOME. Sw. *Lys-a*; Dan. *-er*; Go. *Lust-yan*; A. S. *Leohht-an*, *liht-an*; Ger. *Leuchten*; D. *Lichten*, *luchten*, *luc-ere*, -Y.\* *luc-em* emittere, illuminare, coruscare, fulgurare, accendere, to emit, yield, or afford light, to illuminate, to glitter, to kindle.

*Light*,—(L. *Lux*, i. e. *luc-s*, or *luc-s*.) the *s.*—written by the A. S. *Leohhteth*, *leohth*, and *leohht*; i. e. quod illuminat; the third pers. of the *v.* *Leohhtan*. En- In- Over-

**LIGHTER**, *s.* A small vessel, which attends upon ships of burthen, and *lightens* them of their lading.—*Kilian*. And Sk.—to the same purport. D. *Lichter*.

**LIGHTS**, *s.* The lungs, so called from their *lightness*; being *lighter* in proportion to their bulk, than any other part of the body.

**LIGNEOUS**, *ad.* -NOUS. Woody, or wooden; having the substance of wood.

Fr. *Lign-eux*; It. *-eo*; L. *Ligneus*, from *Lignum*, which Var. derives ab *Legendo*, quod ea (*ligna*) caduca *legebantur* in agro quibus in focum uterentur, (lib. v.)

**LIKE**, *ad.* *Like*, *ad.*—Similar, resembling; similar, or having similar -EN, *v.* appearances to, truth or reality, -NESS. to actual facts, circumstances or -LY. events, and therefore,—probable, -LIHOOD. credible. *Like* quantities, *ac.* -LINESS. similar or equal quantities.

*Likelihood*,—resemblance or similarity to truth or reality, verisimilitude, probability.

Go. *Leika*, *galeika*; A. S. *Lic*, *gelic*; D. *Lijk*, *Gheleijk*; Ger. *Leich*, *gleich*, *gleich*; Sw. *Lik*; Dan. *Lig*. Jun. suggests, and Wach. has no doubt, from the Gr. *Εικλος*, *similis*. To *liken*.—D. *Lijken*, *ghe-lijken*, *similem esse*, *similitudi-*

*nem* refers; to be similar or *like*, to represent, a likeness, or resemblance, or similitude. See **LIKE**, *infra*. Be- Mis- Un-

**LIKE**, *v.* *Likely*,—a *likely* thing, a thing -ING. having the *likeness* or resemblance -LY. to truth, to reality,—having verisimilitude,—that probably has been, is, or may be. A *likely* person,—one that probably may suit or serve such and such a purpose; suitable, well-adapted, convenient; and thus,—agreeable, pleasing, well-looking.

To be or become similar, to assimilate, to adapt to, to be or become convenient or agreeable; and *cons.*—to please, to feel or cause pleasure; to approve, or regard with approbation.

Go. *Leik-an*, *galeikan*; A. S. *Lic-ian*, *gelician*; Sw. *Lika*, *placere*; the usage of the D. *Llick-en*, *ghe-licken*, *assimilare*, *adæquare*, *congruere*, *convenire*, seems to confirm a suggestion of Sk. that to *like*, *approbare*, may be from *like*, *similis*, *sc.* as lines *lay-ed* parallel, or other things *layed*, in pairs, in sorts or suits, suited, adapted, assimilated; and thus, all may be from Go. *Lag-an*; A. S. *Lec-gan*, to lay. (And see **LICK**.) And our usage of the *ad. Likely*, gives additional force to it.

**LILACH**, *s.* A plant;—supposed to be so called, because the scent of its flowers resembles that of the lily, (*liliaceum*.)

Fr. *Lilas*,—*Ullach*.

**LILLIPUTIAN**, *s.* App. to—Any thing very small, pigmean;—from Swift's Voyage to Lilliput.

**LILY**, *s.* -IED. A plant; the flower.

*Lilied*, or *lillied*,—covered with *lilies*.

*Lily-livered*,—white-livered.—*Shak.*

L. *Lilium*; Gr. *Λειριον*; Fr. *Lis*; It. *Giglio*; Sp. *Lirio*.

**LIMB**, *s. v.* The arms, legs, and thighs, -LESS. are *limbs* or members, or parts -MEAL. pertaining or belonging to the trunk or body; the head, for the same reason, (*quod pertinet*), might likewise be so called. Also, the hem, edge, or border.

A. S. *Lim*; Dan. *Lem*; (Jun.) from Gr. *Μελος*, *membrum*. "In A. S. (*Limb* is) written *Lim* or *Limp*; *b* being written for *p*. It is the *past p.* of the A. S. *v. Limp-ian*, *pertinere*; and it means, *quod pertinet*, or *quod pertinet*; what belongeth or hath belonged to something. *Limb* of the body, *limb* of the law, *limb* of an argument, &c." *Limb*, as the L. *Limbus* or *Lembus*, (which also Tooke derives from the A. S.) is app. to—the hem, edge, or border; including still the notion of holding to, or belonging to. See **LIMBO**.

**LIMBECK**, *s.* The vessel through which distilled liquors pass into the receiver.

*Al-embick*,—Bar. L. *Alambicus*; Fr. *-ic*; It. *Lambico*; Sp. *Alambique*, from the Ar.

**LIMBER**, *ad.* Cons.—yielding easily; -NESS. and thus, *limber* or *limp*,—

**LIMP**, *ad.* Easily bent, flexible, pliant.

A. S. *Limp-an*; Sw. *Lemp-a*, to pertain or belong; A. S. *Limp-tic*, pertaining, pertinent, reasonable, meet. Un-

**LIMBO**, *s.* App. to—Any place of confinement, of restraint.

The *Limbus patrum*, as it is called, is a place that the Schoolmen supposed to be in the neighbourhood (*i. e.* on the edge or border; see **LIMB**.) of hell, where the souls of the patriarchs were detained, and those good men who died before our Saviour's resurrection.—*Newton*.

**LIME**, *v. s.* To glue or fasten together, -ER. to cement; to conglutinate; to cover -Y. or rub over with *lime*, with a viscous matter, with cement; *cons.*—to catch, *sc.* birds; and thus,—to ensnare, to entangle, (*D. Luymen*.)

A. S. *Lim-an*, *ge-liman*, *conglutinare*, to glue or fasten together; Ger. *Leim*; Sw. *Lim*. Be-

**LIME**, *s.* -ER. A *Limmer*, or *leamer*, is a dog of the chase, so called from the *leam* or leash in which he was held till he was let slip.—*Caius*, De Canibus Britannicis, cited by Steevens on Lear. Caius writes,—*Levinarius seu lorarius*, a leviner or *lyemmer*. See **LEAM**.

**LIMED**, *ad.* Polished. "It was lyke a limed glass."—*Chaucer*.

Fr. *Limer*, to file, to polish; L. *Lima*, a file.

**LIMIT**, *v. s.* To bound, to mark out or -ARY, *ad. s.* determine, describe or pre- -ATION. scribe the bounds; to define, -EDLY. to confine.

-ER. A *limitour*,—a fryer licensed to beg within fixed *limits*, (within his *limitation*,—*Chaucer*), within a certain district. Tyndale writes—*Limitarier*.

Fr. *Limiter*; It. *-are*; Sp. *-ar*; L. *Limes*, from *Limus*, *i. e.* obliquus, transversus, (*Voss*.) a cross-road; and thence,—a landmark, a boundary. In- Un-

**LIMMER**, *ad. s.* Mr. Gifford says,—vile, worthless; lit.—a night-robber. Brocket, —a female of loose manners, or easy virtue. May be from *Lim-an*, *conglutinare*, or *Luymen*, *insidiari*. See *Jamieson*.

**LIMN**, *v.* Gen.—To paint or depicture, -ER. to draw, to delineate.

-ING. From Fr. *Enluminer*, which Cot. interprets,—to *limn*; and in *v. Enlumineur*, he says,—We call one that coloureth or painteth on paper or parchment, an *alluminer*.—*Mins.* and *Spel.* "[Ascham] had a great faculty in writing Gr., L., and Eng. epistles, which were not only excellent for matter, but for the neatness of the handwriting, adorned with *illumination*, which we now call *limning* in the margin."—*Wood*. See **TO ILLUMINATE**. Spenser writes—*Limning*.

**LIMOUS**,\* *ad.* Muddy, boggy, miry.

\**Brown*.

L. *Limosus*, from *Limus*, mud; Fr. *Limonneux*.

**LIMP**. See **LIMBER**.

**LIMP**, *v. s.* To limp,—To move, to walk with the *limbs*—halt, held, withheld, stopt, in their action.

The old A. S. word is *Lemp* or *Limp-halt*, *i. e.* *limb-halt* or held; or halt, or held in the free use of the *limbs*; and thus each word became, used separately, to halt, and to limp, as of equivalent signification.

**LIMPID**, *ad.* As the Fr. *Limpid*,—"clear, bright, sheen, (shining,) glazie, (or glassy,) transparent."—*Cot*.

Fr. *Limp-ide*; It. *-ido*; Sp. *-to*; L. *Limpidus*, which Voss. derives from Gr. λαμπρ-ειν, to shine.

**LIN,\* v.** To stop, to cease, to desist, to give over or leave off.

\**Spenser. Holland. North.*

*Linna*, the A. S. root of this word, seems to have merged into A. S. *Blinnan*, or *be-linnan*, cessare, desinere, to cease or stop, to desist. See **BLIND**, and **BLUNT**.

**LIN, s.** *Lin* is called by the annotator on Drayton,—a pool or watery moor; meres from whence rivers spring: and see **POND**. Som. calls it a British word, signifying a lake, pool, or standing water, such as that of the fens (of *Lin-colnshire*).

A. S. *Hlynn*, is a torrent, from *Hlynn-an*, strepere, to roar; but *lin* seems app. not to the noisy fall, (see the Gloss. to G. Douglas,) but to the still basin or pool above; where the water is held, reserved, *linned* or *stopt* in its flood. See **LIN**, *ante*.

**LINCH-PIN, s.** The pin which fastens the axle of a wheel, qd. *links*, or *link-pin*, the *linking* pin.—*Sk.*

Dr. Jamieson refers to the Sw. *Lunta*. And Ihre explains *Lunta*,—*luntaticka*, paxillus axis, obex rotæ prefixus, i. e. the bar or bolt set before a wheel.

**LINCTURE, s.** App. to—Medicinal preparations, that are to be *licked* up—by the tongue. L. *Lingere*, *lictum*, to lick up.

**LIND, s.** -EN, or LIME-TREE.

A. S. *Lind*; D. & Ger. *Linde*. The entire word (Wach.) is *Lindendbaum*; (Kilian,) "A tree so called, (Teutonic,) from the softness of its substance, and hence Ovid, *tiliæ molles*. Ger. *Lind*, mollis; and *lindern*; D. *Lindere*, lenire." *Sk.* inclines to the etym. of Kilian.

**LINE, v.** -ING. Gen.—To cover, to clothe, the inside; to strengthen, secure, or protect by covering the inside; by putting or placing any thing within; gen.—to secure, strengthen, or protect.

Jun.—*Lined* gown; *duplicata toga*; perhaps because garments were formerly doubled and strengthened by the insertion of *linen*. Un-

**LINE, s.** Any thing extended, (a point produced,) any extension, in  
-AGE. length, as of string or thread; of  
-AL. writing; of men; of defence,  
-ALLY. before or round entrenchments;  
-AMENT. any thing drawn out or pursued  
-AR. lengthwise or longitudinally; a  
-ATION. course pursued or followed; as,  
-ATURE.\* (met.) a *line* of argument, a *line* of conduct;  
a direct course, sc. of succession or geniture, from parent to child; geniture.

*Line* is sometimes used as equivalent to *Delineation*, (qv.) and to *Lineament*; i. e. the *lines* which mark the features of the face, or countenance; the features, lit. and met.

*Linear*, *lineation*, are used principally in books of natural history.—\**Holland*.

Fr. *Lign-er*, -s; It. Sp. & L. *Linea*, from *Linum*, because made of *line*, whence *Linen*, (qv.)—*Voss*. Perhaps from A. S. *Lin-ian*, *lin-ig-an*, *lig-an*, to lie, to lie along. De- Tra-lineate; Inter- Out- Under-line; Un-lineal.

**LINE, s.** *Linen* is so called because made -EN, s. ad. of *line* (*linum*) or (as it is now -ENER. named,) flax.

**LINT.** Fr. *Linge*; It. *Lino*; Sp. *Lienço*; L.

**LINE- or** *Lin-teum*, -um; Gr. *Λινον*; Go. *Lein*;

A. S. *Lin*, -en; D. *Lijn*, -en; Ger.

**LIN-SEED.** *Lein*, *leenen*. Though this word exists in the ancient and modern Northern and Southern languages, its original meaning is lost. Scheidius proposes for Gr. *Λινον*, an obsolete v. *Λι-ειν*, to bind, to fasten: the Etymologus Magnus, αρω της λειοτητος. from its smoothness; perhaps, adds the same Scheidius, truly. See **LIN**, *ante*.

**LING, s.** A word (says *Sk.*) of common use in *Lincolnshire*: it is the northern name for heath, hether.—*Grose*. Bacon distinguishes heath from *ling*; and in *Ayrshire*, (v. *Jamieson*), a thin long grass is so called. It is also the name of a species of codfish, perhaps (*Sk.*) a *longitudine*.

**LING, ter.** In some parts of Saxony, *Ling*, imago dicitur; and it was customary in A. S. to subjoin it to the name of the father, as *Eadmund*, *Eadmon-ling*, (and thus resembling the Gr. as *Atrous*, *Atrides*;)—it was further subjoined to denote *offspring*, or *progeny*, gen. as *duck*, *duckling*. In the former cases, Wach. derives from *Lang-en*, tangere;—a son being called *ling*, velut tangens, quia patrem proxime tangit origine. In the second, he derives from *Lang-en*, pertinere, to pertain (to be-long,) and he has several other unnecessary distinctions, with respect to the use and origin of this same termination *ling*. It always denotes *long-ing*, or pertaining; and from being app. to progeny or offspring, has the force of a dim.; used to designate, the added circumstances of pertaining or belonging, of being connected with or dependent upon, derived or deduced from. See *Lye*; Wach. Prolegom. sec. 6; and *Spel.* Gloss. Archæol. in v. *Adelingres*.

**LINGENCE, s.** Any thing used by *licking*.

L. *Lingens*, p. p. of *Lingere*, to lick. See **LINCTURE**, and **LOCH**.

**LINGER, v.** To lengthen, to protract;  
-ER. to remain or continue long; to  
-ING. move tardily or slowly; to stay,  
-INGLY. stop, or remain inactive.

From A. S. *Lang-ian*, prolongare, producere, to prolong or lengthen out, to protract or draw out.

**LINGET, s.** An *ingot*, (qv.) lump, or masse of metal.—*Cot.* Fr. *Lingot*.

**LINGLE,\* s.** "Fr. *Ligneul*, a shoemaker's thread, or a tatching end."—*Cot.* "The *langot* of the shoe, is, in the North, the latchet of the shoe, from Fr. *Languet*, *lingula*, a little tongue or slip."—*Ray*.

\**Drayton*.

**LINGUIST, s.** One skilled in tongues or languages.

It. & Sp. *Linguista*; from L. *Lingua*, a tongue. Om. -AL, pertaining to the tongue; to language.

**LINIMENT, s.** In Fr. (Cot.) app. to—The rubbing or smearing; and also to the ointment itself. In Eng. only to the latter.

Fr. *Liniment*; It. *-mento*; L. *Linimentum*, from *Linire*, to anoint; Gr. *Λεῖν-ειν*, to render smooth and slippery, as is done by ointment when *laid*, spread, or smeared over any thing.

**LINK, s. v. -ING.** App. to—The parts by which a chain is extended in its *length*; to the parts of which a chain is formed. To *link* is—

To connect or fasten together; to combine, (as a series of rings, and gen.) to conjoin, to concatenate.

Sk. derives from Ger. *Gelenck*, which he tells us means a junction, knot, or fastening, and also the ring of a chain; from *Lenk-en*, *flectere*, to bend; he has no authority for *Gelenck* so used. And *link* is probably from the A.S. *Leneg-an*, to *lengthen*; meaning, a *length*. Add another *link*, i. e. a *length*, to the chain. En- Inter- Over- Un-

**LINK, s.** Pitch or other combustible, mixed with tow or flax, used ignited.

Not from Gr. *Λυξος*, but from Ger. *Lencken*, *flectere*, to bend, quia *Resina tædæ complicatur*, pitch interlinked with tow.—Sk.

**LINNET, s.** A bird.

Fr. *Linotte*, *linaria avis*; so called, perhaps, because it feeds on *lin*e, or flax, or on the seeds of flax.

**LIN-SEL, s. -SEY-WOOLSEY.** App. to—Any flimsy texture; any thing flimsy.

Vestis ex *lanâ* et *lino* simul mixtis confecta.—Sk. A vest made of wool and linen mixed together.

**LIN-STOCK, s. -TEL.** A torch or match to let off guns, &c.

From Ger. *Lunte*; D. *Lonte*; i. e. *lint*, or linen; L. *Lintum*; qd. *linteum sulphuratum*, *linen* prepared with brimstone, (Sk.) or other combustible material. And *stock* or *stick*. The Ger. *Lunte* was first app. to a kind of tinder so prepared to receive the fire struck from flint.—Wach.

**LINT.** See LINE, LINEN.

**LINTEL, s. -ERN.** App. to—The head-piece of the door or casement.

Fr. *Lint-ens*; Sp. *-el*; from the ancient *Limētum*, for *limen*, qd. *limentiellum*, whence the god *Limētinus*, who presides over the thresholds or posts of a door.—Sk.

**LION, s.** An animal.

-ESS. *Lionly*, (met.)—magnanimous and -LY. majestic (as a lion).

-SHIP. Fr. *Lion*; Sp. *Leon*; It. *Lione*; L. *Leo*; Gr. *Λεων*; D. *Leeuw*; Ger. *Lew*. Wach. rejects the etym. of Porphyry from the Gr. *Λαω*, *video*, and affirms the A.S. *Hlew-an*, to roar.

**LIP, s. v.** To *lip*,—to touch with the lips, to kiss.

*Lip* is app. gen. to the edge of any thing that folds or may fold or *lap* over.

Cot. has *Lippe*, a *lip*; and *Lippu*, thick-lipped, great-lip; also, a powting or hanging the *lip*, as a child that's ready to cry.

*Lip-good*, (met.)—good in words only.—B. Jonson.

A.S. *Lippa*; D. *Lip*; Ger. & Dan. *Lippe*; Sw. *Läpp*; from L. *Labium*.—Sk. Wach.—from Ger. *Leiden*, to divide, to separate. Not improbably from *Lap*, to fold over, as the lips fold over the mouth.

**LIPOTHYMY, s. -ous.** A swooning, wherein the patient seems dead. Cot.—i. e. wherein his *soul* seems to have left him.

Fr. *Lipothamie*; Gr. *Λειποθυμία*, *λειπ-ειν*, to leave or quit, and *θυμός*, the mind.

**LIPPITUDE, s.** A running of the eyes, blear-eyedness.—\*Bacon.

Fr. *Lippi-tude*; It. *-tudine*; L. *Lippitudo*; *lippus*, from *Λεῖβ-ειν*, *fundere*, *stillare*, to pour, to drop; because the eyes drop tears.

**LIQUATE, v.** To *liquate* or *liquefy*,—to -QUATION. dissolve, to melt.

-QUEFY. *Liquid*,—watery or fluid,

-QUEFIABLE. dissolved, melted; fluent,

-QUEFACTION. flowing clearly and easily;

-QUID, *ad. s.* diluted, thin.

-QUIDATE, *v.* To *liquidate*,—to clear off,

-QUIDNESS. and, thus, to diminish, to

-QUOR, *s. v.* lessen.—\*Glanvill.

-QUIDITY.\* Fr. *Li-quide*, *-queur*; It. *-quido*; *-guore*; Sp. *-quido*, *lecor*; L. *Liquidus*, *liquor*, from *Liquare*, to melt; and this Voss. derives from the old L. word *Lix*, which he contends signified *water*, and hence *liquare*, to reduce to water, or to a fluid state. Con- De- Un-

**LIRE.** (See LEER.) It is in our old romances variously written,—*leyre*, *lyre*, *lire*. See Jamieson.

**LIRIPOOP, s.** Fr. *Liripipion*. A graduate's hood. *Liripipie*,—hooded, as a graduate.

**LISP, s. v.** *Lisping*, or—the defect in the -ING. prolation (as Wilkins terms it) or -INGLY. utterance of particular letters, arises from striking the tongue against the inside of the teeth.

A.S. *Wlisp*. *Dentiloquus*, per dentes loquens. A lisper. D. *Lisp-en*, *-elen*; Ger. *-eln*; Sw. *Läspa*; Dan. *Lesper*. All of which Sk. declares must be formed from the sound. Aristophanes, however, uses the expression *Λιρ πηλασσα*, which is interpreted a whippery, stuttering tongue, and some etymologists decide for a Gr. original. Stuttering or stammering is distinguished by Wilkins from *lisping*; he considers both to be defects of speaking, the first as to the continuity of speech, the second as to the prolation of particular letters.—*Real Character*, pt. ii. c. 9.

**LISS,\* s. v.** To loose, free from, relieve, remit. See TO LESS or LESSEN.

\*Chaucer. Gower.

**LISSOME, i. e. Lithesome.** See LITHE.

**LIST, s. v.** *List*, *s.*—that which is collected; a collection, sc. of names. And to *list*,—

To enroll, to write in a roll or catalogue; to register, sc. the names of those engaged for a particular purpose, as for military service; and, thus, to engage the services.

Fr. *List-e*; It. & Sp. *-a*; from Go. & A.S. *Lis-an*; Ger. & D. *Lesen*; in its cons. usage, colligere, to collect. En- or In-

**LIST, s.** App. to—The inclosure of as- -ED. sembled or collected persons, (septum -ING. intra quod hastiludium celebratur,) to any thing inclosing or surrounding; and, thus, to the edge or border;—the border of cloth, stripped off,—bounds, limits,



or confines. Among pugilists the *lists* are now called the *ring*.

Fr. *Lice*; It. *Lizza*; Low L. *Licia*, the barriers of camps or cities; so called—à *licias*, from threads, strings, or ropes, of which they were at first made.—*Du Cange*. But Voss. thinks it is the same word as *list*; A.S. *List*; D. *Lijet*; Fr. *Listière*; It. & Low L. *Lista*; the edge, or border, or hem (of cloth,) app. pro *lined* aut *metâ*: the line, the bounding line; part. (adds Lye) to that line which bounds or defines the space within which combatants are to fight. The words (there can be little doubt) are the same, (and see *List*, *ante*.) from *Lis-an*, *lis-ed*, *list*, colligere, congregare, to collect, to assemble.

**LIST, s. v.** To wish, to covet, to desire  
-LESS. (to *lust*, qv.)

-LESS-LY. *Listless*,—having no wish or desire; heedless, indifferent.

Dan. *Lyster*; A.S. *List-an*, or *lyst-an*, velle, cupere, desiderare.

**LIST, or -EN, v.** To hearken, to attend,  
-ENER. to pay or give attention, to heed or  
-FUL.\* take heed.—\**Spenser*.

*Listful* seems the opposite of *listless*, the one—heedful or anxious, the other—heedless or indifferent; and the A.S. *Hlyst-an*; D. *Luysteren*; Dan. *Lyster*; Ger. *Laustern*, audire, auscultare, attendere, observare, to hear, hearken, attend to, observe, regard, seems to vary from *Lystan*, to care for, be desirous for, merely in the greater latitude to which the word (without the aspirate) is extended in its application. See *LITHE*. Un-

**LITANY, s.** "It grew that supplications with this solemnity for the appeasing of God's wrath, and the averting of publique evils, were of the Greeke Church termed *litanies*; rogations, of the Latine."—*Hooker*.

Fr. *Letanie*; It. & Sp. *-a*; L. *Litania*; Gr. *Λειτουργία*, from *λεγειν*, *precari*, to pray, because, says Mina. "*Letanie* is nothing but prayers and supplications."

**LITCH-OWL,\* s.** "*Lic*, or *lich*, a dead corps, whereof the unlucky night-ravens are *lichfouls*."—*Verstegan*. See *LICH*.  
\**Drayton*.

**LITE,\* ad.** i. e. *little*, (qv.)—\**Chaucer*.

**LITERAL, ad. s.** *Literal*,—strictly according to the *letter*; or to the sense or meaning of the words,  
-ALLY. cording to the *letter*; or to the  
-ARY. sense or meaning of the words,  
-ATE. (combinations of *letters*,) without  
-ATORS. any metaphorical or cons. application.  
-ATURE. cation.  
-ALISM.\* *Literary*,—pertaining to *letters*,  
-ALIST.† (collectively,) i. e. to learning;  
-ALITY.† pursuing or devoted to learning, to learned studies.

*Literator*,—used by Burke contumeliously, as in Latin;—pretenders to *Literature*.—\**Milton*. †*Bp. Hall*.

Fr. *Lit-éral*, *-étre*; It. *-leral*, *-terato*; Sp. *-eral*, *-erato*, *-erato*; L. *Literalis*, *-rius*, *-tus*, from *Litera*, a *letter*. See *LETTER*.

**LITH, s.** Perhaps *Lithe*, flexible, (see *infra*); app. to the *limbs* from their flexibility at the joints.—\**Chaucer*. Gower.

Go. *Litha*; A.S. *Lith*; Ger. *Lid*; D. *Lide*; Sw. *Lied*. Verellus (see *Thre*, and *Wach*.)—from *Led-a*, to bend.

**LITHARGE, s.** *Litharge d'argent*,—Silver foam, or the spume of tried silver.—*Cot*.

Fr. *Litharge*; It. & Sp. *Litargirio*; Gr. *Λιθαργυρος*; *λίθος*, stone, and *αργυρος*, silver.

**LITHE, ad. v.** *Lithe*,—soft, gentle, compliant, pleasing. To *lithe*, to  
-ER. pliant, pleasing. To *lithe*, to  
-ER-LY. soothe, to soften, (and in Gower,  
-NESS. an ear *lithe*) to bend, to bend  
LITHY. an ear; cons. to attend, to listen.

*Lither*,—soft, yielding, flexible, complying, willing.

"Is it the nature of love to breed numbness or *litherness*;" *Lily*, Endimion; i. e. (Steevens) *limberness*, or yielding weakness. And—*Lithy* and *lither* are so used; cons.—

Weak, lazy, dissolute, depraved, wicked.

A.S. *Lith*, from the v. *Lith-an*; *ge-lithian*, mollire, mitigare, temperare, mollem et tractabilem se præbere,—to soften, to mitigate, to temper or moderate; to be or cause to be soft and manageable. Skelton writes—*Liddrous*.

**LITHOMANCY,\* s.** Divination, from stone.—\**Brown*.

Fr. *Lithomantie*; Gr. *Λιθομαντία*, a stone, and *μαντεσθαι*, to prophecy, or predict.

**LITHOTOMY, s.** -IST. Stone-cutting.

Gr. *Λιθοτομία*, from *λίθος*, a stone, and *τεμνειν*, to cut.

**LITIGATE, v.** To strive or contend;

-ANT. to carry on a strife or contest,

-ATION. (sc. by suit at law;) to dispute

-IOUS. at law, or in courts of law.

-IOUSNESS. Fr. *Litig-er*; Sp. *-ar*; It. & L. *Litigare*, from *lis*, *litis*, strife; which Voss. thinks formed from *elis*, and that from Gr. *Ερις*, of the same signification.

**LITTER, v. s.** A *litter*,—a bed or couch on which persons are carried. *Litter* for horses, a bed, sc. of straw, and hence app. to the straw.

To *litter*,—to strew a bed; to scatter straw; to be brought to bed, sc. to be in the straw.

A *litter* of pigs,—the number thus brought forth: and so, of kittens, &c.

A *litter*,—a scattering, sc. of straw, and then, gen. a scattering; a sluttish or slovenly scattering.

To *litter*,—to make such strewing or scattering.

Fr. *Lictière*; It. *Lettiera*, *lettiga*; Sp. *Littera*; from L. *Lectus*, a bed or couch, and *Lectus* from Gr. *Δεκτρον*, itself from *λεγειν*, *cubare*. Voss. remarks it as singular—that the Latins have retained the Gr. *Δεκτρον*, and have not retained the Gr. *Λεγειν* in this signification. The Ge. is *Lighs*, from *Lig-an*, to *lig*, or *lie*.

**LITTLE, ad. s.** -NESS. A *little*,—a small part, or portion, or degree; a small matter.

*Little*, adj. —small, diminutive; met. trifling, inconsiderable, mean. *Little*, (Chaucer,)—very little.—*Tyrr*.

The dim. of *Little*, in A.S. *Lyt*, *lyle*; Go. *Leitel*; A.S. *Lytel*; D. *Luttel*; Ger. *Litzel*; Sw. *Lyten*; Dan. *Liden*. Sk. thinks from *Lith*, a member, a part, quia, sc. pars est minor toto, because part is less or smaller than the whole. The dim. term. *el*, is considered by Tooke to be (*dile*) the A.S. *Dæl*, a deal or part.

**LITURGY, s.** App. in the christian -ic, *ad s.* church to—a form of public devotion; a form of prayer and thanksgiving, to be ministered in public.

Fr. *Liturgia*; It Sp. & L. *Liturgia*; Gr. *Λειτουργία*, a public work, a public office; *λεϊτον*, public, and *εργον*, a work.

**LIVE, v. ad. s.** To remain, to continue, -ER. to dwell; to remain, to continue, sc. to breathe; in a state of animation, of existence; to -ING. to be or have being, to exist, (here -LONG. of animation, of existence; to -LY. be or have being, to exist, (here -LI-HOOD. or hereafter.)

-LY. To gain or procure, to use, employ, manage, or conduct the

**LIFE.** means of *life*; or that which supports or maintains *life*.

-LESS. To be in a state of action or

-LY.\* motion, of growth or increase,

**LIVE-LODE.†** animal or vegetable.

-ISH.† *Life*, the *s.* is opposed to death:

-LESS.† it also is app.—

To our present state of being as opposed to the future; to a continued state or condition, manner or mode of *living* or of acting in *life*; to the *living* form, body, or person; to a *lively*, spirited, animated form or resemblance; to animation, spirit, vivacity, energy; the usual qualities of *living* beings.

*Life* is much used—pref.

\*Chaucer. †Spenser. ‡Gower. §Holinshed.

Go. *Lib-an*; A. S. *Libb-an*, (R. of Gloucester, *Libbe*,) *lyfan*; Ger. *Leb-en*, *leib-en*; D. *Leven*; Sw. *Lefwa*; Dan. *Lever*, which Jun. and Wach. think may be A. S. *Lyf-an*; Ger. *Leib-en*, to leave;—manere, remanere, superesse, superstitem esse. Quid enim (says Wachter) quid enim est *vivere*, nisi *superare*. See BELIEVE, BELIEVE, and LEAVE. Be-En-In-Mis-Over-Out-Re-Un-

**LIVER, s.** In Anatomy, the name of a viscus or entrail; of a darkish red colour, whence *liver-colour*.

A. S. *Lyfer*; D. & Dan. *Lever*; Ger. *Leb-er*; Sw. *Lefwer*; from A. S. *Lyf-tan*; D. *Leu-en*; Ger. *Leb-en*; Sw. *Lef-wa*; Dan. *Lever*, to live: because of so great importance to *life* or animal vitality.—St. and Kilian. And see *Thre* and *Wach*.

**LIVERY, s. v.** Formerly denoted,—the clothes, and food, also, *delivered* and distributed by masters to their servants; now, to the clothes or marks upon the clothes, by which the servants of one master may be distinguished from those of another. More gen.—the clothing, garb, or dress.

To *livery*,—To clothe or deck in *livery*; to clothe or deck.

The *liverymen* of London are those free-men who are entitled to wear the *livery* of their respective companies.

“What *livery* is, wee by common use in England knew well enough, namely, that it is allowance of horse-meate, as they commonly use the word in stabling, as to keepe horses at *livery*:—the which word, I guesse, is derived of *livring* or *delivering* forth their nightly foode. So in great houses the *livery* is said to be served up for all night, that is, their evening's allowance for

drinke. And *livery* is also called, the upper weede which a serving man weareth, so called (as I suppose) for that it was *delivered* and taken from him at pleasure.”—Spenser.

Fr. *Livres*; It. *Livras*; Sp. *Librea*; Low L. *Liberatio*; (see in *Spel.*;) from the Fr. *Livrer*, to deliver: to the origin of this word (says Jun.) these words of Chaucer allude: “that is the conisance of my *livery*, to all my servants *delivered*.” De-

**LIVERY, i. e. Delivery, (qv.)** “*Livery* of seisin is no other than the pure feudal investiture, or *delivery* of corporeal possession of the land or tenement.”—Blackstone.

**LIVID, ad.** Fr. *Lividité*; *Lividity*,—the -NESS. colour appearing upon a stroke, -ITY.\* black and blue; a dead, earthy, leaden hue.—Cot. \*Arbutnot.

Fr. *Livide*, -*idité*; It. -*ido*, -*idezza*; L. *Lividus*, (of unknown etym.) the same, says Voas. as *plumbens*, leaden.

**LIXIVIAL, ad.** See LIE, *s.* and ELIXATE.

-ATE. Statuo, (says Voas.) voce *lix*, *aquam vo-*

-ATED. carl, indeque cinerem dici *lixivium*, qui aqua est percolatus, quomodo cibus dicitur *elixus*, qui in aqua est coctus. E-

**LIZARD, s.** (Anciently also written *Li-certe*.) An animal.

Fr. *Lézard*; It. *Luzardo*, *lucerta*; Sp. *Lazarto*; L. *Lacerta*; so called because its limbs resemble the arms (*lacertos*) of man

**LO, int.** The imperative of *Look*. So (adds Tooke) the common people say corruptly, “*Lo*’ you there now.”—“*La*’ you there.”

*Look*,—see, behold, observe, mark.

**LOAD, v. s. -ER.** To lay or put on, to impose (a weight or burden); to put in, to take in, that which is to be borne or carried, sc. the cargo, the freight, the charge; to burthen; to oppress.

A. S. *Hlad-en*; D. & Ger. *Lad-en*; Sw. *Ladda*, onerare; Dan. *Ladder*; from the Go. *Lag-gan*, A. S. *Lecg-an*, ponere, to lay; “the participle *Lag ed*, or *lag’d*, (dismissing the sound of the *g*,) becomes *lad* (a broad) or *load*; and though *weight* is subaud. and therefore implied in the word *load*, yet *weight* is not *load*, until *cuius impositum*.”—Tooke. See LAD. Over-Re-Un-

**LOAF, s.** *Loaf* is,—a raised mass of bread, of sugar, &c.

Ger. *Laib*, *leib*; Sw. *Lef*; A. S. *Hlaf*, (a broad.) the past p. of *Hlif-ian*, to raise; in Mæso-Go. *Hlaibe*, the past p. of *Hleib-gan*, to raise, to lift up; after the bread or brayed grain has been wetted, (by which it becomes *dough*,) then follows the *leaven*, by which it becomes *loaf*, (i. e. raised.) (See Tooke.) The Ger. *Laib*, *leib*, shows its immediate descent from the Mæso-Go., and the Sw. *Lef* from A. S.

**LOAM, s. v. -Y.** App. to a species of—Earth of an adhesive and tenacious quality.

To *loam*,—to cover with such earth.

A. S. *Lam*; D. *Leem*, terra madida, lutea; from A. S. *Lim-an*, *ge-liman*, conglutinare, connectere, to stick or bind together.

**LOAN, s.** That which, any thing which, is *lent*.

Go. *Laen*; A. S. *Læn*; D. *Loon*; Ger. *Lon*; Sw. *Loan*; Dan. *Laan*. The *past p.* of A. S. *v. Hlan-an, læn-an*, to lene or lend. See LEND.

**LOATHE, v.** To hate, to hold or keep  
**LOATH, ad.** in, to look at with, hatred, detestation, or abhorrence; to  
-FUL. detest, to abhor; to feel dis-  
-ING. gust, dislike, or reluctance, at  
-LY, *ad. av.* or towards; to be backward or  
-LINESS. unwilling.  
-NESS.  
-SOME. \**Uncertain Auctors.*  
-SOMELY. A. S. *Lath-ian*, (a broad,) odio ha-  
-SOMENESS. bere, detestari, tædere, fastidire,  
to hate, to detest, to loath.—Som.  
-Y.\* D. *Leeden*; Ger. *Leid-en*; Sw. *Led-*  
*as*; perhaps from the *v. Lat-ian*, to let; to put  
back. Wiclif writes *Wlatist*, and Chaucer *Wlat-*  
*soms*; i. e. *Loathest*, and *Loathsoms*.

**LOB, s. v.** *Lob, s. looby*, and *lubber*, ap-  
**LOOB-Y** pear to be merely words of  
-ILY. consequential usage, from the  
**LUBB-ER.** *v. To lob,—*  
-ERLY. To drop or let fall or depend  
-ARD, *ad. s.* (as a *lap* or *lappet*) inertly,  
whether from weariness or laziness; and  
to be thus applied to—

An inert or inactive, lazy or sluggish,  
heavy or lumpish, dull or stupid, person.

**LOBBY, s.** A covered passage, (pertain-  
ing to an interior building.)

In Low L. *Lobium*, from Ger. *Laube*, (a leaf,) a  
place covered or shaded by foliage or leaves; any  
covered place. (See *Wack*.) Sk. calls it,—*Porti-*  
*cus, seu umbraculum sedium*.

**LOBE, s.** *Lobes du foye*, the lobes of the  
liver;—from the Gr. *Λοβος*, (Men.) the  
lower part (of the ear,) the outer part (of  
the liver;) that by which we take hold (of  
the ear, &c.) from *λαβ-ειν*, to take. Cot.  
calls it the *lap*, or lowest part of the ear,  
the *lappet* of the liver.—Also the lobes of a  
leaf, seed, &c.

**LOBSTER, s.** A shell-fish.

A. S. *Loppestre, topust*: it is called by Chaucer  
simply the *loppe*; and has its name from the *v.*  
To *leap*: the leap or spring of the lobster is noted  
by naturalists.

**LOCAL, adj.** *Local* is an *ad.* which we  
-ITY. have borrowed from the Latin,  
-LY. without borrowing the *s.*

**LOCATE, v.** Of or pertaining to place.

-ION. Fr. & Sp. *Loc-al*; It. *-als*; L. *Localis*,  
from *locus*, a place; potius à *λεγ-ομαι*, quod est  
*cubo, jaceo*.—Voss. A. S. *Licg-an, log-ian*. See  
LOOK, and PLACE. Ab-Con-Dis-E-Trans-

**LOCHE, or LOHOC, s.** Fr. *Loch*,—a liquid  
confection or soft medicine, that's not to be  
swallowed, but held in the mouth untill it  
have melted, and so past by degrees down  
the throat. Fr. *Lohoc*,—an electuary, or  
medicine more liquid than an electuary,  
appropriated to the lungs and windpipe,  
and to be *licked*, and let down the throat  
by leisure.—Cot. See ELECTUARY.

**LOCK, v. s. -ET.** To close, to shut in, to  
fasten.

A *lock*,—that which closes or fastens,  
holds fast, encloses or confines.

In A. S. *Loc*, the regular *past p.* of *Lgc-an*, ob-  
serare, claudere, to shut, to close. Go. *Luk-an*;  
D. *Luyken, lok-en*; Dan. *Lukker*. See BLOCK.  
Be-En-Un-Up-

**LOCK, s.** A lock of hair,—perhaps so  
much as was closed together, tied or fas-  
tened into one part or portion.

Dan. *Lok*; Ger. *Lock*; A. S. *Loca, locca, loccas*,  
*floccl, tomenta, locks* of wool or flocks, of some  
called *lucks*; also *locks* of hair, foretops.—Som.  
Etymologists are almost unanimous for a Greek  
origin, but differ much as to the specific word.  
See LOCK, *ante*. Fore-

**LOCO-MOTION, s. -MOTIVE.** Motion  
from place to place.

L. *Locus*, a place, and *motio*, from *movere*, *mo-*  
*tum*, to move.

**LOCUST, s.** An insect.

*Locustical*, in Byrom, is coined for the  
occasion.

Fr. *Lan-gouste*; Sp. *-gosta*; It. & L. *Locusta*.  
Voss. prefers the etym. of Perottus;—ex *locus*  
and *ustus*, quod tactu multa uras, morsu vero  
omnia erodat.

**LOCUTION, s. -ORY.** Speech; mode or  
manner of speech.

Fr. & Sp. *Locution*; L. *Locutio*, from *loqui*, to  
speak; Gr. *Λεγ-ειν*. Al-Circum-E-Inter.—Pro-  
locutor, Col-Ob-loquy.

**LODE, s.** Now more commonly written

-SMAN. *Load. Lode* (in Cornwall)

-MANAGE.\* is the name given to the

-STAR. vein, that leads in the mine;

-STONE. or the leading vein. *Lodes-*

*man*, (A. S. *Lad-man*, ductor, dux, a leader

or guide,) a pilot, a ringleader; D. *Leyds-*

*man. Load-stone*,—qd. lapis-ductorius, a

leading-stone, (Som.;) the stone that leads,

guides, or directs. *Loadstar*,—D. *Leyd-*

*sterre*, the star that leads, guides, or directs.

G. Douglas calls it *Lade-sterne. Lode-*

*manage* is used as equivalent to pilotage;

but, as Mr. Tyrw. observes, it would have

been more English to have said *lodeman-*

*ship*, as seamanship, by adding an English

rather than a French term. to an English

word.—\*Chaucer.

**LODGE, v. s.** (Anciently written To *logge*.)

-MENT. To place or station, to lay up or

-ER. deposit, to put up, to dispose, to

-ING. repose; to give or yield a place

-ABLE.\* or station, dwelling, resting, or

abiding place; to harbour, to shelter; to

dwell, abide, or reside.

\*Sir J. Finett (1656).

Dan. *Logerer*; A. S. *Loggian, ge-loggian*, to

place, to lay up, to put up, to dispose; (Som.)

probably formed upon A. S. *Lecg-an*, to lie, or lay.

Un-

**LOFT, s.** A loft, *s.*—any thing, (room,

-Y. floor, &c.) lifted, raised, or ele-

-ILY. vated.

-INESS. *Lofty*,—raised, elevated, exalted;

met.—haughty, proud, sublime.

Sw. & Dan. *Loft*. From the *v. To lift*, (qv.)

*Lofty*, met.—mente sublatus.—Sk.

**LOG, s.** Any thing that *lies* or is *laid*;  
**-GATS.** inert, motionless, heavy,  
**-GERHEAD.** lumpish.  
**-GERHEADED.** *Logger-head*,—a head hard,  
**-MAN.** and thick as a *log*.—*Sk.*

*Sk.*—from A. S. *Ligg-an*; D. *-en*; Ger. *Liegen*; in Lincolnshire (and in the North gen. he might have added), To *lig*, because it *lies* or *lies* unmoved. Tooke refers to the same source. Go. *Lag-yan*; A. S. *Leeg-an*, to lay. *Leegan* is but another way of writing *ligger*.

**LOGIC, s.** It is the province of *grammar*  
**-AL.** to teach the etym. and manner  
**-ALLY.** of signification of words; and of  
**-IAN.** *logic*, to teach the use of words in general reasoning:—It will thus embrace science and art: science, or knowledge;—and art, or power or skill in the use of knowledge, (art being the practical use of science, or principles of science.)

Fr. *Logique*; It. Sp. & L. *Logica*; Gr. *Λογική*, from *λογος*, and that from *λεγειν*, to say, to speak.

**LOGO-GRIPH,\* s.** An enigmatical question, a puzzle, a riddle.

\**B. Jonson. Bp. Hall.*

Gr. *Λογος*, speech, and *γριφος*, *rete*, a net; and, cons., *questio enigmatica*.

**LOGO-MACHY, s.** A dispute about words; a verbal dispute, or contention.

Fr. *Logomachie*; It. Sp. & L. *Logomachia*; Gr. *Λογομαχία*, from *λογος*, speech, and *μαχη*, fight or contention.

**LOGO-THETE, s.** An accountant: in the Roman (Eastern) Empire,—A receiver of the finances.

Gr. *Λογοθετης*, *λογος*, and *θετης*, from *τιθεσθαι*, to put or place, to dispose, to settle.

**LOGY, term.** Gr. *Λογ-ια*, from *λεγειν*, *legere*, colligere, seligere; also, loqui: to gather, to select: to discourse, as—*Anthology* is a selection of flowers; *Etymology*,—the true (origin of) words; *Philology*,—a love of speech or speaking. It is in constant use for the formation of scientific terms; of the more ancient and unusual, *Aitiology* (qv.) is an instance. Among modern empiricisms may be mentioned, *Craniology*, and *Phrenology*.

**LOIN, s.** Anciently written *Lende*.

In Anatomy.

D. & Ger. *Lend-e*, *-en*; Fr. *Lon-ge*; It. *Lon-gia*, *-sa*; all from L. *Lumbi*, says *Sk.* In A. S. *Lend-ena*, perhaps from A. S. *e. Hlion-an*; Ger. *Len-en*, to lean, *niti*, *reclinare*, *recumbere*, quia in *lumborum* extrema *reclinamus* *sedentes*.—*Martin.* (In *Wack.*) *Sur-* or *Slr-*

**LOITER, v.** To *loiter*, is to *later*. (See **-ER, s.** **LATE.**) To be or cause to be  
**-ING.** slow or dilatory, to retard, to delay; to move, to act slowly, idly, lazily; to pass or spend the time idly, lazily, inactively.

**LOLL, v.** **LILL, v.** To *loll* appears to mean, *gen*, to hang or depend upon, to lean upon or against; to hang from, as the tongue from the mouth.

Swift (Cantata) uses the word *lolloping*, which may yet be heard in vulgar speech.

To *loll* out one's tongue, i. e. *exerere linguam*, perhaps from D. *Lelle*, *lelleken van de tongde*, pars linguae anterior, to thrust forth the front part of the tongue.—*Sk.*

**LOLLER, s.** *Lollardy*,—the doctrines of  
**-ARD.** Reformers, called *Lollards*, who  
**-ARDY.** derived their name from one Walter *Lolhard*, a German, who flourished about the year 1315. (See *Spel.* and *Jun.*) Kilian suggests a different origin; but appears to stand alone in his opinion.

**LONDONER, s.** A native or inhabitant of *London*. *Londonism*, (a word used, and probably invented, by Mr. Pegge,)—the idiomatic speech of *Londoners*.

**LONE, ad.** From *alone*, that is, *all one*;  
**-LY.** one being *all*.  
**-LINESS.** Solitary or single, unaccompanied, deserted; without society or company.  
**-SOME.**  
**-SOMENESS.**

**LONG,\* v.** Cons.—to reach, to attain, to appertain. We now use *Be-long*.

\**Chaucer. Gower. Bible, 1551. Spenser.*

A. S. *Lang-ian*; Ger. *Lang-en*; D. *-hen*, *prolongare*, *pervenire*, *attingere*; to *lengthen*, to stretch out to or towards. *Be-*

**LONG, v. av.** To *lengthen*, to stretch or  
**-ING.** reach out for, (with earnestness,  
**-INGLY.** with eagerness;) and, cons.—  
**-LY.** to desire eagerly, to wish for earnestly.

*A long* on me, *long* on you, are equivalent to—*produced* by me, *produced* by you. See **ALONG**.

A. S. *Lang-ian*; Sw. *-ia*; Ger. *Langen*. The same word as the preceding, diff. app. "When we consider (Tooke) that we express a moderate desire for any thing, by saying that we *incline* (i. e. *bend* ourselves) to it; will it surprise us that we should express an eager desire by saying that we *long*, i. e. make *long*, *lengthen*, or stretch ourselves after it, for it? especially when we observe, that after the *v.* To *incline*, we say *to* or *towards*; but after the *v.* To *long*, we must use either the word *for* or *after*, in order to convey our meaning." Dryden singularly combines the literal and metaphorical usage:—"He (the fire) wades the streets, and straight he reaches cross, and plays his *longing* flames on th' other side."—*Annus Mirabilis*.

**LONG, ad. av.** Extended, produced; in  
**-ANIMITY.** time or space: met.—delayed,  
**-EVAL.** tardy, tedious.  
**-EVOUS.** *Long*, i. e. extended, is opposed to *short*, i. e. shear'd or sher'd,  
**-EVITY.** cut off. See **LENGTH**.  
**-INQUITY.**  
**-SOMENESS.** *Long* is much used pref.  
**-WISE.** *Long-animity*,—*long*, (patience or endurance,) of mind, *long-sufferance*.  
**-I-MANOUS.**  
**-LATERAL.**  
**-TUDE.** *Long-avous*,—*long* aged; *long-lived*.  
**-TUDIN-AL.**  
**-ALLY.** *Longi-manous*,—*long*-handed.  
**-ALNESS.** *Longi-lateral*,—*long*-sided.

*Longness* is found in the Sydney State Papers; and *Longsomeness* in an anonymous History of Conformity, 1681.

Go. *Lagg*, (pron. *lang*;) A. S. *Lang*, *long*; D. *Langh*, *lanck*; Ger. & Dan. *Lang*; Fr. & Sw. *Long*; It. *Lungo*; Sp. *Luengo*; L. *Longus*. Wach. derives from *langen*, trahere; and Tooke asserts *lang* or *long* to be the preterperfect of the A. S. *v. Leng-ian*, to *long*, to make *long*, to *lengthen*, to stretch out, to produce; and that no other derivation can be found for L. *Longus*. Ob- Over-Pro- Pro-longate, Re-longed.

**LOO**, *v. s.* A game at cards.

**LOOBY**. See **LOB**.

**LOOF**, or **LUFF**, *v. s.* D. *Loeven*, to ply to windward, *de loef hebben*, to sail before the wind, (see **LEE**;) from A. S. *Hlif-ian*, to rise or raise. The *loof* of a ship, Sk. says, is, qd. the *loftiest* part of the ship, *pars navis suprema*.

**LOOK**, *v. s.* To turn or direct the eye or -ER. sight, the visual or perceptive -ING. powers; lit. and met.—

To appear or seem, or cause to appear or seem; to have or take the appearance, the aspect.

To *look* (with prepositions) is used as equivalent to words derived from the compounds of L. *Specere*; e. g.—

A *looking* about,—circumspection, vigilance.

To *look* out for,—to expect.

To *look* at or into,—to inspect; and, thus, to examine, to search into, to investigate.

A *look* or *looking*, forward,—prospect; backward,—retrospect.

A. S. *Loc-ian*; D. *Luchten*; Ger. *Lug-en*; to see, to be or cause to be an object of sight; to view. Mis- Over- Out- Pre-

**LOOM**, *v. -ING.* (A. S. *Log-ian*, ponere, *lo-care*;) to lay, to place, sc. before the eye, the sight.

The *looming* of a ship,—the external form or appearance of a ship; as we say, She *looms* a great sail, or she *looms* but small,—she appears a large or a small ship.

From A. S. *Leoman*, (*ge-leoman*, whence *gleam*;) *lucere*, to shine; a word (Sk. adds) truly elegant.

**LOOM**, *s. -ED.* In A. S. *Loma*, *ge-loma*; D. *Alaem*, *alem*, utensilia, supellex,—utensils, things of frequent and necessary use. Hence Som. adds,—the *heir-lome* of lawyers, pro supellectile hereditaria. Ray tells us that in Cheshire,—A *loom* is an instrument or tool in general. Also, any utensil, as a tub, &c. Paribusque accingitur *armis*, is rendered by Douglas,—“With *lume* in hand fast wirkand like the laif;” (working like the rest.) May it not be from A. S. *Hleom*, (for so *lim* was also written,) that which pertains or belongs to? (See **LIMB**.) Thus *heir-loom*,—that which appertains, an appurtenance to, the inheritance; brew-*lumes*, milk-*lumes*, wark-*loom*, utensils or instruments appertaining or appropriate to brewing, milking, working; and then specifically app. to a particular frame or machine.

**LOON**. See in **v. Low**.

**LOOP**, *v. s.* A *loop*, or *loophole*, is app. to -HOLE. the hole left by the involution -HOLED. of the *loop*; to holes of a similar form or construction; to holes in battlements or towers; to holes for escape or evasion.

Probably, as Sk. suggests, from D. *Loopen*, (A. S. *Hleapan*;) currere, to run; so called because it is easily removed or slipped off from that which it binds or fastens:—a *running knot* is an expression of the same kind. Over- Un-

**LOORD**, *s.* **LOURDEN**. *Loord*, *Lurdane*,—Lazy, slothful, worthless. A low, debased, degraded, worthless person.

The Sc. writers use *Lurdanery*, which is also preserved by Holinshed, (Scotland, Malcolm.)—See *Jamieson*.

“*Lourdaine*; because the Danes when they sometime domineered over the Englishmen, would be honoured with the name of *laford*, which is now *lord*, the people in scorn did call them *lowr danes*, instead of *lord*, or rather *laford dane*, *lowr* being as much to say in our ancient language, as *ignavus* in Lat. to wit, lither, cowardly, or sluggish.”—*Verstegan*. Jamieson, who notices the antiquity of the etym. of *Verstegan*, refers the word immediately to Fr. *Lourdin*, and that to D. *Luyard*, piger, desidiosus, ignavus homo, or *loer*, *loerd*, which have the same meaning, and to the latter of which Killian traces Fr. *Lourd*. *Loord*, *lourd-en*, are perhaps *low-er-ed*, *lowerd*, *lowr'd*, *lourd*, *lourd-en*; and thus from the same source and of equivalent meaning with *lown* and *lowt*, (qv.) It probably owes its lengthened term. *en* into *ane*, from *Verstegan*'s traditional etym. See **LORD**, *s.*

**LOOS**, *v.* **LOSED**. To praise, to celebrate, to confer fame or renown upon.

*Loos* or *los* (Tooke) is evidently the *past p.* of the *v. Hlis-an*, celebrare, to celebrate; as *laus* also is:—he has produced eight instances of the *s.*, and one of the *past p. losed*, from Chaucer.

**LOOSE**, *v. s. ad. av.* To free from its hold -LY. or fastening; to untie, to unbind, -EN, *v.* to remit, to dismiss; to relax, to -NESS. separate or sever, to take away; -ENING. to separate or sever, (from a close or connected state or condition,) to unclose; to disconnect, to disengage. And thus, *loose*, the *ad.* is opposed to—fixed or fastened, tied or tight; bound or obliged: met.—close, connected, or adhering; confined, or defined, or definite; restricted or restrained.

The expression in Shak. (Love's L. L.) —“at his very *loose*,” Mr. Steevens explains, “at his moment of parting, i. e. of his getting *loose* or away from us.” See To **LOSE**, or **LERSE**; the same word, somewhat diff. app. See also **LESS**.

Go. *Lisan*; A. S. *Lysan*; D. & Ger. *Lösen*; Sw. *Leosa*; Dan. *Løse*; amittere, dimittere, to dismiss, or let go. En- Out- Un-

**LOP**, *v. s. -ING.* To hew or cut off (boughs or branches;) gen.—to cut off.

This word does not appear to be of very ancient use in the language. To *lop* the bough in Isa. x. 33, is in preceding translations, to cut. Drayton and Spenser are the most remote authorities that have occurred. Mins. derives it from D. *Loef*; Ger. *Laub*, *frens*, qd. *ramos amputare*; in Fr.



*Esbrancher*,—"to lop or cut off boughs; to bare or deprive of branches."—*Cot.* Thus, *frondator* is in Lat.—a *lopper* of trees, distinguished by Ovid from *putator*,—a *pruner*.

**LOPE.** See **LOBSTER**.

**LOPE**, i. e. *Leapt*. Inter-

**LOQUACIOUS**, *ad.* -CITY. Talkative; free of speech; too free of speech; full of chatter; chattering. See **LOCUTION**.

Fr. *Loquaci-té*; It. -*tà*; Sp. -*dad*; L. *Loquacitas*, from *loqui*, to speak, to talk.

**LORD**, *v. s.* *Lord* is a general name for

-ING. one high-born, or of high rank,

-LING. and, cons., of high authority;

-LY, *ad. av.* a superior, a master.

-LINESS. To *lord*,—to be or become, to

-SHIP. act as *lord*, i. e. as superior or master; as sovereign; to use or abuse the authority or power of a superior; to domineer.

A. S. *Hlaf-ord*, afterwards *loved*, (says Sk.) from *hlaf*, bread, and *ford* for *afford*, to supply, because a *lord* supplies many with bread. Jun. dislikes this *afford*, knowing no such word in the A. S., and pronounced *hlaf-ord* to be composed of *hlaf*, panis, bread, (see **LOAF**.) and *ord*, initium, origo; source, origin. Tooke composes the word of the same parts, but gives to *hlaf* its literal meaning, raised or exalted, as the *past p.* of *hlifian*, to raise:—*Lord*, therefore, means *high-born*, or of an exalted origin; *hlaf*, raised or exalted; and *ord*, ortus, source, origin, birth. (See **LADY**, **ON**, and **ORD**.) Verstegan writes copiously and curiously upon this word, and upon *Lady*.—See his *Restitution of Decayed Intelligence*, c. 10. Un-

**LORD**, *s.* A hump-backed person is so nick-named.

It. *Lord*; Sp. *Laud*; Fr. *Lourd*; Low L. *Lurdus stolidus*. *Lordicare*,—dorso incurvate incedere, to walk with the back bent; from Gr. *Λορδορ, incurvus*.—See *Du Cange*. Bochart thinks it is Eng. *Lord*; app. contemptuously, and that the usage arose in the wars between the Fr. and Eng.—See *Men*. And see **LOOKED**.

**LORE**,\* *v.* **LORN**.† We now use *forlorn*, (*qv.*) i. e. utterly lost, deserted, forsaken, destitute, solitary.

\**Gower*. *Spenser*. †*Chaucer*.

A. S. *Leor-an*, *past p.* *Lor-en*, to lose. For-

**LOREL**, or **LOSEL**, *s.* **LOSELRY**. A *lorel* is one that hath *lost*, neglected, or cast off his owne good, and welfare, and so is become lewd, and careless of credit and honesty.—*Verstegan*.

*Lorel*, from A. S. *Leor-an*, *past p.* *Lor-en*, to lose; and *Los-el*, from A. S. *Leos-an*, *los-ian*, also—to lose. *Chaucer* renders *perditissimus*, *lorel*. It is well explained by *Verstegan*.

**LORICATE**, *v.* -ION. To cover or protect, (as with a breastplate.)

L. *Loricare*; propriè *lorica* est tegimen de corio, tanquam de loro factum; a covering of leather, (for the breast, and thus—a breastplate.)

**LORIMER**, *s.* A maker of bits for bridles of horses, and such like as spurs and small iron work.—*Mins*.

Fr. *Lormier*, a worker in small iron; à *loris* conficiendis.

**LOSE**, *v.* Anciently also written *To leese*;

-ABLE. and see **LESS**, and **To LOOSE**.

-ER. Opposed to—to keep, retain, or

-ING. preserve. To dismiss, to separate,

**Loss.** part or depart from; to give up, to

-FUL. quit, to resign, relinquish, or aban-

-LESS. don, the hold, property, or posses-

sion of; to dispossess, deprive, to diminish,

to waste, to ruin, to destroy.

Opposed to—to gain or obtain:—to miss the possession or acquisition. For- Un-

**LO-SENGE**, or -ZENGE, *s.* Tyrw. says,—

"A quadrilateral figure of equal sides but

unequal angles, in which the arms of women

are usually painted."—*Rom. of the Rose*.

"*Losynges* seems to signify small figures of the same form in the fretwork of a crown."

—*House of Fame*.

Fr. *Lozenge*. *Men.* writes largely upon this word; mentioning among others the etym. proposed by *Scal.* and selected by *Sk.*—à voce *laurence*, on account of its resemblance to the leaf of the *laureus*, which has the figure of a rhombus.

**LOSENGERE**,\* *s.* -Y. A flatterer, beguiler, deceiver.—*Cot.*

\**Chaucer*. *Holinshead*.

Fr. *Losengier*; It. *Lisonjero*. See **LEASING**.

**LOT**, *s. v.* -TERY. *Lot*,—that which,—circumstance or event, part or portion, chance or fortune,—which is covered, concealed, unknown.

*Lot* is also app. to any thing which is used (see **CLEARY**) to decide or determine, or bring to light or disclose, the *lot* or thing (yet) unknown.

*Lot-teller*,—a teller of covered or hidden things.

To *lot*, or *allot*, (*qv.*)—to give by *lot*, to grant or distribute by *lot*; and then, gen. to give, grant, distribute, or apportion. And the *s.*—Portion or share.

A. S. *Hleot-an*, sortiri, to cast lots; D. *Lot-en*, *loot-en*; Sw. *Lotta*; Go. *Hlants*; A. S. *Hlot*; Ger. *Los*; D. & Fr. *Lot*; Sw. *Lott*; Dan. *Lod*; It. *Lotto*. Tooke considers A. S. *Hlot* to be the regular past tense and *past p.* of *Hlidan*, tegere, operire, to cover; and that it means something covered or hidden. Upon this *past p.* then, A. S. *Hleot-an*, sortiri, must have been formed. See **LID**.

**LOTION**, *s.* A wash,—gen. app. to a medicated wash.

L. *Lotio*, from *lotum*, *past p.* of *lavare*, to wash. Col-

**LOUD**, or **LOWD**. See the *v.* **To Low**.

**LOVE**, *v. s.* To prefer, to desire, as an

-LESS. object of possession or enjoy-

-LY, *ad. av.* ment; to delight in, to be

-LILY. pleased or gratified with, to

-LINESS. take pleasure or gratification

-ER. in, delight in.

-ING. *Love*, the *s.* is app. emph. to

-INGLY. the passion between the sexes.

-INGNESS. *Lover* is, by old writers, app. as

-ABLE.\* *friend*—by male to male.

-SOME.† *Love* is much used—pref.

-ERED.‡ \**Wiclif*. †*Chaucer*. ‡*Shak.*

*Love-locks*,—locks (of hair) to set off the beauty; the loveliness.

A. S. *Luf-ian*; D. *Lie-ven*; Ger. *-ben*, amare, diligere. Wach. derives from *lieb*, bonum, because every one desires that which is good: *lieb*, it is more probable, is from *lieb-en*, grateful, and therefore good. It may at least admit a conjecture that A. S. *Lufian*, to love, has a reason for its application similar to that of L. *Di-ligere*, (*legere*, to gather, to take up or out (of a number), to choose, sc. one in preference to another, to prefer;) and that it is formed upon A. S. *Hlif-ian*, to lift or take up, to pick up, to select, to prefer. Be-Over- Un-

**LOUKE**, *s.* Sk. tells us, is said to be—a fellow receiver; Jamieson, (in *v. Lucky*), thinks Chaucer used the word as equivalent to a *trull*. Tyrw. seems to suspect it has an affinity to *lusk*, (qv.)

**LOUNGE**, *v. s.* -ER. To loiter about inactively.

We owe this modern usage to the old Eng. *Lungis*, (Fr. *Long-is*, It. *-one*, which Men. derives from L. *Longus*), a long, lazy loiterer.

**LOUSE**, *v. s.* An insect. *Lousy*, (met.)—*-y.* filthy, mean.

-INESS. A. S. & Sw. *Lus*; Ger. *Laus*; D. *Lugs*; Dan. *Lause*. Wach. suggests the *v. Lies-en*, (to lose,) perdere, corrumpere, as Gr. *φθειρ*, from *φθειρ-ειν*, *perdere*, *corrumpere*, sive quia est animal perniciosum, et luis instar serpens, sive quia corrumpit et ex corruptione nascitur.

**LOUVRE**, *s.* An open place (to let in or out any thing).

A *lover* (Mins.) or tunnel on the top of the house, from Fr. *Louvert*, that is, apertus, a place open to let out the smoke.

**LOW**, *v. ad. av.* *Low*, the *ad.* is,—laid, -ER, or recumbent; fallen, prostrate,

**LOUR**, *v.* cast down, dejected, sunk, de-

**LOW-ERING**. pressed; (met.) humble, meek,

-ERINGLY. submissive; dejected, depress-

-LY. ed, degraded, debased, de-

-LIHOOD. meaned.

-LINESS. To lower,—to humble or hu-

-NESS. miliate; to stoop, to depress, to

**LOWN**, or sink, to cast down or deject, to

**LOON**. degrade, to debase, to demean;

**LOWT**; or to lower or lour, (as the sky,)

**LOUT**, *v. s.* cons. to overcloud, to darken;

-ING. (as the countenance,) to draw

-ISH. down or contract the brow or

forehead; to look sullen or gloomy, to frown.

*Lown*, *low't*,—a *low-en*, *lowed*, person; a person of low rank or manners—low or mean understanding. To *lowt*,—to be or cause to be *lowed*; to humble, to depress.

Sc. *Lauching*,—bowing down, *louting*.—Jamieson.

D. *Leech*; Dan. *Lau*; Sw. *Læg*. Sk. derives from D. *Leech*, humilis; *leeghen*, demittere; and this from the *v. Ligen*, to lay. And Tooke is of opinion that *low* (in D. *Laag*) is the *past p.* of A. S. *Lie-gan*, jacere, cubare, to lay or lie; that the *v.* to *low*, or to make *low*, is, according to common custom, formed of this *past p.*; that the *past p.* of this *v.* to *low*, is indifferently either *low-en*, *low'n*, *lown*, or *lowed*, *low'd*, *lowt*; that again of this *pt.* *lowt*, we have made another *v.* viz. To *lowt*, to do, or to bear one's self, as the *lowed* person, i. e. the *lowt*, does. Som.—in *v. Hleare*, (see *LEARN*), observes, that in D. *Be-loeren* is to look with the brow or forehead drawn down, and that *loeren* is to contract the forehead, to frown; with us, to *lowre*. And T. H. (in Sk.) that to *lower* is—frontem demittere, to depress the forehead. Be-Over-

**LOW**, *v. s.* To low,—to make the noise of -ING. kine; and, *loud*, sounding to the LOUD. ear as the noise of kine; as clearly, -LY. strongly, clamorously: it is op- -NESS. posed to *low*, humilis. "Like to the sound the *roring* bull forth *loowes*."—Surrey. *Virgile*.

A. S. *Hlow-an*, *hlew-an*; D. *Laegen*; Ger. *Luyhen*, mugire, to low or bellow. Of *Lowd*, Sk. says, melius, *loud*, from A. S. *Hlud*,—not perceiving, says Tooke, that *hlud* is the *past p.* of *hlowan*, (*hlow*- or *hloo-ed*, *hloo'd*, *hlud*,) and *lowed*, as it was formerly written, is *lowed*, *low'd*, *lowed*, or as now written, *loud*.

**LOW**, *v.* See LEW.

**LOWABLE**,\* i. e. Allowable.

\**Byrth of Mankynd*, (1552.)

**LOYAL**, *ad.* Faithful to the laws, to alle- -IST. giance;—gen. faithful.

-LY. Fr. *Leal*, *loyal*; *leauté*, *loyauté*; It.

-TY. *Leale*; Sp. *Leal*; from Fr. *Loy*, the law;

qd. says Sk. *Legalis*, i. e. bound or at-

-NESS. tached by law, or according to law,—one who religiously observes that fidelity, which according to the laws he owes to his prince. Dis-

**LUBBER**. See LOB.

**LUBRIC**,\* *ad.* Slippery or sliding; sliding,

-ATE, *v.* gliding smoothly; inconstant,

-ATOR. unsteady, incontinent.

-ITY. *Lubricity* is used met. *Lubri-*

-OUS. cate, &c. are chiefly found in

-AL.† Physics.

-FICATION. \**Crashaw*. †*B. Jonson*.

-FACTION. Fr. *Lubri-que*, *-cité*; It. *-co*, *-cità*; Sp. *-co*, *-cidad*; L. *Lubricus*, from *labi*, to slip. —Voss.

**LUCENT**,\* *ad.* Light, enlightening, shin-

-ID. ing, bright, brilliant, splendid.

-IDITY. *Lucid*, (met.)—clear, uncloud-

-IDNESS. ed; having the mind or under-

-IF-EROUS. standing clear and unclouded.

-EROUSLY. \**B. Jonson*. *Milton*.

-IC. Fr. *Luc-ide*; It. *-ido*, *-ente*; Sp. *-ido*,

-FORM. *-iente*; L. *Lucidus*. *Luc-ens*, *p. p.*

of *lucere*, to shine, to enlighten; whence *Luc*, i. e. *Luc-s*; but by Voss. derived,—Gr. *Λυος τας λυκος*, the light of dawn. The sun had anciently the name of *Λυκος*, which Lennep derives from *λυειν*, *solvere*, *aperire*. See LIGHT. Di- E-lucidate. Pel-lucid. Re- Trans-lucid.

**LUCK**, *s.* Luck is simply—A catch, a

-Y. seizure; thus, the haul or drag of

-ILY. the fisherman would be his *luck*,

-INESS. as many fish as he would catch or

-LESS. take:—hap; fortune, chance, or

accident.

*Lucky*, *ad.*—is usually app. when the fortune is good; favourable, propitious.

D. *Luck*, *geluck*; Ger. *Gluck*; Sw. *Lycka*; Dan. *Lykke*. From Gr. *Λαγχαειν*, *sortiri*, or Gr. *Γλαυ*, *dulce*.—*Cassaubon*; *Jun.* From Ger. *Gleichen*, to please.—*Wach.* The Go. *Liudan*, *crecere*, appears to satisfy Ihre; (*luedith*, *increcit*, he finds in Mark iv. 27.) Tooke is more decisive and satisfactory. "Luck (good or bad) is the *past tense* and *past p.* of the A. S. *Læcc-an*, *læc-gan*, *læccan*, *prehendere*, *apprehendere*, to catch; and means (something, any thing) caught. Instead of saying that a person has had good *luck*, it is not uncommon to say, he has had a good catch." Un-

**LUCRE, s.** App. to—Gain, acquisition, profit, emolument, or advantage.—\*Cooper. †Boyle.  
**-CRATIVE.**  
**-CROUS.\***  
**-CRIFER-OUS.†** Fr. *Lucrat-ive*, -if; It. & Sp. *Lucro*, -crativo; L. *Lucrum*, ea forma à *lutum*, quā à *lavatum* est *lavacrum*.—Voss.

**LUCUBRATION, s. -ORY.** Meditation, reflections, study.

L. *Lucubratio*, from *Lucubr-are*, -alum; to do any thing, to study by the light (*lucē*) of a lamp. The word is app. gen. without reference to time.

**LUCULENT, ad.** Enlightened, bright, clear, (full of light.)

L. *Luculentus*; propriè dicitur *luculentus* focus, aut caminus; quasi luce plenus; sed μεταφορικῶς ad orationem et alla transfertur.—Voss.

**LUDICROUS, ad.** Playful, sportive, -CROUSLY. and, cons. laughable or ridiculous. -CROUSNESS. culous.  
**-FICATION.\*** Ludification,—playfulness, (in -FICATORY.† mockery or beguiling;) and, cons. trifling, mockery, deception.  
 \*Baker. †Barrow.

Fr. *Ludi-cre*, -scatoire; It. -scare, -scaxione; L. *Ludicer*, vel *ludicrus*, from *Lud-ere*, to sport or play.

**LUFF.** See LOOF.

**LUG, v. s. -GAGE.** To lug, is—to pull or drag; *Luggage*, that which is pulled or dragged (heavily) along; and, cons. heavy, cumbrous baggage, or package.

Ascham applies the name to a strong, heavy bow. And *Lugger* is a vessel sailing heavily, draggingly along.

A.S. *Ge-luggian*, vellere, to pull, pluck, or lugge. Some of our countrymen at this day call the ears *luggs*; hence with us, aurem vellere, to pull one by the luggs.—Som. Sw. *Lugga*, crines vellere.—Ihre. *Lugs*, in the North of England and in Scotland, is the common name for the ears; and in the former it is a common punishment to pull them. But the A.S. *Ge-lugg-ian* is probably the A.S. *Ge-læcc-ran*, capere, arripere. See To PLUCK.

**LUGUBRIOUS, ad.** As the Fr.—“Doleful, mourning, mournful, sorrowful, wailing, funeral.”—Cot.

Fr. It. & Sp. *Lugubre*; L. *Lugubris*, from *Lug-ere*, to mourn.

**LUKE-WARM, ad. -NESS.** As app. (met.)—With little warmth; cool; without fervour, ardour, or zeal.

A.S. *Wlac*, tepidus, (from *Wlac-ian*, to warm,) sometimes by pleonasm is written *Wlac-warm*, whence our *Luke-warm*.—Lye. And Tooke says, the A.S. *Wlac* (our *Luke*) is the past p. of *Wlac-ian*, to warm or make warm: and *Lew*, in A.S. *Hlîw*, *hleow*, is the past p. of *Hlîw-an*, *hleow-an*, (to low, qv.) to warm, to cherish: to say—*luke* or *lew-warm*, is merely saying, *warm-warm*; he asserts, however, that it is a modern pleonasm, and Lye produces no instance of ancient usage.

**LULL, s. v. -ABY.** To soothe, to compose (to sleep,)—to soothe, to assuage, to calm.

D. *Lollen*. *lullen*, mussare, numeros non verba canere, sonum imitari.—Kilian. Sw. *Lulla*, canere; to sing in a manner to invite children to sleep.—Ihre. To *lull* may be the same word as *Loll*; children are placed *lolling* upon the arms or

lap of those who *lull* them to sleep; and who accompany their song *lull baby lullaby*, with a gentle soothing motion. The L. *Lallare*, from Gr. *Ααλεῖν*, had the same usage, and is considered by Voss. to be formed by the sound.

**LUMBER, v. s. -ING.** App. to—Articles of furniture not in use or orderly arrangement, thrown together in a *lump*, cumbersome and bulky.

To *lumber*,—to move *lumpishly*, clumsily, or heavily along; to put together or aside as *lumber*, in *lumps*, heaps, or masses.

Probably formed from the v. To *lump*. Sk. says, *supellex villor*. A.S. *Galoma*. *Supellex simpliciter*.

**LUMINE, v. Luminary**,—that which enlightens or gives light to, which -ARY. lightens or gives light to, which -OUS. makes clear or bright; a light:— -OUSNESS. (met.) that which gives light to the understanding; one who shows or manifests brilliant powers of mind.

Fr. *Lumin-aire*; It. -ari; Sp. -arias; L. *Lumen*. Tooke derives L. from A.S. *Leoman*, *lioman*, to irradiate, to glitter, to shine. En- In- (Il-) Re-lume.

**LUMP, v. s.** To put together in one mass; -ISH. to take in one collected body; -ISHNESS. to amass.

-Y. *Lumpish*,—massive, bulky, heavy, dull.

Also written as the D. *Lompe*; perhaps from A.S. *Lim-an*, *ge-timan*, connectere, conglutinare; to bind or fasten together, sc. in one mass; (or to glue or join together.—Som.) See LIMX.

**LUNACY, s. -TIC, ad. s.** App. gen. to—Madness, insanity of mind.

*Lunes* (acts of lunacy) occurs four times in Shak.; but has not been met with elsewhere.

Fr. *Lunati-que*; It. & Sp. -co; L. *Lunaticus*, from *Luna*, as the Gr. *Σεληνιακοι*, from *σεληνη*; because the disorder under which they labour, increases or decreases—pro ratione *lunæ*.—Voss.

**LUNAR, ad.** Of or pertaining to the moon;

-ARY. of a moon-like form, or form or -ATED. phase similar to that of the moon. -ATION. Fr. *Lun-aire*; It. -are; Sp. -ar; L. *Lunaris*, from *Luna*, the moon. *Luna*, (quasi *lucina* à *lucendo*,) quod sola noctu *lucet*.—Var. lib. iv. See Voss. Inter- Sub- Super- Trans-

**LUNCH, s. -EON.** A *hunch* (qv.) of bread, a *lunch* of bread—appear to be the same thing.

As app. to the refreshment between breakfast and dinner, *luncheon* seems to be corruptly used for *nuncheon*, i.e. *noonshun*, the refreshment taken at noon, when labourers desist from work, to *shun* the heat.

Mins. derives from Sp. “*Lonja*, a long piece, a slice, a sliver, a good cut.”—Delpino.

**LUNGE, or LONGE, s.** Is perhaps as Sp. *Lonja*, a long slice, a good cut.

**LUNGIS, s.** This word is in Baret, Cot. (in v. *Longis*,) and Sherwood. Cot. among other hard names, calls him—One that being sent on an errand is *long* in returning.

**LUNGS, s. LUNGED.** Of the body; by which the breath is inhaled and exhaled:

Once, l'once (or l'onchey). the daily meal of the Spaniards at 11 o'clock. Ford.

app. to a person who makes good use of his lungs.

A. S. *Lungen*; D. *Lunge*; Ger. *Lunge*; Sw. *Lung-or*; Dan. *-er*. It bears an affinity, says Jun. to Gr. *Singultire*, to sob. Wach. derives, with good reason, from *Lang-en*, trahere, to draw, quia spiritum attrahit, because the breath is drawn through them. See LIGHTS.

**LURCH, v. s.** To lie or cause to lie in wait  
-ER. or watch; to lie in concealment.

**LURK, v.** To lurch, is also to leave in the lurch,  
-ER. i. e. perhaps, on the watch; when further watch was useless, when the game had fled; in trouble, danger, or difficulty, to help ourselves as we may; and thus, further, to escape, when others do or can not; to gain or win what or when others do not or can not; to carry off the prize.

There can be no doubt that *Lurk* and *Lurch* are the same word, varying a little in the application. It has not been satisfactorily traced to its origin. The D. *Loeren*, Ger. *Laur-en*, Sw. *Lura*, are explained—insidiari, oculis auribusq. insidiari, limis oculis insidiari; to lie in wait for, to lie in wait or watch with eyes and ears, with eyes askance: and in Sc. To *loure* is to lurk, i. e. to lower or crouch down. To *lurk*, or *lurch*, then, is as above explained.

**LURDANE.** See LOORD.

**LURE, v. s.** -ING. To induce or attract, by some temptation; to present, to offer or hold out temptations; to attract, to tempt, to entice.

Fr. *Leurrer*; It. *Logorare*; D. *Loren*, *leuren*. The Ger. *Luder*, D. *Los-ger*, *-der*, is the bait with which birds are lured. Wach. Gesner, and Kilian derive from *Luden*, to invite, (the Eng. *Lead*.) Sk. prefers A. S. *Be-law-an*, prodere, to betray, to ensnare. See ALLURE. Al-

**LURID, ad.** Pale to excess, ghostly pale; ghastly.

L. *Luridus*, supra modum pallidus, pale to an excess, & *loro*, i. e. crudo, corio, a raw (i. e. undressed) hide.

**LURK.** See LURCH.

**LUSCIOUS, ad.** Lush,—full of juice,  
-NESS. swollen with juice; juicy, succu-  
LUSH. lent.

*Luscious* is used as equivalent to—delicious to an excess of sweetness.

Lye suspects *Luscious* to be corrupted from *Delicious*. Sk.—that it is more probably from Fr. *Lousche*, vin lousche, thick or unsettled wine; such wines being of exceeding sweetness. *Lush*, in Shak. Henley asserts to mean, "rank;" and Malone, "juicy, succulent." Golding, (quoted by the latter,) in his Ovid, translates, turget et insolida est, (sc. herba,)—*lush* and *foggy* is the blade. *Lush* may be from A. S. *Lew*, (qd. *Lewish*.) the past p. of *Hleow-an*, fovere, to nourish; and thus mean, nourished; and, cons. full of juice, &c. Over-

**LUSK, v. s.** To indulge in idleness, in  
-ISH. laziness; in indolence, in inac-  
-ISHNESS. tivity; to be or remain,—idle or lazy, indolent, or inactive; in sensual indulgences.

Mins. derives from Fr. *Lasche*, desidiosus, slothful. Dr. Jamieson refers to D. *Lugschen*; Ger. *Lauschen*, latitare, to lurk. It may be the same word as *Lush*, (qv. in v. *Luscious*.) cons. app.—to nourish, to cherish.

**LUSORY,\* ad.** -ious.† Sportive, playful, gamesome.—\*Bp. Taylor. †Burton.

L. *Ludere*, to play or sport. Ab- Al- Con- De- E- In- Pre-lude. Pro-lusion.

**LUST, v. s.** Gen. To wish, to desire, to  
-FUL. covet; to like, to love.

-Y. *Lusty*,—being, or causing to be

-IHEAD, or full of desire; wilful, and, cons.

-IHOOD. licentious. Desirable, agree-

-ILY. able, and, cons. handsome,

-INESS. healthy, vigorous, valiant; and,

-LESS. according to more usual modern application, well clothed with flesh.

*Lust* is much used pref.

Go. *Luston*; A. S. *Lustan*, *lystan*; D. & Ger. *Lusten*, cupere, petere, desiderare; to wish, to desire, to covet. See To LIST. Over- Un-

**LUSTRATE, v.** To purify. *Lustre*, (L.

-TRATING. *Lustrum*)—app. to the number

-TRATION. of years (five) from one *lustrum*

-TRE. or *lustration* to another.

-TRAL. \*Middleton.

-TRICAL.\* Fr. *Lustrer*; Sp. *-trav*; It. & L. *Lustrare*, to purify, from *Lus-re*, to wash, to cleanse by washing. Col- In- Out- Per-

**LUSTRE, s.** Clearness from obscurity;—

-TROUS. brightness, brilliancy; conspicu-

-TRING. ousness.

*Lustring*, (It. *Lustrino*,—a lustrous or bright silk,) is corruptly called *Lutestring*.

Fr. & Sp. *Lus-tre*; It. *-tro*; L. *Lustrare*, from *Lure*, to purify, to clear away, sc. any obscurity. See LUSTRATE. Un-

**LUTE, s. v.** -ARIOUS.\* To cover or close down with clay; with a composition tenacious and adhesive as clay.—\*Grew.

Fr. *Luter*; It. *Lotare*; L. *Lutare*; to cover with mud or clay; from *Lutum*, past p. of *Lure*, to wash, to wet. Earth wetted is mud, (*lutum*.) Ab- Ad- Di- E- Inter- Per- (Pol-)

**LUTE, s.** A musical instrument.

-ANIST. Fr. *Lut*; It. *Liuto*; Sp. *Laud*; D. *Lugle*;

-IST. Ger. *Laut*; Sw. *Luta*. Wach. derives

from the Ger. v. *Laut-en*, sonare, in A. S. *Hlyd-en*, the past p. of which is *Hlud*, or *Lud*. See Low, Loud. Un-

**LUX, v.** "When two bones, which being

-ATED. naturally united make up a joint,

-ATION. are separated from each other, we call it a *luxation*."—Wiseman.

Fr. *Lux-ation*, -er, to loose, or put out of joint; also to be out of joint, or out of due place; from L. *Luxare*.

**LUXURY, s.** Looseness or freedom,

-I-ANT. sc. from restraint; exuberance;

-ANCE. lavishness; looseness of desire;

-ANCY. lustfulness; looseness or free-

-ANTLY. dom of indulgence; voluptu-

-ATE, v. ousness; abundance, copious-

-OUS. ness.

-ETY.\* *Luxuriety*,—is a wantonness of

-OUS-LY. \*Sterne.

-NESS. Fr. *Luxure*; It. *Luxuria*; Sp. & L.

*Luxuria*, from *Luxus*, and that from *Lure*,—*luxus* is equivalent to *dissolutus*, and *luxurias*, the vice of a dissolute mind. Proprie luxur et luxuries significant profusam impensam. *Luxury* then means,—as above. In-

**LY, term.** From A. S. *Lic*,—like, written by old authors,—*Lich*, or *Liche*. Affixed to

ss. as *Mædenlic*,—*maidenly*; to denote likeness, or similarity, or resemblance; e. g. *like a maiden*,—having qualities like those of a maiden. It is also affixed to *ads.*; as, *luxurious*,—*luxuriously*; and sometimes blends into the preceding syllable, as, *single*,—(*single-ly*), *singly*.

**LYCANTHROPY**, *s.* “A frenzy or melancholy, which causeth the patient (who thinks he is turned *wolf*,) to flee all company, and hide himself in dens and corners.”—*Cot.* \**Bp. Hall*.

Fr. *Lycauthropie*, from Gr. *Λυκος*, a wolf, and *ἄνθρωπος*, a man.

**LYM**, *ad.* So written by Shak. for *Limehound*.

**LYMPH**, *s.* -**ATIC**, *ad. s.* Water; a watery liquor. *Lymphatic*, as the Fr. *Lymphatique*,—*watery*; “allayed or mixed with water;

also,—*mad*, *furious*, *bestraught*; *giddy*, *fantastical*.”

*Lymphatic vessels*,—vessels which convey to the circulating organs the decayed and useless parts of the body.

Fr. *Lymph-e*, -*atique*; L. *Lympha*, which Voss. says is *Nympha*, *aquæ filla*; (*n* changed into *l*.)

L. *Lymph-atus*, -*aticus*; *credebant enim nymphas, si conspicerentur, furorem immittere*.—*Pestus*. See *Hor. Od. 19, lib. ii. Lymphaticus*, quod aquam timeat.—*Isidorus*. See *Voss*.

**LYNX**, *s.* **LYNCEAN**. Met.—Keen-sighted: from the fabled sharp or keen-sightedness of the animal, the *Lynx*.

Sp. *Lync-e*; Fr. -*éc*; It. *Lince*; L. *Lynx*; Gr. *Λυγξ*, so called from *λυκν*, light.

**LYRE**, *s.* A musical instrument.

-**IC**, *ad.* Fr. *Lyre*; It. *Lira*; Sp. & L. *Lyra*; Gr. *Λυρα*, perhaps (Voss.) from *λυειν*, *solvere*, *dissolvere*, quia in multas dividatur voces.

## M.

**M** is pronounced (says B. Jonson) with a kind of humming inward, the lips closed; open and full in the beginning, obscure in the end, and meanly in the midst; and Wilkins calls it the natural sound of lowing, when the lips are shut, and the sound proceeds out of the nose. See **N**.

Wach. denominates this labial, naturale blandimentum; and observes, that, as such, it has in almost all languages furnished (as *B*, with its cognates also has; see *B*,) the name of the female parent; it has furnished the name of the female child also. See **MA-MA**, **MOTHER**, **MAI** or **MAID**. (In A. S. *Mæ-g*, *ma-go*, is *pa-rens*, *pu-er*, *pu-ella*.) It seems also, as a literal root, to have been the source of words in various languages, signifying, as the Eng. *Am*, merely sensation and motion. (See **AM**.) From the same source, we may deduce the pronominal *Me*, which in Pers. is written *Am*, and in Sanscrit *Ah-am*, that is *I-am*; in L. *Ego-m-et*;—and comprising the reduplicate force of the two—*Ig*, *Eg*, or *I*, and *Am*, or *Me*. And this *Am* or *Me* may, or rather must have derived its reference and appropriation to the individual speaking, from the persevering, reiterated cry of the speaker. Hence also, the first pers. of the Sanscrit and Gr. *v.* in *Mi*, and the tenses in *M* of the L. *v.* The Go. *Imma*; Eng. *Him*; L. *Hom-o*,—*Ma-n*, had probably the same origin, and have given us the term *M*, in the-*m*, who-*m*. See **ME**.

**MACAROON**, *s.* *Cot.* calls the It. *Mac-on-i*, -*aroni*,—“Lumps, or gobbets of -**IAN**. boyled paste, served up in butter, -**IC**. and strewed over with spice and

grated cheese. A *macaronic*,—a confused heap or huddle of many several things.”

*Macaronian* or *macaronique* poetry;—“The *macaronian* is a kind of burlesque poetry, consisting of a jumble of words of different languages, with words of the vulgar tongue latinized, and Latin words modernized.”—*Cambridge*.

The application (perhaps the original one) of *macaroni* to persons, is explained in the *Spectator*:—“Those circumforaneous wits, every nation calls by the name of that dish of meat which it loves best. In Holland, they are termed pickled herrings; in France, *jean pottages*; in Italy, *macaronies*; and in Great Britain, *jack puddings*.” The more modern usage is—

A spruce beau, a fopling. Donne appears to intend,—

A conceited pretender, a frivolous, tiresome intruder: “So I sigh, and sweat, to hear this *makaron talke*.”

Fr. *Mac-aron*, -*aronique*; Sp. -*arrones*; It. -*aroni*, -*cheroni*: as some think (says Sk.) from the Gr. *Μακαρ*, qd. *μακαρον ευωχια*, the feast of the happy; and he adds his surprise that the Grs. should derive any happiness from eating such paltry food. Men. writes more largely.—See his French and Italian Etymologies.

**MACE**, *s.* “In the nutmeg, another tegument is the *mace*, between the green pericarpium and the hard shell immediately enclosing the kernel.”—*Ray*.

It. *Mac-e*, -*is*; Sp. -*ias*, -*is*; Fr. & L. *Macis*; Gr. *Μακερ*.

**MACE**, *s.* A club, a staff; a staff (borne as an ensign of office).

Flem. *Masse*, clava.—*Kilian*. Fr. *Massue*; It. *Max-za*; Sp. -*a*; Mid. L. *Maruca*, a club, from



the L. *Massa*. R. Glouc. uses *Matts*, i. e. clubs, says Hearne.

**MACERATE**, *v.* Cot. well explains the -ION. Fr. *Macérer*,—"To make lean ;

-CILENCY." to mortify, weaken, bring down, punish, or pull under, the body ; to suppress or subdue the lusts thereof by abstinence, or hard fare ; also,—to allay, soak or steep in liquor."—*Sandys*.

Fr. *Macér-er* ; Sp. -*ar* ; It. & L. *Macerare* ; *macrum* reddere, attenuare ; to make lean, or lank, or *meager*, (qv.) ; *Macer*, from the Gr. *Μακρος*, long. (See To EMACIATE.) *Macerate* is extended to things which are rendered soft and tender, i. e. the juices of which are all extracted by being soaked in water. E-

**MACHINATE**, *v.* A tool or instrument -INATION, *v.* made, invented or contrived -INATOR. by thought, by ingenuity ; an -INE. engine, whether of war or -IN-ERY. peace, for useful or destructive purposes. -IST.

To *machinate*,—to contrive, to scheme, to devise.

*Machinist*,—a name in common use at the theatres.

Fr. *Machin-er* ; Sp. -*ar* ; It. *Macchinare* ; L. *Machinari*, which Voss. derives from the Gr. *Μεθεβαι*, *excogitare*, to find out, (A. S. *Mac-ian*, to make,) by thought, by ingenuity. See MECHANIC.

**MACKEREL**, *s.* A fish, so called, as some think,—à *maculis*, from its spots.

Fr. *Maqueron* ; D. *Mackereel* ; Dan. *Makrel*.—See MEN.

**MACROCOSM**, *s.* "Paracelsus, certainly is injurious to man, if (as some eminent chymists expound him) he calls a man a *microcosm*, because his body is really made up of all the several kinds of creatures, the *macrocosm* or greater world consists of, and so is but a model or epitome of the universe."—*Boyle*.

Comp. of Gr. *Μακρος*, large, and *κοσμος*, the world. See MICROCOSM.

**MACTATION**,\* *s.* A slaughter.

\**Shukford*. L. *Mact-are*, -*atum*, to slay.

**MACULATE**, *v.*\* *ad*† -ION.† To spot or distain with spots or specks ; to stain.

\**Sir T. Elyot*. †*Beau. & F.* †*Shak*.

Fr. *Macul-er* ; Sp. -*ar* ; It. & L. *Maculare*, from *Macula*, a spot. E-Im-

**MAD**, *ad. v.* *Madness* is popularly app. to -DEN, *v.* —such a disorder or disorganization, such an insanity or un-DISH. -DINGLY. soundness of the mental faculties, as disables a man from the -LY. -MAN. government of himself, or the -NESS. management of his own affairs.

*Mad*,—insane, or unsound of understanding, disordered or distracted to the loss of reason, to a violent, furious excess ; to frenzy or delirium ; furious, frantic, delirious.

The older etymologists refer to the Gr. ; but do not agree upon the specific source. Sk.—*Gemaad*, *gemad*, insanus, vecors. It. *Matto*, stultus. Seren.—from Go. *Mod*, anger. Tooke,—from A. S. *Met-an*, somniare, to mete, to dream, *past p.*

*Matl*, *mad*. Tooke also disputes the Gr. origin ascribed to It. *Matto*. The Gr. derivatives (he observes) in the It. proceed through the L. ; and in the L. there is nothing which resembles *Matto*. Be-

**MADAM**, *s.* -OISELLE. *Madame*, *ma damoiselle* ; *mia donna*, *mia donzella*,—my dame, my damsel.

Fr. *Madam-e* ; Sp. -*a* ; It. *Madonna* ; L. *Mædomina*.

**MADDER**, *s.* A plant.

"*Madder*, (*rubia*,) is in great request among diers and curriers : for to 'set a colour upon their wooll and leather, right necessarie."—*Holland, Plinic*.

A. S. *Madre* ; D. *Meed* ; It. *Madera* ; which latter, Sk. thinks, may be, qd. *materie tinctoria*. Mins.—from D. *Meeden*, tingere, to tinge, to dye ; but there appears no authority for such a word.

**MADE-FACTION**,\* *s.* A wetting, making or being wet.—\**Bacon*.

Fr. *Madéfer* ; L. *Made-fieri*, -*facere*, -*factum*, to moisten, to become moist. L. *Mad-ere* ; Gr. *Μεδ-av* ; to wet, to soak. See MUD.

**MADGE-HOWLET**, *s.* A bird.

In Fr. called *Machette*, whence, or from *Madge*, for *Margaret*, and *howlet*, Sk. forms the word. See OWL.

**MADRIGAL**, *s.* A shepherd's song ; a pastoral song.

Fr. & Sp. *Madr-igale* ; It. -*iale*, -*igale* ; also more anciently written *Mandriale*, (Men.) from It. & Sp. *Mandr-a* ; Fr. -*e* ; L. *Mandra*, a sheep-fold, or any place for sheep and shepherds to take shelter in ; and thus, *madrigal* was orig. app. to *Chanson de berger*, the shepherd's song. See MEN.'s Fr. and It. Etyma. ; he derives L. *Mandra*, from Gr. *Αντρον*, a cave.

**MAFFLE**,\* *v.* -ER. To stutter, to stammer.

\**Holinshed*. *Holland*.

D. *Mafelen*, (also *Mufelen*.) Balbutire, et buccas movere. Ang. *Maffe*.—*Kilian*. Sk. thinks,—omnia à sono ficta ; but see MURFLA.

**MAGAZINE**, *s.* A store-house, a repository,—for provisions, ammunition, &c.—for literary essays, or other writings ; in this latter usage, it has now completed its first century.

Sp. *Mag-acen* ; It. -*azzino* ; Fr. -*azin* ; Ar. *Machean* ; *gaza*, thesaurus.

**MAGGOT**, & **MAGGOTTY**. A grub ; so called, from its eating, devouring capacity. Met.—a causeless or unaccountable fancy ; unaccountable as the brood of maggots ; a whim, a caprice.

Go. & A. S. *Mattha* ; D. *Made*, *made*, *maede*, which latter *Kilian* (as Jun. adds) derives from *Maeyen*, *metere*, *despascere* ; to feed upon. The D. *Magen*, is from Go. *Mat-yan* or *mat-pan*, the third pers. of which is *Matgith*, that-which eateth. And see MORN.

**MAGIC**, *ad. s.* "It is confessed by all of -ICAL. understanding, that a *magician* -ICALLY. (according to the Pers. word) is -ICIAN. no other than *divinorum cultor et* -I. *interpres*, a studious observer and expounder of divine things : and the art itself (I mean the art of natural magic) no other, *quam naturalis philosophia absoluta*

*consummatio*, than the absolute perfection of natural philosophy. . . . He is called a *magician* now-a-days, who having entered league with the devil, useth his help to any matter."—*Ralegh*.

Fr. *Magique*; It. Sp. & L. *Magica*; Gr. *Μαγικη*, *μαγ-εια*, from *μαγος*, and this from the Pers. *Go. Mag-ian*, posse.

**MAGISTERY, s.** See **MAGISTRACY**.

**-IAL.** *Magistery*, as used by chemists, is, — "A preparation whereby there is not an analysis made of the body assigned, nor an extraction of this or that principle, but the whole, or very near the whole body, by the help of some additament, greater or less, is turned into a body of another kind."—*Boyle*.

*Magisterial*,—master-like, with the authority of a *master*, in the manner of a *master*; authoritative, domineering; powerful, efficacious, of sovereign or supreme power or efficacy.—"*Bramhall*. †*Bacon*.

**MAGISTRACY, s.** *Magistracy*,—the

**-TRATE.** office or station of *magistrate*, i. e. **-TRATIC.** of one greater than, or superior to, placed over or above, in power or authority over, the others in society, or the social body, in a state; one appointed or invested with authority to interpret and execute the laws, or some portion of them.

Fr. *Magistrat*, -ature; It. -ato; Sp. -ado; L. *Magistratus*, from *Magistrare*, regere, temperare, to rule; and this from *Magister*, which (Voss.) is either from *Magis*, greater, (as *Minister* from *Minus*.) or rather from the Gr. *Μεγιστος*, the greatest, whence, *magistrates* are by the Grs. called *Μεγισταροι*. But see **MAGNIFY**.

**MAGNALITY,\* s.** **-NATE.** Something great; greater than ordinary, or than usual.

*Magnate*, from L. *Magnates*, is not uncommon in speech.—"*Brown*.

Low L. *Mag-nalis*, -nalia, from L. *Magnus*, great.

**MAGN-ANIMITY, s.** Greatness of **-M-ous.** mind; loftiness of thought, feeling, **-ously.** or sentiment: opposed to pusillanimity, and mean-spiritedness.

"*Magnanimitie* is an excellencie of mynde, concernynge thinges of great importaunce or estimation, doinge al thynges, that is vertuous, for the acheuinge of honour."—*Sir T. Elyot*.

Fr. *Magnanimité*; It. & Sp. -o; L. *Magnanimus*, i. e. *magnus animus*: of or pertaining to, having or possessing, a great mind. See **MAGNIFY**.

**MAGNES, or MAGNET, s.** A stone so

**-NET-ICAL, ad. s.** called from the country, **-ICALLY.** *Magnesia*.

**-ICALNESS.** The *ad.* — Having the powers of the *magnet*; attractive. **-IC.** **-ICNESS.**

**-ISM.** It. *Magnete*; L. *Magnes*; Gr. *Μαγνης*; & *patria*, quia circa *Magnesium* proveniret.—*Voss*.

**MAGNI-FY, v.** To enlarge, to amplify,

**-YING.** to augment, to aggrandize.

**-IABLE.** *Magnificence*, — Greatness or grandeur; but app. rather to

**-IC.** the splendour, the splendid

**-ICAL.** pomp, the sumptuousness, of

**-ICALLY.** grandeur, than to simple gran-

**-ICATION.** deur itself.

**-ICENT.** *Magnificent*,—in Shak. (L. L.

**-ICENCE.** L.) pretending to greatness.

**-ICENTLY.** Fr. *Magni-fer*; Sp. *Acar*; It. & L.

**-ICO.** *Magnificare*, qd. *magnum* facere, to

**-IER.** make or cause to be great: *magni-*

**-NITUDE.** *Acus*, qui *magna* facit, who does

great things. A. S. *Mæg-en*; L. *Magnus*. See

**MAID, MAY, and MIGHT.** Over-

**MAGNI-LOQUENCE, s.** Greatness of speech. L. *Magniloquentia*.

**MAG-PIE, s.** **MAGOT-PIE.** *Mina* and

*Sherwood*, — a *Magotapie*. "*Magot-pie*

(Steevens) is the original name of the bird:

*Magot* being the familiar appellation given

to pies, as we say Robin to a red-breast,

Tom to a titmouse, Philip to a sparrow,

&c." It is not unusual to call this bird

also *Madge*. See **PIE**.

**MAHOGANY, s.** A kind of tree, com-

mon to all the provinces of South America;

also found in great quantities about the bay

of Honduras and the Isthmus of Panama.

Also the wood of the tree.

**MAHOMETAN, or MAHUMETAN, ad.**

**-ANISM.** Of or pertaining to *Mahomet*, or

**-ISM.** to the religion established by

**-RY.** him.

**-ANIZE, v.** *Mahound*,—*Mahomet*, (Sk.) but

**MAHOUND.** I believe the Fr. formerly called

*Mahomet*, *Mahon*, although the word is now

disused. See **MAWMET**.

**MAI,\* or MAID, s.** *Maid* is app. to—a fe-

**MAIDEN, ad. s. v.†** male child; to a female

**-ENLY, ad. av.** who has preserved her

**-ENHEAD, or** chastity; a virgin; to a

**-ENHOOD.** female servant.

**-HOOD.†** *Maiden, ad.*—Pure, un-

sullied, unstained, unpolluted; unsullied

by use or abuse, untouched, untaken; un-

spotted, unused.

*Maiden*;—Warton says, "Surrey speaks

loosely and poetically in making the *maiden*

tower, the residence of the women. The

*Maiden-tower* was common in other castles,

and means the *principal* tower, i. e. the

tower of the greatest strength and defence."

He produces several instances of this use

of *Maiden*, and asserts it to be a corruption

of the old Fr. *Magne*, or *mayne*, great. The

principal tower was also named the *master-*

tower. See **MASTER**.

Mr. Nares suggests a different origin:

that the tower was so called because never

touched or taken; and Beauvais, he adds,

on the Oise, is for that reason named *La*

*Pucelle*. To which may be added from

E. Hall: "You haue manfully defended

this Cytee [Tournay] sythe the beginnyng of this siege, but alas, although it be wrytten on the gates, grauen in stone, Iammes ton ne a perdeu ton pucelage, that is to say, thou haste neuer lost thy maidenhed; yet yf thys Cytee had not ben well furnished and euer at the day appoynted suer of reskeue, it could not haue contynued."—*Hen. VIII.* an. 5. The reader will find other conjectures in Sibbald's Chronicle, vol. iv. p. 32.

\*Chaucer. Gower. †Bp. Hall. †Shak.

Go. *Magath*; A. S. *Mag-den*, *mæd-en*, *mæden-man*, and also *mægeth*; D. *Maged*, *mægd*; Ger. *Magd*; Dan. *Mbe*. Sk. derives from Go. and A. S. *Mag-an*, posse; qd. viripotens. (*Vir-go*, see VIRGIN.) Jun. is struck by the manifest affinity between the Go. *Magath*, and the Gr. *Μεγέθος*, greatness, dignity, majesty; and enlarges upon the dignity and majesty which has been attributed to a state of pure virginity or maidenhood. The A. S. *Mag*, *maga*, was a name app. to a father and to a son, and in general to relations and kindred. *Maid* is in old authors written, (as R. Brunne, Chaucer, and Gower,) *Maie*. See To MAY, MAN, and Letter M. Un-

**MAJESTY**, *s.* Greatness, grandeur;—

-IC. action or conduct suiting  
-ICNESS. greatness of station, bespeaking  
-ICAL. greatness of mind: worthy of  
-ICALLY. greatness; a dignified stateliness  
-ATIC.\* or loftiness.

-ATICAL.† The name or title by which persons of the rank of kings and queens are addressed.—\*Pocock. †Scott.

Fr. *Majesté*; It. *Maestà*, *mageslà*; Sp. *Maistad*, *magestad*; L. *Majestas*, from the old *majus*, i. e. *magnus*, great. See MAGNIFY.

**MAIEUTICAL**, *ad.* Obstetricious, (qv.)

Gr. *Μαιευτικός*, *obstetricius*. Cudworth uses this Græcism.

**MAIL**, *s. v.* *Mail*, is strictly—the mesh, singly; but app. to—the coat formed of meshes, collectively.

To *mail*,—to cover or protect; to cover or envelope.

Fr. *Maille*; It. *Maglia*; Sp. *Malla*; tunica ferrea reticulata, (Sk.) from Fr. *Maille*, *macula*, retis, from its manifest resemblance to the meshes of a net; and to the same effect, Men.

**MAIL**, or **MALE**, *s.* **MALLET**. Not improbably the same word as the preceding, app. to a bag instead of a vesture, and for the same reason, because made of *net-work*, as those which anglers use still are, and as the modern reticule also is: and app. not only to the bag, but that which conveys, (boy, carriage, &c.) or by which it is conveyed.

Fr. *Male*; Sp. *Maleta*; D. *Mael*. Men. forms it thus from L. *Mantica*, a bag. *Mantica*, dim. *manticula*, *manla*, *malla*.

**MAIM**, *v. s.* or **MAY-HEM**, *s.* To wound,

-ED-LY. so as to disfigure the appearance of, or disable from the use  
-NESS. of; to lame by mutilation; to  
-ING. mutilate.

*Maim*, *s.*—mutilation, defect, injury, or mischief,—in some essential particular.

"By a man's limbs for the present we only understand those members which may be useful to him in fight, and the loss of which alone amounts to *mayhem* by the common law."—*Blackstone*.

Sk.—perhaps from Fr. *Maymis*, mutilated; *me-haing*, mutilation; *mechaigner*, to mutilate; all from L. *Mancus*. And Men.—Fr. *Mechaigner*; It. *Maggagnare*, from Fr. *Mancer*, It. *Mancare*, and this from *mancus*. But Jun. thinks it is clearly formed from the reduplication of *mai*, in *maimaitus*, abscindebant; from Go. *Mellan*, to cut off, to amputate. Un-

**MAIN**, *s.* (at Cards,) lit. A hand; (Fr. *Main*; L. *Manus*;) the dice or cards held in the *hand*; met. the good, the prize in *hand*, in possession.

**MAIN**, *ad. s.* -LY. The *ad.*—Forceful, powerful, mighty; and, cons. chief, principal.

The *s.*—Force, power, might, and, cons. the chief, the principal; the chief or principal part; the mass, or bulk, or gross.

The *main* sea, (elliptically the *main*.) The *main* is opposed to the *bye*: the *main* way, the *bye* way; a *main* end, a *bye* end. (See BYE.) "You are fools, you are on the *bye*; Raleigh and I are on the *main*; we mean to take away the king and his cuba."—*State Trials*, James I. 1603.

*Main* is much used pref.; as *main-land*, *-mast*, &c.

*Main*,—with all his might and *main*,—from A. S. *Magen*, force, power, from A. S. *v. Mag-an*, posse, to *may*, or be able. The *ad.* Sk. derives from Fr. *Magne*, great; and this from L. *Magnus*; (which is itself from *mag-an*. See MAGNIFY.) Lye justly observes, that *Mag-en*, in Composition, signifies *great*: whence the *main* sea, the ocean or great sea; the *main* land, terra continens; and hence also the *main* mast, the great, the chief, or principal mast; the chief or principal way, road, the high road. A-

**MAIN-OUR**, *s.* Corrupted from *Man-œuvre*, work by hand, handy work. "All offenders taken with the *mainour*, (or *main-oeuvre*, à *manu*,) that is, in the very act of killing venison or stealing wood, or preparing so to do, or by fresh and immediate pursuit after the act is done."—*Blackstone*. "A thief taken with the *mainour*, (or *main-oeuvre*) that is with the thing stolen upon him in *manu*, (in his hand)."—*Id.*

**MAIN-PRIZE**, *s.* -PERNOUR. "The writ of *mainprize*, (*manucaptio*,) is a writ directed to the sheriff, commanding him to take *sureties* for the prisoner's appearance; usually called *mainperners*; and to set him at large."—*Blackstone*.

From the Fr. *Main*, the hand, and *prise*, captus, from *prendere*, *capere*, to take, qd. *manu-captio*.

**MAIN-TAIN**, *v.* Cons.—To uphold, to -ABLE. support; to hold firmly, to -ER. hold or keep safe or secure, to -TENANCE. preserve, to defend.

A cap of *maintenance*,—a cap worn as pledge or badge of maintenance.

Fr. *Maintenir*; It. *Mantenere*; Sp. *Mantener*; *manu tenere*, to hold with the hand.

**MAJOR**, *ad. s.* Greater in number or  
-ATION. quantity, larger.

-ITY. *Major*, in Logic,—“The predicate of the conclusion is called the *major* term, because it is generally of a larger extension than the *minor* term, or subject.”—*Watts*. “The proposition which contains the predicate of the conclusion, connected with the middle term, is usually called the *major* proposition, whereas the *minor* proposition connects the middle term with the subject of the conclusion.”—*Id.*

*Majority* is used by Sir Thomas Brown as equivalent to the L. *Majores*, ancestry.

Fr. *Majeur*; It. *Maggiore*; L. *Major*; (*magnior* *magior*, *major*,—Voss.) *greater*: and the *s. Mayor* of the city, so written, as if the *major* or principal office. See **MAYOR**.

**MAISTER, MAISTRESS.** See **MASTER**.

**MAIZE**, *s.* An Indian corn.

Fr. *Mais*; Sp. *Main*.

**MAKE**, *v. s.* To cause to be, or bring  
-ABLE. into being, to cause to live or to  
-LESS. exist; to beget, to create, to pro-  
-ER. duce, to bring forth, to effect, or be  
-ING. efficient, to conduce.

To cause to be in certain form or fashion, mode or manner; to form, frame, or fashion, to model; to compose or put together, to construct, to fabricate; to shape or mould.

To form or fashion; to delineate, to depicture, to describe, to represent.

To *make* (elliptically) sub. safe or secure, —to preserve, to secure, to keep. To *make*, (sub. by force or against the will,)—to force, to compel. To *make* or compose, sc. verses; and a *maker*, (Gr. *Ποιητής*,) a poet, good or bad; a *maker*, or composer, or writer, of verses, good or bad: the quality of good or bad, not essential to the thing or the verse made, or poetry, (see **POET**.) To *make*, sc. way,—to direct the course, to proceed, to advance.

To *make* or to match; i. e. to make one or more *fit* for another; to fit, to suit, to proportion, to correspond, to coequal: to fit or suit, in marriage. And a *make*,—a fit or suitable companion or associate; a consort, a colleague. *Makeless*, (Chaucer,)—matchless.

To *make*, combined with other words, has various applications resulting from the force of such combination. Few require explanation.

To *make good*, i. e. sound, or secure, or strong,—to amend, to repair, to restore; to secure, to strengthen, to establish.

To *make up*, sc. a breach,—to amend, to repair, to heal, to restore—met. good will or kindness; and thus, to reconcile.

To *make up*, sc. a default or deficiency,—to supply, to complete or fulfil, to accomplish.

To *make danger*, (Beau. & F.) *facere periculum*,—to make trial or experiment.

A *make-bate*,—a maker of *bate*, debate or strife.

A. S. *Mac-ian*; D. *Maek-en*, *maeken*; Ger. *Ma-chen*; Sw. *Maka*. *Made*, i. e. *maked*, *mak'd*, *mad*, or *maad*, *made*. See **M**. *Mis- Un-*

**MAL**, *ad.* A prefix with the force of—*Ill*, evil, bad, wrong.

L. *Malè*, *malus*, ill, bad.

**MALACISSATION**, *s.* This word is not uncommon in Bacon, and is app. by him to denote—a softening or mollifying; and, as he expresses it, a suppling of the body.

L. *Malacissare*, or *malazare*; Gr. *Μαλασσειν*, to soften. See **TO MALAX**.

**MALADY**, *s.* Illness; disease, sickness.

Fr. *Mala-die*; It. *-dia*, *-tis*; Sp. *-tia*. Men. quotes from Salmasius, *Malatus*, qui *malè* se habet: quem *malatum* vocamus. It. *Malato*, i. e. *malo* affectus.—*Sk.*

**MALA-PERT**, *ad.* Quick to an ill excess,  
-LY. (in speech;) excessively pert,  
-NESS. saucy, presumptuous.

*Sk.* thinks most probably from *Male*, and Fr. *Appert*, (qd. *adperitus*,) dexterous, active, prompt; and thus to signify, prompt in speech to an evil excess: but as the word does not exist compounded in Fr. it is perhaps of home manufacture; from *mal*, and *pert*, (qv.) Over-

**MALAX**, *v.* To blend or beat together, as eggs; also, to soften, work, or knead unto a softness; to handle a thing until it be soft.—*Cot.* See **MALACISSATION**.

Gr. *Μαλασσειν*; L. *Mal-acissare*; Fr. *-axer*.

**MAL-CONTENT**, *ad. s.* or **MALECON-**  
-ED. TENT, *ad.* Discontented, dis-  
-EDNESS. satisfied, displeased.

-MENT. Fr. *Mal-content*; It. & Sp. *-contento*. *Mal* or *male*, in composition, from L. *Malè*, badly, ill; in *male-content* it is equivalent to *dis*, (qv.)

**MALE**, *ad. s.* *Mas* (or *male*) is opposed to *femina* (or *female*), i. e. to that (sex) which beareth, which bringeth forth its kind; and is app. to that (sex) which causeth (the other) to bear or bring forth.

Fr. *Mas-le*; It. *-chio*; Sp. *Machio*; L. *Masculus*. *mas*; the syllable *male*, in *Female*, is corrupted through Fr. *Femelle*, from L. dim. *Femella*, a little woman. *Mas* is of uncertain origin: Scal. (*De Causis*, lib. iv. c. 79,) affirms that *mas* was a word in the ancient Tuscan, contracted from *mamers*, and that *mamers*, *mavors*, and *mors*, in that language signified *strong*, (fortis.) See **MAN**.

**MALE-ADMINISTRATION**, *s.* Bad or ill administration, management, or conduct.

**MAL-EASE**, *s. i. e.* Disease, ill at ease.

**MALE-DICENT**,\* *ad.* Speaking ill or  
-TION. evil; reviling, slandering.  
-ENCY.† *Malediction*,—a speech, pronun-  
ciation, denunciation of ill or evil; imprec-  
ation or execration, curse.

\**Sir E. Sandys*. †*Atterbury*.

Fr. *Male-dicence*, *-diction*; It. *Maldicente*, *maledizione*; L. *Male-dictio*, from *male-dicere*, to speak ill (sc. of any one).

**MALE-FACTION,\* s.** A *malefactor*,—  
-EFACTOR. one who does ill or wrong,  
-EPICE.† mischievously, wickedly, or  
-EFICIENT.‡ unlawfully; an evil-doer, a  
-FICI-ATE,§ v. transgressor of law; a cri-  
-ATION.¶ minal.  
\*Shak. †Chaucer. Spenser. ‡Burke.  
§Burton. ¶Bp. Hall.

Fr. *Mal-faicteur*; It. *-fattore*; L. *Male-factor*, from *malefacere*, to do ill or wrong.

**MAL-ENGINE,\* s.** Ill or evil ingine, or genius; ill or evil device, contrivance or design.

\*Gower. Berners. Spenser.

Fr. *Malengin*, and *Malengineux*.

**MALE-VOLENT, ad. s.** Willing or  
-ENCE. wishing, ill, injury, or mis-  
-ENTLY. chief; feeling, bearing ill-  
-OUS. will. *Malicious* and *Malignant* (app. to the will) are words equivalent in usage.

Cot. in v. *Malivole*, is the first authority for *Malevolous*; and Warburton (perhaps) the last.

Fr. *Mal-ivole*, *-vucillant*, *-vucillance*; It. *-evolo*, *-evolenza*; L. *Malevolus*, *-ens*, ill willing, or wishing. Opposed to *benevolent*.

**MALICE, s. v.** The *s.*—Ill or evil, harm-  
-IOUS. or mischief; evilness; ill-will,  
-IOUSLY. ill or evil intention or design,  
-IOUSNESS. or meaning; a spiteful or ran-  
-LESS.\* corous disposition.  
-ING.† The *v.*—To do ill or harm, feel *malice* or evilness, ill or evil disposition, of mind; to treat with *malice* or ill-will.

\*Leighton. †Spenser. Daniel.

Fr. *Malice*; It. *-zia*; Sp. *-cia*; L. *Malitia*. The Greeks used *Kakia*, which Cicero chose to render by *vitiositas* rather than by *malitia*, as contrary to *virtus*; because *malitia* was the name of a specific vice, *vitiositas* of all.

**MALIGN, ad. v.** The *v.*—To cause or  
-ANT, ad. s. produce evil; to injure; to feel  
-ANCE. or bear evil intent, ill-will,  
-ANCY. malice.  
-ANTLY. *Malignity*,—malice, or male-  
-ER. volence, ill-will, ill or evil in-  
-ITY. tention or design:—ill or evil  
-LY. disposition or agency; harm-  
ful, pernicious, or destructive influence.

During the great rebellion, *Malignant* was the name given by the insurgents to the defenders of the church and monarchy, and in that sense it constantly occurs in writings of that period.

Fr. *Maligne*; It. & Sp. *-o*; L. *Malignus*; (opposed to *benignus*, *benign*, qv.; and, cona., app. to those qualities or dispositions which are productive of evil; with an evil intent.)

**MALISON, s.** Opposed to *benison* or *benediction*, (qv.) Malediction.

**MALKIN, s.** Ritson says—is properly the dim. of *Mal*, as *Wilkin*, *Tomkin*, &c. And see the notes on Shak. (*Coriolanus*,) and Nares's Gloss.

**MALL, or MAUL, v. s.** To beat, to bruise,  
-EABLE. to crush. *Malleable*, (Fr.  
-EABILITY. *Malleable*,)—  
-EABLENESS. That can or may be beaten,  
-EATE, v. (out in extent,) that can or  
-EATION. may be extended or ex-  
-ET. panded (by beating).

Used met.—pliable, manageable. "*Malleable* to the precepts of love and obedience."—Bp. Taylor.

Fr. *Mall*, *maillet*; It. *Maglio*; Sp. *Mallo*; L. *Malleus*. In the words *gemal-widans hmartin*, (*contritus in corde*,) Lye seems to discover the traces of Go. v. *Gemalwian*, *conterere*, to beat, to bruise: whence, with Hicks, he would derive Eng. *Mell*, *mail*, L. *Malleus*. See **PALL MALL**. Ho-In-Un-

**MALLARD, s.** A wild drake.

Fr. *Malart*. Sk. from D. *Mal*, lascivus, and *aerd*, natura, qd. natura seu indole lascivus: but the compound word does not exist in Dutch.

**MALMSEY, or MALVESEY, s.** A Gr. wine, so called from the place (*Malvisia*,) where made.

Fr. *Mal-vaiste*; It. *-vagia*; Sp. *-vasia*; vinum *Arvisium*, a promontory of the Isle of Chios, now called *Marvisia*, or *Malvisia*.

**MALT, s. v.** Grain wetted, and otherwise  
-STER. prepared for brewing beer.  
-ING. *Maltworm*,—a cant term for a tippler of *malt-liquor*.

A. S. *Mealt*; D. *Moult*; Ger. *Malz*; Sw. & Dan. *Malt*. Sk. suggests—To *melt*, liquefacere; and Spel. (in v. *Brasium*,) *malt* and *mealt*, q. liquefactum. Wach. objects that *liquefacere* is not *macerare*, to steep or soak, but to cause to flow or become fluid, which is by no means the case with *malt*. Tooke derives it from *mouille*, the past p. of *mouiller*, to wet or to moisten. "*Mouille*, anglicized, becomes *mouilled*, *mouill'd*, *mould*, then *moult*, *mault*, *malt*. Wetling or moistening of the grain is the first and necessary part, he adds, of the process in making what we therefore well term *malt*." This may be just, but the grain after wetting must remain to ferment, and be dried again in the kiln before it is called *malt*; and thus a name appropriate to an intermediate stage is used to designate the completion of the process. See **BREAD**, **DOUGH**, and **LOAF**.

**MAL-TALENT,\* s.** Ill-will; evil disposition.—\*Chaucer. Spenser.

Fr. *Mal-talent*, malignity, malevolence; qd. *malum talentum*.—Sk. *Talenté*,—pour volonté, (Men.) for the will. See **TALENT**; *Mal-talent* in Men.; and 2. *Talentum* in Du Cange.

**MAL-TREAT, v.** To treat ill; to use ill, to behave ill towards.

**MAL-VERSATION, s.** "Misdemeanour, misbehaviour, ill conversation."—Cot.

Fr. *Malversation*: *malverser* en son office,—to behave himself ill in his office.

**MAL-URE,\* s.** Ill-fortune, mischance.

\*Chaucer. Fr. *Malheur*.

**MAMBLING.\*** Perhaps *Mumbling*, (qv.)  
\*Bp. Hall.

**MAMMA, s.** Without doubt (Sk.) the word is formed by Nature herself, since all infants of all nations begin to speak with this word, as the most easy of pronunciation; being, in fact, formed solely by the compression of the lips. See Letter M.



**MAMMER,\*** *s.* The commentators on -MERING.<sup>†</sup> Shak. say—To hesitate, to -ORY.<sup>‡</sup> stand in suspense. Perhaps *ma-ma-ering*—like an infant: not able, or not knowing what to speak or say. See letter M.

\*Shak. †Udal. More. ‡H. Wotton.

**MAMMET.** See MAWMET.

**MAMMOCK, v. s.** To *mammoth* (Steevens) is—to cut in pieces, or to tear.

*Mamm*, in various counties, is—to handle, or smear about any thing eatable.—Grose. Sk. derives from the Welsh.

**MAMMON, s. -IST.** “*Mammon* is riches or abundance of goods.”—Tyndall.

**MAN, s. v.** *Man* is in common speech

- ABLE. opposed, by sex, to woman;
- FUL. by age, to boy; by kind, to beast.
- FULLY. *Manable*, (Beau. & F.)—equivalent to L. *Viripotens*.
- FULNESS. *Manly*, or *manlike*,—like a
- HOOD. *man*, becoming, fitting or
- KIND, *ad. s.* suiting a man; that is—
- LESS. strong, robust, fearless; with
- LESSLY. the courage, fortitude, dignity,
- LIKE. of, or belonging to, a *man*.
- LY. *Man* is used alone for *Man-*
- LINESS. *servant*.
- LING. *Man* is used in composition;
- NIKIN. *manqueller*,—a killer, slayer,
- NING. slaughterer, &c.
- NISH. *Mankind*, the kind of *man*,
- NISHNESS. is used in old writers as op-
- QUELLER. posed to *woman-kind*; and to
- QUELLING. denote qualities opposite to
- SLAYER. feminine.
- SLAYING. *Mannish*, (Chaucer, Gower,)—human,
- SLAUGHTER. proper to the human kind; opposed to

*womanish*, or feminine; and—when app. to woman, (Beau. & F.)—not proper to woman, unbecoming her sex.

Go. *Manna*; A. S. *Man*, *mon*; D. Ger. Sw. & Dan. *Man*. In A. S. also *Mæg*; from Go. & A. S. *Mæg-en*, to be able or strong. *Mæg-en*, dropping the term. leaves *mæg*; *Mæg-en*, *mægn*, *mæn*, (by the mere change of *e* into *a*,) gives *man*. And Wach. observes, that the name is, in the opinion of all etymologists, derived from the powers or faculties of body and of mind with which *man* has been furnished by Nature above all other animals; although, he adds, a dispute may arise concerning the specific source. The L. *Vir* has its application for a similar reason. See VIRILE. Un-

**MANACLE, v. s.** To bind or fasten the hands; gen. to fasten, to bind.

Fr. *Man-icle*; It. *-ette*; L. *Manica*; from *Manus*, the hand. See TO FETTER. Im- Un-

**MANAGE, v. s.** Also written *Menage*, (qv.)

- ABLE. To handle; to treat or train,
- ABLENESS. to conduct, to guide, to govern,
- MENT. to administer; to use *handily*
- ER. or easily, to use.
- ERY. Fr. *Man-ège*, *-ier*; It. *-eggiare*; to
- ING. handle, from L. *Manus*, the hand. Mis- Un-

**MAN-CHET, s.** “Of bread made of wheat we have sundrie sorts dailie brought to the table, whereof the first and most excellent is the *mainchet*, which we commonlie call white bread; and our good workemen deliver commonlie such proportion, that of the flower of one bushell with another they make fortie cast of *manchet*, of which euerie lofe weigheth eight ounces into the oven and six ounces out, as I have beene informed.”—Holinshed.

Mins. derives from *Maine*, the hand. In Fr. *Miche* is a *manchet*; and *Michet*, a small *manchet*, said (see *Men*. and *Sk*.) to be from L. *Mica*, a small bit, a crum. *Cheat*, is a name given to wheaten bread, (see *Nares*,) and may be the same word as *Cate*, the hard *c* softened into *ch*. But *Manchet* itself seems to have an affinity with Fr. *Manger*, to eat.

**MAN-CIPATE, v. -ION.** To deliver into servitude, to subject to servitude, to enslave.

L. *Mancipare*, i. e. *manu capere*, to take with the hand, to deliver from hand to hand. E-

**MAN-CIPLE, s.** An officer (Tyrw.) who has the care of purchasing victuals for an inn of court.

From L. *Manceps*, (see MANCIPATE.) which, in Mid. L. was a name given to various characters. (See in *Du Cange*.)—Sk.

**MANDATE, s.** A charge given, an order -ATOR. or direction given; an order, a -ATORY. precept.

-MENT. Fr. *Mand-at*; It. & Sp. *-ato*; L. *Mandatum*, from *mandare*, i. e. *in manus dare*; to give into the hands of another. Warner writes *Mauud*, v. Con- De- Re-mand.

**MANDIBLE, s.** The organs with which we eat or chew; the jaws.

Fr. *Mandibule*; L. *Mandibulum*, (from *Mandere*, to eat, to chew,) the chaws or jaws. See MANDUCATE.

**MANDILION, s.** A mantle, (qv.)

Fr. & Sp. *Mand-il*; It. *-iglia*. So Chapman translates Gr. *Χλαίνα*.

**MANDRAGE, s.** A plant, said to be so -DRAGORA. called, because it points out -DRAKE. that a cave (*μανδρα*) is near.—Voss.

Fr. *Mandra-gore*; It. *-gola*; Sp. *-gora*, *cula*; L. *Mandragoras*; Gr. *Μανδραγορας*, from *μανδρα*, *spelunca*, and perhaps *αγορευ*, to tell. Si id placet, ita *mandragoras* dicetur, quia indicio sit, in proximo esse *mandram*, vel *speluncam*.

**MANDUCATE, v. -ION.** To chew; to eat—properly with some strong action of the jaws, or, as anciently written, *chaws*.

L. *Manducare*, from *Mandere*, to chew. *Manducatur*, quod denti resistatur.

**MANE, s. -ED.** The mass of hair hanging from the neck of horses and some other animals.

D. *Maens*; Ger. *Maens*; Sw. *Maan*; Dan. *Man*. Mins. derives—à *manando*, because it flows from his neck. Wach.—from L. of lower ages, *Minare*, to lead, to guide, because the horse was guided by means of it, before the bridle was invented. Jun.—from Gr. *Mavros*, or *μαυρος*, a kind of ornament adapted to the neck. Kilian says, that it is so named from its resemblance to the moon, whence it is called, by Martial, *juba lunata*, and by Catullus, *rustica*. May it not be from A. S. *Magen*, *mægn*, *main*, strength?

**MANGE,\* v.** *Manger*,—that out of which  
-ER. (cattle) eat or feed.  
-ERY. \**Piers Plouhman*.  
Fr. *Mang-er*, -*coire*; It. -*iare*, -*ialaja*, from L. *Mandere*, to eat.

**MANGE, s.** An eating, corroding (loath-  
-Y. some) disease.  
-ILY. Fr. *Mangeson*, also called *Roigne*, or  
-INESS. *rongne*, from *Roigner*, to gnaw. (See  
ARONYT.) The same word as the preceding, (cu-  
tem enim exedit et erodit.)

**MANGLE, v. -ER.** To maim; to muti-  
late, to lacerate, to tear to pieces.  
Mins. and Sk.—from L. *Mancus*; (D. *Manck*;  
Ger. *Manc*.) Jun.—from D. *Mancken*, *mencken*,  
*mincken*, to mince. It may be a dim. of *Main*,  
(qv.) or from the engine called a *Mangonel*, (qv.)  
in Fr. *Mangonneau*: and in Fr. also, *Mangonner*  
is, “to mangle, or disfigure by mangling.” Be-

**MANGLE, v. s.** “A kind of press to  
press buckram, fustian or died linnen cloth,  
to make it have a luster or glass,” (i. e.  
gloss.)—*Florio*.  
Ger. *Mang-en*, -*eln*; D. *Manghelen het lin-  
waet*; Ger. *Mangel-bret*; D. *Manghel-stock*, lig-  
num politorium.—See *Wack*. and *Kilian*. It.  
*Manganare*, *mangano*, *manganaro*. Be- Un-

**MANGONEL,\* s.** An old-fashioned  
sling or engine, whereout stones, old iron,  
and great arrows were violently darted.—  
*Cot.* \**Chaucer*.  
Fr. *Mangonneau*; Low L. *Manganum*, or *man-  
gana*, which Voss. (de Vit. lib. iii. c. 23,) derives  
from Doric *Maxava*, a machine.

**MANGONIZE,\* v. -ISM.†** To give a fresh  
hue or appearance.—\**B. Jonson*. †*Evelyn*.  
Fr. *Mangon-isme*, -*ner*; Low L. *Mangonare*;  
L. *Mangonizare*, from *Mango*, a slave dealer, who  
received this name, quia τῷ μαργαρίτῃ, sive fuco,  
colorem falsum inducit mancipiis, ut carius ven-  
dat.—*Voss*.

**MANIA, s.** App. to—Raging or raving  
-AC. madness; furious or excessive in-  
-ACAL. sanity.  
Fr. *Manie*, *manique*; It. & Sp. *Mania*; Gr.  
*Mania*, from *μαίνεσθαι*, to rage or rave.

**MANIABLE,\* ad.** Manageable. See  
**MANAGE**.—\**Bacon*. Fr. *Maniable*.

**MANI-FEST, ad. v. s.** The v.—To find  
-ATION. or discover promptly; to discover  
-LY. or disclose, to declare, to show,  
-O, s. to make known or evident.  
-ABLE.\* \**H. More*.

Fr. *Manifest-er*; Sp. -*ar*; It. & L. *Manifestare*.  
Propriè (Voss.) *manifestum* in quo manus fendunt,  
hoc est, incidunt, sive quod *manibus festim*, seu  
cito occurrit; what we can quickly lay our hands  
upon; easily found.

**MANI-FOLD, ad.** Much folded, infolded,  
-LY. or inwrapped, complicated, having  
-ED.\* many folds, (a many-folded shield,) various  
involutions or complexities; com-  
plex, or composed of many or various  
kinds.—\**Spenser*.

A.S. *Manig-feald*, *mæni-feald*, multiplex, having  
or consisting of many folds, being much folded or  
multiplied.

**MANIPLE, s.** A handful, a bundle; a  
small band of soldiers. Also,—a scarf-  
like ornament worn round the left hand or  
wrist of a sacrificing priest.—*Cot*.  
Fr. *Manip-ule*; It. -*olo*; Sp. -*ulo*; L. *Manipu-  
lum*, that which fills the hand, quod manum  
impleat.

**MANNA, s. -ED.\*** (Heb.) “And the  
house of Israel called it *man*. And it was  
lyke unto coriander seede, & whyte & ye  
tast of it was lyke vnto wafers made with  
honye.”—*Bible*, 1551.  
*Mannaed*,—honied.—\**Mickle*.

**MANNER, v. s.** App. to—The mode or  
-ISM. method, fashion or form; the  
-IST. sort or kind; occasional or  
-LY, ad. av. customary;—to the habit or  
-LINESS. behaviour; to the general mode  
-HOOD.\* of action, conduct or manage-  
-LESS.† ment; the habits, the morals.  
To take in the manner.—*Dryden*. See  
**MAINOUR**.

\**Bacon*. †*Skelton*.  
Fr. *Manièr-e*; It. -*a*; Sp. *Manera*, modus  
agendi aut loquendi. From Fr. *Main*, the hand,  
was formed *Manier*, to handle or manage, and  
thence *Manière*, a mode of managing: extended  
from action to speech.—*Wack*. Chaucer writes,—  
“A *maner* Latin, a *maner* love-drinke, a *maner*  
rime;” and our common translation of the Bible,  
Lev. vii. 23, reads “no manner fat;” but in ver.  
26, “no manner of blood.” Over- Un-

**MAN-ŒUVRE, v. s.** To do any thing  
handily or dexterously; cleverly or adroitly.  
Low L. *Manu-operarius*, one who works with  
the hand; (*manus* and *opera*.) *Cot*. has *Man-  
œuvrer*, to hold, occupy, possess, (an old Norman  
word.) *Manœuvrier*,—a mechanical workman or  
labourer, an artificer, a handicrafts-man.—See  
*Du Cange* and *Men*. See **MANOUR**, and **MANURE**.

**MANOR, s.** Voss. calls it—Habitatio,  
-NERY. cum certâ agri portione; a dwel-  
-ORIAL. ling, with a certain portion of land.  
“A *manor*, *manerium*, à *manendo*, because  
the usual residence of the owner, seems to  
have been a district of ground, held by  
lords or great personages; who kept in  
their own hands so much land as was neces-  
sary for the use of their families, which  
were called *terræ-dominicalis*, or demesne  
lands, being occupied by the lord or *demi-  
nus manerii* and his servants.”—*Blackstone*.  
Bacon uses “his *mansion-house*, or his  
*manor-house*,” as equivalent terms.  
Fr. *Manoir*; Bar. L. *Maneria* vel *manerium*,  
from L. *Manere*, qd. *mansio*, the mansion.—*Sk*.

**MANSE, s.** A dwelling, habitation, or  
-ION, s. v. abode; it is not unfrequently  
-IONRY. app. emph. to a house of some  
magnitude; and *Manse*, as in Scotland, esp.  
to a parsonage house.  
Low L. *Mansus*; Fr. *Mansionner*, a dweller,  
inhabitant, abider; one that hath a *mansion* in a  
place.—*Cot*. L. *Mansio*, from *Manere*, to stay or  
abide. See **MANOR**; also *Manse*, in Jamieson;  
and *Mansus*, in *Du Cange*.

**MAN-SUETE,\* ad. -UDE.†** Cons.—Tame,  
gentle, courteous, meek, mild, humble.  
\**Brown*. †*Chaucer*. †*Sir T. Elyot*.

## MAN

Fr. *Mansuet*, -*uétude*; It. -*uétude*; L. *Mansuetus*, from *Mansuescere*, qd. *manus suetus*, to accustom to the hand, to render manageable or tractable.

**MANTEAU**, *s.* App. to—A covering or  
-TO. upper garment or vest; a gown  
-TUA. (worn by women).

Immediately from Fr. *Manteau*, a cloak. See **MANTLE**.

**MANTEL**, or **MANTLE**, *v. s.* The most  
-LET. general application is to—A cloak  
-LING. or coverlet; and from this application the others appear to take their origin.

A *mantel* to a fire-place or chimney, to hide or cover them, and "convert even the conduits of soot and smoke into ornaments."—*Wotton*.

A *mantelet*,—a covering, constructed for the protection of miners, besiegers, &c.

To *mantle*,—to cover, to cloke, to hide, to overspread.

To *mantel*, (as a hawk,)—to unfold, and overspread the wings, like a *mantel*.—*Sk.*

To *mantle*, (as fermented liquors,)—to rise and overspread, sc. with fume or froth; to spread, to extend or expand; to spread in luxuriant growth, (as the vine,) to grow luxuriantly, to luxuriate, to wanton.

A. S. *Mantel*, *mentel*; Ger. D. & Sw. *Mantel*; Fr. -*ean*; It. -*ello*; Sp. -*a*; L. *Mantellum*; Low L. *Mantum*. "Scandice (Hickes) *Mantui* vel *Mottui* est pallium, more Septentrionalium Gothorum, qui ab *n* ante *t* vel *d* abhorrent."—*Gram. Franco-Theotisca*, p. 96. The Gr. *Maybas* was the name of a kind of military vest among the Persians; and from this word some etymologists derive our *Mantle*; others from Gr. *ματιον*.—See in *Jus*. Em- Out- Un-

**MANUAL**, *ad. s.* -ARY, *ad. s.* Handy, of or pertaining to the hand, wrought or done with the hands; having hands. A *manual*, (Gr. *Εγχειρίδιον*),—

A handy book, or a book that may be held or carried in the hand.

Fr. *Manuel*; It. -*uale*; Sp. -*ual*; L. *Manualis*, from *Manus*, the hand.

**MANU-DUCTION**, *s.* -OR. A leading by the hand; a leading, guiding, or directing.

From L. *Manus*, the hand, and *ductio*, a leading, (from *ducere*, to lead.)

**MANU-FACTORY**, *s.* The *v.*—To make  
-FACTURE, *v. s.* with the *hand*, to work with  
-FACTURER. the hand; to frame or form,  
-FACT.\* to make up with the hand:  
gen. and met.—to fashion, frame, or form,  
to work or make up.—\**Maidman*, an. 1691.

Fr. *Manufacturier*; Sp. -*ura*; It. *s. Manifestura*; from L. *Manus*, the hand, and *facere*, *factum*, to do, to make.

**MANU-MISE**, or -MISS, *v.* App. to slaves  
-MISSING. —To deliver or set at liberty, to  
-MISSION. liberate, to free from slavery or  
-MIT, *v.* servitude, to enfranchise.

Fr. *Manu-mission*; Sp. -*mitter*, -*mission*; It. *Mano-mettere*, -*missione*; L. *Manu-mittere*, *a manu mittere*, to send away or dismiss, out of the hand.

## MAP

**MAN-URE**, *v. s.* To work with the hand;  
-ABLE. app. to such work when employed  
-AGE. in the cultivation of land; and,  
-ANCE. thus,—  
-MENT. To cultivate; to cultivate land, to till it; (as more restrictedly app.) to cultivate by the addition of other substances, e. g. different soil or earth, dung, mixtures, or mixens, &c.; and thus, to improve, to enrich, to fertilize.

Sir T. Smith uses it as equivalent to *Manage*.

The same word as *Manœuvre*, (qv.) by the mere corruption of *œuvre* into *ure*. Un-

**MANU-SCRIPT**, *ad. s.* -AL.\* Any thing written with the hand.—\**Byrom*.

Fr. *Manuscrit*; It. -*oscritto*; Sp. -*uscritto*; L. *Manu-scriptum*, written with the hand.

**MANY**, *ad. s.* **MENIAL**, *ad. s.* Very variously written.

*Many*, or *Meine*, or *Meinie*, is app. to—a mixture or medley of persons or things; a number of servants, or attendants, or followers; a company or retinue; the company or collected number of a household or family: whence the *ad. Menial*.

*Many*, *ad. cons.*—of or pertaining to a mixed number; numerous; of an unspecified, an indefinite or undetermined number.

In the expressions *Many an horn*, &c., Tooke considers *an* or *a* to be a corruption of—*of*, *many of*, *hornes*, &c., *many a message*, *many of messages*.

*Many* is much used pref. See **MANIFOLD**.

Go. *Manag*; A. S. *Manig*, *mænig*; D. & Sw. *Manig*; Ger. *Maning*, *manch*; Dan. *Meange*. I believe, says *Sk.* from A. S. *Ge-men-gan*, Ger. *Meng-en*, *miscere*, to mix; for where *many* are, there is a certain mixture, or *medley*, of men,—*quædam hominum miscela*. Wach. reverses this, and derives the *v. Mengen*, to mix, from *menge*, *multus* vel *multitudo*; and Dr. Jamieson is convinced that the term *primarily* respected *multitudo*. Tooke affirms it (*Many*) to be the *past p.* of *Meng-en*, *miscere*, to mix, to mingle; and that it means *mixed* or *associated*, (for that is the effect of *mixing*,) subaud. *company* or any uncertain and unspecified number of any things. *Many* (Lowth) is chiefly used with the word *great* before it. G. Douglas (p. 155) uses the expression, "A few meny, or menze."

**MAP**, *v. s.* -P-ERY. A tablet, picture, or delineation of the world, or of any part of it; showing the relative situations of places on the earth, of stars in the heavens.

Fr. *Mappe*, -*pemonde*; It. -*pa*, -*pamondo*; Sp. -*a*, from L. *Mapa*, (Mins.) a tablecloth of the similitude and likeness whereof the *mappe* of the world took this name *mappe*. *Mappe monde*,—*tabula cosmographica*.

**MAPLE**, *s.* A kind of tree. "The *maple* in bigness is much about the linden tree; the wood of it is very fine and beautiful. A kind there is, which hath a curled graine running to and fro with diverse spots; the more excellent work whereof, resembling the eies in the peacockes taile, thereupon tooke also the name."—*Holland. Plinie*.

A. S. *Mapul-tree*; D. *Maas-hout*; Ger. *Maas-holder*; Sw. *-ar*. Acer arbor,—Sk.; who would derive *Maple* from L. *Amabilis*, because furnished with so pleasing and beautiful leaves. Wach. and Ihre derive from *mas*, a spot. The latter notices Bar. L. *Mosorbolla*; and A. S. *Mapul* is thought by Mr. Thomson to be a corruption of *mar boll*. See **MAZER**.

**MAR**, *v. s.* To disperse or scatter; and *-R-ER.* thus, to ruin or destroy; to spoil, *-ING.* to hurt or harm, to injure, (to *-MENT.* \*murther.)—\*Gower.

Go. *Mer yan*, or *-gan*; A. S. *Merr-an*, *mirr-an*, *myrr-an*, to dissipate, to disperse, to spread abroad, to scatter.—Tooke. "A. S. *Amyrr-an*, to destroy, corrupt, impair, deprave, defile, deform, pollute, distract, dissipate, consume, *marre*."—Som. See **MORN**, **MURDER**, **MERRY**. Un-

**MARAUDE**, *v. -ER.* To go on a *mar-rauding* party, is to go in search of pillage or plunder.

Men. notices the derivation of this word from a Comte *Merodes*, who commanded in the armies of Ferdinand II.; but Duchat shows that it existed long before. Cot. has *Marauder*, to beg, to play the rogue, or idle vagabond. Sk. (in *v. Marrow*) says, that *maraude*, in Fr. denotes a beggar or vagabond, and derives it, improbably enough, from Ger. *Mare*, a mare, and *aid*, a servant; qd. a mean servant, who takes care of horses, a groom. It is not improbably formed upon the *v.* To *mar*.

**MARBLE**, *s. ad. v.* To *marble*, cons. to speckle, to flake, to variegate, like *marble*. "Those fine covers of books, for their resemblance to speckled *marble*, are wont to be called *marbled*."—Boyle.

Fr. *Mar-bre*; It. *-mo*; Sp. *-mol*; L. *Marmor*. From Gr. *μαρμαροεις*, and this from *μαρμαριζειν*, *resplendere*, *vibranti splendore coruscare*, to shine, to glitter. Em- En-

**MARCASITICAL**, *ad.* Fr. *Marcassite*,—the *marcassite*, or fire stone; a mineral that smells like brimstone, and is of two kinds,—the yellow shining as gold, and the white (the purer and better of the two) like silver.—Cot.

**MARCH**, *v.* To *march*, (Fr. *Marcher*,)—*-ES, s.* To form or constitute, to be placed *-ER.* or situated upon, the bounding *-ESE, v.* *mark*, or line of *demarcation*; to confine, to bound or border upon.

"Strange lande, which *marcheth* upon Chimerie."—Gower. "Other townes *march-yng* on thepyre. . . . Whiche countie *marchesed* on the cōtre of Tholousin."—Berners.

"A *marquess* (*marchio*) is the next degree of nobility. His office formerly was (for dignity and duty were never separated by our ancestors) to guard the *frontiers* and *limits* of the kingdom, which were called *marches*, from the Teutonic *Marche*, a limit: such as, in particular, were the *marches* of Wales and Scotland, while each continued to be an enemy's country. The persons who had command there were called lords *marchers*, or *marquesses*."—Blackstone.

A. S. *Mearc*, terminus, a bound. Hence Bar. L. *Marca*, *marcha*, pro limite imperii.—Som. See **MARK**.

**MARCH**, *v. s. -ING.* To go or proceed, or cause to go or proceed, in a military form or order; to walk as soldiers walk, regularly and steadily; to make a regular progress.

Fr. *Mar-cher*; It. *-ciare*; Sp. *-char*; Ger. *-sché-eren*, to walk in military or *martial* manner, with slow and lengthened step, qd. *martieri*.—Sk. Men. forms it from the *v. Varicare*. (And see his Dict. Etymologique for various conjectures. To add one more:) The A. S. *Marc*, Ger. *Mark*, a *mark* or sign, is also an ensign, a standard;—to *march* may thus be,—to go or proceed under the same standard, in order of battle, in battle array. Over-

**MARCH**, *s.* Orig. the first month of the Roman year, and so named by Romulus, in honour of his imputed father—*Mars*.

**MARCH-PANE**, *s.* *Marchpane* (say Sk. and Wach.) was a confection of almonds, pistachio nuts, sugar, and rose-water. All agree (says the latter) that *pane* is L. *Panis*, bread, and by some said to be *massa panis*; by others, *martius panis*; by others, *mirtus panis*, from *mischen*, *miscere*, to mix or mingle. Steevens declares our *macaroons* to be only debased and diminutive *march-panes*.

Fr. *Mar-cepain*; It. *-zapane*; Ger. *-zipan*; Sp. *Macapan*.

**MARCID**, \**ad. -OUR.*† Shrunk, withered, meagre.—\*Dryden. †Brown.

It. *Mar-cido*, *-cia*; Sp. *-chito*; L. *Marcidus*, from *marcere*; Gr. *μαλακος*, *μαλκος*, from *μαλασσειν*, to soften, to soak. *Mercere*, cons.—to become languid, shrunk, or withered. See To **MAR**.

**MARE**. See **NIGHTMARE**.

Ger. *Mar*; D. *Maere*; A. S. & Sw. *Mara*, incubus. Wach. says,—Proprie est somnus impeditus, et spiritum dormientis intercipient; from *marren*, impedire, to impede or hinder, to *mar*.

**MARE**, *s.* Now app. to the female of the horse.

A. S. *Mare*, *mere*, *myre*; D. *Maere*, *merie*; Ger. *Mare*, equa, and also—puella. Wach. derives *mare*, equa, from *mar*, a horse; but his etym. goes no further. *Mar* in Ger., *Mearce* in A. S. is—mollis, tener, tactui facile cedens, gentle, yielding easily or readily to the hand; and *mare* may be so named from its gentle and tractable disposition. But A. S. *Mæg* is app. to *maid* and *man*; and *mar*, *mare*, equus, equa, may have the same root,—the *v.* To *may*; and be app. for similar reasons. *May*, *may-er*, *mare*, *mar*,—that which has strength, sc. to bear, to carry; the male, perhaps—burthens, &c.; the female—young. See **FILLY**.

**MARGE**, *s.* A point or line *marked*.

*-ENT*, or The shore or separating edge, *-IN.* the edge, brink, or brim, the *-INAL.* border. The *margin* of a book,—*-INALLY.* the border that extends around *-ENTED.* the letter-press, or printed portion of a page.

Fr. *Marge*; It. *-ine*; Sp. *-en*; L. *Margo*, a *mar*, if we believe Isidorus, who says, that it properly denotes the sea-shore, (*marginem maris*, hoc est, littus.)—Voss. Probably a *mark*, *march*, or boundary. See To **MARK**.

**MARGUERITE**, *s.* A pearl.

Fr. *Marguerite*; It. Sp. & L. *Margarita*; *Μαργαριτης*.

**MARIGOLD, s.** A plant, so called from the yellow colour of the flower.—*Sk.*

*Marigold*, qd. aurum *Mariæ*, à colore floris luteo.

**MARINE, ad. s.** Of or belonging to the  
-ER. sea.

-ATE, v. *Marine*, the *s.* is app. as a collective term, to naval force, or the number of ships; to naval or sea affairs; to a soldier serving on ship-board.

To *marinate*,—to prepare, to dress in sea or salt water.

Fr. *Mar-in*; It. & Sp. -ino; L. *Marinus*, from *mare*, the sea: from Heb.—*Voss.* See **MARSH**. Sub-Trans-Ultra-

**MARJORAM, s.** A plant.

Fr. *Marjolaine*; Sp. *Mejorana*; It. & Mid. L. *Majorana*. Men. thinks from L. *Major*, because app. to a larger sort of this herb. Gerard,—from its greater or superior virtues. See *Men.* Fr. and It. Etym.

**MARISH.** See **MARSH**.

**MARITAL, ad.** Of or pertaining to marriage.

L. *Maritalis*, from *maritus*, a husband.

**MARITIME.** See **MARINE**. Drayton

-IMAL. writes (merely for rhyme's sake)

-INE. *Maritime*.—\**Raleigh*.

-IMATE.\* Fr. *Marit-ime*; It. -imo; Sp. -imo; L. *Maritimus*, from *mare*, the sea.

**MARK, v. s.** Cot. well expresses the

-ABLE. common applications, — "To

-ER. *mark*,—note, sign, spot, set a

-MAN, or print or stamp on; also, to heed,

-S-MAN. regard, observe, take special no-

tice of." Also, to *mark*, sc. a line, a

bounding line, a boundary, a border, a

frontier, a confine, a shore, a *marg-in*.

See **MARCH**.

Fr. *Marquable*,—*markable*, notable, of *mark*, of note. We now use *Remarkable*, (qv.)

A. S. *Mearc-an*, -ian, (i.e. *mear-ic-an*;) Ger. & D. *Marcken*, *mercken*; Dan. *Mærker*, signare, notare; Fr. *Mar-quer*; It. -care, -chiare; Sp. -car. Com-De-Mis-Un-

**MARK, s.** A coin, so called from the *mark* impressed upon it.

Fr. *Marc*; It. *Marco*; D. *Marck*; Ger. & Sw. *Mark*; quia sc. signo regio impressum est.—*Sk.* And see *Men.* The *Mancus*, *mancusa*, qd. *manu cusa*, (see *Spel.* in v. *Marca*.) "A *mancus*, some think to be all one with a *marke*, for that *manca* and *mancusa* is translated in ancient bookes by *marca*."—*Camden*.

**MARKET, v. s.** -ABLE. *Market*-(place,) —a place for buying and selling goods, provisions, &c.

*Market-folks*,—folks or people who frequent the *market-place* for the purpose of buying and selling.

*Market-beter*, (*Chaucer*,)—"He was used to swagger up and down the *market* when it was fullest."—*Tyrow*. In Cot.—*bateur de pavez*,—an idle or continual walker.

A. S. *Market*; D. *Markt*, *mercht*, *marchien*; Ger. *Markt*, *markten*; Sw. *Marknad*; Fr. *Marché*; It. *Mercato*; Sp. -ado. The etymologists agree to derive from L. *Mercari*, with the exception of

*Serenius*, who writes,—from *Mark*, *marca*, quæ unice pecuniam numerabant. See **MERCHANT**.

**MARLE, v. s.** -Y. A kind of rich earth.

"This *marle* is a certain fat of the ground, much like unto the glandulous kernels growing in the bodies of beasts; and it is thickned in manner of marow or the kernel of fat about it."—*Holland. Plinie*.

D. *Margel*, *mergel*; Ger. *Mergel*. *Sk.* thinks— from A. S. *Merg*, marrow; qd. terra, instar *medullæ*, pinguis, an earth rich as *marrow*, or which softens and fattens the land, as the *marrow* (qv.) nourishes, cherishes, and enriches the bones.

**MARMALADE, s.** A preserve of quinces; also of other fruits.

Fr. *Marmelade*; It. -lada; Sp. *Membrillada*; Port. *Marmelado*, and this from Port. *Marmelo*, Sp. *Membrillo*, a quince. Of uncertain origin. See *Men*.

**MARMORATE, ad.** Covered with marble.

L. *Marmor*, marble. Wood produces this word from an epitaph on Bp. Kyte, who died an. 1537, and was buried at Stepney.

**MARMOSET, s.** A kind of ape or monkey.

Fr. *Mar-mouset*, -mot; It. -motta; Sp. -mota.

**MARMOT, s.** "The *Marmotto*, or *Mus Alpinus*,—a creature as big or bigger than a rabbit, which absconds all winter, doth (as *Hildanus* tells us) live upon its own fat."—*Ray*.

Fr. *Mar-mot*; It. -motta. Men. derives from *Mus*.

**MARQUE, s.** "In old time, he onelie

-QUESS. was called *marquesse*, qui habuit

-QUISATE. terram limitaneam, a *march-*

-QUISDOM. ing prouince vpon the enimies

-QUESSHIP. countries, and thereby bound

-CHIONESS. to keepe and defend the fron-

tiers."—*Holinshed*.

"Letters of *marque* and reprisal signify—the latter, a taking in return; the former, the passing the *frontiers* in order to such taking."—*Blackstone*.

Fr. *Mar-quis*; It. -chese; Sp. -ques. *Marquess* is by *Chaucer* written *Markis*; and *Marchionesse*, *Markisess*. *Marquess*, by *Ascham*, *Marches*. See **MARCH**, **MARCHESE**.

**MARROW, s.** The soft, tender, oily

-Y. substance, contained within the

-ISH. bones; (met.) the essential strength

-LESS. or goodness.

-BONES.

A. S. *Merg*, *mearg*, *mearh*; D. *Marg*, *merg*; Ger. *Mark*; Sw. *Mærg*, (Ihre); Dan. *Mari*. Wach. and *Sk.* propose—from A. S. *Mearn*, Ger. *Mar*, mollis, tener, soft, tender. *Mayer*, from the v. To *may*, is not improbably the root,—the *marrow* giving life, or strength, to the bones. See **MARE**.

*Marie*, as used by Sir T. More, in *Marie-bones*, ("then down he fel vpon his *maribones*,") now com. written and spoken *Marrow-bones*, is supposed to be *Mary*, the name of the Virgin, and the compound to be app. to the *knees*, from the genuflexions made to her.—See *Brand*.

**MARROW, s.** A companion, mate, fellow.

This word had escaped *Sk.*'s reading; he says, that he had seen it only in the Eng. Dict., and denies that it is anywhere used as equivalent to



*socius*. It is a common Sc. word, and occurs in The Braes of Yarrow, by Hamilton. Ray says,—“A *marrow*, a companion or fellow. A pair of gloves are not *marrows*, i. e. fellows. *Vox generalis*.” The Gloss. to Douglas (who notices the oversight of Sk.) explains thus: “An equal, fellow, associate, accomplice, companion, camrad. The word is often used for things of the same kind, and of which there are two, as of shoes, gloves, stockings; also eyes, hands, feet, &c. Either from Fr. *Camrade*, Angl. *-rad*, *socius*, *sodalis*, by an aphæresis, or from Fr. *Mari*, a husband, L. *Maritus*, in which sense the word is also taken. Thus Sc. a husband or wife is called *half-marrow*, and such birds as pair are called *marrows*. Hence the *v. Marrow*, to equal, and *Marrowless*, that cannot be equalled, incomparable.” G. Douglas renders *Comes Sibylla*, Sibylla his *trew marrow*. Sibbald says, perhaps from Fr. *Marité*, a spouse. May it not rather be A. S. *Mearow*, tender, used as a term of endearment, (*mearw cild* is a tender child, a tender infant,) app. to a *bride*, for instance, then extended to a friend or fellow, a mate; and thence, to a match or pair?

**MARRY**, *int.* Properly written *Mary*. A vulgar oath. *By Mary*, (Tyrw.)

**MARRY**, *v.* As the Fr. *Marier*,—To wed, -IAGE. to give or take in wedlock, to -IAGEABLE. join in matrimony; to be or -IABLE. become, to cause to be or become, husband or wife; to -YING. come, husband or wife; to espouse; to unite or conjoin, (as those in the conjugal state.)

Fr. *Mari-er*; It. *-lar*; Sp. *-dar*, uxorem ducere, qd. *Maritare*,—a word, adds Sk. which occurs in approved authors. But it is not improbable that L. *Mars* (whence *Maritus*) had the same origin as the Eng. *Man*, and *Maid*, viz. the *v. To may*:—*May-en*, *man*; *May-ed*, *maid*; *May-er*, *mar*; with the articles affixed—*Mar-is*, *mars*, (mas.) Jun. observes that the A. S. used two words: *Ceorlian*, nubere viro; and *Wifian*, uxorem ducere. The common word in Wiclif is *Wed*, A. S. *Weddian*, spondere, to espouse. Inter- Re- Un-

**MARSH**, *s.* -y. Anciently written *Maris*, *Maress*, *Marish*. App. to (an extent or space of)—Wet, washy, watery land; to land that remains covered with water, or that is flooded with water.

Go. *Marisaius*; A. S. *Mere*, *merc*; D. *Maer-asch*, *maersche*, *mersche*, *meersche*, *marsee*; Dan. *Marshe*; Ger. *Marsch*; which Wach. derives from Ger. *Mer*, (D. *Maer*, *mer*), a collection of waters, L. *Mare*; and he might have added, Go. *Marei*; Fr. *Mare*, *marais*; It. *Mara*, *marazzo*; Low L. *Mariscus*. The Go. *Marei* is probably the source of all the rest; but what the original word, with a meaning to cause and account for the application? Perhaps A. S. *Mær-sian*, ampliare, to extend or expand. See *MERE*, *MOOR*.

**MARSHAL**, *s. v.* The *v.*—To manage, -LING. dispose, or arrange; to rank or set -SHIP. in order; to settle, to prescribe.

Fr. *Mares-chal*; It. *-callo*; D. *Maer-schalck*; servus equorum, curator equorum:—*Maer* or *mare*, equus, and *schalck*, servus. It. *Scalco*. The word appears to have been extended from this primitive usage, (curator equorum, he that had charge of horses), to curator, he that had the charge, management, provision, arrangement, of various matters assigned to him; and thus the *v.* is—as above explained. Un-

**MART**, *v. s.* -ING. Contracted from *Market*.—Sk. To buy or sell; to purchase or vend.

**MARTEL**,\* *v.* To beat hard, to hammer. \*Spenser.

Fr. *Mart-eau*; It. & Sp. *-ello*; Fr. *Martelet*. *Mart-us*, *-ellus*, and *-eau*, says Wach. (for *Mal-leus*, a hammer or mallet,) are from Ger. *Barten*, to beat, and by no means à *marle*: what more usual than to exchange the labials? Others—from L. *Martulus*, a small mallet. See *Men*. and the etym. suggested for the L. *Mars*, in *v. MARRY*.

**MARTEN**, or -ERNE, *s.* An animal so called from its fierceness and destructiveness.

A. S. *Mearthe*; Fr. *Mart-e*; It. *-ors*; Sp. *-a*; Low L. *Martures*; D. *Mar-ter*; Ger. *-der*; Sw. *Mårde*; L. *Martes*; a name that seems to come—à *marle*, because it destroys poultry and other birds, *vi martia*.—Voss. and Gess. Wach. seems to think the Ger. *Marder* may be from the *v. Morden*, to murder, or murither.

**MARTIAL**, *ad.* Warlike, of or pertaining to war or battle; military, courageous; also (as in the Fr. likewise) “born under the planet, or being of the humour of *Mars*.”

Fr. & Sp. *Mar-tial*; It. *-ziale*; L. *Martialis*, from *Mars*, the god of war. Im-

**MARTIN**, *s.* Minshew thinks (with more -INET. ingenuity than truth,—Sk.) that -LET. these birds are so called because they come here about the end of March, and leave us about the feast of St. *Martin*.

Fr. *Martinet*.

**MARTINET**, *s.* A precise, punctilious, rigid observer and enforcer of discipline: so called from a Fr. officer of that name, mentioned by Voltaire.

**MARTINGALE**, *s.* “The *martingale*, invented by *Evangelista*, an eminent horseman of Milan, is a long strap, or thong of leather, the one end of which is fastened to the girth, between the fore legs, and the other to the bit, or, which is the better way, should have a thin mouth-piece of its own.”—Berenger.

Fr. *Martingale*; It. & Sp. *-a*.

**MARTYN-MASSE**, *s.* The feast of St. Martin.

**MARTYR**, *v. s.* A witness;—but he is -DOM. peculiarly so called by Christians, who not with his mouth -IZE, *v.* only, but with his blood, bears -OLOGE. witness to heavenly truth.—Voss. -OLOGY. To *martyr* is—to put a *martyr* to -OLOGIST. death; gen. to put to death:— -SHIP. “to torment or afflict extremely.”—Cot.

Fr. *Mart-ir*, *-irer*; It. *-ire*; Sp. *-ir*; L. *Martyr*; Gr. *Μάρτυρ*, a witness. Valknaer derives from *μεμαρται*, pret. per. of *μερ-ειν*, *dividere*, *discernere*, to divide or separate, to discern or discriminate. Be-

**MARVEL**, *v. s.* To wonder, to feel great -L-ING. admiration or astonishment. -OUS. Fr. *Merveille*; It. *Mara-viglio*; Sp. -villà, corrupted from L. *Mirabilis*, that -OUS-LY. can or may be wondered at, wonderful, great,—so as to raise wonder. See -NESS. MIRACLE. En-

**MASCULINE**, *ad.* -LY. Male, manly or virile; virtuous, vigorous, hardy.

Fr. *Mascul-in*; It. & Sp. *-ino*; L. *Masculinus*, from *Mas*, a male. See the etym. suggested for *Mars* or *Mas* in *v. MARRY*. E-masculate.

**MASH.** See MESH.

**MASH, v. s. -Y.** As app. in Brewing, To *mask* is simply—To mix, sc. malt with the water; to reduce to the state of things so *mixed*; to rub or beat into the same mixture.

Sk. says,—A *mask* for a horse, perhaps from Ger. *Mischen*; D. *Mischen*, (l. e. A. S. *Misc-tan*.) to mix or mingle; but the *v.* To *mask* he derives from Fr. *Mascher*, to chew. The first etym. will be sufficient. See SMASH.

**MASK, v. s.** A *mask* is app. first, to a visor or cover to the face, -ER, *s. v.* worn to disguise it; an entertainment at which the -ERY. parties wore such *masks*; -ERADE, or **MASQUERADE, s.** gen. an entertainment or revelry; cons. a disguise or concealment. -ER.

D. *Masche*, *masche*; Dan. *Mas-gue*; Fr. -*quer*, -*que*; It. -*cherare*, -*chera*; Sp. -*cara*; Fr. -*querade*; It. -*cherata*; Sp. -*cara*. The etymologists have written largely and elaborately upon this word, esp. the contributors to the Etymologique de la Langue Française of Men.; all very unsatisfactorily. (See them.) Salmasius,—from Gr. *Bæ-kavia*, (*fascium*.) *larva*, worn to avoid fascination. Men. and Sk.—from Ar. *Mascara*, sport, jest, or joke. (See also *Maske* in Wach.) Martin. (in *v. Masca*.)—from D. *Masche*, a net, to veil the face. Kilian observes that there is a class of idle fellows who walk *veiled* (*densis reticulis*) with thick *nets*, who are commonly named *Net-bowen*, who can see through the *meshes* (*retis maculae*) and themselves remain unknown. (See MESH.) Holland renders—*densus reticulus*, a thick *maske*.

**MASLINE.** See MESLINE.

**MASON, s. v. -RY.** Is app. by usage to—A builder in *stone*; *Masonry*, work in *stone*; also the solid mass of *stone* from the quarry.

Fr. *Masson*; Low L. *Machio*, or *Macio*. Du Cange derives from L. *Maceria*, a long wall. Others from *Machina*, because the builders stood upon *machines* to raise their walls. It appears to be obviously the same word as *Maison*, a house or *mansion*; app. to the person who builds, instead of the thing built. The Fr. *Maisonner*, is to build houses; *Massoner*,—to build of *stone*.

**MASORAH, s.** “*Masorah*, a certain -RETH. *Critica Sacra*, wherein are delivered -RETIC. the varieties of writing and reading throughout the Old Testament; not performed by any one author, but the successive labours of many, and continued for some hundreds of years.”—Grew.

**MASQUERADE.** See MASK.

✦ **MASS, s.** The quantity or magnitude -Y. formed by collecting or compress- -INESS. ing into one heap or bulk; a heap -IVE. or accumulation, a bulk or body, a lump.

Fr: *Massa*; It. Sp. & L. *Massa*; Gr. *Maça*, from *massa-civ*, *subigere*, to beat or press (into a lump). Sp. *Massar*, *amassar*, to knead the dough. A-

**MASS, s. v.** A solemn ceremony in the -ER. Church of Rome: a solemn festival; -ING. as in Christ-mas, &c.

Fr. *Mass-e*; It. & Sp. -*a*. The word was introduced into the northern languages also. Sk. says,

Bar. L. *Missa*; and Voss. that it is undoubtedly used—a *mittendo pro missio*; the people being dismissed when the services were ended, with the words, “*Ite, missa est.*” Various other reasons are assigned for the derivation; but this seems the most probable. (See MISSAL.) Tyndall adopts the Hebrew etym.: “I doubt not but that it was called *masse* of his Hebrue woord *misach*, which signifieth a pension geuyng, because that at euery *masse* mē gaue euery man a portiō accordyng vnto his power vnto the sustentation of the poore.”

**MASSACRE, v. s. -ER.** Gen.—To slaughter or slay:—it appears to be app. when little or no resistance is or can be made, and the carnage or butchery is indiscriminately murderous.

“Slaughter grows murther when it goes too far,  
And makes a *massacre* what was a war.”  
Dryden.

Fr. *Massacrer*; It. *Macellare*. Sk.—from the It. *Massare*, to kill (properly) with the stroke or blow of a club or *mace*; It. *Mazza*; Fr. *Masse*. Jortin thinks Sk. wrong, and that it comes from *Marti sacrum*.

**MAST, s. -ED.** The beam or pole set up in the ship or vessel, to support or carry the main-sail.

A. S. *Mæst*, *mæst-cyp*; D. Dan. & Ger. *Mast*; D. *Mast-boom*; Ger. -*baum*; Fr. *Mas*; Sp. *Mástil*. In A. S. Ger. & D. the word is used in conjunction with *cyp*, a beam, D. *Room*, Ger. *Baum*, and may be the *ad. Mōst*; the greatest, the chief, the principal beam or pole. See JUN. Under-

**MAST, s.** The fruit of certain trees, *e. g.* -FUL. the oak, the beech.

-LESS. A. S. Ger. & D. *Mæst*, *glandes suum* *sagina*, acorns, pigs' meat; from Ger. *Masten*; D. *Mesten*, *saginare*, to fatten.—Sk. A. S. *Mæst*, *gians*; *mæst*, to fat swine withall. *Mæst-an*, *gemæst-an*, to cram or make fat, as swine with *mæst*.—Som.

**MASTER, s. v.** A *master* is one who has -DOM. most power or skill; and, -LESS. cons.— -LY, *ad. av.* 1. A ruler, governor, commander, manager, conductor, -SHIP. director; owner or possessor; opposed to—servants, -Y. or those ruled, &c. -FUL.\* -OUS.†

**MAISTRESS, or** 2. One possessing most, or **MISTRESS.** a greater degree of skill or knowledge; one who excels or is eminent for his skill or knowledge; a doctor or teacher, opposed to—scholar, or to those taught.

*Masterful*,—powerful, mighty,—is sometimes used to denote an excess; as *full*, too full of the idea of being *master*; domineering, imperious.

*Maistress*,—now written *Mistress*, (qv.)

*Master*, in composition,—chief, principal.

*Maister* tour, the chief tower. See MAIDEN TOWER.—\*Wiclif to Dryden. †Milton.

Fr. *Maître*; It. & Sp. *Maestro*; L. *Magister*, which (Voss.) is either from *Magis*, greater, as *Minister* from *Minus*, or rather from the Gr. *Me-gistos*, the greatest. (See MAGISTRACY.) The word exists in all the northern languages. D. *Meester*; Ger. *Meister*; Sw. *Maistare*; A. S. *Mæster*, (*magister*;) and Jun. derives it from A. S. *Mæst*; D. *Meest*; Ger. *Meist*; Sw. *Mest*. The root is probably from the A. S. *v. Mag-an*, *posse*, to *may*; and see ER. Over- Un-

→ q ao - or as, ...

**MASTIC**, *s. ad.* Now app. to—Gums of various sorts ; to a cement, adhesive as gum.

Fr. *Mast-ic* ; It. *-ice* ; Sp. *Almastiga* ; L. *Mastiche* ; Gr. *Μαστιχη* ; the gum of the lentisk tree.

**MASTICATE**, *v.* To chew the food, to -ION. bruise or crush it with the teeth.

-ORY. Fr. *Mastic-ation*, -atoire ; It. *-are*, -azione ; Sp. *-ar*. L. of Low. Ages, *Masticare*, i. e. *mandere cibum, dentibus terere, manducare* ; Gr. *Μασταζειν*.—Voss. De Vit. lib. iv. c. 13.

**MASTIFF**, *s.* A dog.

Fr. *Mestif*, *mastin* ; It. *Mast-ino* ; Sp. *-in*. Sk. derives from *Maesten*, saginare, to fatten, because it is a dog of a large size, and on that account appears the fatter. Mins.—from *Maison tenant*, because he keeps or guards the house. Manwood, (Forest Law,)—from *Mase the thefe*, "being supposed to frighten away robbers by its tremendous voice."—Pennant.

**MAT**, *v. s.* -TRESS. App. to—An intertexture or interweaving of rushes, straw, or other material. And To *mat*,—

To cover or protect with *mat* ; also,—to interweave into a close or thick mass ; to close, thicken, or join closely into one mass.

A. S. *Meatt-a*, -e ; D. Ger. & Dan. *Matte* ; Sw. & L. *Matta*, which Martin. derives from Heb. *Mittah*, a bed or couch. Wach.—from Ger. *Meiden* ; A. S. *Mithan*, to cover. The Fr. *Natte*, from L. *Matta*.—Men.

**MATACHIN**, *s.* *Danza de matachenes*, a dance with swords, in which they fence and strike one at another, as if they were in earnest, receiving the blows on the bucklers, and keeping time ; so called from *Matar*, to kill, because they seem to kill one another.—Delpino. I believe, (Sk.) from It. *Matto*, (mad,) from the *mad* gestures which the dancers use. Douce supposes the names—*Dance of fools* (quære madcaps,) and *Dance of matachins* to be equivalent.

Fr. *Mat-achin*, -assin ; It. *-lacini* ; Sp. *-achin*.

**MATADORE**, *s.* At the game of Ombre there are four *matadores*, that is, four murdering cards, so called, because they win all others.

Sp. *Matador*, a murderer, from *Matar* ; L. *Mac-tare*, to kill.

**MATCH**, *s.* Cot. explains the Fr. *Meiche*,—The wick or snuff of a candle ; the *match* of a lamp ; also,—*match* for a harquebuse. It is app. to—

Any unctuous or resinous substance ; or a material dipped in an unctuous or resinous substance, for the purpose of speedy ignition.

Fr. *Mèche*, *meiche* ; It. *Micci-a*, -o ; Sp. *Mecha* ; Low L. *Myra*, ellychnium lucernæ, from the Gr. *Μύρα*, which (Voss.) properly signifies *muscus*, but met.—ellychnium, quodque *emungitur* de lucernâ.

**MATCH**, *v. s.* See To MAKE. To pair

-ABLE. or couple, to intermarry.

-ING. *Matchless*,—that do not *match* ;

-LESS. that cannot be *matched*.

A *match*, (e. g. at Cricket,) in which the contending parties are *matched* or made equivalent to each other, or opposed, as of equivalent skill or strength. Over-Un-

**MATE**, *v. s.* Check-mate,—Fr. *Eschec*, and *mat* ; It. *Scacco matto*,—at the game of Chess, when the king is *mait*, i. e. defeat, so that he cannot stir, and cons. the game lost. *Mait*,—from Old L. *Matt-us*, -are ; Gr. *Ματτειν*, *subigere*, to subdue.—See Sk. and *Ruddiman* ; and see **MATADORE**.

**MATE**, *v. s.* -LESS. To match, to pair, to couple, to co-unite, to co-equal : to be, stand, or be placed as co-equal, or in equipoise ; to stand up against or withstand, as equal ; to oppose.

A *mate*,—one of a pair or couple ; one coupled or co-united with another or others : an associate or co-fellow, one whose offices or labours are the same with those of another, (without reference to rank or authority, as—ship-mate, master's-mate.)

A. S. *Mac-a* ; D. *Mast*. Sk. thinks—from A. S. *Met-an*, to *meet* : pares enim paribus facile aggregantur, birds of a feather fly together. But see **MAKE** and **MATCH**. Co-In-Un-

**MATE**, *v. ad.* To be or cause to be insensate ; to stupify, to astound or astonish, to appal.

From A. S. *Mat-an*, somniare, to dream. Gower applies the word to the effects of drunkenness or drunkenness. It is written by G. Douglas, *Mait* and *Mate*. See the Gloss. to his Virgil. Ruddiman derives as *Mate* in *Check-mate*, supra. See To **AMATE**, and the Commentators on Shak.

**MATERNAL**, *ad.* -NITY. Of or pertaining to a mother, motherly ; appropriate to, or becoming, a mother.

"Fr. *Maternité*,—*maternity*, motherhood, the being a mother."—Cot.

Fr. *Matern-el* ; It. *-ale* ; Sp. *-al* ; L. *Maternus* ; Gr. *Μητρικος*. See **MOTHER**.

**MATH**, *s.* G. Douglas, (p. 454, v. 31,) uses the expression,—"*lattr meith*," that which one *moweth* later or after the former *math* or mowing.

A. S. *Maw-eth*, the third pers. sing. of the indicative of *Maw-an*, metere, to mow.—Tooke.

**MATHEMATICS**, *s.* "*Mathematicks* -IC. treat of magnitude and numbers, -IC-AL. instructing us how to measure, -ALLY. estimate, and compute the different distances, magnitudes, and -IAN. motions of bodies, with respect to one another."—Horne.

"*Mathematicians*, among the Romans, were, for some time, specially meant of astrologers, or star prophets ; as appears in Suetonius, and others, best skill'd in language of their own country."—Grew.

Fr. *Mathématiques* ; It. *Matematiche* ; Sp. *-e* ; L. *Mathe-matica*, -sis ; Gr. *Μαθηματικά*, *μαθηματ.*, *μαθηματα*, *απο του μαθειν*, *discere, docere*, to learn or teach.

**MATRICE**, *s.* -*IDE*. The mother's womb; app. gen. to—that in which any thing is formed or moulded.

Fr. & It. *Ma-trice*: Sp. -*dre*, -*driz*, -*triz*; L. *Matris*, i. e. the mother's (sc.) womb.

**MATRICULATE**, *v. s. ad.* -*ION*. "Then are young scholars in an university said (to be) *matriculated*, when they are sworn and registred into the society of their *foster-mother* of learning the University."—*Mins.*

Fr. *Matric-uler*; It. -*olare*; Sp. -*ular*, from L. *Mater*. a mother. Un-

**MATRI-MONY**, *s.* *Matrimony* is,—That -*IAL*. state (sc. of union, or cohabitation) -*IALY*. in which women become—*mean*, or -*IOUS*.\* have a *mind*, to become—*mothers*; the nuptial, the conjugal state; marriage, wedlock.—\**Milton*.

Fr. *Matrimon-ie*; It. & Sp. -*io*; L. *Matrimo-nium*, from *Mater*, a mother. *Monium* (Voss.) est mera productio vocis; in which assertion Voss. is most probably wrong. See *MONY*, and *PATRIMONY*.

**MATRON**, *s.* Of a *motherly* character; of -*AL*. a *motherly* age; of age or character -*LY*. befitting, or suited to perform, the -*AGE*.\* duties of a *mother*.—\**Burke*.

Fr. *Matrone*; It. Sp. & L. *Matrona*, from *Mater*.—*Voss.* Perhaps *Materna*, (sc. femina,) a woman, who is a *mother*.

**MATTER**, *s. v.* App. to—That of which -*TERY*. any thing is formed or -*ERI-AL*, *ad. s.* fashioned, composed, con- -*ALISM*. structed, constituted; that -*ALIST*. which is subjected or sup- -*ALITY*. posed. Met.—a subject, an -*ALIZE*, *v.* object; object in view, pur- -*ALLY*. sued or followed, contem- -*TERLESS*.\* plated, considered; consi- -*ERiate*,† *ad.* dered or deemed, esteemed -*ERiation*.‡ or valued—as worthy of pur- suit, of gaining, acquiring, or possessing; of perceiving, knowing, or understanding. Also app. to—

The corrupt liquid secreted from a sore or wound.

To *matter*,—to form such corrupt secre- tion. To be (met.) or be deemed, con- sidered or esteemed, worthy of pursuit, of value or weight, of moment or import- ance; to import; to estimate or esteem; to value.

*Material* is used lit. and also met. (thus) pertaining to the *matter* or subject; im- portant, momentous, weighty, substantial, essential.

"The *Materialists* maintain, that man consists of one uniform substance, the object of the senses; and that perception, with its modes, is the result, necessary or otherwise, of the organization of the brain."—*Belsham*.

\**B. Jonson*. †*Bacon*. ‡*Brown*.

Fr. *Mat-ière*; It. & Sp. -*eria*; L. *Materias*. Putamus à *Matre* dici *Materias*, quia in corporum ratione se *matris* instar habet.—*Voss.* Go. *Mait-ian*, concidere; or *Met-gan*, comedere, seem to give the root. Com- Im- Un-

**MATTIN**, *ad. s.* The morning; the break **MATUTINE**. or dawn of day; the beginning -*AL*. or early part of day.

In the Roman Catholic Church,—*Matins*, officium horæ *matutinæ*, forms the third watch of the monastic day, sc. from three tiil six o'clock, A. M.

*Mattens-ed*—seems a splenetic coinage of Bale: "They are *mattensed*, massed, canded, &c."

It. *Mat-tutino*; Fr. & Sp. -*ines*; preces vel horæ *matutinæ*. L. *Matutinus*, from *Matuta*; a name given to Aurora; and *Matuta*, from *Mans*, (op- tima diel pars.)—See *Voss*.

**MATTOCK**, *s.* A trident, a spade, a shovel, a delving tool, a *mattock*.—*Som*.

A. S. *Mattuc*, *meott-uc*, -*oc*. *Mins.* derives from D. *Met haccke*, with hooke, from *Hacken*,—to *hack*;—ridiculously, says Sk., who proposes A. S. *Meos*, moss, or any low herb, and *tog-en*, to tug or pull, because it (a *mattock*) pulls or tears up.

**MATURE**, *v. ad.* That is properly said -*LY*. to be *mature*, which is neither too -*ITY*. quick or early, nor too slow or -*ATION*. late, (Voss.); and thus,—Ripe, -*ATIVE*.\* perfect, complete, digested.

\**Holland*.

Fr. *Matur-e*; It. -*o*; Sp. *Maduro*; L. *Maturus*, of uncertain origin. Im- Pre-

**MAUDLIN**, *s.* *Maudlin* is the name of a plant, *Herba Magdalena*; and used as an *ad.* is a corruption of *Magdalen*, (which Sir T. More writes *Mawdleyne*), who is depicted with eyes wet and swelled with tears: and is app.—when the eyes are watery, and the countenance swollen,—with sottish- ness; weakness of mind.

**MAUGRE**, *ad.* In spite of their hearts, against their wills, whether they will or no. —*Cot*.

Spenser says, (b. ii. c. 5. st. 12,) "*Maulgre* her spight," i. e. Fortune; by which he appears to mean—Spight on her spight.

Fr. *Maulgré*, i. e. *Malgré*; It. *Malgrado*; Sp. *Mal grado*; *malè gratum*, not at all grateful or agreeable; (*Gré* and *grado*, from *Gratum*.—*Sk.*) *Mins.* notices a common expression,—“In spight of his nose.”

**MAVIS**, *s.* A name of the Thrush, still com. used in Scotland.

Fr. *Mauvis*; It. *Malviccio*. The Fr. also call it *La Grive de Vigne*, because it feeds upon the ripe grapes, (Pennant;) and it is said to have received its name *Mauvis*, L. *Malus*, from the *mischief* it does to the vintage. See *Men*.

**MAUKIN**. See *MALKIN*.

**MAUL**. See *MALL*.

**MAUND**, *s.* -*y*, *s.* An open basket or pannier having *handles*.

A. S. *Mand*; Fr. *Mande*, *manne*; D. *Mande*, from L. *Mannus*; qd. a *hand-basket*; others from *Manders*, to eat, because eatables were usually carried in it. Sk. prefers the former.

**MAUND**, *v.* To bear or carry the basket, -*ER*, *v. s.* (*maund*), the beggar's basket; to -*ERING*. receive the dole of charity: hence, —to beg. And To *maunder*,—

To use the speech, or mode of speech, customary with beggars; their whine or mutter, (their cant,) either of solicitation or discontent: hence,—to whine or mutter, to grumble or complain. Grose says,—

"*Maundy*,—abusive, saucy. Hence,—*Maundering*," (Glouc.)

To *maunder*. (Sk.) is to murmur, parum deflexo sensu, from Fr. *Maudire*; (L. *Male-dicere*;)—Seren.—from Sw. *Mana*, clere, provocare, (i. e. the A. S. *Man-ian*.) But it is very probably merely a consequential usage of *maund*, a basket.

**MAUNDY**, *ad.* This word is app. by our old writers, at the time of the Reformation, to the *command* which Christ gave to his disciples for the commemoration of his last supper. Spel. however, thinks that *Maundy-Thursaday*, on the evening of which day the *commauud* was given, may be so called from *Mande*, a basket, (see *ante*,) baskets being formerly brought on that day to receive the charitable donations of the king.

**MAUSOLEUM**, *s.* -LEAN. "This *mausoleum* was the renowned tombe or sepulchre of *Mausolus*, a petie king of Carie, which the worthie ladie, Artemisia, (sometime his queene, and now his widow,) caused to be erected for the said prince, her husband, who died in the second yeere of the hundredreth Olympias: and verily so sumptuous a thing it was, and so curiously wrought, by the artificers especially, that it is reckoned one of those matchlesse monuments which are called the seven wonders of the world."—*Holland, Plinie.*

L. *Mausol-eum*; Fr. *-le*; It. & Sp. *-eo*.

**MAUTHER**,\* *s.* Ray says,—a *modher*, or *modder*, *mothther*, a girl or young wench; used all over the eastern parts of England, viz. Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridge; and he quotes the etym. of the word from Dan. *Moer*, virgo, puella, (see *MAID*, or *MAY*,) given by Spel. in his Gloss. in v. *Moer*. Norfolk, from its situation, was much exposed to Dan. settlers, and Spel. imagines those of Norfolk, who sprang from the Danes, preserved the word, though with a corrupt pronunciation.—See *Nares*, *Moor*, and *Ray*. \**B. Jonson.*

**MAW**, *s.* The stomach,—wherein the *meat* is received and digested.

A. S. *Maga*; D. *Maeghe*; Ger. & Sw. *Mage*; Dan. *Mase*. See *MEAT*, and *MOUTH*.

**MAWKING**, *s.* App. to—A servant who -INGLY. does the dirty house-work; a -ISH. dirty wench; a slattern; one careless of cleanliness, dress or ornament. And *Mawkingly*, *Mawkish*,—

Tasteless, insipid, unsavoury, disgusting. See *MALKIN*.

**MAWMET**, or **MAMMET**, *s.* -RY. *Mahomet*,—gen. an idol, a graven image. *Mawmetry*,—the religion of *Mahomet*; idolatry; the worship of graven images.

Any thing set up as an object of adoration; (Shak.) a popet or puppet, a fondling.

**MAXILLARY**, *ad.* Of, pertaining, or belonging to, the jaw.

Fr. *Maxil-laïre*; Sp. *-la*; It. *Mascellare*; L. *Maxillaris*, from *maxilla*, which is formed from *masse*, *mase*, *masa*, *masula*, *maxilla*, (whence *mala*;) the jaw.—*Scal. De Causis*, L. L. c. 31. *Massare*, to reduce to one *masa*, to crush.

**MAXIM**, *s.* A position or proposition of greatest authority: received and acknowledged as of great authority; a general truth.

Fr. *Maxime*; It. *Massima*; Sp. & Low L. *Maxima*; because it is of the greatest authority, and in greatest estimation. In like manner *Axiom*, (qv.) from *Ἀξίον*, *dignus*. There are certain legal *maxims* unquestioned in our courts.—See *Fortescue*, c. 8; and *Blackstone*, vol. i. p. 68.

**MAY**, *v.* Can, (qv.) is, cons., to be able; *May*, lit.—

To be able; to have power, strength, or ability; to be possible.

To have power, sc. given, granted, or conceded; and, thus, to be free, or have freedom, or liberty, or permission; to be permitted or suffered.

Go. & A. S. *Mag-an*; Ger. & D. *Mog-en*; Sw. *Mae*, to be able; Dan. *Maas*; Sc. To *man* or *man*. See *MOVE*, *MIGHT*; also *MAN*, *MAID*, &c.

**MAY**, *s.* -ING. App. met. to—The spring or early season of life; also to the flower of the hawthorn, then in season; to the whole plant.

Fr. *May*; It. *Maggio*; Sp. *Mayo*; L. *Maïus*; for which various etyms. are given. (See *Fass.* and *Martin*.) The latter prefers—a *majoribus*, from the growth (qv. strength?)—see *MAY*, *ante*) of vegetable nature at that period of the year.

**MAYOR**, *s.* The greater or principal -ALTY. (man or magistrate, of a city, -ESSE. town, &c.) Or rather, "as To *may* (Verstegan) signifieth to have might or power; so a *mayor* is as much to say, A haver of might, one that hath, and may use authority."—*Restitution of Decayed Intelligence*, c. 10.

Fr. *Maieur*; It. *Maggiore*; from L. *Major*. In our elder authors it is com. written *Maïor*; upon a presumption, no doubt, that we owed the word (as Men. insists) to the Lat.; but the more ancient writing was *Meyer*, and in Ger. & D. it is *Meyer* or *Meior*; and in Fr. also *Maire*; which Sk. derives (with Verstegan) from the v. To *may*, posse; whence L. *Maj-or* itself is derived. See *MAJOR*, and *MAGNIFY*; also *MAY*.

**MAZARD**, *s.* The jowl, the whole head -ER. or skull.—\**B. Jonson.*

-ARDED.\* Supposed to be from Fr. *Maschoir*, the jaw.

**MAZE**, *v. s.* To wander or stray away; to -EDNESS. be or become bewildered, confounded, or astonished; to be-wilder, confound, or astonish, to perplex or puzzle; to wind, to intertwine, confusingly, perplexingly.

From D. *Missen*, (i. e. A. S. *Miss-ian*;) to miss, to err, to wander or stray away from. A-Be-



**MAZER**, *s.* -LING. Du Cange says, that cups of a more valuable kind or material are universally called *Mazer*, *Mazerinus*, &c.; but that with respect to this material, opinions differ. Sk. says,—*Poculum ligneum*, from D. *Maeser*, the wood of the maple tree, (qv.) of which wood these cups were usually made.

**ME**, *pro.* In Grammar, a *pro.* of the first person, used in or as the accusative case.

*Me*-thinketh, *him* thinketh, i. e. it thinketh or causeth *me* or *him* to think.

Sans. *Me*, *ma*; Hind. *Mu-gh*; Pers. *Am*; Go. *Mic*; D. *Mij*; Ger. *Mich*, *mir*; Sw. & Dan. *Mig*; Fr. *Moy*, *me*; Sp. *Mi*; A. S. It. & L. *Me*; Gr. *Me*. (See letter M.) Go. *Mic* probably includes within it the nominative *I*; Go. *Ik*; A. S. *lc*; Ger. *Ich*; thus *me-ik*, *meich*—contracted into *mic*, and *mich*. So Sans. *Ah-am*, and L. *Ego-met*, include *I* and *Me*.

**MEACOCK**, *s.* Sk. says,—uxorious, too subject and devoted to his wife; also, pusillanimous, delicate, effeminate. Steevens,—a cowardly, dastardly creature.

Either from *Me*, (equivalent to *Mal*, or to our Eng. *Mis*,—Cot.) and *Coq*, gallus ignavus, imbecillus, a cowardly cock; or *mew*-cock, a cock mewed up in a coop.

**MEAD**, *s.* -ow. That which (land, grass-land which) is mowed.

From A. S. *Maw-an*; D. *Maed-en*; Ger. *Mehen*.—*Jan.* From A. S. *Mad*, (i. e. *maw-ed*), mowed, the past p. of *Maw-an*, metere, to mow.—*Tooke*.

**MEAD**, *s.* MEATH. See HYDROMEL, and METHEGLIN.

A. S. *Medo*; D. *Meede*; Ger. *Met*; Sw. *Mjoed*; Dan. *Midd*; Mid. L. *Medus*. Wach. thinks the word had its origin in the woods of Poland, where honey, called *miod*, abounds. In A. S. *Mæthe* is said to be "wine made of new wine, sod until half be boyled away."—*Som.* *Mæthe* and *Mead* (Sk.) are alike in their excessive sweetness; and Wach. thinks the former may be from Gr. *Meθv*, wine.

**MEAGER**, *ad.* or MEAGRE, *v.* Lean, thin, -LY. poor, hungry; *emaciate*, without -NESS. flesh or fleshy substance; insubstantial; without nutriment or fertility; barren.

A. S. *Mægre*, lean, thin; *Mægeregean*, to make lean, to macerate; D. *Maegher*; Ger. *Mager*; Fr. *Maigre*; It. & Sp. *Magro*; from L. *Macer*.—*Sk.* *Macer*, from Gr. *Maçpos*, long, and, cons., *lean*. (See EMACIATE.) A. S. *Mægre*, Eng. *M-eager*, seems to contain within it A. S. *Egor*, Eng. *Eager*.

**MEAL**, *s.* The A. S. *Mæl*, and Eng. *Meal*, is,—A part or portion, a measure,—of food or any thing else.

*Meal-tide* or *time*,—the tide or time when each receives his part, portion, or measure of food.

A. S. *Mæl*; D. *Maal*; Ger. *Mal*; Sw. *Mael*. Under-

**MEAL**, *v.* Were he *mealed*,—were he mixed with; were there intermixed or intermingled in him—that which he corrects, then were he tyrannous. "Were he *meal'd* with that which he corrects, then were he tyrannous."—*Shak.* Meas. for Meas.

Fr. *Mesler*, to mix, to mingle; Sc. To *mell*. See MEDLEY, and YWELL.

**MEAL**, *s.* -Y. Corn or grain ground or crushed to a powder.

*Mealy*,—having the qualities or appearances of *meal*, its whiteness, fineness, softness.

*Meale-mouthed* or fair-spoken,—whose words are mild and soft, as *meal*.—*Mins.*

A. S. *Mealewe*; D. *Meel*; Ger. *Mæl*; Sw. *Meol*; from Go. *Mal-an*; D. *Maelen*; Ger. *Malen*, *mülen*; Sw. *Mala*; L. *Mol-ere*; to grind, bruise, or crush, sc. to a powder; into fine, small particles.

**MEAN**, *ad. s.* -LY. Mediate; being or lying at equal distance, between the beginning and end; intervening; being or lying at a distance, between the extreme points; and thus, distant, removed, restrained or withheld—from extremity, from excess; moderate, temperate.

*Mean*, *s.*—that which is mediate, or intermediate; that by the intervention, intercession, instrumentality or agency of which any thing is done.

Fr. *Moyen*, *moyennant*, from It. *Mediante*, and that from Low L. *Medianum*; L. *Medium*. The Sc. write, or wrote, *Moyen*.—See in Jamieson.

**MEAN**, *ad.* Cons.—Low or base; abject, -LY. degrading, dejected; disgraceful, -NESS. dishonourable.

A. S. *Go-mæne*; D. *-meen*; Ger. *-mein*; Sw. *-men*; communis, vulgaris; A. S. *Mæne*; Ger. *Mein*; Sw. *Men*. The A. S. *Mæne* is *maneg*, the many, (qv.) app. to the many or multitude, the mental, the rout or rabble, the low or base.

**MEAN**, *v.* To signify; to design; to have, -ER. bear, or keep in *mind*; in the -ING. *mind* or understanding; to purpose, to intend, to think.

Go. *Mun-an*, *-yan*; A. S. *-an*, *mæn-an*; D. *Meen-en*; Ger. *Meynen*; Sw. *Mena*; Dan. *Mæner*, significare, denotare, demonstrare, to signify, to denote, to show; to be or cause to be a sign, or mark. See MIND, MINT, MENTAL. Un-

**MEANDER**, *s. v.* "The *Mæander* fetcheth such windings to and fro, -DRIOUS. that oftentimes it is taken for -DRY. to run back again from whence it comes."—*Pliny*, b. v. c. 29.

"(She) in *meand'ed* gyres doth whirl herself about, That, this way, here and there, back, forward, in, and out.

And like a wanton girl, oft doubling in her gate, In labyrinth-like turns, and twinings intricate."

*Drayton.*

L. *Mæander*; Gr. *Μαίανδρος*; q. *Μαίανδρος ποταμός*, the water of Mæonia; vel quia per *Μαίανδρον* ἀναδραμεῖ, it runs through Mæonia.—*Martin.*

**MEASLE**, *s.* A leper, or person diseased -LED. with leprosy; also, the disease -LY. itself.—*Chaucer.*

-ELRY.\* D. *Maschel*; Ger. *Mas*, a spot. *Maschel-sucht*,—the spotted sickness, the leprosy.

**MEASURE**, *v. s.* To examine, to calculate, to ascertain the magnitude -ABLE. or bulk, the quantity or number, -ABLY. space or distance; to act by or -LESS. according to a fixed or stated mea- -LY. sure; a regular standard of size -MENT. or quantity; to observe or keep -ER. a stated measure, a sufficient mea- -ING.

*sure*; to regulate or govern, to moderate; to apportion, to adjust.

*Measure*, *s.* is also app. to a regulated succession of movements, in Dancing; of sounds, in Music and Poetry.

Fr. *Mesurer*; It. *Misurare*; L. *Mensurare*, from *mensus*, past p. of *met-iri*, to *mete*, (qv.): *metiri* dicitur, qui explorat, quæ alicujus rei sit magnitudo,—to examine what may be the magnitude of any thing.—*Voss.* Ad- Con- In- Mis- Over- Out- Re- Un-

**MEAT**, *s.* That which is *eaten*: usually app. to—The flesh of animals, to animal food.

*Meteless* is used by R. Gloucester and P. Plouhman.

Ger. *Must*; Sw. *Mat*; Dan. *Mad*; Go. *Mats*; A. S. *Met*, *mete*, *mate*; whatever is *eaten*, past p. of Go. *v. Matyan*; A. S. *Metian*, *edere*, to eat.—*Tooke*.

**MEATH**. See **MIGHT**.

**MECHANISM**, *s.* "*Mechanics* is used

-IST. to signify the doctrine about the  
-ICIAN. moving powers, (as the beam,  
-IC, *ad. s.* the lever, the screws, and the  
-ICS. wedge,) and of framing engines  
-IC-AL. to multiply force; but I under-  
-ALLY. stand the word *Mechanics* in a larger sense, for those disciplines that consist of the applications of the pure mathematics to produce or modify motion in inferior bodies."—*Boyle*.

Fr. *Mécanique*; It. & Sp. *Mecanico*; L. *Mechanicus*; Gr. *μηχανικός*, from *μηχανή*, a machine, (qv.) Un-

**MEDAL**, *s.* Metal, stamped in honour

-LIC. or commemoration; also to be  
-LION. used as current coin.—*\*Pinkerton*.  
-LIST. Fr. *Médaille*; It. *Medaglia*; Sp. *Medalla*;  
-ET.\* from L. *Metallum*; qd. *metallum*, seu numisma solenne. Sk. and Voss.—quia ex auro, argento, ære.

**MEDDLE**, *v.* To mix, to mingle; to

-ER. mix or mingle, *interdeal*, or  
-SOME. interfere, (sc. among other  
-SOMENESS. people and their concerns,) to  
-ING. busy or be busy, to take part  
-LEY, *ad. s.* or share, in any thing.

A *medley*,—a mixture of persons, an affray.

To *meddle* or *mell*,—Fr. *Mesler*, *mêler*, which Sk. derives from It. *Mescolare*, and this Men., from Bar. L. *Misculare*, a dim. of L. *Miscere*, to mix or mingle. The Danish has *Megler*, *melerer*. Dr. Jamieson thinks the Fr. is of Gothic origin, and that the primary term is Sw. *Mid*, i. e. *middle*; to *meddle* or to *mell* being merely to interpose one's self between other objects. Inter- Un-

**MEDIATE**, *v. ad.* To be, or cause to be

-LY. or become, to act, in the *mid-*  
-ION. *dle*, between or among others,  
-OR. as a mean or *medium*; to inter-  
-ORY. vene, to interpose, to inter-  
-ORIAL. cede; to obtain or accomplish,  
-ORSHIP. by intercession or negotiation.  
-RESS. *\*Bp. Hall*.  
-RIX. Fr. *Médier*; Sp. *Mediar*; L. *Medius*;  
-DI-AN.\* A. S. and Eng. *Mid*, *midl*, *middle*.  
-UM. Di- Dia- Im- Inter-

**MEDICATE**, *v.* To *medicine*,—to give

-ATION. or supply *medicine*, or heal-  
-ABLE. ing or salutary physic.  
-AL. *Medicine*, (Shak.) Fr. *Méde-*  
-ALLY. cin,—one who cureth; a  
-AMENT. physician.  
-AMENTALLY. To *medicate*,—to give, to  
-ATIVE. endow with *medical* or *medi-*  
-INE, *v. s.* *cinal* qualities; to infuse or  
-IN-AL. impregnate with *medicinal*  
-ALLY. qualities, or with ingredients  
-ABLE. having such qualities.

Fr. *Médeciner*; It. *Medicinare*; Sp. *Medecinar*; L. *Medicina*, *medicare*, *mederi*, from Gr. *Μεθεσθαι*, to cure, to heal. In- also Re-medy.

**MEDIOCRE**, *ad.* As the Fr. *Médiocre*,—

-ITY. "Mean; moderate, indifferent;  
-IST.\* reasonable, competent, neither too  
-DIETY.† big, nor too little."—*Cot*.

*\*Pope.* †*Brown*.

Fr. *Médiocrer*, *médiocre*; It. & Sp. *Mediocre*; L. *Mediocris*, from *medius*, and *ocris*, quod locum significat.—*Voss*.

**MEDITATE**, *v.* To think carefully,

-ATION. studiously; to keep the thoughts  
-ANCE.\* carefully or studiously fixed upon;  
to dwell upon thoughtfully, considerately,  
contemplatively; to consider, to contem-  
plate.—*\*Beau. & F.*

Fr. *Méditer*; It. *Meditare*; Sp. *-ar*; L. *Meditari*, quasi *melitari*, from Gr. *Μελεταιν*, from *μελεει*, *cura est*: it is (a matter) of care; and, consequently, of thought, reflection. Pre- Un-

**MEDI-TERRANE**, *ad.* In the midst,

-EAN. situated in the midst of, sur-  
-EOUS.\* rounded by, earth or land, within  
land, inland.—*\*Brown*.

Fr. *Méditerranée*, the *Mediterranean*, or mid-earth sea.—*Cot*. It. & Sp. *Mediterraneo*; from L. *Medius*, middle, and *terra*, the land or earth.

**MEDLAR**, *s.* A tree; the fruit.

Fr. *Mesple*, *mesle*; It. *Nespola*; Sp. *Nispolo*; L. *Mespilus*; Gr. *Μεσπύλη*, quia εν τῷ μεσῷ πύλον, because in the middle he hath, as it were, a cap or crowne.—*Mins*. In A. S. it is *Mæd*, to which Sk. would give a Gr. origin.

**MEED**, *s. v.\** -FULLY.† That which is *meet*, convenient, becoming, or fitting, as a reward,—in return for service done, or favour bestowed: and thus, generally, a reward or remuneration; reward deserved; desert; a payment, a donation, a bounty.

Or may it not be from the *v.* To *mete*? And thus signify—

The measure; due or deserved; given or paid in return for service done, &c. "And yet the body *meeds* a better grave."—*Silver Age*, 1613. *\*Heywood.* †*Chaucer*.

A. S. *Med*; D. *Miede*, *miets*; Ger. *Miete*. Jun. derives the A. S. from Go. *Mizdo*, (s omitted,) and that from Gr. *Μισθος*. Sk. prefers A. S. *Met-an*, *occurrere*, *invenire*, *adipisci*; to meet—*meed* being that which any one *meets* with: deservedly, in return for service done: or rather, perhaps—as above explained.

**MEEK**, *v.\* ad.†* To soothe, to soften, to

-LY. mollify; to be or cause to be mild,  
-NESS. gentle, humble, or lowly, to humi-  
-ENING. liate or humble. "He that highth  
-EN,† *v.* himself, schal be *mekid*."—*\*Wiclif*.

*Medio-tumorous Mon*

*Matt. xxiii.* "Thou *mekedest* thy selfe before me."—*\*Bible, 1551, 2 Kings.* "Amō *mekened* not himselfe before the Lord."—†*Id. 2 Chron.* "Thys sacrifice is the *meckenynge* of the hart."—†*Id. Psalms li. Note.*

In Sw. it is *Misk*. Sk. considers it to be a consequential usage of *Make* or *Mate*, æqualis, socius, compar: it is, not improbably, A. S. *Melc-an*, (*melc-ere*, or *mulgere*.) to soothe, to soften: (by the mere omission of *l*.) Over- Un-

**MEET, v.** To come to, to find; to come -ER. together, (from different places,) to -ING. assemble; to convene from opposite places, in opposition; to confront, to encounter.

Go. *Mot-gan*; A. S. *Mot-lan*, *mel-an*; D. *Moet-en*; Sw. -a; Dan. *Moder*, invenire, convenire, occurrere, to come to, to find, to come together. See *MEET*, ad. infra; and *Moor*.

**MEET, ad.** Cons.—Convenient, becoming; -LY. suited, adapted, fit: and in Shak. -NESS. "He'll be *meet* with you,"—he'll fit you, he'll suit, he'll be even with you.

From A. S. *Melan*, convenire, to convene. Un-

**MEGRIMS, s.** Mins. calls it—"A disease that paineth one halfe of the braine." It is also app. met. to morbid fancies or whims.

Fr. *Migraine*; It. *Migrana*; L. *Hemicranium*, from Gr. ἡμικρανία, dolor circa medium caput; ἡμικρανιον, dimidiata capitis pars, (ἡμισυ, half, and κρανιον, the head.)

**MEINT, MENT.** See *MINGE*.

**MELANCHOLY, s. ad.** It is used by us, -IC, ad. s. met. and cons.: A depressed or -ILY. dejected state of mind; a sadness, -INESS. heaviness, pensiveness; a disposition to solemn musing or meditation, to solitude or retirement. -IST.† *\*Gower. Milton. †Glanville. H. More. †Burton.*

Fr. *Mélancholier*, *mélancholite*; It. *Melan-conia*, Sp. -cholia, -cholzarse; L. *Melancholia*; Gr. Μελαγχολία, from μελαινα, black, and χολη, bile. "The name [*melancholy*] is imposed from the matter, and disease denominated from the material cause: Μελαγχολία, quasi Μελαιναχολη, from black choler. Fracastorius, calls those *melancholy*, whom abundance of that same depraved humour of black choler hath so misaffected, that they become mad thence, and dote in most things, or in all, belonging to election, will, or other manifest operations of the understanding."—*Burton.*

**MELIORATE, v.** To be or cause to be, -ATION. to make, more desirable; to -ITY.\* better, to mend, to improve.

*\*Bacon. Holland. Bentley.*

Fr. *Méliorer*; It. *Migliorare*; Sp. *Mejorar*; L. *Melior*, *melius*; (Voss. *magis-velis*, *mavelis*, *melius*.) that which is more willed, more wished. A-

**MELL** See *MEDDLE*.

**MELL,\* s.** *Melliferous*,—bearing honey. -EUS. *Mellifluous*,—flowing or pouring -I-FEROUS. forth honey; gen. —flowing, -FLUENT. abounding, with sweetness, har- -FLUENCE. mony.—*\*Gascoigne.*

-FICATION. Fr. *Melli-fer*, -fus; It. -fcare, -fuo; -FLUOUS. Sp. *Melífero*, -fuo; L. *Mellifcare*. *Mel*, Gr. μελι, honey.

**MELLOW, v. ad.** To be or become soft, -NESS. through ripeness or maturity; to -Y. ripen, to mature; to free from hardness, harshness or asperity; to soften.

Sk.—from A. S. *Mearwa*, soft: Jun.—that it is something similar to *mealy-mouthed*.—Probably a consequential usage of A. S. *Melewa*, *melu*, from the softness of *meal*. Un-

**MELODY, s.** Sweet sound; a succession -IOUS. of sweet sounds. Chaucer uses -IOUSLY. it met. as harmony now is:— -ISE, v.\* "And thus with alle blisse and *melodie*, hath Palamon ywedded Emelie."

*\*Langhorne.*

Fr. *Méodie*; It. Sp. & L. *Melodia*; Gr. Μελωδία, from μελι, honey, and ᾠδη, song or tune; sweet song or sound. Un-

**MELON, s.** "A kind of pompion or cucumber, so called, because they come up in form of a *quince*, (*mali cotonei effigie*.)"—*Plin. b. xix. c. 5.*

Fr. *Mélon*; It. *Mellone*; Sp. *Melon*; L. *Melo*; Gr. Μηλον; an apple.

**MELT, v.** To liquefy or dissolve; to re- -ER. duce to a liquid or fluid state; -ING. met. to lessen, to diminish, to -ING-LY. relax—the harshness or rigour; -NESS. to soften, to mollify, to entender.

A. S. *Melt-an*, *miltan*, *myltan*; D. *Schmelt-en*; Ger. -zen; Sw. *Smälla*; Dan. *Smelter*, to *smelt*, (qv.) fundere, liquefiere, to liquefy or dissolve. Re- Un-

**MEMBER, s. -SHIP.** A limb; a piece, part, or portion of a whole frame or body; an individual of a collected body.

Fr. *Membr-e*; It. -o; Sp. *Miembro*; L. *Membrum*. Re-

**MEMBRANE, s.** The upmost thin skin -ACEOUS. of any thing; also the pill or -EUS. pilling between the bark and the -OUS. tree.—*Cot.*

Fr. *Membrane*; It. Sp. & L. *Membrana*; so named because it covers the members.

**MEMORY, s.** Locke calls *memory*,— -OIR. The store-house of our ideas. -OR-ABLE. It would perhaps be more discriminating to call the *mind* -ATIVE. itself, met. the store-house of -IAL, ad. s. ideas received into it; that in -IALIST. which such ideas *remain*: and -ANDUM. which such ideas *remain*: and -IZE,\* v. *memory*, that faculty which brings forward or recalls such ideas as *remain* so stored or preserved. It is also app. gen. to—

The keeping, preserving, retaining in mind; recollection, remembrance.

Also (as in Spenser) acts or ceremonies in remembrance of.—*\*Spenser. Drayton.*

Fr. *Mémoire*; It. Sp. & L. *Memoria*; *Memor*, from *Memini*, pret. of obsolete *Meneo*, or *meno*; and *Meno* from Gr. Μενειν, *manere*, to stay or remain. The contract *Mnemo*, from the idea of *staying* or *remaining*, is excellently well transferred (says Lennep) to the faculty of the mind, hence called *memory*; in which things *remain* securely preserved. Com-memorate. Im-memorial.

**MEN, term.** See *MENT*.

## MEN

**MENACE**, *v. s.* Also anciently written  
-ER. *Manace, Manass.*  
-ING. To threaten; to denounce evil or  
-INGLY. punishment.  
Fr. *Menacer*; It. *Minacciare*; Sp. *Amenazar*;  
L. *Minacia*, from *Minari*, to threaten.

**MENAGE**, *v. s. i. e.* To manage, (qv.)  
-ERY. The *s.* (also written *Manege*) is  
-ING. particularly app. to—A *menage* for  
horses, in which horses are rendered *ma-  
nageable*, or tractable to the rider or driver;  
the motion or action, or succession of  
motions, to which a horse is *managed* or  
trained.

*Menage* or *Menagery* for animals,—the  
place where animals are kept under *manage-  
ment*; the collection of animals so kept.

**MEND**, *v.* To free from deficiency, fault,  
-ABLE. or blemish; to repair, to correct,  
-ER. to improve, to reform.—\**Chaucer.*  
-ING. Fr. *Amender*; It. *Ammendare, emen-  
dare*; Sp. *Emendar*; L. *Emendare*, to  
*emend*, or, as we more usually write, to *amend*,  
(qv.) A-E

**MENDACIOUS**, *ad. -CITY.* Lying;  
telling or declaring to be true, that which  
is not so—which the teller knows is not  
so; false.

Fr. *Men-teux*; It. *-zognere*; Sp. *-doso*; L. *Men-  
dax*, lying; from *Mendum* or *menda*; a fault, an  
error, or mistake; and, cons. a falsehood.

**MENDICANT**, *ad. s.* One who begs,  
-ANCY. asks, or seeks what he wants or  
-ITY. needs; who craves or entreats  
-ATION.\* aid, assistance, or relief from  
-IENCE.† want; who begs or asks alms.  
\**Brown.* †*Chaucer.*

Fr. *Mendi-er, -ant, -ette, -cité*; It. *-care, -cante,  
-canza, -cità*; Sp. *-gar, -gante, -cidad*; L. *Mendi-  
care*, from *Menda*, a deficiency, a want; and thus,  
lit. to want, to tell his wants.—See *Voss.* and  
*Martin.*

**MENIAL**. See **MANY**.

**MENSTRUAL**, *ad.* Monthly; at  
-STRUOUS. monthly periods.  
-STRUE.\* *Menstruum* is used by chemical  
writers for any liquor which is a dissolvent,  
because its action was, for the most part,  
as we are told, assisted by a moderate fire  
during a month.—\**Bale.*

Fr. *Men-strual*; It. *-suale*; Sp. *-sual*; L. *Men-  
strualis, menstruus*, monthly, of or pertaining to  
a month (*mensis*.)

**MENSURATION**, *s. -BILITY.* Measure-  
ment; calculation of bulk or quantity.

From L. *Mensura*. See **MEASURE**. Com- Di-

**MENT**, *term.* Common to us with the Fr.  
(says Wallis); and derived from the Latin  
words in *Men* and *Mentum*, or formed in  
imitation of them. The L. is probably  
from A. S. *Mæn-an*, (*mæn-ed, mean'd, ment*;)   
to *mæn* or mind, or have in mind, (*mens*;)   
to put in mind, (*monere*;) to intend, to  
design, to wish or will. *Voss.* explains

## MER

*Monumentum*,—aliquid scriptum aut factum  
memorise causa: and *Regimen*,—any thing  
*meant*, intended, or designed, as a rule or  
regulation. See **TO MEAN**, **MONY**.

**MENTAL**, *ad. -LY.* Of or pertaining to  
the mind.

Fr. & Sp. *Ment-al*; It. *-ale*, from the L. *Mens*,  
the mind, (qv.) *Mental* is one of those adjectived  
signs which we have borrowed from the Latin,  
without borrowing the unadjectived signs. *Mens*  
is from Gr. *Mevor*, *impetus*, sc. *animi*; and hence,  
*animus*. *Mevor*,—from *mev-ere, manere*, to remain.  
—See *Voss.* and *Lennox*. A. S. *Mæn-an*, to *mæn*?  
(qv.) See also **MEMORY**. Com-ment. De-mentate.  
Vehe-ment.

**MENTION**, *v. s.* To place before the  
mind, (sc. of another;) to name or nomi-  
nate; in speech or writing.

Fr. *Ment-ioner*; It. *-ionare*; Sp. *-ar*, from L.  
*Mentio*, from *Mentum*, the supine of the obsolete  
*Meno*, whose pret. is *Memini*.—See *Voss.* (in v.  
*Commentum*) and *Martin*.; and **MENTAL**. Un-

**MERCANTILE**, *ad. -TANTE.* Fr. *Mer-  
cantil*,—of or pertaining to merchandize,  
to trade, or commerce.—*Cot.*

See **MERCHANT**. *Mercantant*; It. *Mercantile*.  
The latter (the It.) is frequent in old plays for  
*Merchant*.—*Stevens.*

**MERCE**, *v.* A willingness to spare and

-Y, *v. s.* save, to pardon and forgive;  
-MENT. kindness, clemency, compas-  
-IFUL. sion, sympathy, pity.

-IFULLY. \**Chaucer, Gower, &c.* †*Spenser.*

-IFULNESS. Fr. *Mercie*; It. *Mercs*,—contracted  
from *Misericordia*, or from *Mis-  
erce*,—say different etymologists;

-ILESS. or, adds Sk., it is from L. *Merc.*

-ILESSLY. And from L. *Merc* it has no doubt

-ILESSNESS. proceeded through Low L. *Merci-*

-Y-SEAT. *are, amerciare*. (See **TO AMERCE**.)

-IABLE.\* Nor.-Fr. *Amercier*, to *amerce*, to

-IFY,† *v.* *merce*, or to *mercy*; to impose or

exact a recompense, to impose a fine: and, as  
fines were accepted in commutation for life for-  
feited to the law, or over which power had been  
obtained in battle, To *mercy*, to grant *mercy*,  
(that is, to grant that *mercy* or *fine* should be  
imposed and received as a ransom for life for-  
feited,) was benefit or beneficence to the party to  
whom the punishment of death was remitted;  
and was ascribed to—benevolence or willingness  
to spare and save; to—clemency, kindness, com-  
passion, pity.—See *Casen.* in *Men*. Further,—to  
*cry mercy*, in our old chronicles, is to *cry ransom*;  
which was acceded to or not, “according as it  
fortuned to fall into the hands of them that were  
cruel or courtesee.” Courtesy, aided by covetous-  
ness, com. prevailed, for *mercy* paid in ransom  
was an important portion of the booty in the con-  
stant predatory *scrimshakes*, recorded (by Froissart  
esp.) there was nothing gained by slaughter.  
Thus to *cry mercy*, was cons. to beg for life; and  
to grant *mercy*, was to spare life; and, as this for-  
bearance was attributed wholly to courtesy, and  
covetousness allowed no share in it,—hence the  
general app. of *mercy*. Mins. produces from an  
old statute of Henry VI. the expression,—“To be  
in *grievous merces* of the king; i. e. to be in hazard  
of a great penaltie.” And yet by our law writers,  
*Mercie* is retranslated into L. *Misericordia*. To  
be in *mercy* (a common Law term) is to be “*under  
fine*.” “Then the kynge was counsayled to take  
them to *mercy*, so that amonge them they shulde  
glue to the king lx. thousand franks toward his  
charges.”—*Berners. Froissart*. “At length, vpon  
their submission, the king tooke them to *mercie*,  
vpon their fine, which was seized at twentie thou-  
sand marks.”—*Holinshed*. A-Be-Un-

**MERCENARY**, *ad. s.* -INESS. One who takes payment, hire, or wages; a hireling; one who acts, who works, for the sake of reward or of gain.

Fr. *Mercén-aire*; It. & Sp. -ario; L. *Mercenarius*, from *Merceo*, a reward or payment. Un-

**MERCER**, *s.* A dealer in various articles of merchandise. In Eng. it is -SHIP. now restricted (perhaps not entirely so) to—a dealer in silken wares.

Fr. *Mercier*; It. -aio, -adro; Sp. -ero, from L. *Mercx*, qd. *mercarius*, i. e. minutarum mercium venditor, a seller of small wares, or articles of merchandise.—Sk. Com-merce.

**MERCHAND**, *v.* To merchand,—to buy -ANDISE, *v. s.* and sell, to trade, to traffic.

-ANDRY. Fr. *Marchand-er*, -ise; It. *Mer-*

-ANT. *ca-lantare*, -lantia; Sp. -dea,

-ANTABLE. *-deria*; L. *Mercari*, rightly de-

-ANTLY. *derived from the Phœnician or*

Heb.—Voss. *Mercx*, or *meres*, contracted from *Mercis*, is by some derived from *Mercari*, by others from Gr. *Mepos*, pars, quia res per partes venditur. (Go. *Mer-g-an*, or *Mer-g-an*, to spread.)

**MERCURY**, *s.* As the Fr. *Mercuriale*,—

-IAL, *ad. s.* "of mercury; made of mer-

-IALIST. *cury*; born under the planet

-IFY, *v.* *Mercury*: hence humorous,

-IFICATION.† fantastical; also crafty, subtle,

-IOUSNESS.† deceitful, thievish."—Cot.

A *mercury*,—a messenger, a bearer, a vender of news.—"Boyle. †Fuller.

Fr. & Sp. *Mercuri-al*; It. -ale; L. *Mercurialis*; of or pertaining to *Mercury*, the heathen god; or the mineral quicksilver.

**MERD**, *s.* Dung, excrement, ordure.

\*Burton. B. Jonson.

Fr. *Merde*; L. *Merda*; Gr. *Μυρδος*, odor, malus odor, stercus. *Merde de fer*, the dross of iron. Perhaps from A. S. *Merr-an*, to mar, to spoil.

**MERE**, or **MEARE**, *s. v.* To mark, to bound, to limit, to divide.

A. S. *Mære*, *ge-mære*; D. *Meer*. Sk. and Mins. think—*meare-stones* are *mark-stones*; D. *Meerk steen*; Ger. *Mark stein*, lapides terminales; stones placed to mark the bounds or boundaries; yet Sk. refers *Meere* to Gr. *Μεip-ειν*, to divide. See MARK.

**MERE**, *ad.* -LY. Sole, alone, unmixed, unmingled, pure; simple, absolute.

Fr. *Mère*; It. & Sp. *Mero*; L. *Merus*, which Voss. thinks is either from *μωρος*, solos, or from *μεip-εσθαι*, to divide or separate: for *merum* is that which is divided or separated from every thing else, and, therefore, alone. See MERE, safe, and MERIT.

**MERE**, *s.* Marshy land; or land overflooded, into pools, lakes.

Dan. *Myre*. A common word in Drayton's *Poly-Oblon*. See MARSH, and MOON.

**MERETRICIOUS**, *ad.* -TRIK.\* As a harlot,—viciously alluring or enticing; adorned or decked.—"Joye.

L. *Meretricius*, from *Meretrix*, a harlot, and that from *Merere*, to deserve or acquire by service. See HARLOT.

**MERGE**, *v.* To sink, to plunge, to over-GER.whelm, to swallow up.

-SION. L. *Mergere*, to sink in the sea, (*mare*) De- E- Im- Sub-

**MERIDIAN**, *ad. s.* "The true *meridian* -ON-AL. is a major circle passing through -ALLY. the poles of the world, and the zenith or vertex of any place, exactly dividing the east from the west."—Brown.

*Mid-day*,—when the sun is the highest; hence highest or supreme point;—when the sun to those on this side the equator is in the south; hence, southern.

Fr. *Méridien*; It. & Sp. -ano; L. *Meridianus*, from *Meridies*, i. e. *medi-dies*, mid-day. *Ipsium meridiem, cur non medidtem?* Credo quod erat insuavius.—Cicero, Orator. c. 47. Post-

**MERIT**, *v. s.* The part or share, sc. de-

-ABLE. served, i. e. earned, gained, by

-EDLY. service. Hence, To merit,

-ORY. gen. is,—

-ORIOUS. To earn, gain, or acquire by

-ORIOUS-LY. service; to deserve, to possess

-NESS. or obtain a right or claim to—

by service, or in return for service; any thing promised in return for service, for any thing done or performed: good or ill. And *Merit*,—

Desert, sc. for good or ill done, for good or ill qualities attained or possessed.

Fr. *Mérite*, -e; It. -are, -o; Sp. -ar, -o; L. *Meritum*, past p. of *Merere*, from Gr. *Μεip-ειν*, *dividere*, (A. S. *Myrr-an*, *merr-an*;) whence *Mepos*, a part or share. *Meritum ferè partium est, sive labor, sive pretium spectetur.*—Voss.

**MERLE**, *s.* The Blackbird.

Fr. *Merle*; It. *Merla*; Sp. *Murta*; L. *Merula*. *Merula quod mera, id est, sola volitat.*—Var. De Ling. Lat. b. iv.

**MER-MAID**, *s.* -MAN. Q. *Marina puella*, a marine maid, or maid of the sea. *Mere-man*, (*marinus homo*;) a marine man, or man of the sea.

**MERRY**, *ad.* *Mirth* is now cons. app.

-I-LY. to—A lightness, airiness, hi-

-MENT. larity of spirit; free from all

-NESS. care or trouble, all seriousness

-MAKE, *v. s.* or sadness; formerly, also, to

*MIRTH*, *v. s.* a calmer feeling of pleasure or

-FUL. pleasantness, cheeriness, or

-FULLY. cheerfulness. And *Merry*,—

-LESS. Pleasing, agreeable, cheerful

or cheering; gay, jovial, laughing; loving

or inclined to laughter, laughable.

Chaucer's nightingale (a "*merry bird*")

is the true English songstress, rattling out

her notes, and, like the lark, though at

different hours, "startling the dull night;"

or even like the cock, who with "*lively din*,

scatters the rear of darkness thin." Such

also was Chaucer's Chaunticlere: "His

vois *merier* than the *mery* organ." Milton

might have prefixed the *ad. Merry*—"to

the hounds and horn," which "cheerly rouse

the slumbering morn." His epithet, *most*

*melancholy*, app. to the nightingale, is evi-

dently in correspondence with the context—

alluding to the metamorphosis of Philomela

into that bird. He imagines her singing—

"in her sweetest, saddest plight."



A. S. *Myrig*, *mirige*, hilarius, jucundus, lætus; *Myrith*, hilaritas, jucunditas, lætitia. Sk. derives from Ger. *Mehren*, augere, to magnify or dilate. Jun.—from Gr. *Myri-zeiv*, to anoint, because the ancients anointed themselves at public festivities. Tooke, from Go. *Mer-gan*, A. S. *Merran*, *mirran*, *myrran*, to dissipate, to disperse, to spread abroad, to scatter; and of this *v.* he affirms *Mirth* to be the third person, and to mean—"That which dissipateth, viz. care, sorrow, melancholy." See To MAR. Over-

**MESENTERY**, *s.* **MESERAICA**. The middle of the bowels, or the fat, thick, or double skins, that fasten them to the back, and each unto other.—*Cot.*

Fr. *Mésentère*; It. & Sp. *-to*; L. *Mesenterium*; Gr. *Μεσεντεριον*, from *μεσος*, middle, and *εντερον*, the intestine. *Meseraic*,—Gr. *Μεσαραιον*, (*μεσος*, and *αραια*, *venter*.)

**MESH**, *v. s.* *-Y*. To take or catch in a net or snare, to ensnare, to entangle.

D. *Masche*; Fr. *Maches*, *maille*; It. *Maglia*; L. *Macula*; the hole of a net between thread and thread; app. to the entire net. En-

**MESLINE**, *s.* A medley or mixture, *sc.* of corn, metal, &c.

This word is variously written *Maslin*, *Mastline*, *Mesline*, and by Bacon, *Misselane*; and his authority has suggested *Miscellane*, (L. *Miscellaneus*), to be the true word. Hall writes *Misceline* and *Mesline*. It is more probably Fr. *Meslinge* or *Meslange*, a medley or mixture, from the *v.* *Meslanger*, *mesler*, to meddle or mix. The D. have *Mischelugn*, from *mischelen*, to mix.

**MESS**, *v. s.* *-MATE*. By usage, To *mess* is—To feed, *sc.* together, as soldiers or sailors do.

A *mess*,—food, a quantity of food: sometimes app. to a large quantity, or hotchpot, more than one can manage; and hence, (met.) the common expression, To get into a *mess*, to get into difficulty, into a bad plight.

From *Mes*, *meiz*; It. *Messo*. Sk. suggests,—Bar. L. *Missus*, qd. *cibus missus*, meat or food sent, sent round to those who were to eat it; he seems, however, to suspect that it has some connexion with *Meat*; and Tooke considers it to be the *past p.* of *Melsian*, *cibare*, to furnish meat or food. Inter-

**MESSAGE**, *s.* *-AGER*, or *-ENGER*. Any thing sent, *sc.* information, news; order or request, sent by one to another.

*Messenger*,—one sent with, one who carries or conveys, news or information, an errand.

Fr. *Message*; It. *-gio*; Sp. *Mensaje*; from Low L. *Missaticum*, and this (Men.) from *missus*, (*past p.* of *mittere*), one sent: in old Fr. *Mes*.—See Du Cange, in *v.* *Missus*. The old Fr. *Mes* was app. both to the *Message* and *Messenger*.—See in *Roquefort*. Serenius composes *Message* of Sw. *Med*, with, and *sacca*, to say or speak; though the Swedes have not the word in its compound form.

**MESSIAS**, *s.* *-SHIP*. "The word *Messiah* signifies anointed; that is, a person appointed to some high station, dignity, or office; because originally among the Eastern nations men so appointed (particularly kings, priests, and prophets,) were anointed with oil."—*Porteus*.

Heb. from מָשִׁיחַ, the anointed.

**MESSAGE**, *s.* A dwelling house, including certain out-houses and grounds, as parcel of the house.

Sk. refers to *Mease*, domus, which he derives from Fr. *Meia*, or, as Men. writes it, *Mes*; and Du Cange,—*Mes*, an old word for *maison*. Du Cange says of Low L. *Messuagium*, that it is formed from *mes*, i. e. *mansus*, a manse or mansion; and Voss.—q. *mansuagium*, (de Vit. lib. iii. c. 25.) The word is of common usage in legal instruments of conveyance.

**META**, *Gr. pr.* Used in Composition.

With, together with, into, towards, in addition to, in union, in accordance, in exchange with; amongst. Dr. Jamieson finds this *pr.* in all the Go. dialects.—See *Hermes Scythicus*, c. 6.

**METAL**, *s.* *Metal*, or *Mettle*, i. e. well-

*-L-ED.* tempered, highly polished, keenly

*-IC.* edged; app. (met.) to—

*-ICAL.* The temper or disposition; spirit,

*-INE.* courage, fortitude, firmness, reso-

*-IST.* lution.

*-URGY.* Fr. & Sp. *Métal*; It. *-allo*; L. *Me-*

**METTLE**. *talium*; Gr. *Μεταλλον* (*μετα τα αλλα*).

*-ED.* "Where one *veine* is discovered, there

*-SOME.* is another *always* found not far off:

which is a rule observed not in mines of silver onely, but also in all others of what *metall* soever; and hereupon it seemeth that the Greeks doe call them *metalla*, (*μετα τα αλλα*.)"—*Holland. Plinie*.

**META-MORPHOSE**, *v. s.* *-ER*. To take another form; to change from one form or shape into another; to transform.

Fr. *Métamor-phose*; It. *-fosi*; Sp. & L. *Metamorphosis*; Gr. *Μεταμορφωσις*, from *μετα-μορφοειν*, *trans-formare*, to transform, (*μετα*, and *μορφη*, *form*.)

**METAPHOR**, *s.* A transference or trans-

*-IC-AL.* lation, *sc.* of the application of a

*-ALLY.* word from its literal meaning,—

denominating some sensible object, or ac-

tion, or operation,—to supposed similar or

corresponding objects, or actions, or oper-

ations of the human mind; also, from one

object or class of objects to another, founded

upon some similarity or resemblance.

Fr. *Méta-phore*; It. *-fora*; Sp. *-phora*; Gr. *Μεταφορα*, *μετα-φερειν*, *transfere*, to bear to another.

**META-PHRASE**, *s.* App. to—A literal

*-PHRAST.* or verbal translation; a trans-

*-PHRASTIC.* lation *phrase* for *phrase*.

Gr. *Μεταφρασις*, (*μετα*, and *φρασις*, from *φραζειν*, to speak.)

**META-PHYSIC**, *ad. s.* "Metaphysics,

*-AL.* a name unknown to the author

*-ALLY.* himself, was given to his most

*-IAN.* abstract philosophical works by his

editors, from an opinion that those books

ought to be studied immediately *after his*

*physics*, or treatises on natural philosophy."

—*Gillies*. "All general reasoning, all

politics, law, morality, and divinity, are

merely *metaphysic*."—*Tooke*.

Fr. *Méta-physique*; It. *-fisica*; Sp. *-fisica*; Low L. *Metaphysica*; Gr. *Μετα τα φυσικα*. The L. *Metaphysica* is rendered *super-naturalis*, and it is so used by Shak.

## M E T

**META-STASIS**, *s.* Change of place; a motion or removal.—\*Boyle.

Gr. *Meta-stasis*, (μετα, and *stasis*, station, place.)

**METE**, *v.* To measure, (qv.)

-ER, *s.* Go. *Mit-an*; A. S. *Met-an*; D. -en; Ger. -ING. *Mess-en*; L. *Met-iri*; Gr. *Metp-eiv*. Be-

**METEM-PSYCHOSE**, *v.* -OSIS. The transmigration or passage of the soul—from one body to another.

Fr. *Métempsychose*; L. *Metempsychosis*; Gr. *Μεταμψυχωσις*, (μετα, and *ψυχη*, the soul.)

**METEOR**, *s.* From its application to a luminous body in the air sud-

-DENLY bursting upon the eye,

-OLOGY. and instantly disappearing;

-OLOGICAL. the word is used, met. to de-

-OLOGIST. note—Any sudden, brilliant,

-IZE, *v.*\* transient phenomenon.

\*Evelyn.

Fr. *Météor-e*; It. -a; Sp. -o; Gr. *Μετεωρος*, *sublimis*; *μετεωρα*, quæ in altum sunt, *sublata*, *sublimia*; (μετα, and *αιρ-eiv*, *tollere*, to raise aloft.) The Romans did not adopt the word.

**METHEGLIN**, *s.* Welsh, *Meddyglyn*.

A kind of drink among the Welsh, made of wine and honie sodden together.—*Mins*.

See **HYDROMEL**.

**ME-THINKS**. See **ME**.

**METHOD**, *s.* App. to—An orderly or

-IC. regular course, way, progress,

-ICAL. or proceeding; a plan.

-ICALLY. *Methodist*,—one who pursues an

-ISM. orderly course or way, or sys-

-IST. tem; a systematizer. Also one

-ISTICAL. of—A religious sect; so called,

-IZE, *v.* probably, from the precise and

orderly habits and manners of their founder

and his early converts.

Fr. *Méthode*; It. & Sp. *Metodo*; L. *Methodus*; Gr. *Μεθόδος*; (μετα, with, and *odos*, way.) Un-

**MET-ONYMY**, *s.* A taking of another

-ICAL. name; a change of name, *e. g.*

-ICALLY. cause for effect, sign for thing

signified.

Fr. *Métonymie*; It. & Sp. -a; L. *Metonymia*; Gr. *Μετωνυμία*, (μετα, *trans*, et *ονομα*, *nomen*), a change of name.

**METOPO-SCOPY**, *s.* The art of divination by inspection of the forehead.

Gr. *Μετωποσκοπος*, from *μετωπον*, a forehead, and *σκεπτειν*, to regard; L. *Metoposcopus*; Fr. *Métoposcopi-e*; Sp. -a.

**METRE**, *s. v.*\* Measure; sc. of syllables

-ICAL. or combinations of syllables.

-ICIAN. \*Holinshed. †Skelton.

-IST. Fr. *Mètre*; It. & Sp. -o; L. *Metrum*;

-IFIE, † *v.* Gr. *Μετρον*, *μετρειν*, to *mete* or mea-

sure. Dia- Di- Mla- Sym-

**METRO-POLIS**, *s.* The mother-city;

-ITE. the chief or principal city of

-ITAN, *ad. s.* a country or district, civil or

-ITIC. ecclesiastical.

-ITICAL. \*Hammond. Holinshed.

-POLE.\* Fr. *Métropol-e*; It. & Sp. -i; L.

## M I C

*Metropolis*; Gr. *Μητροπολις*, i. e. *μητηρ πολις*, the mother-city.

**METT**, *v.* To dream; to think during sleep.

A. S. *Mæt-an*, *met-an*, *somniare*, to dream. See **SWEVEN**.

**METTLE**. See **METAL**.

**MEW**, or **MEWL**, *v.* To make the noise or cry of a cat. *Vox à sono ficta*.

**MEW**, or **MUE**, *v. s.* To change; to change the feathers, to moult; and as *Mue*, the *s.* was app. not merely to the change, but to the place of change, (sc. the cage or coop where hawks changed or moulted their feathers,) To *mue* became, cons.—

To encage, to coop up, to confine.

And *Mue*,—"A change or changing; hence, any casting of the coat or skin, as the *mewing* of a hawk; also an hawk's *mue*, and a *mue*, or coop wherein fowl is fattened."

—*Cot*. Also—a place of confinement.

Fr. *Muer*; L. *Mutare*, to change. Em- Trans-

**MEWT**. See **MUTE**.

**MEZZO-TINTO**, *s.* -ER. "This afternoon, (13 March, 1661,) Prince Rupert shew'd me with his own hands y<sup>e</sup> new way of graving, call'd *Mezzo Tinto*."—*Evelyn*. It. *Mezzo*, middle, and *tinto*, tint, or dye.

**MICH**, *v.* Also written *Meech*.

-ER. To *miche* is,—to take or steal *small*

-ERY. things, to pilfer; and cons.—to lay

-ING. in wait, to lurk.

A *micher*,—one who takes or steals, *small* things; a pilferer, a petty thief; one who lies in wait, lurks, or loiters about; either to thieve, or for other purposes.

To *miche*, to lurk, with a slight deviation, from Fr. *Muser*, to idle. A *micher*,—a covetous man, either from L. *Miser*, or from Fr. *Miche*; *mica panis*, because he counts all the crumbs that fall from his table.—*Sk*. The latter etym. is undoubtedly the true one. Tyrw. tells us that in the *Promptuarium Parvum*, "*mychyn*" stands as equivalent to "*pryvely stelyn smale thyngs*." And Lambard, in his *Eirenarchia*, says, that one justice may charge constables to arrest such as shall be suspected to be "*draw-latches*, *wastors*, or *robertsmen*, that is to say, either *miching* or *mightie thieves*."—contrasting these different sorts of plunderers. The Fr. *Miche*; L. *Mica*, is a small thing. See **CUMUDGON**.

**MICKLE**. See **MUCKLE**. Over-

**MICRO-COSM**, *s.* -ICAL. "Because in the little frame of man's body, there is a representation of the universal, and (by allusion,) a kind of participation of all the parts there, therefore was man called *microcosmos*, or the little world."—*Raleigh*.

"Gregorie in his *Morall*

*Saleth*, that a man in special The lasse (*less*) world is properly."—*Gower*, *Prol*.

Fr. *Microcosm-e*; It. & Sp. -o; L. *Microcosmus*; Gr. *Μικροκοσμος*, (*μικρος*, small, little, and *κοσμος*, the world.) See **MACROCOSM**.

**MICRO-GRAPHY**, *s.* The description of small things, (sc. visible by aid of the microscope.)

Gr. *Μικρος*, small, and *γραφειν*, to write. to describe.

**MICRO-SCOPE, s.** An instrument to  
-IAL. see or examine small things (mag-  
-IC. nified or enlarged).  
-ICAL. Gr. *Μικρος*, small or little, and *σκοπειν*, to see, to view; to see small things, sc. magnified or enlarged.

**MID, ad.** The centre or point from which  
-DEST, or the circumference is every  
Midst. where equi - distant; the  
MIDDLE, ad. s. point between, and equi-dis-  
-MOST. tant from extremes; the  
-ING, ad. point, the place, any thing  
-ER. surrounded or encompassed  
-INGLY.\* equally on all sides; and  
more laxly,—remote or distant from an  
extreme point or line, from excess.

*Middling, ad.*—Moderate, tolerable.

*Mid* is much used pref.—\*S. Johnson.

A. S. *Mid*, *midde*, *midde*, *middle*, (*mid-dæl*), *widl*, *middest*; Ger. *Mittel*; D. *Mid*; Sw. *Mid*, *medel*; Dan. *Middel*; L. *Med-ius*.

**MIDGE, s.** A small fly; a gnat.

A. S. *Mycge*; Ger. *Mucke*; D. *Mugg*; Dan. *Myg*; Fr. *Mouche*.

**MID-RIFFE, s.** The diaphragm; a long and round muscle, whereby the vital parts are separated from the natural, and the heart and lights from the stomach and nether bowels.—*Cot.*

A. S. *Mid-hrife*; D. *Middel-rift*, or *rif*. *Rif*, or *rift*, Kilian calls—involucrum. The A. S. *Hrife*, (*Lye*), venter, uterus; most probably from A. S. *Reaf-ian*, to rive, to part asunder. See DIA-PHRAGM.

**MID-WIFE, s.** Now app. to—One who  
-WIFE, v. assists in the birth or delivery  
-WIFERY. of children.

To *mid-wive*, is to act as *midwife*; and  
cons.—to help into the world; to help to  
bring forth or produce; to produce.

Johnson explains Obstetric,—*Midwifish*.

T. H. says, qd. A. S. *Medwif*; "wife or woman hired, for *meed* or reward." Jun.—that it is a word comp. of *Meed*, reward, and *wife*. And Verstegan, (c. 7.) "*mede-wyf*, a woman of *mede*, or merit, deserving recompense." A. S. *Thenian wifum*, is mulieribus administrare, obstetricare.

**MIEN, s.** *Mien* is app. to—The whole manner and appearance of behaviour or comportment; to—the look, the countenance, with correspondent carriage of body.

Fr. & Ger. *Mine*, from *Meinen*, significare, to signify, to mean.—*Wach*. Sk. considers it to be a word newly introduced, and derives it from the Low L. *Minare*, ducere; qd. ductus seu lineamentum faciei, the draught or delineation of the face. *Wach*. may be right; but it is evidently used by Spenser as equivalent to *Demean* or *Demeanour*. See *DEMEAN*. Such interchanges of a simple and compound term are familiar to our old poets.

**MIFF,\* s.** A muttering discontent or displeasure.—\*Fielding.

Perhaps from D. *Maffelen*, musaltare, to mutter. See *MAFFLE*.

**MIGHT, s. v.** *Might, s.*—power, strength,  
-Y, ad. av. ability, force.  
-ILY. *Mighty*,—powerful, strong, for-  
-INESS. cible, vigorous, valiant; it is  
-FUL.\* also used as equivalent to great,  
-LESS.† large, bulky, vast; (bulkiness  
being a usual concomitant of strength.)

*Meath* is still used in Lincolnshire, as equivalent to—option, preference; that which any one *mayeth*, or *may* do if it please him.—\*Wiclif. †R. Brunne.

D. & Ger. *Macht*; Sw. & Dan. *Magt*; Go. *Mahls*; A. S. *Mægeth*, *mægethe*, l. e. (Tooke) what one *mayeth*; quantum potest aut valet aliquis. *Might* is the third pers. sing. of the indicative of *Mag-an*, posse, valere. It is also written in A. S. *Miht*, *mihle*. On *mights* & on *mægene*,—with *might* and *main*.

*Mihle*, potuit, valuit, is likewise the perfect of *Mag-an*, to may. It is written *Mought*, continually in old authors, formed immediately from *Mowe*, *mowed*, *now'd*, *mout*, *mouht*. See *MAY*, *MOUGHT*. Over- Un-

**MIGNION.** See *MINIARD*.

**MIGRATE, v.** To depart, leave, quit or  
-ION. remove from.

-ORY. Fr. *Migrer*; L. *Migrare*. See *EMI-GRATE*. Com- De- E- Inter- Re- Trans-

**MILD, ad.** Soft, gentle, soothing; kind,  
-LY. compassionate.

-NESS. Ger. D. Sw. & Dan. *Mild*; A. S. *Milde*, *mildsian*, *ge-mildsian*, *milsian*, *ge-millsian*, *mitescere*, *mitigare*, *miserere*,—to become soft or gentle, to mitigate. Met—to have pity or compassion on one's misery; to have a *melling* or commiserating heart or bowels.—*Som.* Un-

**MILDEW, v. s.** A disease in plants; caused by a dew or vapour falling upon plants;—or a dew exhaling or exuding from them.

A. S. *Mildeawe*; Ger. *Mellau*, which both *Som.* and *Lye* call—*Ros mellens*, honey-dew; as if comp. of *Mel*, (Fr. *Miel*), honey, and *dew*. Sk. suggests, *Mild-dew*. *Wach*.—*Mell*, macula: ros maculans.

**MILE, s.** A space or distance, measuring 1000 paces; in Eng. measurement,—eight furlongs, or 1760 yards.

It. *Miglio*; Sp. *Milla*; Fr. & L. *Mille*, l. e. *mille passus*, a thousand paces.

**MILITANT, ad.** A military man, or

-ANCY. *militarist*,—a man whose busi-  
-ANTLY. ness is war; a soldier.

-AR. *Militant*,—warring, fighting, con-  
-ARY. tending.

-ARILY. To *militate*, (now common)—

-ARIST. to war or fight against; to op-

-ATE, v. pose, to disagree, or be discordant

-IA. with.

Fr. *Milit-er*, -aire, -ant; It. & Sp. *Militante*. L. *Militare*, from *Miles*, a souldier, unus ex mille, because a legion was first formed of three thousand (trium millium).—*Var. lib. iv.* Com-

**MILK, v. s.** Or *Milch*. App. to—A liquid

-EN, v. produced by a parent animal at the

-ER. birth of its young—and for its food

-Y. —drawn from the teat. Also—to

-INESS. juices similar to this, in plants, &c.

-SOP. And also app. met. to softness, gentleness, effeminacy;—hence a *milk-sop*, soft as a *sop*, or any thing *sopped* in *milk*.

To *milk*,—to draw out or extract, to drop,

or distil, the milk, the juices or moisture; to drain.

D. *Melck*; Ger. *Milch*; Dan. *Melt*; A. S. *Meolc*, from *v. Melcian*, *meolo-ian*, *mulgere*; Gr. *Μελεγειν*, or *αμελεγειν*, which signifies,—*ubera valde tractando et molliendo lac educere vel exprimere*,—to draw or press out by handling or softening with the hand. See **LACTEAL**.

**MILL**, *s. v.* A mill,—that which grindeth;  
-ER. an engine to grind, sc. grain,  
-DAM. pulse, &c. Also used in coining;  
-STONE. hence, to mill money, is—

To coin, or stamp coin, by means of a mill.

A. S. *Mylna*; D. *Meulen*; Ger. *Mühle*; Fr. *Moulin*; It. *Molino*; Sp. *Molino*; L. *Mola*, from *molere*, to grind; Go. *Mai-an*; Ger. -*en*, *mülen*; Sw. *Maala*. Un-

**MILLENNARY**, *ad. s.* Millennium,—app.  
-ARIAN. to the personal reign of Christ  
-IUM. upon earth for a thousand years.  
-ARISM.\* *Bp. Hall*. †*Raleigh*.  
-IANISM.† L. *Mille*, a thousand.

**MILLET**, *s.* A plant.

Fr. *Millet*; It. *Miglio*; Sp. *Mijo*; L. *Milium*; perhaps so called from the multitude of its seeds. —See *Foss.* and *Martin*.

**MILLINER**, *s.* One who deals in a mixed variety of articles.

So called from *Milner*, one from *Milan*; or *Malineer*, from *maline*; or *Millenarius*, because he deals in a thousand articles. It is perhaps *Mistlener*, from *mistlen* or *mestlen*, a medley or mixture.

**MILLION**, *s.* A thousand-thousand;  
-IONED. or the thousandth thousand.

-IONTH. Fr. *Mil-lion*; It. *-ione*.

**MILT**, *s.* -ER. Also written *Melt*.

The spleen:—app. to the soft roe of a fish.

A. S. *Milt*; D. *Mildt*; Ger. *Milts*; Sw. *Melt*; It. & Sp. *Milza*, is—the spleen. Kilian and Wach. agree to derive from *Mild*, *mollis*; the former, because the spleen is soft; the latter, because it is the seat of mildness or gentleness.

**MIME**, *s. v.* To mime or mimic, is, to  
-ER. imitate, to counterfeit, the  
-ETICAL. action, mode, or manner;  
-IC, *s. ad. v.* to mock. “Of a mime we  
-ICAL. have no pattern from ancient  
-ICALLY. writers, except some frag-  
-ICRY. ments, which contain many

-O-GRAPHER. acute and wise sentences. And this we know in Laertius, that the mimes of Sophron were of such reckoning with Plato, as to take them nightly to read on, and after make them his pillow. Scaliger describes a mime to be a poem, imitating any action to stir up laughter.”—*Milton*.

Fr. *Mim-e*; It. & Sp. -*o*; L. *Mimus*; Gr. *Mimos*.

**MINARET**, *s.* “The minaret is a sort of steeple in the form of a column, ending toward the top in a cone; a little before it begins to take its conic figure it is surrounded by a gallery.”—*Cambridge*.

From Ar. *Menarah*, a lantern.—See *Men*.

**MINATORY**, *ad.* Threatening, menacing.

L. *Minatorius*, from *minari*, to threaten. Com. Also Com- and Inter-mination.

**MINCE**, *v.* To separate, to cut into small  
-ING. or minute pieces or parts; to  
-INGLY. shorten, or clip, or cut (the words in speech); to shorten, sc. the steps in walking; to speak or walk with nicety, caution, with slow or small gradations, or progress.

A. S. *Mins-ian*; Fr. *Min-cer*; It. -*uzzare*; to cut into small or minute pieces.

**MIND**, *s. v.* Mind,—that which marks or  
-FUL. notes; that which, the faculty  
-FULNESS. or power which, thinks, or re-  
-LESS. ceives sensations, or impres-  
-EDNESS. sions, or ideas; which perceives,  
-ING. conceives, collects, or combines;  
which keeps or retains, recollects or remembers, sc. sensations or impressions or ideas. And it is further app. to (collectively)—

The sensations, feelings, or ideas; the thoughts, notions, or opinions; the wishes, will, or inclinations; the judgment or determination.

To mind,—to mark, to remark, to observe, to attend; to intend; to call to mind; to recollect, to remember. See **MEAN**, *v.* and **REMIND**.

The Sc. write—To *Mint*, and Chaucer renders *Mens tendit* in externas ire tenebras, “the thought minteth to gone into forain darknesse.”—*Boccius*, lib. i. met. 2.

The *s.* is written in A. S. *Gemynd*: by R. Gloucester, *Munde*. Perhaps (Wach.) Ger. *Meinen* is from Gr. *Mevor*; L. *Mens*; though Claubergius,—*hoc ab illo*. Go. & A. S. *Mun-en*, *munig-en*, *syn-eg-ian*; D. *Meyn-en*; Ger. *Meinen*, to mean, i. e. to mark, to note or denote, to sign, to signify. See **MEAN**, *v.* and **MINT**. Un-

**MINE**, *v. s.* To draw or lead, sc. a way or  
-ABLE. passage under ground, a sub-  
-ER. terraneous duct, course, or  
-ERAL, *ad. s.* passage, whether in search of  
-ERALIST. metals, or to destroy fortifi-  
-ERALOGY. cations, &c. Cons.—  
-ERALOGIST. To destroy, by secret or con-  
-ERY. cealed ways or means, the  
-ING. foundation upon which any  
-Y. thing, any person, rests or stands; to ruin. See **UNDERMINE**.

*Mineral*,—all bodies found in or upon the earth, not being vegetable or animal.

Fr. *Min-er*, -*e*, -*eral*; It. *Min-are*, -*a*, -*iera*; Sp. *Min-ar*, -*a*, -*eral*; D. *Mijn-en*, -*ne*; Ger. *Mine*, which the etymologists agree to derive from L. *Minare*, a word of the lower ages, signifying ducere, to lead.—Fr. *Mener*, (see *Sk.*, *Men*, *Wach.*) whence L. *Minare*. (See *Foss.* in *v. Minor*, and *Martin*. in *v. Mino*: the latter writes largely and learnedly.) A. S. *Mun-en*, to mark, to denote, to designate, is probably the root. See **MIND**. Inter-Under-

**MINE**. See **MY**.

**MINEVER**, *s.* Fr. *Mens vair*, the fur of ermines mixed or spotted with the fur of the weasel, called *Gris*.—*Cot.* *Vair* is derived by Cæsar Scal. from L. *Varius*.

**MINGE,\* v.** To mix, to put together, to **MINGLE, v. s.** compose; to pour together, to  
-ABLE. confuse; to conjoin, to co-  
-ER. unite.  
-ING. *Minge*, and past p. *Minged*,  
*mingt*, *mint*, *meint*, or *ment*, are not un-  
common in our old writers.

\* *Wiclif, Gower, Chaucer, Surrey.*

D. *Meng-en, -elen*; Ger. *-en*; Dan. *Mæng-er*; A. S. *-an*, *miacere*, to mix. *Meynt*, *meint*, is the past p. *Mæng-ed*, *mæng'd*, *mængt*, *mænt*, mixed. See **MANY**. Be- Com- Inter- Un-

**MINIARD, ad.** *Minion* is app. to one  
-ISE, *ad.* loved or beloved; to one  
**MIGNIARDISE, v.** loved to excess or exces-  
**MINION, or** sively, improperly or im-  
**MIGNON, ad. s.** morally; to one fondled  
-ING. or indulged,—a fondling  
-SHIP. or darling; a favourite.

*Miniard*, or *Minion, ad.*—decorated or otherwise treated or esteemed as a *minion*; having the manners or appearances of a *minion*.

*Miniardise*,—to fondle, or wanton with; to treat with wantonness or effeminacy.

Fr. *Mign-ard, -on*, from D. & Ger. *Minnen*, *amare*; one loved or beloved; from A. S. *Mænan*, *velle*, *cupere*, (to *mean*,) to will, wish for, or desire.

**MINIATE, v.** A small painting or deli-  
-IATURE. neation of an object, smaller  
-ION. than the object itself: painting  
-IOUS.\* letters with a red colour. See  
RUBRIC.—\* *Brown*.

It. *Minia-re, -tura*, to colour or paint with *vermilion*, (L. *Minium*;) confined to small paintings; whence *Miniature*, small.

**MINIKIN, s.** A. S. *Minicene*, (c hard.)  
A *nonne*, a *minchene*, *nonna*, *monachia*;  
whereof, says Som., our modern *Minneken*,  
*Minneken lasse*, for a demure, neat, and  
spruce wench; (in this Lye and Sk. agree;) unless, adds Som., happily it come from D. *Minneken*, (from D. v. *Minnen*.) See **MINIARD**.

**MINIM, s.** The least part or portion;  
any very small thing.

App. to that which was the shortest note in ancient music, and which is now equal to two crotchets.

Fr. *Minime*; L. *Minimum*, the least.

**MINIMENT, s. i. e. Muniment, (qv.)**

**MINISH, v.** To lessen, to decrease, to  
-ING. weaken, to impair.

-MENT. Fr. *Minuer*; L. *Minuere*, to be, or cause to be less (*minus*). Di-

**MINISTER, v. s.** To serve or subserve;  
-ERY, or to officiate, to contribute  
-RY. services or offices, to supply,  
-ERIAL. to dispense, to manage.  
-ERIALY. "The word *minister*, in the  
-R-ACY. original *Διακονος*, signifieth  
-ANT. one that voluntarily doth the  
-ATION. business of another man;  
-ESE. and differeth from a servant  
-ING. only in this, that servants  
-ATORIOUSLY.\* are obliged by their condi-  
tion to what is commanded them: whereas

*ministeri* are obliged only by their under-  
taking, and bound therefore to no more  
than they have undertaken."—*Hobbs*.

\* *State Trials. Wiclif.*

Fr. *Ministr-er*; L. & It. *Ministr-are*; Sp. *-ar*,—to act as the less (*minor*) or inferior agent, in subservience to another. Ad-Sub-Under-

**MINNOW, s.** The Fr. *Mennise*, (Cot.)—  
is small fish of divers sorts; or the small  
fry of fish cast into a pond, &c.

**MINOR, ad. s.** Less; smaller, inferior.  
-ITY. One less than—below—who has  
-ATE,\* v. not attained—a certain age.  
-ATION.† To *minorate*, (L. of the Low  
Ages, *Minorare*,)—to minish or diminish;  
to lessen. See **MINISH**.

\* *Glanville. † Brown.*

Fr. *Min-er*; It. *-ore, -orare*; Sp. *Men-or, -orar*; L. *Minor*, (from Gr. *μιννος*, Att. *προ μικροῦ*,) less. For *Minor*, in Logic, see **MAJOR**.

**MINO-TAUR, s.** The Bull of Minos.

Fr. *Minotaur-s*; It. & Sp. *-o*; L. *Minotaurus*, qd. *Minots taurus*.

**MINSTER, s.** A monastery, a cathedral.

A. S. *Mynst-er, -re*; Fr. *Monsteir*, from *monasterium*, a *monastery*, (qv.)

**MINSTREL, s. -sy.** *Ministers* of song  
or music; of poetry; a songster, a poet, a  
bard.

Fr. *Ménéstr-al, -ier, -andier*; Sp. *-il, Ministr-al*; Low L. *Menestrallus, Ministrellus*. The various ways in which this word was written have perplexed the etym. It appears, however, to have been no more than a cons. usage of Fr. *Ministre*; L. *Ministri*, (in the dim. form of *Menestral, ministralli*,) and app. to a class of persons, who were to administer their skill in poetry and music for the amusement of their patrons. They are in Low L. sometimes called plainly *Ministri*; by Chaucer, in his *Dream*, *Ministers*; and in the old paper roll printed by Leland, we find "*ministers*," who were appointed "*to syng*." See *Du Cange*, Gloss.

**MINT, s.** A plant.

Fr. *Mente*; It. *Minta*; L. *Mentha*; Gr. *Μένθη*.

**MINT, v. s.** *Mint, s.* is—The place where  
-AGE. the marking or stamping (of coin)  
-ER. is performed, where the coin is  
made: met.—where any thing is coined,  
forged, or invented.

A. S. *Mynetian*, *cudere*, to coin or mint money.—Som. Ger. *Muntz-en*; D. *Munt-en*; Dan. *Mindt-er*. The meaning of the word is found in A. S. *Myneg-ian*, (*myn-ig-ian*; see **MEAN**,) to mark; whence Tooke forms it; *Mineyed*, *minyed*, *min'd*, *mint*. (See **MONEY**, **MIND**.) *Mint*, in A. S. *Mynet*, was app. to the coin marked or stamped; and upon this (*mynet*) the v. *Mynetian* may have been formed.

**MINUET, s.** A dance.

Fr. *Menuet, (minute.)*

**MINUTE, ad. s. v.** *Mi-nute, ad.*—little,  
-ARY. small.  
-LY, *ad. av.* A *minute*,—a small, sc. por-  
-NESS. tion of time, as the sixtieth  
-IE. part of an hour. And hence  
also the *ad. Minute*, (" *Minute* drops from  
off the eaves,"—Milton)—being, happen-  
ing, *minutely*, or every *minute*.



## MIS

A short or concise memorandum or note.

Fr. *Minut-e*; It. & Sp. *-o*; L. *Minutus*, past p. of *minuere*, to lessen, or make less, to minish or diminish. Con- Di- In-

**MINX**, *s.* Perhaps contracted from *Mi-nik-en*, (qv.)

**MIRACLE**, *s. v.* In our old writers, ex-  
-CULOUS. hibitions or entertainments  
-CULOUSLY. contrived to excite surprise,  
-CULOUSNESS. &c. were called *miracles*.  
-BLE.\* In popular language,—any  
-BILARY.† thing astonishing, marvel-  
lous, wonderful, either natural or preter-  
natural.

In Theology,—to such acts as those of Christ in attestation of his mission; con-  
trary to the ordinary course of nature.

\*Shak. †Bacon.

Fr. *Mira-cle*; It. *-colo*; Sp. *Milagro*; L. *Mira-culum*, from *mirari*, which Martin. derives from the Heb., and explains *intendé tueri*; to gaze earnestly, (sc. with wonder or astonishment; as new, strange, incomprehensible.) A. S. *Mir-an*, to mar! See MARVEL. Ad- Un-

**MIRE**, *v. s. -y.* Is commonly app. to—  
that thick, adhesive dirt, in which we are  
apt, not only to bedaub ourselves, but to  
stick fast.

Sk. derives from D. *Moyer*, *modder*, lutum, limus, mud. It is probably from the same source as *Meere*, moor, *maris* or *marsh*, (qqv.) Be- Un-

**MIRK**, or **MURK**, *ad.* Dark, dismal, gloomy.

-Y. It appears to be app. to that  
-INESS. thickness or density of atmo-  
-SOME. sphere, which overclouds, and  
-SOMENESS. thus *mars* or destroys the clear-  
ness of light.

A. S. *Mires*, tenebræ, carcer.—*Lye*. Sw. *Moerk*, obscurus; Dan. *Mork*. The origin of this old word has not been traced. Som. thinks that *Mires* may mean perditio, aut aliquid simile; and it is not improbably *mirig*, *miry*, *mirc*, from A. S. *v. Merran*, *mirran*, to mar. See MORROW.

**MIRROR**, *s.* A bright, lucid substance, in which may be seen the reflected images of objects; a looking-glass; met.—that in which men may see their own reflected image; and, consequently, order and regulate their actions and behaviour: hence, the reflected image; example, pattern.

Fr. *Miroir*. From Fr. *Mirer*; It. *Mirare*; Sp. *Mirar*, to look, to view, to behold; L. *Mirari*.

**MIS**, *pref.* Go. *Missa*; A. S. and other northern languages, *Mis* or *Miss*; Fr. *Mes*; It. *Mis*; from A. S. *Miss-ian*, to *miss*, (qv.) It is equivalent to ill or bad, wrong or wrongly, erroneous or erroneously; wrong-  
ful or wrongfully; different, diverse, ad-  
verse to; and sometimes to the pref. *Dis*. No limit can be fixed to the formation of such compounds. *Miss* is not infrequently written separately—as an *ad.* before a *s.*: as *misse* construction; or as an *av.* before a *v.* as *To misse*, write, (qqv.)

**MIS-ACCEPTION**,\* *s. i. e.* Mis-taking, misunderstanding; acception or taking, wrong, erroneous.—\*Bp. Hall.

## MIS

**MIS-ACCOMPTED**, *pt. i. e.* Accounted, wrongly, erroneously.—\*Chaucer.

**MIS-ADVENTURE**, *v. s.* To come to, to happen, wrong, ill, unfortunately

Fr. *Mesadvenir*, *mesadventure*; It. *Missavvenire*, *misavventura*.

**MIS-ADVISE**, *v. -EDLY. i. e.* To advise, counsel, deliberate, determine, wrongly.

**MIS-AFFECT**, *v. -IONS.* To have ill or wrong affections, or dispositions; to dislike, to discontent.

**MIS-AFFIRM**, *v. i. e.* To affirm, assert, or declare, wrongly, erroneously.

**MIS-AIMED**, *pt.* Aimed or levelled—  
wrongly, erroneously.

**MIS-ALLEGE**,\* *v. -GATION,\* i. e.* To al-  
lege, to assert, to affirm, to declare, wrongly,  
erroneously.—\*Bp. Hall.

**MIS-ALLIED**, *pt. -ANCE, i. e.* Allied  
wrongly, erroneously, improperly.

**MIS-ALTERED**,\* *pt. i. e.* Altered,  
changed, wrongly, injuriously.—\*Bp. Hall.

**MIS-ANTHROPE**, *s.* A hater of man;  
-Y. a hater of the society of mankind.  
-IC. Fr. *Misan-thrope*; It. & Sp. *-tropo*; Gr.  
-IST. *Misavthropes*, from *μισ-ειν*, to hate, and  
*ανθρωπος*, a man. See PHILANTHROPY.

**MIS-APPLY**, *v.* To apply, or to put,  
-ICATION. place, or lay to, to direct or ad-  
-YING. dress, wrongly, erroneously.

**MIS-APPREHEND**, *v. -HENSION.* To  
apprehend, or to take or seize, to take the  
meaning, to understand, to conceive,—  
wrongly, erroneously; to mistake, to mis-  
understand, to misconceive.

**MIS-ARRANGEMENT**,\* *s. i. e.* A  
wrong arrangement; a wrong position or  
disposition; a wrong order.—\*Cowper.

**MIS-ASSAY**,\* *v. i. e.* To assay, or to try,  
to attempt, wrongly, improperly.  
\*W. Browne.

**MIS-ASSIGN**, *v.* To assign, to ascribe,  
erroneously.

**MIS-ATTENDED**, *pt. i. e.* Attended to,  
observed, or regarded, not properly, in-  
sufficiently.

**MIS-BEAR**, *v. -BORN.\** To bear, or to  
carry, to support, to conduct, wrongly or  
wrongfully; to misconduct, to misbehave.

*Misborn*, (in Spenser,)—born or produced  
to ill; unluckily.—\*Chaucer. Gower.

A. S. *Mis-bar-an*, *misbor-en*; D. *Mis-baeren*;  
Ger. *Misgebahren*.

**MIS-BECOME**, *v.* To become, or come  
-ING-LY. together, or to convene or con-  
-NESS. cur,—wrongly, to ill effect; to be  
unfit, indecent, unsuitable, inappropriate.

**MIS-BEDE**, or **-BODE**,\* *v.* To wrong by word or deed, (Sk.); to bid, command, exert command or authority over, wrongly or wrongfully. A. S. *Misbeodan*.—\*Chaucer.

**MIS-BEFALL**,\* *v. i. e.* To *befall*, or to *fall*, happen, come to pass, wrongly, unfortunately.—\*Gower.

**MIS-BEGET**, *v. i. e.* To *beget*, to *get*, to acquire, to procure, to produce, to generate, wrongly, unlawfully.

*Mis-begotten*,—as *mis-born*, (qv.)

**MIS-BEHAVE**, *v. -IOUR. i. e.* To *behave*, *have*, hold, bear, conduct, or manage, wrongly, improperly, unbecomingly.

**MIS-BELIEVE**, *v. i. e.* To *believe*, to *ac-*  
*-ER.* knowledge, allow, own, follow, a  
*-LIEF.* wrong or erroneous, rule of *life*; or rule to guide the moral and religious conduct in *life*. See **MISCREANT**.

**MIS-BESEEM**, *v. i. e.* To *beseeem*, to look, to appear, inapt, unfit, unbecoming, inconvenient, unsuitable, improper.

**MIS-BESTOW**, *v. i. e.* To *be-stow*, or to put, lay, or place,—to give, to grant—wrongly, wrongfully, improperly, uselessly.

**MIS-CAL**, *v. i. e.* To *call*, to name, to denominate, wrongly; to denote by a wrong name.

**MIS-CALCULATE**, *v. i. e.* To *calculate*, (*calculi*, small stones used in computing,) to count, compute, or reckon, wrongly.

**MIS-CARRY**, *v. i. e.* To *carry*, to convey  
*-IAGE.* or bear along, wrongly, un-  
*-IAGEABLE.* luckily, unsuccessfully; not as intended, not to the end or event hoped for or aimed at, not to maturity; to fail, to be faulty or deficient; to err.

**MIS-CAST**, *v. i. e.* To *cast*, to throw, wrongly, improperly; *cons.*—to calculate erroneously.

**MIS-CASUALTY**,\* *s. i. e.* *Casualty*, accident, or incident, any thing happening or befalling, wrongly, unfortunately.  
\*Bp. Hall.

**MIS-CATHOLIC**,\* *ad. i. e.* Erroneous, blundering (mass-priest).—Bp. Hall.

**MISCELLANY**, *ad. s. -EOUS.* Pertaining, belonging, or relating to a mixture or diversity of things; mixed, mingled.

A *miscellany*,—a mixture, a medley, of things of various kinds or sorts.

L. *Miscellaneus*; *miscellus*, *miscus*, from *miscere*, to mix or mingle.

**MIS-CENTRE**,\* *v. i. e.* To *centre* or *con-*  
*centrate*, to point, wrongly; to direct to or fix on a wrong point or object.—\*Donne.

**MIS-CHALLENGE**,\* *v. i. e.* To *chal-*  
*lenge*, demand, summon, (to fight or en-

counter,) wrongly, wrongfully.—\*Spenser.

**MIS-CHANCE**, *v. s. i. e.* To *chance*, to fall, to happen wrongly, unfortunately; to befall unhappily or disastrously.

Fr. *Mescheans*, *meschance*.

**MIS-CHARGE**, *s. v.\** To *charge*, lay on or impose wrongly.—\*Hale.

**MIS-CHIEF**, *v. s. or -CHIEVE,\* v.* To *cheve*  
*-CHIEV-OUS.* or *achieve*, to bring to an end,  
*-OUS-LY.* to finish, to effect, to act,  
*-NESS.* wrongly, injuriously; to do injury, hurt, or harm; to injure, to hurt, to harm.—\*Bp. Taylor. South.

Fr. *Meschef*. See **BONCHIEF**.

**MIS-CHOOSE**,\* *v. i. e.* To *choose*, to take, to select, wrongly, erroneously.  
\*Stow.

**MISCIBLE**,\* *ad. i. e.* That may or can be mixed; from L. *Miscere*, to mix.—\*Burke.

**MIS-CITE**,\* *v. -ATION.\* i. e.* To *cite*, to bring forward or produce, to quote, wrongly, erroneously.—\*Bp. Hall.

**MIS-CLAIM**,\* *s.* Wrong or wrongful claim, or demand.—\*Bacon.

**MIS-COGNIZE**,\* *v.* To misunderstand.  
\*Holland.

Fr. *Mescognoistre*. See **COGNITION**.

**MIS-COLLECTION**,\* *s. i. e.* A wrong, faulty, deficient *collection* or gathering.  
\*Bp. Hall.

**MIS-COMFORT**,\* *s. i. e.* The weakening, lessening, disheartening—(of my cheer.)  
\*Chaucer.

**MIS-COMPUTE**,\* *s. -ATION. i. e.* The wrong *compute*; the wrong, erroneous reckoning or calculation.—\*Brown.

**MIS-CONCEIVE**, *v. i. e.* To *conceive*, to  
*-CEIT.* comprehend, take or hold, (met.  
*-CEPTION.* within the mind,) to understand,  
*-CEIVER.\** to think—wrongly, erroneously, falsely; to mistake.—\*Beau. & F.

**MIS-CONCLUSION**,\* *s. i. e.* Wrong, erroneous *conclusion*, determination, decision.—\*Bp. Hall.

**MIS-CONDUCT**, *s. v.* To direct or manage, regulate or behave, wrongly, erroneously.

**MIS-CONFIDENT**,\* *ad. i. e.* Having or placing *confidence*, faith, or trust, wrongly, erroneously.—\*Bp. Hall.

**MIS-CONJECTURE**, *v.\* s.† i. e.* To *conjecture*, to guess, to divine, to imagine, wrongly, erroneously.—\*Bacon. †Brown.

**MIS-CONSECRATED**,\* *pt. i. e.* *Conse-*  
*crated*, hallowed, dedicated, devoted, to a wrong, to an evil, purpose.—\*Bp. Hall.

**MIS-CONSEQUENCE**,\* *s.* A wrong, an erroneous *consequence*.—\*Leighton.

**MIS-CONSTRUE**, *v.* i. e. To *construe*,  
-ER. to explain, to interpret,  
-ING. wrongly, erroneously. "Thy  
-STRUCTION. ladie woll it *misse constrew*."  
—*Chaucer*. "If thei shold by *misse con-*  
*struction* of the scriptures."—*Sir T. More*.

**MIS-CONTENTED**,\* *ad.* i. e. *Discon-*  
*tented*, dissatisfied, displeased.—\**Udal*.  
*Fr. Mescontenter*.

**MIS-CORDEN**,\* *ad.* i. e. To be *discord-*  
*ant*, to disagree.—\**Chaucer*.

**MIS-COVETING**,\* *pt.* i. e. *Coveting*,  
wishing or desiring, wrongfully.—\**Chaucer*.

**MIS-COUNSELLED**, *pt.* i. e. *Coun-*  
*selled*, advised, designed, wrongly, errone-  
ously. *Fr. Mesconseiller*.

**MIS-COUNT**, *v.* i. e. To *count*, to reckon,  
to calculate, wrongly, erroneously; to mis-  
compute. *Fr. Mescompter*.

**MIS-CREANT**, *ad.* *s.* -ANCE. Misbe-  
lieving; i. e. believing—wrongly, errone-  
ously; holding wrong principles of religious  
faith; app. first by Christian crusaders to Ma-  
hometan *infidels* in Christ, ("the *miscreant*  
*paynims*"—*Sir T. More*;) to the Jew or  
other *infidel* (*Frith*);—thence opprobriously  
to *infidels* as, cons. unprincipled, wicked  
people;—and then gen. to such people.  
*Fr. Mes-croire, -cro-ant, -ance*; *It. Miscre-dere,*  
*-dente, -denza*; believing, (*credens*.) wrongly, erro-  
neously. *Holinshed* writes *Miscredents*.

**MIS-CREATED**, *pt.* i. e. *Created*, made,  
formed, framed, wrongly, foully, improperly,  
unlawfully, unnaturally.

**MIS-CREDULITY**, *s.* Used by *Bp. Hall*  
as equivalent to *Mis-belief*.

**MIS-DATE**, *v.* i. e. To *date*, to give,  
mark, note, or fix the time, wrongly, erro-  
neously.

**MIS-DAUBED**,\* *pt.* i. e. *Daubed*, smeared  
over, covered over, wrongly, improperly.  
\**Bp. Hall*.

**MIS-DEEM**, *v.* -ING.\* i. e. To *deem* or  
*doom*, to think, to judge, to determine, to  
decide, wrongly, erroneously.—\**Spenser*.

**MIS-DEMEAN**, *v.* -OUR. To *demean*, to  
conduct, to behave, to deport or comport,  
to manage—wrongly, improperly, crimi-  
nally.

**MIS-DEPART**,\* *v.* i. e. To *depart*, to  
*part*, to distribute, wrongly, improperly.  
\**Chaucer*.

**MIS-DERIVE**,\* *v.* i. e. To *derive*, to draw  
down, to deduce, to train, wrongly.  
\**Bp. Hall*.

**MIS-DESERT**,\* *s.* "My hapless case is  
not occasioned through my *misdesert*," (*Sp.*)  
i. e. Through my having *deserved*, or having  
merited, wrong, ill-fortune; or not having  
merited good, or good fortune.—\**Spenser*.

**MIS-DEVOTION**,\* *s.* i. e. Wrong, erro-  
neous, *devotion* (to godliness;) misdirected  
piety.—\**Bp. Hall*. *Milton*.

**MIS-DIET**,\* *s.* *v.* To *diet*, to feed, wrongly,  
improperly, to excess.—\**Bp. Hall*. *Spenser*.

**MIS-DIGHT**,\* *ad.* i. e. *Dight*, prepared,  
provided, furnished, wrongly, unfitly.  
\**Bp. Hall*.

**MIS-DIRECTED**, *pt.* i. e. *Directed*, ruled,  
ordered, guided, wrongly, erroneously.

**MIS-DISPOSITION**,\* *s.* i. e. Wrong,  
evil *disposition*, arrangement, direction, in-  
clination.—\**Bp. Hall*.

**MIS-DISTINGUISH**, *v.* "Rightly to  
*distinguish* is by conceits of minde to seuer  
things different in nature, and discern  
wherein they differ. So that if we imagine  
a difference where there is none,—because  
wee *distinguish* where we should not, it  
maye not bee denyed that wee *mis-distin-*  
*guish*."—*Hooker*.

**MIS-DO**, *v.* To *do* or act, to conduct or  
-DOER. behave, wrongly, criminally; to  
-DOING. transgress, to offend, to sin.  
-DEED. *A. S. Misdo-en, misdæd*; *D. Misdoer,*  
*misdoad*.

**MIS-DOUBT**, *s.* *v.* -FUL.\* i. e. To *doubt*,  
to fear, to suspect, wrongly or without cause;  
also, to fear or suspect wrong or ill.  
\**Spenser*.

**MIS-DRAWING**,\* *pt.* i. e. Drawing or  
dragging, pulling—wrongly; the wrong  
way.—\**Chaucer*.

**MIS-DREAD**,\* *v.* i. e. To *dread* wrong,  
or ill.—\**Bp. Hall*.

**MIS-EASE**,\* *s.* -Y.\* i. e. Want of, destruc-  
tion of, *ease*; pain, penury.  
\**Wiclif*. †*Chaucer*.

**MIS-EDITION**,\* *s.* A wrong *edition*, an  
*edition* erroneously printed.—\**Bp. Hall*.

**MIS-EMPLOY**, *v.* -MENT. i. e. To en-  
gage, to occupy, to busy, to exercise, wrong-  
ly, uselessly, improperly, to an ill purpose.

**MIS-ENTRY**, *s.* An erroneous, wrong  
entry.

**MISER**, *s.* *Miser* (by our old writers) is  
-ABLE. app. gen. to—  
-ABLENESS. A miserable, i. e. a wretched,  
-ABLY. unhappy person, one in the  
-Y. deepest affliction or distress;—  
-ATION.\* the common usage is more  
restricted.

One who afflicts or distresses himself,  
denies himself the comforts and conven-  
iences of life, through covetousness or  
parsimony; one who is covetous or parsi-  
monious to excess.

*Miseration*, i. e. *Commiseration*, (*qv.*)

\**Skelton*.

*Fr. & Sp. Misera-ble*; *It. -bile*; *L. Miserabilis*,  
from *Miser*, (of uncertain origin,—perhaps the  
*Gr. Misos*; *A. S. Miso*.) Com-

**MIS-ERECTED,\*** *pt.* i.e. *Erected*, or raised, wrongly, improperly.—*\*Bp. Hall.*

**MISERI-CORDE,\*** *s.* "The spices of *misericorde* ben for to lene, and eke for to yeve, and for to foryeve and relese, and for to haue pitee in herte, and compassion of the mischief of his even Cristen, and also to chastise ther as nede is."—*Chaucer.*

*\*Gower.*

Fr. *Misericorde*; It. Sp. & L. *Misericordia*. *Misericors* est cujus cor *miseret*, whose heart feels or is sensible of the *misery* or unhappiness of others, one who compassionates or sympathizes with them.

**MIS-FALL,\*** *v.* To *fall*, happen, or come to pass, wrongly, injuriously, unfortunately.

*\*Chaucer. Spenser.*

D. *Mis-vallen*; Sw. *Mis-falle*.

**MIS-FARE,\*** *v. s.* -ING. i.e. To *fare*, to go wrong, the wrong way; to proceed, to succeed, ill, unfortunately, unhappily.

A.S. *Mis-far-an*, deviare, errare.

**MIS-FASHIONED,\*** *ad.* i.e. *Fashioned*, formed, or made, shaped or moulded, wrongly.—*\*Hakewill.*

**MIS-FEIGN,\*** *v.* i.e. To *feign*, to invent, contrive, or pretend, (a likeness or resemblance,) wrongly, wrongfully.—*\*Spenser.*

**MIS-FORMED,\*** *ad.* i.e. *Formed* or *framed*, made, fashioned, or shaped—ill.—*\*Spenser.*

**MIS-FORTUNE,\*** *v. s.* i.e. To *fortune*, to happen, or cause to be or happen, wrongly, unluckily, unhappily. And *Misfortune, s.*—Ill luck, ill hap; calamity, affliction.

**MIS-FRAMING,\*** *pt.* i.e. *Forming*, fashioning, shaping—wrongly, evilly.

*\*Sir T. More.*

**MIS-GET,\*** *v.* i.e. To *get*, to procure, to produce—wrongly, unlawfully, unjustly.

*\*Gower. Spenser.*

**MIS-GIVE,\*** *v.* -ING. i.e. To *give* or grant wrongly; to give way, to yield, to relax, through doubt or fear of wrong or evil; to fail, through fearfulness or timidity, want of courage or confidence.

**MIS-GO,\*** *v.* -WEND,† *v.* To *go* or *wend*, to move or pass along, wrongly, the wrong way; to deviate, to err, sc. from the right way, path, or course.

†*Chaucer.* †*Gower. Spenser.*

**MIS-GOVERN,\*** *v.* i.e. To *govern*, to rule -ANCE. or regulate, direct, guide, or comment. trol—to exercise power or authority—wrongly or wrongfully, ill or evilly.

**MIS-GRACIOUS,\*** *ad.* i.e. Ungrateful, disagreeable.—*\*Gower.*

**MIS-GRAFF,\*** *v.* i.e. *Grafted* or *graved*, wrongly or unsuitably; (the stock and scion not suiting;) mis-matched.—*\*Shak.*

**MIS-GROUNDED,\*** *pt.* i.e. *Grounded*, established, fixed, or settled, wrongly, upon a wrong foundation.—*\*Bp. Hall. Donne.*

**MIS-GUESS,\*** *v.* i.e. To *guess*, to conjecture, wrongly; to make false or erroneous conjectures or suppositions.—*\*Sir T. More.*

**MIS-GUIDE,\*** *v.* -ANCE. i.e. To *guide*, to show or point out, the wrong way or path; to direct, to conduct, to manage—wrongly, erroneously.

**MIS-HANDLE,\*** *v.* -ING. i.e. To *handle*, to take by the *hand*, wrongly, improperly; to manage, to treat, wrongly, improperly, wrongfully, injuriously.

*\*Gower. Sir T. More. D. Mis-handelen.*

**MIS-HAP,\*** *v. s.* i.e. To *hap*, to come into -P-EN, *v.* our hold or possession, to fall or

-Y.\* befall, to come to pass, wrongly,

-INESS.† unluckily, unfortunately, calamitously.—*\*Chaucer. †Wyatt.*

D. *Mis-happen.*

**MIS-HEAR,\*** *v.* i.e. To *hear* wrongly, erroneously.—*\*Shak. D. Mis-hooren.*

**MISH-MASH,\*** *s.* i.e. Mash-mash.

Sw. *Misk-mask.*

**MIS-IMAGINATION,\*** *s.* i.e. Wrong *imagination*, wrong fancy, wrong conception.—*\*Bp. Hall.*

**MIS-IMPROVE,\*** *v.* -MENT.\* i.e. To *improve*, to enhance, to cultivate, to increase, to strengthen—wrongly, to wrong purposes, faultily. To fail in or neglect the improvement.—*\*South.*

**MIS-INCLINE,\*** *v.* i.e. To *incline*, to dispose, to affect—wrongly, erroneously.

*\*South.*

**MIS-INFER,\*** *v.* i.e. To *infer*, to induce, or deduce, wrongly, erroneously; to make wrong or erroneous inferences or inductions.—*\*Hooker.*

**MIS-INFORM,\*** *v.* i.e. To present to and -ATION. impress upon the mind wrong -ER. forms or ideas; to give or convey -ANT.\* *s.* wrong ideas; to convey or communicate, to tell or relate, what is false.

*\*Wilberforce.*

**MIS-INSTRUCT,\*** *v.* -ION. i.e. To *instruct*, to teach, to guide, to direct—wrongly, erroneously.

**MIS-INTELLIGENCE,\*** *s.* Wrong, erroneous, *intelligence* or understanding.

*\*Clarendon.*

**MIS-INTENDED,\*** *pt.* i.e. *Intended*, designed, directed—wrongly, wrongfully.

*\*Spenser.*

**MIS-INTERPRET,\*** *v.* i.e. To *interpret*, -ATION. to explain, to expound—wrongly, -ER. erroneously.—*\*Donne.*

-ABLE.\*

**MIS-INTREAT,\*** *v.* i.e. To *entreat* or *treat*, to deal with, evilly, injuriously, harmfully.—*\*Grafton.*

# MIS

# MIS

**MIS-JOIN**, *v.* i. e. To *join*, to unite, to combine, to connect—wrongly, improperly, unsuitably.

**MIS-JUDGE**, *v.* -MENT. i. e. To *judge*, to deem or doom, wrongly, erroneously; to have, hold, or give, wrong sentence or opinion; to sentence, to determine, to distinguish, wrongly, erroneously.

**MIS-KEEPING**,\* *pt.* i. e. Wrong or insufficient *keeping*, retaining or preserving.  
\*Chaucer.

**MIS-KINDLED**,\* *pt.* i. e. *Kindled*, lighted, excited—wrongly, erroneously.  
\*Bp. Hall.

**MIS-KNOW**,\* *v.* i. e. To *know*, to perceive, to understand—wrongly, erroneously.  
\*Chaucer. Bp. Hall.

**MIS-LAY**, *v.* To *lay*, to put or place down, -ER. wrongly, wrongfully, inconveniently; -ING. to repose, to deposit, in a wrong place.

**MISLE**, *v.* -ING. To rain a small rain, clouding or darkening, like *mist*. See *MIST*.  
D. *Miselen*, *misten*; *rorare tenuem pluviam*, (Killian;) *nebula pluere*, (Sk.)

**MIS-LEAD**, *v.* -ER. i. e. To *lead*, guide, or conduct, wrongly, erroneously, astray; to show the wrong way.  
A.S. *Mis-lad-an*: D. *-leyden*.

**MIS-LEARNED**,\* *ad.* i. e. Who has taken wrong, erroneous conceptions or notions; who has been taught wrongly; who has gained or acquired useless knowledge.  
\*Bp. Hall.

**MISLEN**. See *MISCELLANE*, *MASTLIN*.

**MIS-LIKE**, *v.* i. e. To have an ill will or -ER. inclination; to have no favourable -ING. will or inclination. A.S. *Mis-lician*.

**MIS-LIVE**, *v.* -ING. i. e. To *live*, or pass, or spend the *life*—wrongly, wickedly.

**MIS-LOOK**,\* *v.* i. e. To *look*, to see or direct the sight—wrongly, unluckily.  
\*Gower.

**MIS-LUCK**, *s.* Ill or bad *luck* or fortune.

**MIS-MAKE**,\* *v.* i. e. To *make*, frame, fashion, or perform—wrongly, erroneously.  
\*Sir T. More. D. *Mis-maken*.

**MIS-MANAGE**, *v.* -MENT. i. e. To *manage*, to guide, direct, or conduct—wrongly, erroneously.

**MIS-MARK**,\* *v.* i. e. To *mark*, to sign, to note—wrongly, erroneously.—\*Sir T. More.

**MIS-MATCH**, *v.* To *make*, or *match*, erroneously, wrongly.

**MIS-MEASURED**, *ad.* i. e. *Measured*, meted, reckoned, or calculated—wrongly, erroneously.

**MIS-METRE**,\* *s.* i. e. Wrong *metre* or measure, sc. of syllables, or combinations of syllables.—\*Chaucer.

**MIS-NAME**, *v.* -NOMER. i. e. To *name*, denominate—wrongly, erroneously; to give a wrong or false *name*. D. *Mis-naemen*.

**MIS-NUMBER**,\* *v.* i. e. To count, to reckon—wrongly, erroneously.—\*Raleigh.

**MIS-NURTURE**,\* *v.* To *nurture*, train or bring up—wrongly, erroneously.  
\*Bp. Hall.

**MIS-OBSERVE**,\* *v.* i. e. To *observe*, regard, remark—wrongly, erroneously.  
\*Locke.

**MISO-GYNIST**, *s.* A hater of woman.  
Gr. *μισο-γυνης*, *osor mulierum*, (*μισοειν*, to hate, and *γυνη*, a woman.)

**MIS-OPINION**,\* *s.* i. e. Wrong or erroneous *opinion*, thought, or notion.  
\*Bp. Hall.

**MIS-ORDER**,\* *v.* *s.* -LY.\* i. e. To *order*, to rule, or regulate, to compose, or to arrange—wrongly, faultily, viciously.  
\*Not uncommon in old Authors.

**MIS-OWNING**,\* *pt.* i. e. *Owning*, acknowledging, or avowing—wrongly, erroneously.—\*Stow.

**MIS-PASSION**,\* *s.* i. e. Wrong *passion* or feeling.—\*Bp. Hall.

**MIS-PAY**,\* *v.* To dissatisfy, discontent, displease. See *APPAY*.—\*Gower.

**MISPEL**, or rather *MIS-SPELL*, *v.* i. e. To *spell* wrongly or erroneously.

**MISPEND**, or rather *MIS-SPEND*, *v.* i. e. To *spend*, to dispose of, to disburse, to distribute—wrongly, improperly, extravagantly; to waste, to exhaust.

**MIS-PERSUADE**, *v.* i. e. To *persuade*, -SUAS-ION. advise, solicit or prevail upon -IBLENESS.\* —wrongly, erroneously.  
\*Leighton.

**MIS-PLACE**, *v.* -ING. To *place*, put, or station—wrongly, erroneously; to put in a wrong place.

**MIS-PRINT**, *v.* *s.* i. e. To *print*, to press, to mark, stamp or infix—wrongly, erroneously.

**MIS-PRIZE**, or *MESPRIZE*, *v.* To *mis*-ING. take; (met.) to misapprehend, to -ION. misunderstand; cons. to set a wrong or inadequate price or value upon, to disesteem, &c.

Fr. *Mespriser*, to *misprize*, is literally to *mis*-take; and *Misprision*, *mislaking*. By old statutes, justices have power to amend the *misprision* of clerks or others in writing one letter or one syllable too much or too little. (See *Rastal*, title —Amendments.) *Pris* is the *past p.* of Fr. *Pren-dre*, to take. A *prize* is something taken; and, cons. valued; To *prize* is, thus,—to value, to esteem highly: hence *Misprize* is to set a wrong



*price* or value upon, to value too little, to disesteem, to disregard, to disrespect, to neglect, to contemn. In English Law, besides the usage above mentioned, *misprisions* and contempts, in certain cases, were and still are considered as terms of equivalent import.

**MIS-PROCEEDING,\*** *s.* i. e. Wrong proceeding.—\**Bacon.*

**MIS-PROFESS,\*** *v.* To *profess*, to declare, to avow—wrongly.—\**Donne.*

**MIS-PRONOUNCE,\*** *v.* i. e. To *pronounce*, speak, utter, or articulate—wrongly, erroneously.—\**Milton.*

**MIS-PROUD,\*** *ad.* i. e. *Proud*, haughty, elated—wrongly, to excess.—\**Shak.*

**MIS-QUEME,\*** *v.* i. e. (A. S. *Quæman*, placere, to *queme*, to please,) to displease, to offend.—\**Imputed to Chaucer.*

**MIS-QUOTE,** *v.* i. e. To *quote* or cite—wrongly, erroneously.

**MIS-RAISED,\*** *ad.* i. e. *Raised*, roused, or excited—wrongly.—\**Bp. Hall.*

**MIS-RATE,\*** *v.* i. e. To *rate*, to estimate, or esteem—wrongly, erroneously.  
\**Barrow.*

**MIS-RECEIVE,** *v.* To *receive*, take or accept—wrongly or wrongfully.

**MIS-RECITE,** *v.* -AL. i. e. To *recite*, to repeat, to rehearse—wrongly, erroneously.

**MIS-RECKON,** *v.* -ING. i. e. To *reckon*, count or compute, to calculate—wrongly, erroneously. D. *Mis-rekenen*; Sw. -*rekna*.

**MIS-REHEARSE,\*** *v.* i. e. To *rehearse*, recite, or quote—wrongly, erroneously.  
\**Sir T. More.*

**MIS-RELATE,\*** *v.* -ION.† To *relate*, to repeat, to rehearse—wrongly, erroneously.  
\**Boyle.* †*Bramhall.*

**MIS-RELIGION,\*** *s.* i. e. Wrong, false religion.—\**Bp. Hall.*

**MIS-REMEMBER,** *v.* To *remember*, to recollect, or call to memory—wrongly, erroneously.—\**A common word with Boyle.*

**MIS-RENDER,\*** *v.* i. e. To *render*, to restore, to represent, to translate—wrongly, erroneously.—\**Boyle.*

**MIS-REPORT,** *v.* *s.* i. e. To *report*, to reconvey, to relate—wrongly, erroneously. "Misse vnderstanding maketh misse reporting."—\**Sir T. More.*

**MIS-REPRESENT,** *v.* i. e. To *represent*. *sent*, to exhibit, to show—wrongly, -ER. or wrongfully, erroneously, or injuriously, or unjustly; to give a wrong, a false account, or statement.

**MIS-REPUTED,\*** *ad.* i. e. *Reputed*, reckoned, accounted, estimated—wrongly, erroneously.—\**Milton.*

**MIS-RULE,** *s.* -Y.\* i. e. Wrong or unjust rule, or regulation, or government; perversion or destruction of rule; confusion, turbulence, tumult.—\**Bp. Hall.*

**MISS,** *v.* *s.* -ING. To want, to feel, see, or perceive, the want of; to be wanting or deficient; to fail, to err, to go wrong, aside, or astray.

"*Missingly* noted," (*Shak.*)—i. e. observing him to be *missing*, to be absent, noted, &c.

A. S. *Missaian*; D. & Ger. -*en*. See *AMISS*, and *Mis*, *pref.* Un-

**MISS,** *s.* Evidently a contraction of *Mistress*. Evelyn gives the earliest notice of one application. Perhaps *Miss Prue* is contemporary with the first introduction of the name into a Dramatis Personæ.

**MISSAL,** *ad.* *s.* -SIFICATE, *v.* The mass-book.

*Bp. Hall*, in his *Old Religion*, c. 5, "On the Sacrifice of the Mass," has a section on "the Newness of the *Missal* Sacrifice," and another, that "the *Missal* Sacrifice is against reason." Milton coins (pro re nata) the *v. Missifcate*, to perform mass.

Fr. *Mass-el*; It. -*ale*; Sp. *Missal*; quod summum missæ continet.—*Mins.*

**MIS-SAY,** *v.* i. e. To *say* or speak—-ING. wrongly, erroneously; wrongfully, -ER.\* injuriously, unjustly.—\**Chaucer.*

D. *Mis-saghen*; Sw. -*saega*.

**MIS-SEEK,\*** *v.* i. e. To *seek*, search, or look after—wrongly, erroneously.

\**Wyatt.*

**MIS-SEEM,** *v.* -ING. i. e. To *seem*, look, or appear—wrong, ill, unfit, unbecoming.

**MISSAL-BIRD,** *s.* -DINE. "For certain it is, that some birds do feed upon the berries of this vegetable, (the mistletoe,) and we meet in Aristotle with one kind of trush called the *Missal Trush*, or feeder upon *misseltoe*."—*Brown.* See *MISTLETOE*.

**MIS-SEND,** *v.* To *send*, or cause to be conveyed or taken—wrongly.

**MIS-SERVE,\*** *v.* i. e. To *serve* wrongly or wrongfully; to neglect or violate the due service.—\**Gower.* *Bacon.*

**MIS-SET,\*** *v.* i. e. To *set* or *sit*, to place—wrong, unfitly, unsuitably. "It *misette* her nought;" i. e. it *sat* not ill upon her.

\**Chaucer.* *Bacon.* A. S. *Mis-setten*.

**MIS-SHAPE,** *v.* i. e. To *shape*, frame or form—wrong, ill, unsightly; to distort.

D. *Mis-schappen*.

**MIS-SHEATH,\*** *v.* i. e. To *sheath* or encase—wrongly, erroneously.—\**Shak.*

**MIS-SING,\*** *v.* i. e. To *sing* wrong.

\**W. Browne.*

**MISSION, s.** App. not only to the -IONARY. sending, but to the persons -IONER. sent, deputed, delegated, to execute a purpose for which they -ILE. are sent; to the commission, or that wherewith they are sent; the dismission or sending away.

Fr. & Sp. *Missi-on*; It. *-one*; L. *Mis-sio*, from *Mis-sus*, past p. of *Mittere*, to send. A- Ad- Con- De- Di- Dis- E- Extra- In- Inter- Intro- Ob- Per- Preter- Pro- Re- Sub- Trans- Also Pre-mise.

**MIS-SOUND,\* a. i. e.** To *sound*, to speak—wrongly.—\*E. Hall.

**MIS-SPEAK, v. -SPEECH.\* i. e.** To *speake*, to say, to utter, to tell—wrongly, erroneously, wrongfully, unjustly.—\*Gower.

**MIS-STEP,\* v. i. e.** To *step*, or move the foot, to go—wrongly, erroneously.  
\*Gower.

**MIS-SUCCESS,\* s. i. e.** Wrong or ill success, ill luck.—\*Bp. Hall.

**MIS-SUGGESTION,\* s. i. e.** Wrong or ill suggestion, or intimation.—\*Bp. Hall.

**MIST, s. v.\*** That which darkens or dims  
-FUL. the sight, met. the perceptions;  
-LIKE. a thick reek or vapour darkening  
-Y. the air.  
-ILY. \*Shak. Leighton. †Fabyan.  
-INESS. †Chaucer.  
-LY.† D. *Mist*; A. S. *Mist*, *mist-ian*, caligare,  
-HEAD.‡ to darken. Be-

**MIS-TAKE, v. s. i. e.** To *take* wrongly,  
-ER. erroneously; to *take* the wrong  
-ING. course, (or as Mr. Tyrw. expresses  
-INGLY. it,) "the wrong part; to trans-  
-ABLE.\* gress."

To *take*, apprehend, accept, perceive or conceive—wrongly, erroneously; to misapprehend, to misunderstand. To be *mistaken* has a two-fold application:—

1. I am *mistaken*,—i. e. *taken*, apprehended, wrongly, erroneously; I am misapprehended, misunderstood.

2. I am *mistaken*,—i. e. *taken*, led, drawn the wrong course or path, astray; I am misled, misguided, betrayed; and cons. I go wrong or astray, I err, I misapprehend.  
\*Brown.

**MIS-TEACH,\* v. i. e.** To *teach*, to instruct—wrongly, erroneously.

\*Sir T. More. Milton. A. S. *Mis-tæc-an*.

**MIS-TEMPER,\* v. i. e.** To *temper*, order, regulate—wrongly; to disorder, disease, disturb, confuse.

\*Warner. Holinshed.

**MISTER, s. -IE.** From the *mastery* or *skill* in a trade, necessary or needful, it was extended in its application to—the trade or occupation, art or craft; skill. And hence in Spenser, "It *mistreth* not to tell," is,—it *skilleth* not; it needeth not; there is not need or occasion.

Sk. says,—from Fr. *Maist-er*; It. *-ero*; the art or business by which any one supports himself. All, I believe, from L. *Mysterium*, because every art or craft, however mean, has its own secrets, which it discloses only to the initiated. Lye traces it from Isl. *Meistari*, a *master*; and Thomas Warton is of opinion that "*Mystery*, antiently used for a particular art or skill in general, is a specious and easy corruption of *Maistry* or *maistry*, the Eng. of L. *Magisterium*, or *artificium*; in Fr. *Maistrise*, *mestier*, *mestrie*; and in It. *Magisterio*, with the same sense."—*Hist. of English Poetry*, vol. iii. p. 37.

**MIS-TERMED, pt. i. e.** *Termed*, named, called—wrongly, erroneously.

**MIS-THINK, v. i. e.** To *think* wrongly or erroneously; to have wrong thoughts or ideas or notions. Sw. *Mis-tænka*.

**MIS-THROW,\* v. i. e.** To *throw* or cast—wrongly, erroneously.—\*Gower.

**MIS-TIDE,\* v. -ING.\* i. e.** To *tide*, to come to pass, to chance or happen—wrongly, unfortunately.—\*Chaucer.

A. S. *Mis-tidan*.

**MIS-TIME, v.** To *time*, or season, wrongly; to take or choose, a wrong, unseasonable time.

**MIS-TION, s.** Fr. *Mistion*, mixture. See *Mix*.

**MISTLETOE, or MISSLETOE, s.** "Moreover, set or sow this *misselto* which way soever you will, it will never take and grow: it commeth onely by the mewing of birds, especially of the stockdove or quois, and the blackbird, which feed thereupon, and let it passe through their bodie. And this is the nature of it, unlesse it bee mortified, altered and digested in the stomacke and belly of birds, it will never grow."—*Holland. Plinie*.

Jun. writes it also *Misselden*, and Sk. *Missendine*; the latter, with Wach. derives *Mistel* from Ger. *Mist*, (A. S. *Mizen*,) dung; and *ta*, or *toe*, that part of the foot by which the bird is caught with the *viscus* or bird lime.

**MIS-TRAIN,\* v. i. e.** To *train*, draw, or lead—wrongly, erroneously.—\*Spenser.

**MIS-TRANSLATE, v. i. e.** To *translate*, bear, or convey, (the meaning,)—wrongly; to interpret wrongly, erroneously.

**MIS-TRANSPORTED,\* pt. i. e.** *Transported*, carried, borne across, or away, (from one's self, or self-government,)—wrongly, erroneously.—\*Bp. Hall.

**MIS-TREADINGS,\* s. i. e.** *Treadings*, goings—wrong; misgoings.—\*Shak.  
D. *Mis-treden*.

**MISTRESS, v.\* s. -SHIP.†** Anciently written *Maistress*. See *MASTER*.  
\*Donne. †Bp. Hall.

**MIS-TROWINGS,\* s.** Wrong or ill thoughts, suspicions.—\*Gower.  
D. *Mis-trowen*.

**MIS-TRUST**, *v. s. i. e.* To *trust*, to *trow*,  
 -ER. to think—wrong or ill of; to  
 -FUL. think or believe to be unworthy  
 -FULLY. of trust, confidence, or credit,  
 -FULNESS. or not to be *trusted*; to doubt  
 -LESS. or fear the truth; to diffide in,  
 to discredit.

D. *Mis-trouwen*; Ger. *-trauen*.

**MIS-TUNE**, *v. i. e.* To *tune* wrongly; to  
 set to a wrong *tune* or *tone*; to set to dis-  
 cordant *tones* or *sounds*; to set at discord  
 or out of harmony.

**MIS-TURN**,\* *v. i. e.* To *turn* wrongly;  
 to pervert.—\**Wiclif. Chaucer. Gower.*

**MIS-TUTORED**,\* *ad. i. e.* *Tutored*,  
 guided, directed, instructed—wrongly;  
 having bad *tutors* or *instructors*.  
 \**Edwards.*

**MIS-VALUE**,\* *v. i. e.* To *value* or esteem  
 —wrongly, erroneously.—\**W. Browne.*

**MIS-UNDERSTAND**, *v. i. e.* To un-  
 -ER. *derstand*, (sub-stare, subsistere, sus-  
 -ING. tinere, suscipere, supponere,) or  
*stand under*, to uphold the weight or bur-  
 den; met. to hold, contain, or compre-  
 hend—wrongly, erroneously; to mistake,  
 to misapprehend, to misconceive.

**MIS-VOUCHED**,\* *pt.* Erroneously,  
 falsely *vouched*, or produced as witness; or  
 author.—\**Bacon.*

**MIS-USE**, *v. s. i. e.* To *use*, to employ,  
 -AGE. to treat—wrongly or erroneously,  
 -ER. wrongfully, injuriously, or un-  
 -MENT.\* justly.—\**Brende.*

**MIS-WANDER**,\* *v. i. e.* To *wander*, to  
 stray, a wrong way, in a wrong path or  
 course.—\**Chaucer.*

**MIS-WAY**,\* *s. i. e.* Wrong, erroneous,  
*way*.—\**Chaucer.*

**MIS-WEAR**, *v.\* -WROUGHT.\** To *wear*,  
 to last under, to bear, use, wrongly, ill;  
 to work wrongly.—\**Bacon.*

**MIS-WEEN**,\* *v. i. e.* To *ween*, or *weet*,  
 to think, to judge—wrongly, erroneously.  
 \**Spenser.*

**MIS-WEND**. See *Misgo*.

**MIS-WOMAN**,\* *s.* The wrongful, bad,  
 wicked *woman*.  
 \**Chaucer. Tyndall. Goldyng.*

**MIS-WONT**,\* *s.* An erring or deviating  
 from, an omission or discontinuance of—  
 a *wont* or custom.—\**Bp. Hall.*

**MIS-WORSHIP**,\* *v. s. -PER. i. e.* To  
*worship*, or revere the *worth*—wrongly,  
 erroneously.—\**Bp. Hall.*

**MIS-WREINT**,\* *pt. i. e.* *Wreint*, or  
*wrenched*—wrongly, out of their right  
 place.—\**Gower.*

**MIS-WRITE**,\* *v. -ING.* To *write* wrongly,  
 erroneously. "Ye vse to *mysse write* &  
 corrupt."—*Sir T. More. \*Chaucer.*  
 A. S. *Mis-writan*.

**MIS-WROUGHT**. See *Miswear*.

**MIS-YOKING**,\* *pt. i. e.* *Yoking* or join-  
 ing together wrongly, unsuitably.—\**Milton.*

**MIS-ZEALOUS**,\* *ad. i. e.* Having a  
 wrong, an erroneous *zeal*.—\**Bp. Hall.*

**MITCH**, *s.* A fine *manchet*.—*Cot.*  
 Fr. *Miche*.

**MITE**, *s.* The smallest of coins.—*Cot.*  
 Fr. *Mite*; D. *Mitte*; contracted from the L.  
*Minutum*.

**MITE**, *s.* An insect.  
 A. S. *Malha*, *mite*; Fr. *Mite*; Ger. *Made*, *malle*,  
*motte*; D. *Maede*, *mitte*. Wach. thinks, from Ger.  
*Machen*; A. S. *Maw-an*, *secare*, to cut, (sc. with  
 the teeth.) It is perhaps from A. S. *Met-ien*, to  
 eat. See *MOTH*.

**MITHRIDATE**, *s.* Antidotes or coun-  
 terpoisons; also,—a plant; so called from  
*Mithridates*, king of Pontus.

**MITIGATE**, *v.* To soften or mollify, to  
 -ATION. soothe, to assuage, to alleviate,  
 -ABLE. to moderate.—\**Chaucer.*  
 -ATIVE,\* *s.* Fr. *Mitig-uer*; Sp. *-ar*; It. & L.  
*Mitigare*, from *Milis*, soft, mild. Un-

**MITRE**, *s.* A bandage or diadem (for the  
 -AL. head); to surround, incircle, or in-  
 -ED. close the head. App. to—the crown  
 or diadem worn by bishops.  
 Fr. *Mitre*; It. Sp. & L. *Mitra*; Gr. *Μίτρα*, from  
 the ancient *μειν*, *ligare*, to bind.—*Foss.*

**MITTENS**, *s.* Gloves for the hands,  
 leaving the fingers uncovered.  
 Fr. *Mitaines*, Jun. derives from *Mitan*, middle,  
 because they are *chirothecæ*, *veluti dimidiatæ*, leav-  
 ing the fingers unconfined. Sk.; q. *Eremitanæ*,  
 as if peculiarly used by *hermits*. Men.; from *Mit*,  
 a cat, because made of cat's skin.

**MIX**, *v.* To mingle, to meddle, to throw  
 -EN. or pour together; to confuse, to  
 MIXT,\* *s.* blend.—\**Boyle.*  
 -ION. Fr. *Mixt-ionner*; Sp. *-urar*; It. *Misch-lare*;  
 D. & Ger. *-en*; A. S. *Mic-stan*; L. *Miscere*.  
 -LY. Ad- Con- Im- Inter- Per- Un- Also  
 -URE. Pro-miscuous.

**MIXTI-LINEAR**, *ad.* Consisting of  
*lines* straight and curved—*mirt*.

**MIZEN**, *ad.* So called, because it stands  
 in the *middle*, between the sprit and main  
 mast;—entre le mât de beaupré et le grand  
 mât.—See *Men*.

D. *Messen*; Fr. *Misaine*; It. *Mex-nana*; Sp.  
*-ana*; L. *Medianus*, from *Medius*, qd. *medium*  
*velum*, &c.

**MIZZLE**. See *MISLE*.

**MIZZ-MAZE**,\* *s. i. e.* *Maze-maze*; a re-  
 duplication for the sake of emphasis.  
 \**Locke.*

**MNEMONICAL**, *ad.* That can or may  
 remember, or retain in memory.  
 Gr. *Μνημονικός*.

# MOD

**MO.** See **MORE**.

**MOAN**, *v. s.* To bewail, to lament, to  
-FUL. deplore, to grieve.

-FULLY. A. S. *Mænan*, *be-mænan*, dolere, to be-mourn, (qv.) Be- Un-

**MOAT**, *v. s.* App. to—A ditch or trench containing water, of such width and depth, as to be a defence.

Mins. and Som. (see *Lye*) derive from Fr. *Moite*, moist, wet. But see *Mote*, in Du Cange.

**MOB**, *s. v.* *Mob*,—the movable people or  
-ILE, *ad. s.* populace; the crowd, the multitude.  
-ILITY. titude.

-BISH. *Mobile*,—that can or may be moved; movable.

Fr. & It. *Mob-ile*; Sp. *-il*; L. *Mobilis*, (contr. *movibilis*.) that can or may be moved. "The *mob* people" is an expression as old as Chaucer; the *movable*, unsteady, inconstant people; *mobile* was then used alone, (suband. people,) and subsequently contracted into *mob*. Dryden uses both *mobile* and *mob*, the latter as if not long introduced; the former (in the stage directions) as the common word. X

**MOB**, *v. s.* -LED. Our lexicographers do not notice the word: it appears to have had the same origin with the preceding, and to have been app. to—an article of dress for the head—*thrown on* or *thrown off*—as convenience required it to be worn or laid aside, moved or removed.

Ray says, that To *mob*, is to dress carelessly. *Mobs* are slatterns. See the Commentators on Shak. and Mr. Nares, who produce other instances of *Mobled*.

**MOCK**, *v. s. ad.* To deride, to scoff at;  
-ER. to jeer or gibe; to ape or imitate,  
-ERY. scoffingly, jestingly; to render or  
-ING. cause to be or appear ridiculous  
-INGLY. or contemptible, feeble or in-  
-ABLE.\* effectual.

-AGE.† *Shak.* †*Bible*, 1549. *Bp. Hall.*

-ISH.† †*Sir T. More.*

Fr. *Mocquer*, which the etymologists agree to derive from the Gr. "Græci *μωκασθαι*, proprie dicunt de his, qui ore vultuque distorto et valgis labilis aliquem derident."—*Juss.* The D. have *Mocken*, "Buccam ducere sive movere," (perhaps, *Mow-co-en*.) See *Mow*. Be-

**MOCKET**, or **MOCKETER**. See **MUCK**, **MUCKINDER**.

**MODE**, or **MOOD**, *s.* App. in Eng. as Fr.  
-AL. *Mode*,—"Manner, sort, fashion,  
-ALITY. guise, use, custom, way, means."  
-ISH. —*Cot.*

The *mode* is,—the fashion; the style of fashion. It is also used in Logic, in Metaphysics, and in Music. "A *moode* is a lawful placing of propositions, in their dewe qualitie or quantitie."—*Wilson*. "Modes I call such complex ideas, which, however compounded, contain not in them the supposition of subsisting by themselves, but are considered as dependencies on, or affections of substances."—*Locke*. "A series of sounds relating to one leading note, is called a *mode*, or a tone."—*Jones*.

Fr. *Mod-e*; It. & Sp. *-o*; L. *Modus*; which (Voss. thinks,) means *μετρον*, measure. Perhaps

# MOI

*Mag-od*, *man-od*, *maud*, or *mod*, from A. S. & Go. *Mag-an*, to may. Com- Also Im-moderate.

**MODEL**, *s. v.* -LER. A *model*,—"That whereby a whole work is measured, proportioned or squared."—*Cot.*

That which has, which represents or resembles, the *mode* or manner, fashion or form of any other thing; the copy, the image, the representation.

The *v.* To form or fashion, after a certain *mode*, example, pattern; to delineate, to plan, the *mode*, manner, form or fashion; to copy.

Fr. *Model-le*; It. *-lo*; Sp. *-o*; L. *Modulus*, a dim. of *Modus*. See **MOULD**, **MODR**.

**MODERE**,\* *v.* To set or fix a measure,  
-ATE, *v. ad.* or measurable bounds or de-  
-ATELY. grees; to retain or restrain  
-ATION. (from excess), to abate, to  
-ATOR. allay, to temper, to mitigate, to regulate.

*Moderantism*, (Burke,)—from the ephemeral Fr.—\**Berners*.

Fr. *Modér-er*; It. *-are*; Sp. *-ar*; L. *Moderari*, from *Modus*, measure,—to set a measure. Im-

**MODERN**, *ad.* Now living or being, not  
-ERNS, *s.* long ago, lately, recently; op-  
-ERN-ISM. posed to—ancient. Also to—  
-IST. rare, uncommon: and thus (Stee-  
-IZE, *v.* vens)—trite, ordinary, common.

-IZER. Fr. *Modern-e*; It. & Sp. *-o*; Low L. *Modernus*, which Sk. derives from *Modò*, as *Sempternus* from *Semper*; and Voss. (de Vitilis,)—*qui vivat modo*, h. e. nunc; one who now (in this our time) is living.

**MODEST**, *ad.* Cons.—Decent, becoming; bashful; chaste.

-Y. "Modesty is a kind of shame or bashfulness, proceeding from the sense a man has of his own defects, compared with the perfections of him whom he comes before."—*South*.

Fr. *Modest-e*; It. & Sp. *-o*; L. *Modestus*, qd. *modum* servans, preserving the measure, sc. of what is decent or becoming. Im- Over-

**MODIFY**, *v.* To bring within measure or  
-IER. measurable bounds; to shape or  
-IABLE. fashion; to reduce the measure;  
-IC-ATION. to limit, to temper, to qualify.  
-ATE,\* *v.* \**Pearson*. †*Fuller*.

-ATIVE.† Fr. *Modif-er*; It. *-care*; Sp. *-car*; L. *Modificari*, to measure; to reduce or bring within measure (*modus*). See **MODR**. Un-

**MODULATE**, *v.* To measure, to regulate the measure or proportion,  
-ULATION. late the measure or proportion,  
-ULATOR. the harmony, the concord.

-ULE,\* *v.* \**Drayton*.

Fr. *Modul-e*, *-ation*; It. *-azioni*; L. *Modulatio*, from *Modulari*, to measure. Com-

**MOIDORE**, *s.* A golden coin in Portugal,—value, one pound seven shillings.  
Port. *Moeda d'ora*, money of gold.

**MOIETY**, *s.* Fr. *Moitié*, from *Moyen*, *moien*, the mean or middle; *dimidia pars*, the half part; but it was used for any part or division. See the Commentators on Shak.

**MOIL.** See MULE.

**MOIL, v. s.** To wet; to cover with wet, to splash or bespatter with wet, with mire; to bemire, to soil or assoil, to dirty.

For the word as used by Chapman, ("No more tug one another thus nor *moyle* your selues," ) and Gay, (" 'Twas Marian's dear delight to *moil* all day," ) a different origin has been given: sc. *moil*, a mule, (instar *mul*i laborare,) to labour like a mule; it may, however, merely be—

To soil or bemire with sweat and dust; to toil laboriously and wearisomely.

Fr. *Mouiller*, to wet. Be-

**MOISON,\* s.** Growth, harvest.—\*Chaucer.

Fr. *Moisson*; L. *Messio*, reaping or mowing, used in Low L. as *Messis*, the harvest.

**MOIST,\* ad. -y.\*** New, fresh.—\*Chaucer.

From L. *Musteus*, new. Not only wine, but any thing new, is with propriety called *Mustum*.—Nonius in *Voss*. And see *Tyrw*.

**MOIST, v. ad.** To wet, to damp, to bedew.

-EN, v. Met.—to refreshen (as with dew or rain).

-ENING. or rain).

-NESS, s. \*Drayton. †Warner. †Bible, 1549.

-FUL.\* †Brende. *Mir. for Mag.*

-LESS, † Fr. *Moite*, anciently (Sk. thinks,) written *Moist*, and derived (perhaps)

-URE, s. v. † from L. *Mustum*. (See *MOIST*, ante.)

-Y. † The Fr. etymologists (see in *Men*.)

from *Malus*, for *Medus*, contracted from *Maddius*.

—See *Voss*. de Vit. lib. iii. c. 498. In Sp. it is

*Molado*, which appears to supply an intermediate

step in the progress from *Madidus*, to *Moite*.

Over- Un-

**MOLAR, ad.** The cheek teeth or grinders.

L. *Molares*, sc. dentes; Fr. *Les dents molares*.

Com-molition; E-molument; Im-molate.

**MOLASSES, s.** Cot. calls *Melasses*—the dregs, or coarsest of sugar; and Boyle—black, coarse sugar.

Fr. *Mallècs*; It. *Melazzo*; and this—à melle, from honey, which it resembles much in sweetness and consistency.—Sk. Low L. *Mellatum* is app. to *must*, boiled down to half.

**MOLE, s.** The salted cake used in sacrifices. L. *Mola*, (sc. salsa.)

**MOLE, s.** App. to—A spot upon the skin.

A. S. *Mai*, *mael*; Ger. *Mael*, *mackl*; L. *Macula*, a spot.

**MOLE, s. -CULE.** A mass, sc. of earth or other substance raised as a dam or bank; a mound.

Fr. *Mol-e*; It. -o; Sp. *Muelle*; L. *Moles*, a mass.

**MOLE, s.** An animal, so called, because **MOLDWARP**, or it throws up the earth.—Sk. **MOULDWARP.** *Wach*. &c.

D. *Mol-er*, -warp; Ger. *Maul-wurf*; Old Eng. (says Sk.) *Moldwarp*; (A. S. *Molde*, mould or earth; and *Weorp-an*, Ger. *Werf-en*, D. *Worp-en*, to throw.)

**MOLEST, v.** To encumber or burden, to -ATION. trouble, to annoy, to disturb.

-ER. \*Barrow. †Chaucer.

-FUL.\* Fr. *Molest-er*; It. -are; Sp. -ar; L.

-Y. † *Molestus*, burdensome, cumbersome,

troublesome; from *moles*, a mass or bulk; *cona*, a great, a difficult work. Un-

**MOLIMINOUS,\* ad.** Massive, weighty.

\*H. More.

From L. *Molimen*, from *moles*, a mass or bulk.

**MOLLI-FY, v.** To soften, to soothe, to

-ICATION. make or cause to be gentle or

-IER. tranquil, pliant or supple; to

-YING. relax, to melt.

Fr. *Mol-lifier*; It. -*lificare*; Sp. -*liscar*; L. *Mol-lire*, to soften, from *molle*, soft. (A. S. *Miles-et-an*.) E-

**MOLY, s.** A plant.

L. *Moly*; Gr. *Moly*, from *μολύνειν*, to mitigate.

**MOMENT, s.** App. to—The motion, or

-AL. to the moving cause; to the force

-ALLY. of the movement; the moving, i. e.

-ARY. the active, the impelling cause;

-OUS. force or weight; (met.) the weight,

-UM. importance, consequence. Also

-ANE.\* to—

-ANY.† The mere movement or motion;

-INESS.‡ the smallest motion or progression

of time, (*momento temporis*, horæ, &c.)

\*Stow. †Wiclif. ‡Bp. Hall.

Fr. *Mom-ent*; It. & Sp. -*ento*; L. *Momentum*, i. e. *Movimentum*, from *movere*, to move, (qv.) In-

**MONACHISM, MONASTERY, &c.** See **MONK.**

**MONAD, s. -ICAL.** An unity or singleness; an one.—Cot. In the philosophy of Leibnitz,—a simple substance without parts.

Gr. *Monas*; L. of Low. Ages, *Mon-as*; Fr. -*ade*.

**MONARCH, s.** Sole governor, ruler,

-AL. head, or chief.

-Y. \*Drayton. †Heywood. †Barrow.

-IC. Fr. *Monar-che*, -*chie*; It. & Sp. -*ca*,

-ICAL. -*chia*; L. of Low. Ages, *Monarchia*;

-ISE,\* v. Gr. *Μοναρχία*, (*μονος*, alone, and *αρχος*,

-ISER.† -*ist*.‡

**MONDAY, s.** "The next, according to the course of the dayes of the week, was the idoll of the *moone*, whereof we yet retaine the name of *Monday* instead of *Moone-day*."—*Verstegan*.

A. S. *Monan-dæg*; D. *Maen-dagh*; Ger. *Montag*; Sw. *Måndag*.

**MONEY, s.** Money is—A stamped piece

-AGE. of metal; a coin. "It has

-ED. been found necessary, in all

-ER. countries that have made any

-LESS. considerable advances towards

**MONETARY.** improvement, to affix a public stamp upon certain quantities of such particular metals, as were in those countries commonly made use of to purchase goods. Hence the origin of coined money, and of those public offices called *mints*."—*Smith*. And *Moneyer*,—

A coiner: lately app. to the advocates of a currency in coin; and the *Monetary*



system,—so called in opposition to a currency in paper.

Fr. *Mon-noge*; It. *-etu*; Sp. *-eda*; D. *Moni-en*, *-e*; Ger. *-zen*, *-ze*; A. S. *Mynet*, from the *v. Mynettian*, to stamp, to coin. Sk. derives from *L. Moneta*, and this, Voss. says, is from *monere*, and so named—quia nota inscripta monet nos auctoris et valoris. But see *MINT*. Un- Under-

**MONG-CORN**,\* *s. i. e.* Mingled, mingled, mixed corn.—\**Bp. Hall*.

**MONGER**, *s.* A trader, a trafficker, a merchant.

A. S. & Fr. *Mang-er*; D. *-aere*, *menger*; A. S. *Mang-tan*; D. *-aeren*; Ger. *-en*, to trade, to traffic, from *Mengen*, to mingle, to intermix. *Monger* is given in the Gloss. to *Wiclif*, but it does not appear in the printed copy, in *Matt. xxiii. 48*. The A. S. Ver. has *Mang-ere*; *Wiclif*, *Merchaunts*. *Monger*, (i. e. a dealer in *mong-ed*, *ming-ed*, or a mixture, a variety of, articles,) has long been used only in subjunction with some other *s.*, as *fish-monger*, *iron-monger*, &c.

**MONGREL**, or **MUNGREL**, *ad.* Mingled, mixed; impure.

From A. S. *Meng-an*, to mingle.

**MONISH**,\* *v.* To advise; to call or bring  
-ITION. to mind; to warn, to apprise,  
-ITIVE. to exhort, to reprove.  
-ITOR. \**Chaucer*. \*†*Wiclif*.  
-ITORY, *ad. s.* In A. S. *Man-ian*, *monian*; D. &  
-ITRESS. Ger. *Man-en*, to admonish, to ad-  
-EST,\* *v.* vise, to warn; hence L. *Mon-ere*;  
-ESTING.† but our Eng. words come im-  
Ad- Com- Pre- mediately from L. *Monit-to*, *-or*.

**MONK**, *s.* One who lives alone; who  
-ERY. lives a solitary life,—a life  
-ISH. secluded from a general inter-  
-LY. course with society: a solitary,  
-HOOD. a recluse.

**MONACHISM**. L. *Monachus*; Gr. *Μοναχος*, from  
-AST-IC. *μονος*, alone: the L. word was not  
-ICAL. in use till after the Christian era.  
-ERY.

**MONKEY**, *s.* *Monkey* (Sk.) is clearly enough *monikin* vel *monkin*. *Homunculus*,—a little man; nihil enim homini similis.

It. *Mona*, or *monna*, is derived by Men. from Gr. *Μίμη*, *simia*.

**MONO-CEROS**, *s. i. e.* Unicorn; an animal having only one horn, (*μονον κερας*.)

**MONO-CHORD**, *s.* An instrument of one chord. Gr. *Μονο-χορδος*.

**MON-OCULAR**, *ad.* -LOUS. i. e. One-eyed; having only one eye.

Fr. *Monoc-ule*; It. *-olo*; Gr. *Μονος*, and L. *Oculus*.

**MON-ODY**, *s.* A song by one.

Gr. *Μονοδία*, (*μονη*, one, and *οδη*, an ode or song.)

**MONO-GAMY**,\* *s.* -IST.† Contradistinguished from *Bigamy*, (qv.)

\**Bp. Hall*. †*Goldsmith*.

Fr. *Monogamie*; (Gr. *Μονος*, one, and *γαμος*, marriage.)

**MONO-GRAM**, *s.* A single delineation  
-M-AL. (of letters), or several letters in  
-OUS. one line; a lineal picture.

L. *Monogrammus*; Gr. *Μονογραμματος*, (*μονον*, alone, and *γραμμα*, a writing, a delineation, as if delineated, lined, or done in lines only, (*signum nominis, continuato literarum ductu*.—Voss. De Vit. lib. iii. c. 27.)

**MONO-LOGUE**, *s.* A speech by one, i. e. alone; a soliloquy.

Gr. *Μονος*, one, and *λογος*, a speech; Fr. *Monologue*, is app. to the person who speaks.

**MONO-MACHY**, *s.* A single combat; one against one.

Fr. *Monomachie*; Gr. *Μονη*, one, and *μαχη*, fight, battle, combat.

**MONO-POLIZE**, *v.* To be or become,  
-IZER. or cause to be, the only seller; to  
-IST. buy or purchase all, to engross.  
-Y. \**Oldys*.

-ITAN.\* Fr. *Monopol-er*, *-e*; It. & Sp. *-to*: L. *Monopolium*, from Gr. *Μονος*, one, and *πωλ-ειν*, *vendere*, to sell. "When he came to name *monopolium*, he craved leave before hand; for that he was to use a strange and foraine word."—*Suetonius*, in *Tib. c. 71*.

**MONO-STROPHIC**, *s.* An ode having or consisting of one strophe, (*μονη στροφή*.)  
Gr. *Μονο-στροφος*.

**MONO-SYLLABLE**, *s.* -ED. A word of one syllable.

Fr. *Mono-syllabe*; It. *-sillabo*; Sp. *-syllaba*; L. *Monosyllabus*; Gr. *Μονη*, one, and *συλλαβη*, a syllable.

**MONO-THEISM**, *s.* -IST. A belief in one God. Gr. *Μονος*, and *Θεος*, God.

**MONO-TONE**, *s.* One tone, or tune, sc.  
-ICAL. continued; a continuance of one  
-OUS. or the same tone, or sound.

-Y. Gr. *Μονος*, one, and *τονος*, tone, from *τειν-ειν*, *intendere*; vocem vel sonum intendere, to stretch the voice or sound.

**MONSIEUR**, *Fr. s. i. e.* *Mon sieur*; app. very early, by the national antipathy of our poets, in derision—to a Frenchman.

**MONSOON**, *s.* A periodical, or shifting wind, which blows for a certain time in one direction, and then changes, and blows from the opposite point during a limited interval.

Fr. *Monson*, *monsson*. Thevenot says the word is Ar. (*Mausim*, in Malay, *Moosim*.) and means season. Maffee,—that it is from L. *Motiones*.

**MONSTER**, *v. s.* Gen. — Any thing  
-FUL.\* extraordinary, preternatural,  
-STROUS. supernatural, unnatural; any  
-STROUSLY. thing extravagant, or enor-  
-TROSITY, or mous, or excessive.  
-STRUOSITY.† \**Chaucer*? †*Shak*.

-STROUSNESS. Fr. *Monstr-e*; Sp. *-o*; It. *Mostro*; L. *Monstrum*, from *monestrum*, and this from the *v. Monere*, (Voss.) to call to mind, to warn, (to *monish*, qv.); app. to any thing extraordinary, considered as a warning from the gods.

**MONSTRATION**,\* *s.* Evidence, proof.  
\**Grafton*.

L. *Monstratio*, a showing. De- Pre- Re-

**MONTH, s.** *Moon*,—a satellite or attendant of the earth, going round the earth in 29d. 12h. 44m., and round the sun with it every year. The period from change to change (from first phasis to first phasis) is called a lunar month. The length of the calendar month, according to the Julian division, followed in our almanacks, is various.

**-LY, ad. av.**

**MOON.**

**-ED.**

**-ET.**

**-ISH.**

**-LESS.**

**-LIGHT, s. ad.**

**-LING.**

**-SHINE.**

**-SHINY.**

**-Y.**

A *Mooncalf* is an imperfect foetus, so called, because it is supposed to be occasioned by the influence of the moon. Hence it became a term of reproach.

Pope writes "The moonlight shade," "their moonlight sports." Modern refiners would write *Moon-lit*.

Spel. calls *Month-day*,—lamentatio mensura, *Month's-mind*; and Som.—*gemynd-dæg*, dies commemorationis, "that day which our ancestors called their *moneth's-mind*, their year's mind, and the like: being a day wherein their souls (after their deaths) were had in special remembrance, and some office or obsequies done for them; such as obits, trentals, &c.;" and hence app. to—A special remembrance or attention to; a desire for.

1. *Month*.—Go. *Men-ath*, -*oth*; A. S. *Mon-ath*; Ger. -*at*; D. *Maend*; Sw. *Maenad*; Dan. *Maaned*.

2. *Moon*.—Go. *Mena*; A. S. *Mona*; Ger. *Mon*, *mond*; D. & Sw. *Maena*; Dan. *Maane*. Kllian, and after him Wach., derives the latter class from *Mæn-en*, (A. S. *Monian*), monere. Wach. supports his opinion by reference to the regard which was paid to the moon, and her changes, by our German ancestors; and adds,—the moon warns or admonishes the husbandman of the seasons for sowing and planting, and of other things pertaining to agriculture, as recorded by Cæsar and Tacitus. Tooke says that *Month* (anciently written *Moonth*) means—the period in which that planet (the Moon) *moneth*, or *compleateth its orbit*. But this decides nothing as to the origin of the word *Moon*.—To *mone* or *moon* may be a *v.* or usage of a *v.* formed upon the *s.*, and signify merely to be, or become, or cause to be, a *Moon*: and, cons. to complete the orbit of that planet.

But why is *Moon* so called? Wach. seems to give the best reason, and Dr. Jamieson adopts his etym.: the names which were given to some of the months may help to confirm their judgment; such are *mede-month*, *weed-month*, *harvest-month*.

**MONUMENT, s.** Any thing made or done, with a meaning or intention

**-AL.**

**-ALLY.** to call to mind or memory,—to remind,—in remembrance or memory.

Any thing raised or erected in memory of.

Fr. *Monu-ment*; It. & Sp. -*mento*; L. *Monumentum*; quidquid est scriptum aut factum memorie causa.—*Var. lib. iii.* From *Monere*,—to call to mind, to remind, (says Voss.) is *Monimen*, and anciently *Monumen*, whence *Monumentum*.

**MONY, term.** Voss thinks, the L. *Monium* is—*mera productio vocis*, (see MATRIMONY.) It is, probably, the same word, with the same meaning, as *Men*, *ment-um*: thus,—*testimony*, *testament*, *alimony*, *aliment*, differ merely in their application. Any thing meant or intended to testify;—to nourish, support, or maintain. See MENT.

**MOOD.** See MODE.

**MOOD, s. -Y.** App. to—The general or particular temper or disposition of mind; the prevailing disposition: to self-will, sullenness, sadness, resentment, ill-humour, anger, or angriness.

Go. A. S. & Sw. *Mod*; Ger. *Mut*; D. & Dan. *Moed*; from Go. *Milon*, cogitare, (Wach.) whence the Ger. *Muten*, D. *Moed-en*, cogitare, animo volvere, animare; the A. S. have also *Mod-ian*, superbire; *Modig*, moody, superbus; *Modignesse*, moodiness, superbia.

**MOOR, s.** The A. S. *Mor*, Se. *Mure*, is -*ISH*. app. to *heath land*, or that kind of -*Y*. boggy land in which the heath grows. "They and theyr horses shall be *moer-foundred* or they be ware."—*Berners*.

A. S. & Ger. *Mor*; D. *Moer*; Sw. *Maer*; Eng. *Moor*, or *Moor-land*. See MARSH.

**MOOR, v. -ING.** Fr. *Marer*,—to moor or be moored; to be fastened with cables; or held fast by ankers, within a harbour or near to a shore.—*Cot*.

Fr. *Amarrer*; Sp. -*ar*; D. *Meeren her schip*. Fr. *Marer*,—either from the L. *Morari*, to detain, or from *Mars*, qd. in mari sistere.—*Sk.* The D. *Meerren* is also *remorari*, retardare.

**MOOT, v. s. -ABLE.** *Mot* is a meeting or convention, sc. for the discussion of public affairs. *Michel-gemot*,—the great meeting; *Wittena-gemote*,—the meeting of wise men.

Hence, To moot, is (cons.)—to converse, to discourse, to argue, to dispute.

*Mooting-time*,—meeting time, (sc. of fowl.)—*Drayton*.

A. S. *Mot*, *ge-mot*, *mot-heal*; from the Go. & A. S. *v. Mol-ian*, to meet, convenire, to convene, to come or bring together.

**MOP, s. v.** *Mops* and *mows*, and To mop and mow, appear to be familiar expressions with our old dramatic writers; the former word (*Mop*) app. to some action of *mocking*, and sometimes confounded with *mock*; but the origin is not known. Sw. has *Mopa*, illudere; but that itself requires to be accounted for.

**MOP, s. -PET.** Perhaps a *mob*, (qv.); and so called from the looseness, *movableness* of the parts.

*Moppet*,—the dim. app. to a puppet, plaything, fondling.

**MOPE, v. s.** To move silent and sluggish;

**-ING.** to be or cause to be silent and

**-ISH.** sluggish, inert, inactive; to stu-

**-ISH-LY.** pify, to be or become stupid.

**-NESS.** *Sk.*—Obstupescere, mutum et ignavum incedere; to move silent and sluggish.

**MORAL, ad. s. v.** A moral man is—a

**-IST.** man whose way of life, whose

**-ITY.** mode or manner of acting, is

**-IZE, v.** guided or governed by the laws

**-IZATION.** of natural or revealed religion.

**-LY.** A moral act,—an act inconsistent with those laws. And thus

**-LER.\*** *Morality*, gen.

Obedience to, consistency with, those laws which guide or govern the mode or manner of action of men as social beings. And hence the science of *Morals* is—

That science which teaches men their duty, and the reasons of it.

*Moral* is also distinguished from *physical* or *mathematical*; e.g. a *moral* certainty,—from a certainty arising from the evidences of the senses, or from mathematical demonstration.

To *moralize*,—to be or cause to be *moral*, or of a *moral* nature or character; to assume or endow with a *moral* character, *moral* qualities; to treat or deliberate *morally*, or upon *morals* or *moral* topics.—\**Shak.*

Fr. *Mor-al*, *-alizer*; It. *-ale*, *-alizer*; Sp. *-al*, *-alizer*; L. *Moralis*, from *Mos*, which Martin. thinks is from *Meare*, to go,—signifying *via*, a way. De-Im-

**MORASS**, *s.* (Dan. *Morads*.) seems to be merely a different way of writing *Marish*, or *Marsh*.

**MORATION**,\* *s.* Delay.—\**Brown.*

L. *Moratio*, from *Morari*, to delay, to retard. Com-

**MORBID**, *ad.* Diseased, unhealthy, un-  
-B-IFIC. sound, unwholesome.

-IFICAL. L. *Morb-idus*, *-osus*, from *Morbus*, a disease. Perhaps from *Mors*.

-OSITY.

**MORDACIOUS**, *ad.* Biting, nipping,  
-ACITY. or pinching sharply, keenly.  
-ICANT. Chaucer uses *Mordant*, (Fr. *Mor-*  
-ICANCY. *dant*, biting,) for the tongue of  
-ICATION. a buckle.—\**Holland.*

-ICATIVE. Fr. *Mord-acité*; It. *-ace*, *-acità*; Sp. *-ANT*,\* *ad.* *-ace*, *-ax*, *-axidad*; L. *Mordax*, from *Mordere*, to bite, which Cæsar Scal. composes of the Gr. *Mopov edev*, *partem edere*; and Martin. of *Meip-eiv edev*, *edens dividere*. A.S. *Merr-an*, to *mar*. Re-morse.

**MORE**, *ad. av. v.\** *More*, *ad.*—Greater,  
-OVER. larger; added. *More*, *s.*—

-NESS.† A greater, a larger, (sc. number, quantity, in tale, in measurement, sometimes with a subaud. of other *ss.* sc. time or times, thing or things.) See *Mow*.

\**Gower.* †*Wiclif.*

A.S. *Mæ*, *mare*; Ger. & Sw. *Mer*; D. *Meer*; Dan. *Meers*. Sk. suggests the L. *Major*. Tooke accounts for *More*, *most*, thus.—*Mow*, or *mowe*, is the pret. and past p. of A.S. *Maw-an*, *metere*, (in D. *Mæyem*, Ger. *Mæhen*, Sw. *Mæja*.) and means simply that which is *mowed* or *mown*; and as the hay, &c. which was *mown* was put together in a heap, hence, figuratively, *mowe* was used in A.S. to denote any heap, and was pronounced (and therefore written) with some variety, *Ma*, *mæ*, *mo*, *mowe*, *mow*, which, being regularly compared, give,—

<i>Ma</i> ,	<i>mæ</i> -er,	(A.S. <i>mare</i> .)	<i>mæst</i> ,	( <i>mæst</i> .)
<i>Mæ</i> ,	<i>mæ</i> -er,	( <i>mære</i> .)	<i>mæ</i> -est,	( <i>mæst</i> .)
<i>Mowe</i> ,	<i>mower</i> ,	( <i>more</i> .)	<i>mow</i> -est,	( <i>most</i> .)
<i>Mo</i> ,	<i>mo</i> -er,	( <i>more</i> .)	<i>mo</i> -est,	( <i>most</i> .)

*Mn*, (*mowe*, *acervus*, heap.) which was constantly used by all our old English authors, has with the moderns given place to *Much*, (qv.)

Dr. Jamieson asserts that this hypothesis labours under several considerable difficulties. One alone deserves notice, viz. that the A.S. *Ma* is as really a comparative, as *Mare*, both being used adverbially in the sense of *plus*, *magis*,—to which it may be answered, that *Mare*, or *Maer*, is grammatically a comparative formed by the addition of the termination *er* to *Ma*; but that *Ma* itself is not a comparative by any grammatical formation, and that the simple circumstance of its being used in the

sense of *plus*, *magis*, will not constitute it etymologically a comparative. *Less* is not so; our elder writers, following analogy, added the termination *er*, (see *Er*.) and wrote *Lesser*. The meaning of *Less* will account for its usage, as app. to something small-er than, or not so large as, something else; and the meaning of *Ma* or *Mo* will account for its usage, both as app. to something large (positively), and to something larg-er (comparatively) than something else. Let that which is *Mow-en* be heaped, accumulated, raised, as is usual, into small heaps or stacks, each stack will be a *mow*, or quantity *mown*: put several together, the accumulation is still a *mow*; put all in one, the whole concervation is still a *mow* or stack, containing the quantity *mown*; and the reason of the application of the word to increase or enlargement appears evident from this practice of increasing or enlarging the heaps by repeated concervations, till the whole were raised into one heap. *Mo*, or *Ma*, became thus, by consequence, a comparative term: its positive meaning remained unaltered: the addition of the termination *er* constituted the grammatical comparative, which has obtained exclusive use. The progress with *Less*, *lesser*, has been different. Over-

**MORE**, *s. v.* App. to—The root; because it *spreads*; and the *v.* formed upon the *s.*—  
To root or root up; get up the root.

Grose says—that *More*, or *Maur*, in Gloucestershire, signifies a root: as a strawberry *more*; and *moreing-axe*, an axe for grubbing up the roots of trees. Probably from A.S. *v. Myrran*, to spread. See *MORROW*, *MORN*.

**MORGANATIC**, *ad.* A marriage is called *Morganatic*, when the *Morgen-gift*, or morning gift or dowry, was given and received in lieu of all other dowry, and also of rights of inheritance, that might fall to the issue of such marriage.

A.S. *Morgan-gife*; Dan. *-gæve*; Sw. *Morgon-gofwa*; D. *Morgen-gave* or *-gifte*; Ger. *-gabe*; Fr. *-gebe*; Low L. *Morgen-geba*. *Morganatica*,—donum matutinum, or morning gift; a kind of dowry, paid on the morning before (Som.) or after (Wach.) marriage. And see *Turner*, b. vii. c. 8.

**MORI-GERATE**, *v. -ION.* To comply, acquiesce, conform.

It. *Moriger-are*, *-azione*; Sp. *-ar*, *-ation*; L. *Morigerari*, (*Morem gerere*.) to comply.

**MORION**, or **MURRION**, *s.* App. to—Armour (for the head), a burganet. And see *HELM*.

Fr. *Mor-ion*; It. *-ione*; Sp. *-rion*. Bochart, says Men.—from *Maurus*; à *Maurorum* usu, because used by the *Moors*. More probably from A.S. *Myrr-an*, to dispel, to repel, sc. a blow at the head.

**MORKIN**,\* *s.* Perhaps *Mor*, i.e. having the *murre*, or *murrain*, (qv.) and *kin*, the dim.—\**Bp. Hall.*

**MORMAL**, *s.* Tyrw. thinks that Chaucer meant by *Mormal*—A cancer or gangrene.

Low L. *Malum-mortuum*; Fr. *Maux-mortis*, is a kind of disease in the feet and shins.

**MORMO**, *s.* A sort of goblin or spectre.  
Gr. *Μορμω*, pro larva et tericulum accipitur.

**MORN**, *s.* *Morning* is, by usage, app. to  
-ING. a considerable portion of the day

**MORROW**. succeeding the dispersion of darkness; and *Morrow*, *to-morrow*, to the whole day next following *to-day*.

Go. *Maurgino*; A.S. *Mergen*, *morgen*, *marne*; D. Ger. & Dan. *Morg-en*; Sw. *-on*. The elder etymologists have nothing to say respecting these

words; Tooke's researches are most happy. *Morrow*, *morn*, and *morning*, were in old Eng. written *Morow*, *moreow*, *morewende*; in A. S. *Merian*, *mergen*, *merne*; *Margen*, *marne*, or *Morgen*, *morn*; and he believes them to be the past tense and past p. of Go. & A. S. *Merjan*, *merran*, *mirran*, *myrran*, to dissipate, to disperse, to spread abroad, to scatter; *Morr*, the regular past tense of this *v.* was pron. and written *Morwe*, *Morow*, and subsequently *Morowe*, *morrow*. By adding the participial term. *en*, we have *Merg-en*, *merien*, *mer'n*; *Marg-en*, *mar'n*, *morg-en*, *morn*; or *Morewen*, *morew'n*, *mor'n*. *Morrow* and *Morn* then have the same meaning, viz. dissipated, dispersed, subaud. clouds or darkness, whose dispersion, or the time when they are dispersed, these words express. *Morning*, the *p. p.* *Myrrende*, in old Eng. *Morewende*, (*ende*, as usual, converted into *ing*.) as in Chaucer—*Morwening*; thence *Morewing*, *morwing*, *morning*.

**MOROSE**, *ad.* Self-willed, and, cons.—

-LY. Ill-humoured, ill-tempered, surly.

-NESS. \*Selden.

-ITY. Fr. *Morosité*; L. *Morosus*, (from *Mos*,

-OUS. \* *moris*, manner, custom.) *Morosi* homines, qui sui cujusdam *moris* sunt; who follow their own peculiar ways or humours; following their own, and repelling the ways or humours of others.

**MORPHEW**, *v. s.* A kind of scab, or scabbiness.—*Men*.

Low L. *Mor-phea*; Fr. *-phés*; It. *-fea*; from *Morbus*, *morbeus*, *morbea*, *morvea*, *morfea*.—*Men*.

**MORRIS**, *s.* -ISCO. Sir T. More writes—*Morish* pikes; since called *Morris*.

Fr. *Mor-eque*; It. *-esca*; Sp. *-isco*. Un-

**MORROW**. See **MORN**. Over-

**MORSE**, *s.* Fr. *Marsouin*, is a sea-hog, *marinus*, or *maris sus*; and *Morse*, a sea-horse, may have the same origin.

**MORSEL**, *s.* -SURE.\* A bite; as much as is bitten; a small part, piece, or portion.

\*Swift.

Fr. *Mor-cel*, *-ceau*, *-sure*, from the L. *Morsus*, past p. of *Mordere* to bite. See **MORDACIOUS**. Com-

**MORTAL**, *ad. s.* Destructive, or able to

-ALITY. destroy, to kill, or cause to

-ALLY. die; deadly: also opposed

-ALLIZE, *v.* to divine or *immortal*, and

-ALNESS. cons. human.

-IFY, *v.* To *mortify*,—to die, or cause

-IFICATION. to die, to destroy or lose the

-IFIEDNESS. vital powers, the health, the

-IFYING. strength; to decay, to cor-

-IFEROUS. rupt:—met. to subdue, to sub-

-UARY, *ad. s.* ject, to debase, to humiliate; to feel humiliation, or the vexation of being humiliated; to vex.

*Mortuary*,—pertaining to the dead; to the burial of the dead; the place of burial; a bequest, gift, fee, on death or burial. (A. S. *Sawel-sceat*.)

Fr. *Mort-el*, *-éer*; It. *-èle*, *-ficàre*; Sp. *-al*, *-ficar*; L. *Mortalis*, from *mors*, death. Voss. throws forth about half a dozen conjectures, without relying upon any one. Tooke is of opinion, that it is one of those words which the Latin borrows from the A. S.; and that *Mors* is from *Morth*, *morth*, the third pers. of the *v.* *Myrran*, to *mar*, and cons. to destroy, sub. life. (See **MURDER**.) Our words *Morial*, &c. return to us from the Latin. Im- Un- Also A-mort. Com-moriant.

**MORTAR**, *s.* -TRESS, or -TREWE. App. to —That which destroys, breaks to pieces, bruises, or that in which any thing is—broken, bruised, or crushed, or pounded. And, afterwards (as Wach. observes) app. to a kind of gun, from the resemblance in shape. It is also app. to the composition used in building, because the ingredients were bruised or pounded together. "In Greece they have a cast by themselves, to temper and beat in *morters*, the *mortar* made of lime and sand wherewith they mean to parget and cover their walls, with a great wooden pestle."—*Holland. Plinie*.

"A *mortress* made with the brawn of capons stamped and strained."—*Bacon*.

Fr. *Mort-ier*; It. *-ario*; Sp. *-ero*; L. *Mortarium*; Ger. *Mor-ser*, and A. S. *-love*. The Latin etymologists derive *Mortarium* from *moretum*, a hotch-potch of herbs, cheese, &c.; and this from Gr. *Mepor* or *μεπος*, a part or portion. Probably from A. S. *Myrran*, to *mar*, to destroy. See **MORTAL**. Un-

**MORTER**, *s.* Fr. *Mortier*,—a kind of small chamber lamp.—*Cot*.

**MORT-GAGE**, *v. s.* Gen.—To pledge, to

-EE. stake; to assign or convey as security

-ER. for repayment.

Fr. *Mort-gage*, or *-gaige*, dead pledge, *pignus seu vadimonium mortuum*: because that which is put in pledge is by law, in case of nonpayment at the time limited, for ever dead and gone from the *mortgager*.—*Blackstone*. Un-

**MORTISE**, *v. s.* -ING. The hole, or bore, by which beams are jointed and fitted or fastened together.—*Sk*.

A *mortised* lock is a lock let or placed in a hole cut into the wood to receive and hold it.

Fr. *Mortaise*. *Foramen quo coarticulantur et coaptantur ligna in ædificiis*. *Men*. derives from *Mordere*, to bite.

**MORT-MAIN**, *s.* "All purchases made by corporate bodies are said to be purchases in *mortmain*, in *mortud manu*; for the reason of which appellation Sir Edward Coke offers many conjectures; but there is one which seems more probable than any that he has given us: viz. that these purchases being usually made by ecclesiastical bodies, the members of which (being professed) were reckoned *dead persons* in Law, land therefore, holden by them, might with great propriety be said to be held in *mortud manu*."—*Blackstone*.

Fr. *Mort-maine*; in *mortud manu*, a dead hand.

**MORT-PAY**,\* *s. i. e.* "Taking or receiving of the King's Highness (pay or) wages for more souldiers then served, or for more dayes then they served,"—being dead or discharged.—\**Bacon*.

**MOSAIC**, *ad. s.* "But where made of -AL. lesser stones, or rather morsels of -ALLY. them, assisted with small squares of thick glass, of which some are gilded or cemented in the stuc or plaster, it is called mosaic-work, *opus musivum*."—*Evelyn*.

## MOT

Fr. *Mosaïque, mosaïque*; It. *Mosaico, mosaico*; Sp. *Mosayaca*. The L. *Musivum* is used by Spartan, (quoted by Men. in his Dictionary, and by Voss. de Vit. c. 11,) and those who executed mosaic work were called *musivarii*. The Gr. *Μωσα, μουσικον*, were app. gen. to express neatness, elegance, neatly or elegantly performed, fitted or adapted; and Scal. infers that this kind of work was so called—à concinnitate et elegantia. See *Musivum Opus*, in Du Cange.

**MOSAIC, ad. -AL.** Of or pertaining to *Moses*; the law, the history of *Moses*.

**MOSQUE, s.** A (Mahometan) place of worship.

Fr. *Mosquée*; It. *-chea*; Sp. *Mesquita*. Men. observes that throughout the Oriental languages *Saged* signifies to adore, and that the Arabic *Mesgid* is a place of adoration.

**MOSS, s. v.** A plant.

-Y. Fr. *Misque, mousse*; It. *Mus-co, -chio*; -INESS. Sp. *Moho*; D. & Ger. *Mos, moos*; Sw. *Mossa*; Dan. *Mooss*; A. S. *Meos*. Ihre says that *Mosses* (in Mid. L. *Mussa*) is—locus uliginosus, utpote qui *musco* oblitus esse solet; a marshy, oozy place, because usually overgrown with moss. And L. *Muscus* is referred to by Sk. Men. &c., and that (Voss.) is from Gr. *Μοῦχος*, soft, tender.

**MOST, ad. s. av. -LY.** Greatest, largest, in number or quantity. See **MORE**.

A. S. *Mæst*; D. *Meest*; Ger. *Meist*; Sw. *Meale*; Dan. *Meest*.

**MOT, s. -TO.** A word, a saying.

Fr. *Mot*; It. *Motto*; Sp. *Môte*; L. *Mut-ire*; Gr. *Μῦθος*.

**MOTE, s.** Probably a *mite*, and so called from its *smallness*.

*Mot* is found in A. S., but no traces of it in D. Ger. or Sw.

**MOTH, s.** An insect that *eateth* or *fretteth* -EN. a garment.

-Y. Wiclif writes *Moughte*; A. S. *Mogthe, mothe*; Ger. & D. *Motte*; Sw. *Mott*, from Ger. *Mäh-en, mayen, mailen*, to cut, to sever.—*Wach*. The same word as *Mouth*, (Go. *Mal-gith*.) that which eateth; the third pers. of the indicative of Go. *Matian*; A. S. *Metian*, edere, to eat.—*Tooke*.

**MOTHER, s. ad. v.** The parent, producer, -HOOD. or bearer; one who, that which, -LESS. bears or produces, sc. children, -LY, ad. av. young of their own kind; any offspring.

Also app. to any person or thing having the seniority, rank, or authority of a *mother*.

A. S. *Meder, medder, modor*; D. *Moeder*; Ger. *Mutter*; Sw. & Dan. *Moder*; Fr. *Mère*; It. *Madre*; Sp. *Mádre*; L. *Mater*; Gr. *Μῆτηρ*. Some derive from Gr. *Μα-ειν, vehementer cupere*. Rudbeckius (see *Ihre*).—from Sulo-Go. *Moeda*; labor, à partus labore: others (and with good reason) that the first syllable is *Ma*. The component radical parts are *Ma-ed-cr*; the vowels varying, and *d* changing into its cognate *t*. See **MAMA, FATHER, and PAPA**; and letters B and M.

The *Mother*,—in Pliny called, *tumens alvus et suffocatio mulierum*; also—*strangulatio, conversio vulvae, conversa vulva*. Gr. *Ἑρεπικὴ πύξις, hysterica suffocatio*.—The *Mother* *Porte*, i. e. the entrance of the womb.—*Byrth of Mankynde*.

**MOTHER, v. s. -Y.** App. to—the *muddy* or thick substance, that gathers together or concretes in liquors.

Ger. *Moder*; D. *Moeder, modder, sæx, sæces*; Sw. *Medder, mud*.

## MOU

**MOTTLE, v. -LEY.** A colour mixt (or *medled*) of black and white: qd. *medley*.—*Sk*. The mixture or *medley* of various colours, (not merely black and white.) See **MEDDLE**.

**MOVE, v. s.** As *To move*, lit. is—*To*

-ABLE, ad. s. change, or cause a change of place; so *To move*, met.

-ABLY.

-ABLENESS.

-LESS.

-MENT.

-ER.

-ING.

-INGLY.

-INGNESS.

-ABILITY.\*

-ENT, ad.† s.† To actuate, to excite, to rouse, to animate, to impel.

-IONLESS.

-IVE, ad. s.

-OR.

-IONER.‡

-ITATION.¶

-IVITY.¶

To change, or cause a change of, sensations or ideas, feeling or passion; of mind, gen. of wish or will, of intention or design, (either from rest or inaction, or from their course or direction,) and, thus,—

*Motive*,—that which can or may *move*, i. e. actuate or cause to act, incline, induce, influence, impel.

\*Chaucer. †Grew. ‡Glanvil. §Udal.

¶Bp. Hall. ¶Locke.

Fr. *Mouvoir, molir*; It. *Movere, muovere, motivo*; Sp. *Mover, motivo*; L. *Movere*. Our elder authors wrote it also *Mewe*. A-Ad-Con-E-En-Pro-Re-Trans-move. E-motion. Im-Un-movable.

**MOUGHT,\* v.** Now written *Might*; formed regularly from *Mow*, (to *may* or *be able*,) *mowed, mow't, mout, mought*. Common in the north of England.—\*Gower. Surrey.

**MOULD, v. s.** To damp; to decay or -Y. perish, through moisture or damp- -INESS. ness: to decay, to putrefy; to form a decayed or putrescent matter (through dampness).

Kilian has *Molen*, Vetus Fland. carlem contrahere. Sk. suggests Sulo-Go. *Moega, mucor*; Fr. *Moisi, mucidus*; or L. *Mollities*. Mins.—from Fr. *Mouillé*; and *Tooke*—immediately from Fr. *Mouillé, (mouillé, mouill'd, mould,)* past p. of *Mouiller*, to wet, to moisten.

**MOULD, v. s.** To frame or form, to shape, -ABLE. to forge, to cast, (sc. in or accord- -ING. ing to a certain *model*.)

Fr. *Mouler, modeler*; It. *Modello*; Sp. *Moldar, molde*. See **MODEL**. Un-

**MOULD, s. -WARP.** App. to—ground or earth, and seems distinguished from both dust and clay.

*Mould-warp*,—a cast-earth. See **MOLE**.

L. *Humus*, is said to be—*terra madida et irrigata*, from Gr. *ἑιν, to wet, to moisten*. (But see **HUMBLE**.) And *mould*, earth, may be damp or moistened earth. (See **MOULD, ante**.) The word *Muld*, *mold*, exists, however, in Go. and A. S.; and in the same language *Myld-an, be-myld-an*, is *humans*; D. *Be-mull-en*; A. S. *Myt*; Flem. *Mul*, pulvis.

**MOULDER, v. -ING.** To decompose into *mould* or earth; to crumble or fall to pieces; to perish by decomposition into minute particles. See **MOULD, ante**.



**MOULT**, *v. i. e.* To *mute* or change, sc. their feathers. (See To MEW.)

Low L. *Muta* is app. to the disease felt by birds when changing their feathers.

**MOUND**, *v. s.* To *mound*,—to raise, sc. a fence or defence.

A. S. *Mund*, septum, perhaps from A. S. *Mundian*, tueri, protegere; to defend or protect: but it seems more probably to be a *mound*, or something raised, sc. as a fence, or defence. The A. S. *Mundian* is merely a consequential usage of *Myndian*, to mind. Un-

**MOUNT**, *v. s.* The *s.* is—A raised or elevated place, raised ground.

-AIN. To *mount*,—to rise, to raise, to

-AINED. elevate, to ascend, climb, come

-AINEER. or go up. See To AMOUNT.

-AINOUS. *Mountance*, *Mountenance*,—the

-ER. amount or sum, the height.

-ING. *Mountebank*, (It. *Montimbanco*,

-EBANK. *montare in banco*),—one who

-EBANKERY. *mounts* upon a bench, sc. for

-AINET.\* some purpose of *quackery*;

-ANT.† hence, a *quack*, a clamorous

-ANCE.‡ pretender or boaster.

-ENANCE.§ \* *Sidney*. † *Shak*. ‡ *Gower*.

-LET.¶ † *Chaucer*. ‡ *Sir T. More*. *Spen-*

-URE.¶ ser. † *P. Fletcher*. ‡ *North*.

-Y.\*\* \*\* *Sidney*.

Fr. *Monter*, *mont*, *mont-aig*; It. -*aro*, -*e*, -*agna*; Sp. -*ar*, -*e*, -*ana*; from L. *Mons*, which Scal. thinks is—*απο του μενειν*, that is, *manendo*, whose preterperfect is *μεμονα*, whence *μονος*, *qui remanet solus*; and from *μονος*, *mons*, *quia permanet*, *nec loco movetur*, because it remains, and is not removed from its place. A-Dis-Re-Sur-mount. Tra-Ultra-montane.

**MOURN**, *v.* To grieve, to lament, to be-

-ER. wail, to sorrow.

-FUL. *Mourning*, *s.* is not only app. to

-FULLY. the grief, &c. but to the dress

-FULNESS. denoting the cause.

-ING. Go. *Mawran*; A. S. *Murn-an*; Ger.

-INGLY. *Murren*, (*marere*.) to grieve; Fr.

*Morne*, grieved, Men. derives from L. *Mors*; and

the words may have the same origin:—A. S.

*Myrr-an*, to *mar*. Be-Un-

**MOUSE**, *v. s.* -ER. An animal. To *mouse*,—to watch or lie on the watch, to catch, to devour, sc. as a cat does *mice*.

Ger. *Mausen*, *maus*; D. *Muisen*, *mugs*; Dan. *Muus*; A. S. Sw. & L. *Mus*; Gr. *Mur*; perhaps from *μειν*, *addere*, to hide.

**MOUTH**, *s. v.* *Mouth*,—into which the

-FUL. meat is placed; in which it is

-ING. eaten; and (because it opens to

receive the meat, &c.) it is app. to the

opening or entrance of a river, of a vessel,

&c. Also to the voice or speech, to the

speaker, and principal organ of speech.

To *mouth*,—to eat, to chew; gen.—to

use, to do aught with, to move in or with

the *mouth*.

A. S. *Muth*, the third pers. singular *Matgith* of the indicative of Go. *Mat-jan*; A. S. *Met-ian*, *edere*, to eat; that which it eateth. Go. *Muntha*, Ger. & Dan. *Mund*, (Sc. *Munds*.) may be, as Wach. thinks, from Go. & A. S. *Mun-an*, Ger. *Mein-en*, to tell the meaning, or what any one means.

**MOW**, *v. s.* -ER. To cut, to reap. A *mow*,—

That which is cut, and heaped, or put

into a heap; and, cons., a heap. See MORE.

A. S. *Maw-an*; D. *Macy-en*; Ger. *Marhen*; Sw. *Maja*; Dan. *Mejer*, *secare*, to cut.

**MOW**, *v. i. e.* *May*.\* Still a provincialism.

A. S. *Mag-an*; D. *Mog-hen*; Ger. *Moegen*, posse, to be able. We now use *May*, (qv. and MOUGHT.)

**MOW**, *s. v.* -ING. Corrupted from *Mouth*, (Fr. *Moue*, a *moe*, or *mouth*.)—*Cot*.

To make *mows*, i. e. *mouths*,—to twist the mouth about.

**MUCH**, *s. ad. av.* MUCKLE. *Much* always expresses or implies a coacervation or accumulation, agreeably or consistently with its etym. *Mow*, a heap; a number or quantity heaped or accumulated; an increased or enlarged, a large or great quantity or number; any thing large or great. See MORE.

In our old poets we find *Mick*-*Mock*-*Muck-le*, or -*el*.

In Sp. *Mucho*, to which, (says Tooke,) Jun. and Sk. irrationally refer us. *Much*, he asserts, is merely the dim. of *Mo*, passing through the gradual changes of *Mokel*, *mykel*, *mochil*, *muckel*, (still retained in Scotland,) *moche*, *muck*. Over-

**MUCILAGE**, *s.* -INOUS. As Fr. *Mucilage*,—"slime; or a slimy liquor drawn from seeds, roots, &c., and thence a clammy sap, glewy juice, cleaving moisture."—*Cot*.

Fr *Mucilag-e*; It. -*ine*, from L. *Mucus*, and that from *mungere*, to wipe. See To SWIPE.

**MUCK**, *s. v.* Any thing staled upon. The -*y*. hay, straw, &c. staled upon by

-ENDER. cattle make the *muck-heap*.

To *muck*, is—to cover with, to spread over with, *muck*.

*Muck* is app. met to—dirt, rubbish, dross, pelf.

Jun. derives from A. S. *Meox*, a *mis*en, (qv.) Sk. is in doubt. Tooke considers *Muck* to be the past tense and past p. of A. S. *Mic-jan*, *meiere*, *mingere*, and to mean—as above.

**MUCK**, *av.* "I have learned," says Malone, "that *a-mocca*, or *a-muck*, (for so the word should be written) is used in the Malay language adverbially, as one word; and signifies, if we may so write, *killingly*."—*Additional Note to Dryden*.

**MUCKER**,\* *v.* -ER. To heap up, to accumulate, to hoard.—\* *Chaucer*. *Udal*.

A. S. *Mucg*, *muga*, a heap. (See MUCH, and MORE.) Chaucer renders L. *Coacervare*, to *mucker*; and It. has *Ammucchiare*, *mucchiare*, *mocchiare*, to heap up, to accumulate. Sc. *Mochre*.—See Jamieson.

**MUCRO**,\* *s.* -NATED.† A point.

\* *Brown*. † *Woodward*.

L. *Mucro*, a point; Gr. *Μικρον*, small.

**MUD**, *v. s.* Any thing, soil, earth, &c.

-D-LE, *v.* wetted.

-Y, *v. ad.* To *mud*,—to cover with, to be-

-ILY. daub with *mud*; and, cons., to

-INESS. bedaub, to pollute, to defile; to

turmoil, to disturb. And *Muddy*,—

Foul, turbid; thick, dull.

*s.*—potestas.—Chaucer. Boethius.

D. *Mod-der*; Ger. *-er*; Sw. *Modd.* -Mins. from Gr. *Mod-av.* (See **MADEFACITION**.) A. S. *Mic-jan* is also written *Mi-aa*, to wet; whence *mud* will be regularly formed, and (as L. *Lutum*) will mean—as above.

**MUDGEON.** See **CURMUDGEON**.

**MUE.** See **Mew**.

**MUFF, s.** To *muffle* is app. to—To cover -LE, v. or envelope (e. g. the hand), so as -LER. to impede, embarrass, or prevent the action of the distinct parts; to cover, to infold or wrap up; (so as to conceal from view, or protect from weather.)

D. *Mof, muffle*; Ger. *Muff, muffel*; Dan. *Moffe*; Fr. *Moufle*; Low L. *Mufula*; (*manium infula*? See *Men.* and *Wach.*) Cot. interprets Fr. *Muffe*, "the snout or muzzle," the lower part of the head of some animals. Be- Un-

**MUG, s. -GY.** *Mug* means merely a wet, sc. a draught of liquor; afterwards app. to—

A vessel for containing liquor.

*Muggy* is—wet, damp, dank; (dense and damp, with some degree of warmth.) See **MUCK**.

Sk. suggests Welsh *Muglio*, to warm, qd. a vessel to warm liquor in.

**MUGGER.** See **HUGGER**.

**MUGIENT,\* s. -ENCY.\*** Lowing, bellowing.—\*Brown.

Quintilian supposes L. *Mugitus* to be formed from the sound. From *Mugiens*, p. p. of *Mugire*, to low or bellow. Re-

**MUL-BERRY, s.** A plant or tree: the fruit of the tree.

D. *Mugibeere*; Ger. *Maulbeer*, (*bacca mori*), and derived from L. *Morus*, (r into l,) no unusual change.—*Wach.* Som. and Lye have A. S. *Murberien*.

**MULCT, v. s. -UARY.** To amerce, to impose; to exact an amercement, fine, or penalty.

Fr. *Mult-er*; It. *-are*; Sp. *-ar*; L. *Multare*, or *Mulciare*, to amerce. Voss. quarrels with the etym. of Var., and with good reason, but has no better to propose. Scheldius from L. *Mulg-ere*, educere, exprimere.

**MULE, s.** Formerly also written *Moyl*. -ETEER. The mule is a cross breed from the horse and ass; and the word is app. to other productions out of their specific course.

*Mulish*, met.—stubborn, obstinate.

Fr. *Mul-e, -et*; It. & Sp. *-o*; L. *Mulus*. Voss. suggests four several etyms. One, Gr. *Molos*, labour, he supports by a reference to Pliny, who calls it,—“A beast of exceeding strength to bear out all labour and travell.”—*Holland*.

**MULIEBRITY,\* s. MULIERLY.†** Fr. *Muliebre*,—womanhood, female sex. *Mulierly*,—born in wedlock, (L. *Mulier*.)

\*Soliman & Perseda, (1599.) †Holinshed.

**MULL, v. MULSH, v. s.** *Vinum mollitum*, i. e. wine rendered milder by the admixture of sugar, and having its spirit subdued by warmth.

*Mulsh*, Ray calls—straw half rotten. To *mulsh* the roots of trees, is to lay about them straw or other litter, softened or saturated with liquid; also—to soften or saturate the earth itself.

It is probably from A. S. *Milescian*, mitescere. Hanmer (on Shak.) says, softened, and dispirited as wine is when burnt and sweetened. L. *Mollitus*.

**MULL, s. -OCK.** Ray, (North Country Words,)—*Mullock*, dirt, rubbish. Tyrw.—dung, rubbish. See **MULL, ante**.

**MULLI-GRUBS, s.** seems to have an application somewhat similar to that of *Maw-worm*, viz. to some unknown disease in the bowels, for which fanciful causes are assigned; the latter part of the word will then be easily accounted for; and as to the first, Jamieson is too learned.

**MULT-FARIOUS, ad. Gen.**—Various, -LY. or having many variations; di- -NESS. versified.

The word is not very old.

L. *Multifarius*, from *multum*, and *fari*, quod multis modis est fari; sic Græcis Πολυφατος, à φάω, fari; deinde non sermonis tantum, sed et aliis varietatibus dicitur.—*Martin*.

**MULT-FIDOUS,\* ad.** Cleft, or divided into many parts.—\*Brown.

L. *Multifidus*, (in multis partibus fissus, from *fendere*, to cleave.)

**MULT-FORM, ad. -ITY.** Having many forms or shapes, many appearances; various, or divers, in form, shape, or appearance.

L. *Multi-formis*, (*multus*, and *forma*, a frame, or shape.)

**MULT-PAROUS,\* ad.** Bearing or bringing forth, (L. *Parere*,) many—at a litter. \*Brown. Ray.

**MULT-PLY, v.** To increase by many -ICABLE involutions; gen.—to increase -ICATE. the number.

-ICATION. *Multiplication*, (Chaucer, Gower,

-ICITY. and Stow,) —is app. to the

-IER. making of gold and silver.

-YING. \*Brown.

-IABLE. Fr. *Multipli-er*; Sp. *-car*; It. *Moltiplicare*; L. *Multiplicare*, *multiplicem*

-ICIOUS.\* *facere*; to render manifold, *multiplex*,

-ICIOUSLY. *multis plicis constans*, consisting of many folds. Over-

**MULT-POTENT,\* ad.** Having much power.—\*Shak.

L. *Multipotens*, (*multum*, much, and *potens*, powerful.)

**MULT-PRESENCE,\* s.** A being before (sc. sensible) in many places at once.

\*Bp. Hall.

L. *Multum*, much, and *præsens*, present, or being before.

**MULTITUDE, s. -INOUS.** A great number, a large collection or assembly of individuals; a great many.

Fr. *Multitude*; It. *-udine*; Sp. *-ud*; L. *Multitudo*. Over-

Multiplicity of More

**MUM**, *s. v.* *Mum*,—Sk. calls an *int. indi-*  
-M-ER. cating silence, because while we  
-ERY. pronounce this word, we draw the  
-ING. upper to the lower lip, and shut  
the mouth. It may be so app. from the  
silence observed by *mummers* when playing  
their tricks, and especially when making  
them a cloak for thievery.

*Mome*,—one who cannot or will not speak;  
a speechless, senseless, stupid fellow.

D. *Momme*; Ger. *Mumme*, larva. D. *Mommer*;  
Ger. *Mumme-er*; Dan. -*erie*; Fr. *Mommeur*, lar-  
vatus, one who wears a mask. Some derive from  
Gr. *Mopua*, *terriculum*, (what we call a bugbear;) others from *Momus*, or *mimus*, the Fr. applying  
their word *Mommerie*, to the sport of *momes*, or  
*mimes*, who deride others; and this latter etym.  
seems the more probable;—the Gr. *Momus*, the  
*make-game* even of his brother gods, transmitting  
his name and characteristics to all the modern  
European languages.

**MUM**, *s.* A kind of strong beer.

D. *Momme*; Ger. *Mumme*; which Sk. calls a  
strong kind of beer, introduced by us from Bruns-  
wick, and derived either from Ger. *Mummeln*, to  
mumble, or from *Mum*, (silentil index,) *i. e.* either  
drink that will (ut nos dicimus) make a cat speak,  
or drink that will take away the power of speech.

**MUMBLE**, *v.* To utter an indistinct, an  
-ER. inarticulate sound or voice; with the  
-ING. mouth closed, or but little open: to  
eat with the mouth so closed.

"Ne *mombliſſeſſe* ne *soneneſſe*,"—no  
*mumbling* talk nor noisy sound.—*Chaucer*.

D. *Mom-melen*, -*pelen*; Dan. *Mum-ler*; Sw. -*la*;  
which Ihre considers to be Ger. *Murmeln*, and L.  
*Murmurare*, to murmur, (qv.) The D. *Mommelen*  
seems to be the dim. of *Mommen*, (see **MUM**.) and  
thus to mean—to speak like one wearing a mask,  
with his face, his mouth confined in a mask.

**MUMMY**, *s.* -IFY,\* *v.* The flesh of man  
preserved against corruption in balsam, or  
myrrh, and aloes and asphalt.—*Voss*. It is  
also app. to—

That which distils from *mummies*; the  
stuff wherewith they have been long em-  
balméd; any gummous substance; a soft,  
coagulated mass.—\**Evelyn*.

Fr. *Mum-ia*; It. -*ia*; Sp. *Momia*; Low L. *Mu-*  
*mia*, or properly *Amomia*, from *Amomum*, of  
eastern origin.—*Voss*. Et. L. L. In the second  
book, (De Vitilis,) he derives *Mumia* from the Ar.  
*Mum*, which signifies—wax.

**MUMP**, *v.* To speak, to eat, to move the  
**MUMPS**. lips with the mouth nearly closed;  
**MUMPER**. cons.—To beg. See **MUMBLE**.

**MUNCH**, or **MONCH**, *v.* To eat, to chew,  
to masticate.

Fr. *Mang-er*; It. -*iare*, to eat.

**MUNDANE**, *ad.* -ITY.\* Worldly.

\**W. Mountagu*.

Fr. *Mond-aïne*, -*anité*; It. -*ano*, -*anità*; Sp.  
*Mundano*; L. *Mundanus*, from *Mundus*, the  
world. Extra- Inter- Super- Supra- Ultra-

**MUNDIFY**,\* *v.* To cleanse, to purify.

-ICAT-ION.† \**Brown*. †*Holland*.

-IVE,† *ad. s.* Fr. *Mond-ifier*; It. -*ificare*; Sp.  
*Mundificar*; L. *Mundare*, from *Mundus*, to  
cleanse. Im-mund.

**MUNI-CIPAL**, *ad.* -ITY. As now used,—  
Of or pertaining to a town or township; to

a district of a certain number of towns;  
and (as by Blackstone, extended) to one  
whole state or nation.

Fr. & Sp. *Municip-al*; It. -*ale*; L. *Municipalis*;  
*Municipes*, à munere capiēdo, sic appellantur;  
and were thus,—muneris cum populo Romano  
honorarii participes. *Municipalis* lex, quæ pro-  
pria est cujusque municipii.—See *Voss*. A bye-  
law. See **BYE**.

**MUNI-FICENT**, *s.* App. to—liberality

-ICENCE. or largess, in *munis faciendis*,  
-ICENTLY. *i. e.* in exhibiting the usual  
-IC.\* public games to the people;  
and then, gen. to—

Liberality, generosity, bountifulness.

\**Blacklock*.

Fr. *Munific-ence*; It. -*enza*; Sp. -*encia*; L. *Mu-*  
*nificentia*.

**MUNITE**, *v.* To defend, to fortify, to  
-ITION. strengthen, to secure.

-ITING. *Muniments*,—securities, writ-

-IMENT. ings, evidences, records, as se-

-IFICENCE. curities for right or title.

-ITY.\* By *Munificence*, Spenser means  
*defence* or *fortification*, from *Munio*, and  
*facio* :—

"Until that Locrine for his realmes defence,  
Did head against them make and strong *mun-*  
*ificence* :"

and Warton justly calls it an injudiciously  
coined word.—\**W. Mountagu*.

Fr. *Mun-ir*, -*ition*; It. -*ire*, -*izione*; Sp. -*icion*;  
L. *Munio*, from *Munire*, to enwall, or surround  
with walls, (*muris*.) to defend, to fortify. Ad-

**MURDER**, or -THER, *v. s.* (Anciently

-ER. written *Mord-* or *Morth-re*.)

-ESS. To murder is,—To mar, to de-

-ING. stroy; to destroy life, to kill,

-OUS. or quell, to put to death.

-DERMENT. *Murder* is defined—when a  
man upon prepsed malice, killeth an-  
other;—whether secretly or openly, it  
maketh no matter;—or be he an English-  
man, or a foreigner, living under the king's  
protection.—*Mins*.

A. S. *Myrthrian*; Go. *Maurthjan*; Ger. *Mor-*  
*den*; D. *Moorden*; Sw. *Moerda*; Dan. *Myrder*;  
Fr. *Meurtrir*. It is Tooke's opinion that the *s.*  
*Murder* is A. S. *Morthre*, the third pers. sing. of  
A. S. *v. Myrr-an*, to mar; but it seems more pro-  
bable that Go. and A. S. *v. Maurthjan*, *myrthrian*,  
were formed upon this third pers. and the Eng.  
*s.* and *v.* from it. The meaning of the Go. and  
A. S. *v.* is—to dissipate, to disperse, to spread  
abroad, to scatter: and *Morthre*, quod dissipat, (sub.  
vitam,) that which dissipates, *dissolves*, and cons.  
*destroys* life. See **MAR**, **MIRTH**, &c.

**MURE**, *v.* To wall or inwall,—to compass

-AL. or surround with walls; to fortify,

-ALED. to strengthen; to inclose, to shut

-AGE. up.

-ING. Fr. *Mur-er*; -*aile*; It. -*are*, -*ale*; Sp.  
-*ar*, -*al*; L. *Murus*, a wall, *muris*. *Murus*,  
anciently written *Mærus*, is derived by Scal and  
*Voss*. from Gr. *Μορρα*, pars, *raia* scilicet cujusque  
civis pars, (Scal.); quia quisque pro *raia* parte  
*muros*, extruebat, reficiebat, ac tutabatur. Circum-  
En- Im- Van-

**MURK**. See **MIRK**.

**MURMUR**, *v. s.* The application is,—To  
-ER. make the noise, to utter the sound  
-ING. of roughly or hoarsely flowing  
-ATION.\* water; or a similar noise or sound:  
-OUS.† to utter an indistinct, continuous,  
hoarse sound. Met.—to utter the sounds  
of complaint, repining or discontent; to  
complain, to repine.—*Skelton.* †*Pope.*

Fr. *Murmur-er*; Sp. -ar; It. *Mormurare*; L. *Murmurare*; Gr. *Μορμυρεῖν*, properly spoken of  
flowing waters, a little roughened. Voss. does  
not think from the *v. Mup-eiv*, to flow, but formed  
from the sound, in which opinion he was preceded  
by Var. and Quintilian. See *SIBILANT*. Re-*Un-*

**MURR**,\* *s.* -AIN. The old *s. Murr*, was  
app. to—That which mars or destroys, (sc.  
the speech or utterance.) *Murrain*, to—  
that which destroys life; a destructive  
disease, plague, pestilence.

\**Skelton.* *Holland.*

Sk.—from L. *Mori*. Mins.—from Gr. *Μαραίν-  
ειν*, *labescere*. It is from A. S. *Myrr-an*, to mar;  
to dissipate, to destroy.

**MURREY**, *ad. s.* Reddish, (Bacon);  
dark red.

From Fr. *Mor-te*, -el, -eau; It. -ello; Sp. -ado,  
so called, from the colour of the *Moors*, sc. obscure  
or dark; or rather from the colour of the mul-  
berry, (*mori*.) verging from red towards black.—  
Sk. Men. prefers the former.

**MURRION**. See *MORION*.

**MUSCADEL**, *s.* -DINE, *ad. s.* A kind of  
grape.

Fr. *Musc-adel*, -at; It. *Moscatello*, so called  
either from their scent of musk, or because flies  
(*muscae*) feed eagerly upon them; in confirmation  
of the latter, the *Uvæ Apianæ* of Pliny are referred  
to: "As touching the *muscadell* wines, (*Apianæ*)  
they took that name of bees, which are so much  
delighted in them, and desirous to settle and feed  
of them."—See *Men.* and *Sk.*

**MUSCLE**, *s.* A shell-fish.

Fr. *Mus-cle*; Sp. -culo; L. *Musculus*,—ab simi-  
litudine aliquâ *maris*.—Voss. A tenui, quo *mures*  
referunt, strepitu:—Jun.; who observes that *mures*  
was the general denomination of shell-fish, *αὐ-  
ροὶ μούρι*, from their shutting themselves up.

**MUSCLE**, *s.* *Muscle*,—the instrument of  
-CELLING.\* voluntary motion, compounded  
-CUL-AR. of sinews, veins, arteries, ten-  
-ARITY. dons, and flesh; and having a  
-OUS. skin peculiar to itself.—*Cot.*

*Muscelling*,—app. by Walpole to the de-  
lineation of the muscles in picture.

Fr. *Mus-cle*; It. -colo; Sp. -culo; L. *Musculus*;  
Gr. *Μῦς*; because it resembles a skinned mouse, or  
the fish so called.—See *Voss.* More probably from  
Gr. *v. Μύειν*, to cover; because the muscles cover  
or clothe the bones.

**MUSE**, *v. s.* To follow the *Muses*, to be  
-ARD. contemplative or thoughtful, as one  
-ER. who follows the *Muses*; to medi-  
-FUL. tate, dwell upon, keep the mind  
-LESS. fixed or employed upon; to weigh,  
-ING. to ponder.

*Musard*,—one who muses or spends his  
time in musing; a dreamer.

*Muse*, the *s.* is sometimes app. to—the  
poet.

Fr. *Mus-er*, -ard; It. -are; in D. *Museen*. From  
L. *Musare*, or Gr. *Μῦσε*, from *Μύειν*, *claudere*.—  
Sk. More probably formed upon the *s. Muse*, L.  
*Musa*. See *MUSIC*. A-Be- Also Im-*Un-musical*.

**MUSET**,\* *s.* Steevens refers to Fr. *Trouée*,  
in Cot.—"A gap or muset in a hedge."

\**Shak.*

**MUSEUM**, *s.* A place dedicated to the  
*Muses*, to literature, to philosophy; to the  
preservation of rare and curious articles.

Gr. *Μουσείον*.

**MUSHROOM**, *s.* A plant; app. met.  
to—any thing of sudden growth from lowly  
origin.

Fr. *Mouscheron*. Salmasius thinks they are so  
called—à *Musco*, because they grow—ubi brevis-  
sima est herba, et plerumque non nisi *muscus*,—  
where the herbage is very short, and scarcely  
aught except moss.

**MUSIC**, *s.* The science, the art, of com-  
-AL. bining sounds, agreeably to the  
-AL-LY. ear; the combination of such  
-NESS. sounds.

Fr. *Musique*; It. Sp. & L. *Musica*; Gr. *Μουσική*,  
from *μουσα*, *musa*. J. Scal. from *μῶς* or *μαῶς*, *ei*  
notions, qui significat cupidè, ac cum impetu in  
aliquid ferri, to be borne along with eagerness and  
violence. See in Voss. other conjectures. "The  
name of the *Muses*, and universally that of *Music*,  
was derived, as it seems, from *μωσθαί*, to inquire,  
and from investigation and philosophy."—*Taylor.*  
*The Cratylus of Plato.* Un-

**MUSK**, *s.* -Y. App. to—A perfumed sub-  
stance, said to be obtained from an animal  
of the same name.

*Musky*,—sweetly scented or perfumed;  
sweetly odoriferous, fragrant.

Fr. *Musc*; It. *Muschio*; Low L. *Muscus*; Ar.  
*Mosch*, or *musch*.

**MUSKET**, *s.* A very small species of  
-EER. hawk was so called, from *Moschetto*,  
-OON. a little fly, or a troublesome stinging  
fly. And a *musket* (or small gun) is sup-  
posed to be a further consequential usage.

Fr. *Mosq-uet*; Sp. -uets; It. *Moschetto*.

**MUSLIN**, *s.* A fine manufacture of cotton.

It. *Mosseline*. Fr. *Mousselin*,—so called from  
a town in Mesopotamia, named *Mousat*, where  
*muslin* was first manufactured.

**MUSS**, *s.* In our poets, used as equivalent  
to—A scramble.

Fr. *Mousche*; the play called *Muses*. Nares  
observes, that *Musse* is one of *Garagantua's* games,  
(b. i. c. 21); and is mentioned again, (b. iii. c. 40.)  
"à *Muscho* inventore."

**MUST**, *v.* Anciently written *Mote*, *Moste*.

To be behoveful, needful, necessary; to  
be bound or obliged; to be under a neces-  
sity.

A. S. *Mot*, *most*; Ger. *Mussen*; D. *Moel-en*,  
-ten. The Old Eng. *Mote*, A. S. *Mot*, Ger. *Mus-  
sen*, were used as we now use both *May* and *Must*,  
(*posse*, *oportere*, *necessè esse*.) and are of the same  
origin as *Mought*, *Mote*, (qv.)

**MUST**, *s.* *Mustum* is app. to any thing  
(not wine merely,) new. *Must*, in Eng.  
to—new wine, or other fermented liquor,  
in its uncleansed state.

Fr. *Mouste*; It. & Sp. *Mosto*; L. *Mustum*; Gr.  
*Μοσχος*, young, new.

**MUST**, *v.* To be or become foul, by con-  
-Y. finement from air, or by disuse;  
-INESS. to be or become fusty, stale, stag-  
nant. From Fr. *Moiser*; L. *Muc-ere*.

**MUSTACHE, s. -io.** The hair or beard grown upon the upper lip.

Fr. *Moustache*; It. *Mosta-cchio*; Sp. *-cho*; Gr. *Mustaf*, the upper lip, and hair growing upon it.

**MUSTARD, s.** A plant.

Fr. *Moustarde*; It. *Most-arda*; Sp. *-aza*; à *musto et ardore*.—*J. Scal.* See *Men. Dict.*

**MUSTER, v. s.** To muster is, cons.—To assemble or collect together, for view or review; and, gen. to assemble or collect together; to bring together.

Ger. *Mustern*; D. *Monstern*; Sw. *Moensira*. Anciently written *Mostre*. It. *Mostrare*; Fr. *Faire un monstre*; Sp. *Hacer una muestra*; from L. *Monstrare*, to show. Cot. calls the *s. Monstre*, a muster, view, show, or sight.

**MUTE, v.** That can or may be changed

-ABLE. or altered; changeable, alter-

-ABILITY. able, fickle, unsteady, incon-

-ATION. stant.

Fr. *Mu-able*; It. *-tabile*; Sp. *-dabile*; L. *Mutabilis*, from *Mutare*, to change. See *To Muz.* Com-Im-Trans- Also Un-mutable. Per-mutation.

**MUTE, v. s. -ING.** Also written *Mewt*.

*Mute*,—that which is moved (*motum*), sc. out of the bowels.

Fr. *Mutir, esmentir*, seems formed upon the *s. Esmentir*, a motion or commotion; and to be employed physically or medically, as *To move*, a motion, now in Eng. are.

**MUTE, ad. s.** Having the organs of speech

-LY. dammed up, stopped, or closed; and

-NESS. thus, speechless, silent.

Fr. *Muet, mut*; It. *Muto*; Sp. *Mudo*; L. *Mutus*; which Scheidius derives from Gr. *Mueiv, claudere*, to close, to stop; having a reason for its application similar to that for the Eng. *Dumb*, (qv.) Obmutescence.

**MUTILATE, v. -ION.** To take away, cut off, in any way deprive of, some part of the entire body; to maim, to dismember.

Fr. *Mutil-er*; It. *-are*; Sp. *-ar*; L. *Mutilare*, from *Mutilus*, i. e. captus aliqua parte corporis, from *Mutus*, dumb. See *MUTE*. Un-

**MUTINE, or MUTINY, s.** To move or

-EER. commove; to raise a commotion.

-OUS. to (insurge or) make an insurrec-

-OUSLY. tion; to rise, sc. against authority.

-YING. Fr. *Mutiner*; It. *Ammutinarsi*; Sp. *Amutinarse*. Sk. says—from *Motus*, a motion, or from *Mutire*, to murmur. His first conjecture seems the more rational, i. e. from *Motus*; but through the *v. Mutir, esmentir*, to move; *Esmentir*, a motion or commotion.

**MUTTER, v. s.** To speak inarticulately,

-ER. indistinctly.

-ING. In D. *Muyten*; L. *Mutire*; to speak as one mutes, or having the organs of speech stopped or obstructed. See *MUTE*.

**MUTTON, s.** App. now—To the flesh or meat of sheep; formerly to the animal itself.

Fr. *Mouton*, aries castratus; from Ger. *Mutzen*, truncare, and this from *Mähen*, to cut.—See *Metzen*, in Wach.; and *Mouton*, in Men.

**MUTUAL, ad.** Interchangeable, recip-

-ALLY. rocal.—\**H. More*.

-ALITY. Fr. *Mutu-el*; It. *-o*; Sp. *-al*; L.

-ATITIOUS.\* *Mutuus*. Varro says the Romans had the word from Sicilian, *Μοιτον*, which Voss. thinks is formed of *μοι τον, οί μοι τον, mihi tuum*. Con- Inter-

**MUZZLE, v. s.** Anciently written *Mosel*. App. to—The mouth; and to any thing to fasten, close, or confine the mouth.

To muzzle,—to do any thing with the mouth or muzzle; to fasten, to bind, to constrain the mouth.

Fr. *Muselière*; It. *Musoliera*. From Fr. *Museau*; It. *Muso*, which Sk. thinks may have been formed from A. S. *Muth*, the mouth. Un-

**MY, pro.** Of or belonging to me.

**MINE.** Fr. *Mien, mon*; It. & Sp. *Mio*; L. *Meus*;

**MYSELF.** Gr. *Εμω*; Go. *Meins*; A. S. *Min*; D. *Myn*; Ger. *Meyn*; Sw. & Dan. *Min*. See *Me*, and letter M.

**MYRIAD, s.** Is used for any number that cannot easily be counted.—*Lenep*.

Fr. *Myriade*; L. *Myrias*; Gr. *Μυριας*, which nearly corresponds with L. *Infinitus*.

**MYRO-BALANE, s.** An aromatic acorn or nut; a dried fruit, something like a date or plum.—*Nares*.

Gr. *Μυροβαλανος, glans unguentana*; (*μυρον, unguentum*, and *βαλανος, glans*;) Fr. *Myrobalan*,—"an East-Indian plum, whereof there be divers kinds."—*Cot.* And see *Pliny*, (b. xii. c. 21.)

**MYRRH, s.** A plant.

Fr. *Myrrhe*; It. & Sp. *Mirra*; L. *Myrrha*; Gr. *Μύρρα*; of Eastern origin, and deriving its name from its bitter taste.

**MYRTLE, s.** A plant.

Fr. *Myrte*; It. & Sp. *Mirto*; L. *Myrtus*; Gr. *Μύρτος*, from *μυρον*, a perfumed ointment, from *μύρρα*. See *MYRRH*.

**MYSTERY, s.** Gen.—Any thing shut

-ERIOUS. up, hidden, or concealed;

-ERIOUSLY. and, cons. that cannot be

-ERIOUSNESS. perceived or understood.

-IC, ad. s. A mystic,—one who pretends

-ICAL. to mysteries, or doctrines or

-ICALLY. opinions that cannot be un-

-ICISM. derstood or comprehended.

-AGOGUE. *Mystagogue*,—chief or head

-AGOGIC. of, guide to, the mysteries.

-AGOGICAL. And see *MISTERY*.

-ERIAL.\* *Mystify, v.* is in vulgar use.

-ERIZE,† v. \**B. Jonson*. †*Brown*.

Fr. *Myst-ère, -ique*; It. & Sp. *Mist-erio, -ico*; L. *Myst-erium, -icus*; Gr. *Μυστηριον, μυστικός*. Voss. exhibits a variety of conjectures. The opinion of Eustathius, adopted by *Lenep* and *Valcknaer*, seems well founded. From *Μεμυσται*, the third person of the pret. pass. of *μυειν, claudere*, was formed *μυστης, qui claudit et celat*, and hence *μυστηρ, μυστηριον, quod clauditur et celatur*; that which is shut up, hidden, or concealed. Un-

**MYTHO-LOGY, s.** A discourse of or

-GIST. upon, an exposition or explica-

-GICAL. tion of, a system of, fable or

-GIC. fabulous story or history.

-GICALLY. Fr. *Mythologe*,—an expounder

-GIZE, v. of fables.—*Cot.* Geddes coins

-GRAPHER. the word, *Mythologue*, "in the

-LOGUE. fair mint of English analogy:"

he applies it to the exposition; the Fr. to the expounder.

Fr. *Mytholog-iser, -ie*; It. & Sp. *Mitologia*; L. *Mythologia*; Gr. *Μυθολογια*, from *μυθος, a fable*, and *λεγειν, to tell*; Fr. *Mythologiser*,—to expound or moralize the fable.



N.

**N**, says Wilkins, is *tinnitus*, when the breath is sent out, the limbus (or tip) of the tongue being fixed towards the gums, or bottom of the fore teeth. In the pronouncing of this, the breath is emitted only out of the nose: (in which, and in the lips, as B. Jonson remarks, it ringeth somewhat more than the letter *M*.) They, he adds, (i. e. *M* and *N*), are letters near of kin both with the Latins and us. *N* presents itself as a literal root in the A. S. *An-an*. See **AN**, **EN**, *pref.* and *term.*, and **ONE**.

**NA**, *av.* i. e. *No*, (qv.)

**NAB**, *v.* *Nab-cheats*:—the beggars probably so called their caps or hats, because they caught in them what they obtained by cheating, or false pretences.

In Sw. *Nappa*, prehendere, to catch.—*Lye*. It is of common use in vulgar speech. See **NIP**.

**NADDE**,\* *v.* i. e. *Ne-had*; had not.

\**Chaucer*.

**NADIR**, *s.* In Astronomy, an Arabian word (Sk.) signifying the point lying in a direct line—or perpendicularly under our feet, and opposite to the point called the Zenith: though our and other languages may have received the word from the Arabians, as now app. only to astronomy, the old Go. *Nadr* is much older than that science among the northern nations. See **NEATH**. Fr. *Nadair*.

**NÆVE**, *s.* “Fr. *Neve*,—a mote, freckle, or other the like natural mark or blemish on the body.”—*Cot.* L. *Nævus*.

**NAG**, *s.* Gen.—An animal that neighs; a horse; usually, a horse of small, handy size.

D. *Negge*; Ger. *Nack*. As the L. *Hinnulus* was so called ab *hinniendo*, so *Nag* from A. S. *Hnegan*, to neigh.

**NAIL**, *v. s.* *Nail*,—that which fixes or fastens, holds fast; as a spike of iron; the nails or talons of birds; the nails or claws of other animals; the nails of the human hand, (similar in position to those of beasts.) Also app. to a measure of length.

To *nail* is—to drive in a *nail*; to fix or fasten with *nails*; to cover with *nails*; met. to fix or fasten, to keep or hold close or tight to.

D. *Nægh-el*, *-elen*; Ger. *Nag-el*, *-eln*; Sw. *-el*, *-la*; Dan. *Nægl*; A. S. *Nægl*, *nægl-an*, *ge-næglan*. The *nail* of the hand is derived by Sk. and others from the A. S. *Gnæg-an*, to gnaw, (rodere, mordere;) Sk. assigning as a reason, that they are gnawed by contemplative and uncleanly persons. A *nail* (sc. of iron) he composes of D. *Nae*, to, and A. S. *Ecge*, an edge. Wach. has no doubt

that they are the same word: the *nails* of man and animals (he observes)—videtur infixæ tanquam *clavi*; and the *clavus*, he is convinced, received its appellation from that part where it ends in a point, and may be infixæ in wood, and this leads him to Gr. *Nurteiv*, *pungere*, *fodicare*; to pierce, to dig. It is not improbable that the word itself, *Nægl-an*, signified, to fix or fasten, to infix. Un-

**NAIVELY**, *av.* Fr. *Naïvement*. Of *Naïveté*, the best account is given (says Blair) by a Fr. critic, M. Marmontel, who explains it thus:—That sort of amiable ingenuity or undisguised openness, which seems to give us some degree of superiority over the person who shows it; a certain infantine simplicity, which we have in our hearts, but which displays some features of the character that we think we could have art enough to hide; and which, therefore, always leads us to smile at the person who discovers this character.—*Lect. 19*. *Naively*, used by Pope in one of his early letters, does not seem entitled to this refinement.

**NAKE**,\* *v.* To be bare or without cover;

-ED. to strip, to lay bare; and the *ad.*

-ED-LY. —unclothed, uncovered, unpro-

-NESS. tected; disclosed, exposed; manifest, unhidden, unconcealed.—\**Tourneur*.

A. S. *Nac-ed*, *-od*; Ger. *-kend*; D. *Naeckt*; Sw. *Nakot*; Dan. *Nögen*. In Go. *Nawalks*, *naqualks*. Various are the conjectures of the etymologists. Wach.—from *Nah*, now, and *Cenned*, born; as children—ab utero matris. Sk.—from *Na*, not, and *cæfed*, pictus, qd. unadorned, undressed. Ihre will furnish others. The A. S. *Nag-an* is *Ne-agan*, non possidere; and *Nac-an* may be *Ne, sac-an*; non addere, non adjicere; and hence, cons. nud-are, denud-are, to strip, to lay bare. See **NUDE**.

**NALE**, *s.* At the *nale*, i. e. *atte nale*, from *atten ale*, or *ale-house*.—See **Tyrw**.

**NAM**, *v.* i. e. *Ne am*, or *am not*.

**NAME**, *v. s.* Also anciently written *Nemn*, -LESS. *Nempne*.

-LY. That (word) by which a thing is

-ER. known. And To *name*,—

-ING. To speak of, to call by *name*, or by that word whereby any thing is known; to give, bestow, or confer a name.

*Name-sake*, —a *name* given to one for the *sake* of another.

*Namely*, (Spenser,)—*nominatim*.

Go. *Nam-nyan*; A. S. *-an*; D. *Noemen*; Ger. *Nennen*, anciently *Nemmen*; Sw. *Næmna*; Dan. *Nævner*; Fr. *Nom-mer*; It. *-inare*; Sp. *-inar*; L. *Nominare*, *nomen*; Gr. *Ovoμα*. Ihre and Wach. agree that the origin of this word, common to ancient and modern European languages, is Scythian. The L. etymologists refer to the Gr., or contract from *notamen*, or *novimen*.—See **Voss**. *Nomen* est (says Ihre) per quod res agnoscuntur. Be- Mis- Over- Out- Sur- Un-

**NAP, v. s. -PY.** To sleep, to slumber; to be inert, unwary, or unaware.

A. S. *Hnappian*, dormire, dormitare.

**NAP, s.** App. to—The soft, downy, woolly  
-ERY. surface or superficies, of cloth,  
-LESS. plant, or other substance.

-KIN. *Napery* is applied to the substance itself, (sc. linen,) having such surface.

A. S. *Hnoppa*; D. & Dan. *Noppa*; Sw. *Nopp*; Perhaps the same word as *knap*, *knop*, or *knob*, (qv.) Any thing rising.

**NAPE, s.** (or as Skinner writes it, *Nap*,) of the neck; so called (he thinks) from the downy softness of the hair that grows upon it.  
Jun. derives from Gr. *Nappn*, *rupe*.

**NARCOTIC, ad. s.** "*Narcoticke medicinal* cines, bee those that benum and  
-ICALLY. stupifie with their coldnesse, as opium, hemlocke, and such like."—*Holland*.

Fr. *Narcotique*; It. & Sp. *-ico*; Gr. *Napketikos*, from *vapko-eiv*, to benumb, to stupify.

**NARD, s.** A plant, an ointment.

Fr. *Nard*; It. & Sp. *Nardo*; L. *Nardus*; Gr. *Napdor*.

**NARE, s.** A species of whale, so called  
**NARWHALE.** from the size of its *nares*, or nostrils. Butler uses *Nare*.

**NARRATION, s.** A tale, a story; a  
-IVE, *ad. s.* relation of a story.

-IVELY. Fr. *Narr-er*, *-ation*; It. *-azione*;

Sp. *-acion*; L. *Narratio*, from *nar-*

*rare*, *gnarum* reddere, to make

-ORY. known, to tell. E-

**NARROW, v. ad.** To draw *near* together, to compress, to contract, to  
-NESS. confine, to constrain, to straighten, to tighten.

A. S. *Narw*, *nearw*, *nearwe*. The past part. of *nyrwian*, coarctare, comprimere, contrahere, to draw together, to compress, to contract.—*Tooke*. See **NEAR**, and **NORTH**.

**NAS, i. e. Ne was, was not.**

**NASAL, ad. s.** Of or pertaining to the  
-ALITY. nose.—\**Brown*.

-ICORNOUS.\* Fr. *Nas-al*; It. *-ale*; L. *Nasus*, the nose. See **NESS**.

**NASCENT, ad.** Growing, rising, or springing up.

L. *Nascens*, growing, from *nasci*, to grow. Ad-E-Sub-nascent. Also Cog-E-In-Post-Re-nate.

**NASTY, ad.** Wet, damp, miry; wet or  
-ILY. damp to a foul or filthy degree;  
-INESS. cons. foul or filthy, defiled, polluted.

Skinner derives from Ger. *Nass*; D. *Nat*, madidus, humidus, qd. nimis illuvie sordens; and *Nass* (Wach.) from *netzen*, to wet, Goth. *Natjan*.

**NASUTE,\* ad.** Having a large nose; a quick smell.—\**Evelyn*.

L. *Nasutus*; from *nasus*, a nose.

**NATAL, ad.** Pertaining to birth. "*Natal*  
-ITIAL. Jove," i. e. Jove presiding over  
-ATIOUS. the birth or *nativity*.

Fr. & Sp. *Nat-al*; It. *-ale*; L. *Natalis*, pertaining to the birth or *nativity*.

**NATATION, s.** Swimming.—*Brown*.

L. *Natatio*, from *natare*, and that from *nare*, to swim; Gr. *Ne-eiv*. Super-

**NA-THE-LESS, av. -MORE.** i. e. *Na* or not: Not the *less*. Not the *more*. *Natheless* has given way to *Never-the-less*, (qv.)

**NATION, s.** The place, country, or region, where any one is born; the

-ALLY. people themselves.

-ALITY. Fr. *Nation*; It. *Nazione*; Sp. *Nacion*; L. *Natio*; from *nasci*, *natus*—to be born. Inter-

**NATIVE, ad. s.** That can or may bear;

-LY. causing to be; of or pertaining to

-ITY. birth; coming with, accompanying

the birth, inherent from the birth; be-

longing or pertaining to the kind; the being, essence, or existence of the kind.

*Native land*,—land where any one was born.

*Native dust*,—dust whence any one was created.

Fr. *Nat-if*; It. & Sp. *-ivo*; L. *Nativus*, from *natum*, past p. of *nasci*, to be born.

**NATURE, v. s.** Our English word *kind*

-AL, *ad. s.* is very emphatically used by

-ALISM. our elder writers as equivalent

-ALIST. to—*nature*: according to

-ALITY. or against *kind*, is, according

-ALLY. to or against *nature*; *unkind*,

-ALNESS. *unnatural*.

-ALIZE, v. *Nature* is very variously ap-

-ALIZATION. plied:—

-IST. To the aggregate of qualities

-ITY.\* inherent from the birth or

creation of any thing; forming or consti-

tuting its being, essence, or existence; its

kind or species.

To the Author or Creator of the world.

To an imaginary being, framed by the personification of the qualities constituting or composing the universal world.

To the established course or order of the phenomena or appearances of the universe.

"*Nature* is but a name for an effect, whose

cause is God."—*Cowper*.

To the system of animal and material being.

More specifically,—to the sensations or passions of animate beings.

To the sensible qualities of material beings.

*Nature* is opposed to *art*.

To *naturalize*,—to invest with *native* or *natural* qualities; to grant the rights or

privileges of a *native*, or one born in a country.—\**Brown*.

Fr. *Natur-e*; It. & Sp. *-a*; L. *Natur-a*, *-alis*;

Fr. *-el*, *-alizer*; It. *-ale*, *-alizzare*; Sp. *-el*, *-alizer*;

from *natum*, past p. of *nasci*; *gnasci*, Gr. *Terma-*

*eiv*, to bear, to cause to be. Con- Dis-

**NAVE, s.** *Nave* of the wheel,—the hollow

-EL. into which the ends of the axle are

-ELLED. inserted.

*Nave* of a church, *nef du temple*,—the concave centre or body of the church

distinguished from the side aisles or wings: Addison writes *Nef*. App. (gen.) to the centre.

*Navel*,—the hollow membrane connecting the parent and child.

A. S. *Nafa*, *nafel*; Ger. *Nabe*, *nabel*; D. *Nave*, *navel*; Sw. *Naf*, *nafse*; Dan. *Navle*. Wach. & Ihre agree, that the word *naf*, *nafa*, in almost all languages, eastern and western, means either hollow, or is applied to things that are hollow; and that the *navel* is also so called from its roundness and concavity.

**NAU-FRAGE**,\* s. -Eous.† Breaking of a ship; shipwreck. Met.—destruction.

\*Bacon. †Bp. Taylor.

Fr. *Naufrage*; L. *Naufragium*; from *navis*, a ship, and *frangere*, to break.

**NAUGHT**, s. ad. or **NOUGHT**, s. *Na*

-Y. *whit*, not any thing, nothing; and

-ILY. the ad. *Naught*, or *Naughty*,—

-INESS. Not worth any thing, worthless,

-LY. abject, base; faulty, unfit, unfavourable.

“Pyrrus sent certain of his hands to seize upon the *naughty* (i. e. unfavourable) ground they had fought on the day before.”—*North. Plutarch*, p. 341.

A. S. *Nawhiht*, *nokwit*, *nauht*, *nouht*, *nahht*, *nokht*, i. e. no *whit*. *Whit*, or *wight*, (says Lye,) non modo *creaturam*, verum etiam *quamlibet aliam rem* significat. In Go. *Waiht*, *niwaiht*; *whit*, from A. S. and Go. v. *Wit-an*, is any thing, any sensible object.

**NAUSEATE**, v. Sensation caused by

-S-Eous. (the motion of) a ship; sea-

-Eously. sickness; loathing, disgust,

-Eousness. squeamishness.

Fr. *Nausee*; It. *Nausea*; Sp. & L. *Nausea*; Gr. *Nausea*, from *navis*, a ship. See **NAVY**.

**NAVY**, s. App. to—The whole fleet or

-AL. float of ships; usually of armed

-IG-ATE. ships or vessels.

-ATION. To *navigate*,—to guide the

-ATOR. course of a ship; to pass over

-ABLE. or along in ships, to sail.

-ANT.\* s. \*Hackluyt.

**NAUTICAL**. Fr. *Nav-le*, -iger; It. -igare; Sp. -igar; L. *Navigare*, i. e. *navem agere*; L. *Navis*, from Gr. *Navis*, and that from *ve-eiv*, to swim, to float. Circum- In- Un-

**NAWL**, or **NALL**, s. A *nawl*, i. e. an *awl*; my *nawl*, i. e. mine *awl*. (See **AWL**.) Cotton (“And packing my *nawls*,”) perhaps means “mine *alls*,” all my goods and chattels.

**NAY**, s. s. av. To *nay*, v.—to be averse or unwilling; to dissent, to refuse, to deny.

*Nay*, s.—Dissent, refusal, denial.

*Nay*, av. is used elliptically—sc. as denying what is said to be all that might be said.

A. S. *Na*, *no*, *no*; D. *Neen*; Ger. *Nein*; Dan. *Nei*. Sk. derives the A. S. from L. *Ne*; Wach.—the D. and Ger. from the L. *Non*. Tooke has no doubt that they have the same origin and signification as Dan. *Nudeg*; Sw. *Noodeg*; D. *Noode*, *node*, and *no*, which mean *averse*, *unwilling*. See **UN**.

**NAZARITE**, s. One who separates himself.

From Heb. *Nazar*, *separare*, *segregare*. The old translation of the Bible, 1551, uses the word *absteyner*.

**NE**, av. *Ne* was used as we now use *Not*, *Nor*, and *Neither*;—all which see.

A. S. *Ne*. (See **NAY**.)

**NEAL**, v. To heat, to burn, metals, to improve their temper.

A. S. *An-æi-an*, *onælan*, *ælan*, to heat, to burn. Vitrum sensim igni admove, vel (sensim) ab igne tollere. Lacombe and Roquefort have *néllé*, *émaille*, i. e. enamelled. An-

**NEAP**, ad. s. Skinner says,—that *neaps*, or *neap* tides, are tides—aquarum *inopes*, (A. S. *Næftig*, *inops*,) tides scant of water. As a *nawl* is an *awl*, a *neap* may be an *ebb*; a decreasing tide; decreasing as the moon decreases.

“The action of the sun diminishes the effect of the moon’s action in the quarters, because the one raises the water in that case where the other depresses it; and therefore the tides then are least; and these we call the *neap* tides.”—*Maclaurin*.

**NEAR**, v. ad. av. To *near*,—to draw close

-LY. together, to come or move close;

-NESS. to lessen the distance, to approach, to approximate.

*Near*, ad.—Close, compressed, contracted, confined, connected; strict, straightened, direct; the least distant; cons. niggardly, or having a *narrow* and confined disposition.

A. S. *Neah*; D. *Nai*; Ger. *Nahe*; Sw. *Nacia*; Dan. *Nær*. Tooke derives from A. S. *Nyrwian*, (to *narrow*, qv.) *coarctare*, *comprimere*, *contrahere*, to draw together, to compress, to contract. See **NIGH**.

**NEAT**, s. Also written *Note*, *Nowt*.

-HERD. Horned cattle.

-RESS. A. S. *Neat*, *niten*; Sw. *Noet*; Dan. *Nood*. Ihre thinks so called from *niottan*, *nyttan*, *uti*, to be useful, because of its great use to mankind. In Sc. “*Noll*, *nowt*,—black cattle, as distinguished from horses and sheep. It properly denotes *oxen*.”—*Jamieson*. It seems properly to denote *horned* cattle, from A. S. *Hnit-an*, *cornu petere*, to butt or strike with the *horn*: to *note*, (qv.)

**NEAT**, ad. Clean or cleanly, nice; op-

-LY. posed to dirty and slovenly; pure,

-NESS. without mixture or adulteration,

-IFY,\* v. unadulterated; clear, entire, after every deduction; opposed to *gross*; and in this application it is not uncom. written *Nett*. Spenser writes—“*Nett* ivory.”

\*Chapman.

Fr. & D. *Net*; It. *Netto*; Sw. *Nett*; L. *Nilidus*. Jun. thinks, that as L. *Nilidus*, and *Nitere*, are from Gr. *Nitruiv*, or *νιτριον*, *lavare*, to wash; so D. Sw. & Eng. may be from D. *Natten*, or *netten*, *humectare*, *proluere*, to moisten or wet, to wash.

**NEB**. See **NIB**.

**NEBULE**,\* s. A little cloud.

\*A *Ballade*, imp. to Chaucer.

Fr. *Nebis*; L. *Nebula*.

**NECESSARY**, *ad. s.* *Necessary* and  
 -ARIAN. *Necessity* are negative terms;  
 -ARILY. the former is used as equi-  
 -ARINESS. valent to—  
 -IT-ATE, *v.* Needful or compulsive; un-  
 -ATION. avoidable or inevitable, or that  
 -IED. cannot be shunned or escaped;  
 -OUS. irresistible, resistless, or that  
 -OUSNESS. cannot be stood up against,  
 -UDE. supported, or opposed; indis-  
 -Y. pensable, or that cannot be  
 set apart or aside, cannot be done with-  
 out; also to—needful or requisite. And  
 thus,—

*Necessaries* are things requisite or re-  
 quired for particular objects or purposes;  
 that are wanted, or must be had or used, for  
 the fulfilment of those purposes. And—

*Necessitous*,—wanting, or not having such  
*necessaries* or things needful or requisite;  
 needy, poor.

"I have one thing to observe of them  
 [the several kinds of *necessity*], that the  
 idea of some sort of firm connection runs  
 through them all: and that is the proper  
 general import of the name—*necessity*.  
 Connection of mental or verbal propo-  
 sitions, or of their respective parts, makes  
 up the idea of logical *necessity*—connection  
 of end and means makes up the idea of  
 moral *necessity*. Connection of causes and  
 effects is physical *necessity*. And con-  
 nection of existence and essence is meta-  
 physical *necessity*."—*Waterland*.

Fr. *Nécessaire*, -*ier*; It. & Sp. -*ario*; L. *Ne-*  
*cessarius*, -*e*. Scal. (de Causis, cap. 166) says,  
 that *neccesse* is *nec esse*. Voss. and others, with  
 more probability, derive from *ne* and *cesso*; ut  
 propriè *neccesse* sit, quod *differri* non potest, (αἰ-  
 σμαστόν, *inaccessibile*,—*Martin*.) that which cannot  
 cease, stop, or be stopped. Un-

**NECK**, *s.* The (bending) part between  
 -ERCHIEF. head and shoulders.

-LACE. A *neck-land*, or *neck* of land,—  
 a part extending from the main-land, as  
 the *neck* from the shoulders.

*Neck-verse*,—verse read by a criminal,  
 claiming benefit of clergy, to save his *neck*,  
 i. e. save him from being hanged.

To break the *neck*,—to kill, to destroy,  
 to gain the mastery; to overcome the  
 greater portion of the difficulty.

A. S. *Hnecca*, *necca*; D. *Nek*; Ger. & Sw.  
*Nacke*. From A. S. *Hnig-an*; Ger. *Neig-en*; D.  
*Nick-en*, to bow, to bend, to incline.—See *Wach*,  
*Kilian*, and *Tooke*: also *KNEE*, *KNUCKLE*, *NOD*,  
 and *KERCHIEF*.

**NECROMANCY**, *s.* Anciently also

-ANCER. written *Negromancy* and *Ni-*

-ANT-IC, *ad. s.* *gromancy*.

-ICAL. "Divination (μαγεία) by

-ICALLY. conference with dead (νεκρός)  
 bodies raised."—*Cot*.

Fr. *Nécromance*, *nigromancie*, *négromancie*; It.  
*Negroman-zia*; Sp. -*cia*; L. *Necromancia*; Gr.  
*Νεκρομαντεία*. Voss. asserts *Negromantia*, which  
 some call the *black art*, (*nigra ars*), to be a cor-  
 ruption from *necromantia*.

**NECTAR**, *s.* App. to—Any liquor of

-EAL. excessive sweetness, or excessively

-EAN. delicious. And the fruit (*Nectar-*

-ED. *ine*) so called from its pleasing

-EOUS. taste.

-INE. It. *Neltare*; Fr. Sp. & L. *Nectar*; Gr.

-OUS. *Nektap*. *Ambrosia*, says Voss. is the  
 name of the food of the gods; and *Nectar*, of their  
 drink. The etym unsettled.—See Voss. in *v. Am-*  
*brosia*; and *Nektap* in *Lennepe*.

**NEDDER**, *s.* A name given to all the  
*serpentine* class.

Go. *Nadr*; A. S. *Neddre*, a serpent, an *adder*,  
 (qv.); from A. S. *Neoth-an*, low; *neother*, nether,  
 or lower.

**NEED**, *s. v.* Compulsion, necessity; ex-

-ER. tremity.

-FUL. To be *needy*, or in *need*,—to be

-FULLY. driven, or compelled, or forced,

-LESS. to a state of want, to distress or

-LESSLY. poverty; and hence, cons.—

-LESSNESS. *Need* is,—want, poverty, penury,  
 distress.

-Y. *Needs*,—i. e. *need* is.

-ILY. *Needs*,—i. e. *need* is.

-INESS. \**Spenser*. †*Drayton*.

-LY. A. S. *Næd*, *næd*, *nyd*; D. *Nood*,

*noode*; Ger. *Not*; Sw. *Noed*; Dan.

-MENT.\* *Nood*. *Wach*. derives from Ger.

*NEEDS*. *Nawen*, *coarctare*. *Seren*, from

-LY.† Sw. *Neid-a*, i. e. A. S. *Næd-an*,  
 cogere, compellere, adigere, to push, to drive, to  
 compel; and of this A. S. *v.* *Tooke* also considers  
*Nyde* to be the *past p.* See *NEEDLE*. Un-

**NEEDLE**, *s.* A small instrument *pushed*,

-ER. driven, forced into. Also app. to

-ED.\* the magnetic bar (of hardened steel)  
 attached to the card of the mariner's com-  
 pass.—\**Brookes*.

A. S. *Nædl*; D. *Naedel*, *naelde*; Ger. *Nadel*;  
 Sw. *Nael*. The dim. of *Need*, (qv.)

**NEESE**, *v.* -ING. We com. say,—To  
*sneeze*, (qv.)

A. S. *Nies-an*, to *neeze* or *sneeze*; D. & Ger.  
*Nies-en*; Sw. *Nysa*. All, says *Ihre*,—a sternu-  
 tionis fonte, *naso*. A. S. *Næse*.

**NEF**, of a Church. See *NAVE*.

**NE-FANDOUS**,\* *ad.* Too impious, too  
 wicked, to be told.—\**Green*.

L. *Ne-fandum*, that ought not to be spoken,  
 (*fari*.)

**NE-FARIOUS**, *ad.* -LY. Cons.—Ex-  
 tremely or excessively wicked; infamous.

L. *Nefarius*, (from *ne*, and *fari*,) not to be  
 spoken; too bad to be spoken or told.

**NEGATION**, *s.* *Negation*,—A denial or

-IVE, *s. ad. v.* refusal; a saying or declaring

-IVELY. that a thing shall not be, is  
 not, or has not been.

"We have *negative* names, which stand  
 not directly for positive ideas, but for their  
 absence, such as *insipid*, *silence*, *nil*, &c.,  
 which words denote positive ideas; e. g.  
 taste, sound, being, with a signification of  
 their absence."—*Locke*.

"*Negation* is the absence of that which  
 does not naturally belong to the thing we

are speaking of, or which has no right, obligation, or necessity, to be present with it; as when we say, a stone is inanimate, or blind, or deaf, that is, has no life, nor sight, nor hearing; or when we say, a carpenter or a fisherman is unlearned, these are mere negations."—*Watts*.

Fr. *Néga-tion*, -*tif*; It. -*zione*, -*tiva*; Sp. -*cion*, -*tiva*; L. *Negatio*, from *negare*, (ne-go, q. ne-ago, —*Voss*.) to say no or not; to deny, to refuse. Ab- De-

**NEG-LECT**, *v. s.* Cons. To disregard, to disesteem; to slight, not to heed  
-ER. or care for; to pass by inatten-  
-FUL. tively, to omit.  
-INGLY. A negligent person,—one who  
-ION.\* neglects, disregards, disesteems,  
-IVE.† slights, heeds or cares not for,  
-IVELY.† passes inattentively, omits. And  
-LIG-ENT. the *ad.*—regardless, heedless,  
-ENTLY. careless, inattentive.  
-ENCE.

\**Shak.* †*Bp. Hall.* †*Daniel.*

Fr. *Négliger*; L. *Negligere*, (i. e. *neg*, and *legere*,) not to take or gather, not to choose. Fr. *Nég-ligen-ce*; It. -*za*; Sp. -*cia*; L. *Negligentia*.

**NEG-OTIATE**, *v.* To be employed,  
-ATION. occupied, busy; to manage or  
-ATOR. conduct business, to traffic; to  
-ANT, *s.* manage or conduct a treaty; to  
-OSITY. treat.

Fr. *Négo-tier*; It. -*ziare*; Sp. -*ciar*; L. *Negotiari*, from *neg-otium*, i. e. *neg* *otium*. *Voss*. thinks,—*otium* from some word which, like Gr. *Oioθev*, signified alone, sole.

**NEGRO**, *s.* A black man.

Fr. *Negr-e*; It. & Sp. -*o*; L. *Niger*. Be- De-nigrate.

**NEGUS**, *s.* "The mixture now called *negus* was invented in Queen Anne's time by Colonel *Negus*."—*Malone*.

**NEIF**, *s.* The hand with the fingers contracted into the palm.

Sc. *Neive*, *neif*; Sw. *Knäffe*, pugnus. In Isl. *Kno*: and *Ihre* thinks it may have the same origin as *Knee*, (i. e. A. S. *Hnig-an*, to bend,) and hence its application, from the bending of the joints of the fingers.

**NEIFE**, *s.* "The children of villeins were also in the same state of bondage with their parents; whence they were called in Latin *Nativi*, which gave rise to the female appellation of a villein, who was called a *neife*."—*Blackstone*.

**NEIGH**, *v. s.* -ING. To utter the cry of the horse. See *NAG*.

A. S. *Hnæg-an*; D. *Neyen*; Sw. *Gnæga*. These (as well as L. *Hinnire*, with Fr. & It. derivatives) Sk. and Lye believe—*à sono facta*.

**NEIGH-BOUR**, *v. s.* To be, dwell, or  
-HOOD. abide, near or nigh; close to,  
-LY, *ad. av.* or at small distance from; to  
ESS.\* border upon or adjoin to, to  
connect closely with.

*Neighbourly*,—having qualities convenient to, becoming, or suiting, a neighbour; or those who live near each other; friendly, social, kind.—\**Bible*, 1549.

D. *Nabbuer*; Ger. *Nach-bur*; Dan. *Nabos*; A. S. *Neahgebure*, *nechebura*, *neghebur*, *nebbur*. From A. S. *Neah*, near, and *ge-bure*, a countryman. See *Boor*. Un-

**NEITHER**, *av. co.* Not either.

A. S. *Nather*, *nouther*: from *ne*, not, and *either*, (qv.)

**NEMOROUS**,\* *ad.* Woody.—\**Evelyn*.

L. *Nemorosus*, from *nemus*, a wood, a grove.

**NEMPNE**,\* *s. i. e. Name*, (qv.)—\**Chaucer*. Be-

**NEO-LOGY**, *s.* -ICAL. A new word. Coining, introducing, using new words.

Gr. *Neor*, new, and *λογ-ος*, a word. Fr. *Néologie*.

**NEO-MENY**,\* *s.* The new moon.

\**Wiclif*.

Fr. *Néoménie*. *Neomenia*, used by the Latin fathers. Gr. *Nea μηνη*.

**NEO-PHYTE**, *s.* One newly implanted, sc. in the church; and cons. newly converted to the christian faith; one newly initiated, newly introduced or employed.

Fr. *Néophyte*; It. *Neofito*; Sp. *Neophyto*; L. *Neophylus*; Gr. *Neοφυτος*, (*neos*, new, and *φυτον*, from *φύ-ειν*, to bear.)

**NEO-TERIC**, *ad.* -AL. New, novel, modern; of the present time, or time not long past.

Gr. *Νεωτερικος*; from *νεωτερος*, comp. of *neos*, new.

**NEPHEW**, *s.* In our old writers app. to —Grandsons; issue or descendents, gen.; now restricted to the sons of a brother or sister.

A. S. *Nef*, *neuo*; Fr. *Nepveu*, *neveu*; It. *Nipote*; Sp. *Nieto*: all, says Sk. from L. *Nepos*. Jun. derives from Gr. *Νηπιος*, *infans*, one who cannot speak.

**NEPHRITIC**, *ad.* -AL. Pertaining to the gravel or stone.

Fr. *Néphritique*; It. *Ne-frilico*; Sp. -*phritico*; L. *Nephriticus*; Gr. *Νεφριτικός*, from *νεφριτις*, a disease in the reins, (*νεφροι*) e. g. the gravel or stone.

**NEPOTISM**, *s.* App. in Addison as in French, to the corrupt promotion of nephews by the reigning pope.

Fr. *Népotisme*, from L. *Nepos*.

**NERVE**, *v. s.* To nerve,—to strengthen,

-LESS. to invigorate; to empower; to

-OUS. give strength or vigour, might,

-OUSLY. force, or power.

-OUSNESS. Nerve is used as equivalent to

-Y. *sinew*.

*Nervous*, or *Nervy*,—well strung, strong, vigorous, powerful;—also sensitive in the nerves, sc. to excess, and, cons. weak, debilitated, diseased in them.

Fr. *Nerf*; It. *Nervo*; Sp. *Nervio*; L. *Nervus*; Gr. *Νευρον*, a string, that which stringeth or strengtheneth. E- Re- Un-

**NESSCIENCE**, *s.* Ignorance; want of knowledge or science.

From L. *Nesciens*, p. p. of *Nescire*, not to know, to be ignorant.

**NESH**,\* *ad.* Soft, tender, delicate, (*nice*, qv.)

\**Chaucer*. *Gower*. *Fabyan*. Still common in various parts of England.

A. S. *Nesc*, *knesc*, mollis, from *ahnescian*, *knescian*, emollire, to soften.



**NESS**, *term.* A. S. *Nes, nesse, nys, nysse*. The same word as *Ness*, a promontory (qv.); perhaps from the *v.* *Nes-an, neos-an, visere*; meaning—any thing *seen*; evident, conspicuous; and hence, prominent, projecting. Wallis observes—"Ex concretis adjectivis, fiunt substantiva abstracta, addita terminatione *ness*,—as *white, whiteness*." It corresponds, he adds, to the Ger. *Heyt*; Eng. *Head* or *Hood*. (See *Hood*.) Wilkins adds this term. *ness*, to *better*, and *worse*,—*betterness, worseness*. *Ness* denotes the prominent or distinguishing, or characteristic quality, or gen. the quality; as *whiteness, goodness*,—the quality of being *white* or *good*. Discretion is the only guide in the construction of such words. Many have recently been introduced, and are now current both in speech and writing, which will undoubtedly stand the test of time:—others will not.

**NESS**, *s.* A promontory or cape, a *nesse, nose*, or point of land, lying or shooting out into the sea.—*Som.* See *Nose*; and *Ness, ante.* A. S. *Nase, ness*.

**NEST**, *s. v.* A *nest*,—the haunt, the abode, *-LE, v.* the residence, place of rest; *-LING, ad.* app. esp. to the bed of birds, in which they breed; a snug, well-protected abode.

To *nestle, v.*—to go to; to frequent; to abide, to reside; to form an abiding or resting place; to nourish or protect, as a bird her young; to lie warmly and securely, as birds in a *nest*.

A. S. D. & Ger. *Nest*; Sw. *Näst*; A. S. *Nistian*; D. & Ger. *Nesten, nisten, nestelen*, to build or make a *nest*; whence happily our *Nestle*, and *Nestling*, for a busy bestirring, as a bird in making or building her *nest*.—*Som.* Tooke considers *Nest* to be the past p. of A. S. *Nesan, neos-ian*, to visit, to visit frequently, to haunt.

**NET.** See **NEAT**.

**NET**, *v. s.* *-TY.* To connect or fasten together (threads or strings crosswise, at regular distances.)

*Net-work*,—work in the form of an extended *net*.

A. S. & Dan. *Net*; D. *Nett, nette*; Ger. *Netze*. Some (Wach.) derive from *Net-en*, to sew, to connect; because a *net* is *opus textum*. Tooke,—from *Cnyttan*, to *knit*, (qv.) *nect-ere*, alligare. Be-

**NETHER**, *ad.* Lower, inferior.

*-MORE.* A. S. *Neolher*; D. *Neder*; Ger. *Nider*; *-MOST.* Sw. *Nedre*; Dan. *Nedrig*; Go. *Nadr*. R. of Gloucester, (p. 217,) uses the *v.* *Another*, to lower, to cast down, or defect. Be-

**NETTLE**, *v. s.* *-ER.* A *nettle*,—a plant.

To *nettle*,—met. to sting, to inflame, to irritate, to vex, to provoke.

A. S. *Nett, netel*; D. *Netel*; Ger. *Nessel*; Sw. *Nacela, netla*; Dan. *Nælde*; perhaps of the same origin as *needle*, and meaning that which pricketh, that which stingeth.

**NEVEN**,\* *v.* To name. Sk. and the Glossary to G. Douglas agree;—only a different way of speaking and writing *Name*, (in Dan. *Nævn-er*.)—\*Chaucer.

**NEVER**, *av.* Not *ever*, not at all or at *-THE-LATER.* any time.

*-THE-LESS.* Not *ever* the later, or the less,—not at all the less.

*Never* is much used pref.

A. S. *Næfre*, i. e. *na*, not, and *æfre*, unquam, semper, *ever*. See **NATHLESS**.

**NEURO-PAST**,\* *s.* A puppet or doll, put in motion by drawing strings or wires; as if *sinews*.—\*H. More.

Gr. *Νευροπαστον*; L. *Neuropaston*, (*νευρον*, a nerve, and *πα-ειν*, to draw;) to this piece of mechanism Horace refers, (Serm. 11. vii. 82.)

**NEUTER**, *ad. s.* Not either one or *-TR-AL, ad. s.* other; "taking neither part, *-ALITY.* helping neither side."—*Cot.* *-ALIZE, v.* Indifferent, inactive, inert.

Fr. *Neutre*; It. & Sp. *-tro*; L. *Neuter*; i. e. *ne*, not, and *uter*, either.

**NEW**, *v. s.* *ad. av.* The *v.*—to do or make *-ISH.* now, at the present time, instant *-LY.* moment—afresh. The *ad.*—Done *-NESS.* or made *now*; caused to be, produced or affected *now*, at the present time, the instant moment,—opposed to *old*; modern,—opposed to *ancient*, or *antiquated*; fresh, recent.

Our old writers used *Newelty*, as we use *Novelty*, (qv.); and Spenser—*Newell*.

\*Chaucer. Gower.

A. S. *Neow-ian*, *nov-are*, *renov-are*; Go. *Ninja*; A. S. *Neow, nio, nio*; D. *Nieuw, nu, nieuw*; Ger. *New*; Sw. *Ny*; Fr. *Neuf*; It. *Novo*; Sp. *Nuevo*; L. *Novus*; Gr. *Neos*. Wach. thinks they may be referred to Ger. *Na*, Eng. *Now*;—quid enim est *novum*, nisi *nunc* factum, vel *nuper* ortum. And Voss. suggests that the Gr. *Neos* was from Heb. *Na*, (*now*.) En- Re-

**NEW-FANGLE**, *v. s.* *ad.†* See **New**, and *-NESS.†* **FANGLE.**

*-Y.‡* *New-fangled* is in most common use.

\*Milton. †Chaucer. ‡Ascham. §Sir T. More.

**NEWT**, *s.* Jun. supposes to be corrupted from an *evet*; a *nevet*, a *newt*. See **EFT**.

**NEXT**, *ad.* *-LY.* *Nearest* or *nighest*,—without reference either to succession or precedence.

Ger. *Nechst*; Sw. & Dan. *Næst*; A. S. *Neahgost, neagst, næst*, the superlative of *Neah, neahg*.

**NIAS**, *s.* Used met. as the Fr. *Niais*: "A youngling, a novice: a simple, witless, unexperienced gull."—*Cot.* See **EYAA**.

**NIB**, *s. v.* *Nib*, or *Neb*, is *nip*, (qv.) by the *-BLE, v. s.* change of *p* into *b*; and *Nibble*, *-BLER.* the dim., to *nip* gently or slightly, so as not to hold fast; to bite by small *nips*; to bite at timorously or cautiously.

To *nib*, sc. a pen, is to *nip* off the point; cut it off.

Sw. *Næbb*; Dan. *Næb*; D. & A. S. *Nebbe*, the bill, beak, or *nib* of a bird.—*Som.*

**NICE**, *ad.* *Nice* is more various and *-LY.* tensive in its application than *Nesh*; *-NESS.* though they are the same word *-TY.* diff. written and spoken.

Soft, tender, delicate; delicately sensitive, fastidious, scrupulous; curiously exact or refined; tender to excess; effeminate; weak, simple; silly, foolish. See NESH. Over-

**NICHE, s.** "A hollow seat, or standing for a statue or image, made (i. e. cut) into a wall."—Cot.

It. *Nicchia*; Fr. *Niche*. Probably a *nick*, or *nook*, (qv.) from the v. *Nick*, to cut into; and usually app. as Cot. explains.

**NICK, v. s.** -ER. To cut into; to cut a notch or hollow into, sc. into one thing to suit the reception of another; to make a suitable or convenient incision; to *nick* or do any thing in the *nick*, i. e. at a *fitting* time, suitably, conveniently, opportunely, seasonably; at the right moment, at a lucky moment.

To *nick* is, also,—to cut a *notch* in a tally, by way of reckoning or keeping account; and thus, out of all *nick*, is out of reckoning; and to *nick*, is to cheat, (by cutting a *notch* fraudulently,) to impose upon, to play a trick of delusion or mockery: and hence, perhaps, To *nick-name*, (qv.)

Jun. refers to D. *Nicken*, *nictare* oculus; and Sk. to the Ger. *Nick*, a nod. The word is used in Eng. as equivalent to the L. *Incidere*, to cut into.

**NICK, (Old.) s.** "Nicka was the Gothic demon, who inhabited the element of the water, and who strangled persons that were drowning," (Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry, Diss. 1;) and from him the name has been transferred, with the epithet "old," to the devil of the christian theology. Butler gives Machiavel the credit of conferring the cognomen.

In Dutch, says Wach. *Nicker* is the devil; and the name seems derived from A. S. *Næc-an*, to slay; for the devil was a manslayer from the beginning.

**NICK-NAME, v. s.** To impose a name in mockery or jest; from some real or imputed characteristic, or some act of the party.

Jun. imagines,—from *nomen de nique*, an expression borrowed from the Italians, who use not only *iniquo*, but *niquo*. But see NICK.

**NICOTIAN, s. ad.** "Tobacco; first sent into France by Nicot (the maker of the great French Dictionary) in the year 1560, when he was Ambassador Leiger in Portugal."—Cot.

Fr. *Nico-tiane*; It. *-tiana*; Sp. *-ciana*.

**NICTATE, v.** To wink, to move the eye-lid quickly up and down.

-ITATE, v. L. *Nictare*, to wink. Voss.—from the ancient *Nictare*, still remaining in the compound *Con-nictare*.

**NIDI-FICATION, s. NIDULATION.\*** The making or building of a nest.—\*Brown.

L. *Nidificatio*, from *nidificare*, i. e. *Nidum facere*, to make, to build a nest. Gr. *Nestor*, *nestor*, from *nest*, young.

**NIDING, s. NIDGET.** A low, base, worthless fellow.

A. S. *Nithing*; Sw. *Niding*. In Fr. *Nigand*, *nigear*, are explained by Cot. a *nidget*, a fop, an idiot; the v. *Niger*, to play the *nidget* or fop, to trifle, from the L. *Nugari*.—Men. Spel. and Sk. have also *Niderling*, or *Nidering*, which the former would derive from Anglo-Norman *Nid*, a nest, and *ling*, a chicken; qd. a chicken that dare not leave his nest. The latter from *Nether*, lower.

**NIDOUR,\* ad.** Cot. calls Fr. *Nideur*,—-OROSE.† "the stench or fulsome savour -OROUS.‡ of things broiled or burnt," and in Eng. it is applied to the scent of meats dressed or dressing.

\*Bp. Taylor. †Arbuthnot. ‡Bacon.

L. *Nid-or*; Fr. *-eur*, *-oreux*. The L. *Nid-or*, properly, says Voss. is the smell or odour of esculents, and sometimes of other things; perhaps from the Gr. *Nidion*.

**NIECE, s.** Now app. to—the daughter of a brother or sister.

Fr. *Niece*, and *niece*; It. *Nexxa*; in A. S. *Nift*, which bears a manifest resemblance to *Nesn*, a nephew; in D. *Nichte* is cognata, neptis; in Ger. *Nift*, *nichte*, and in Go. *Nithyis*, is cognatus, akin: and it is probable that the word has an origin in some term signifying gen. (*nighness*, *nearness*,) proximity, near relationship. The etymologists, in general, refer it to the L. *Nepitis*.

**NIFLE,\* s.** "Unless I am deceived (Sk.), from the Fr. *Neuf*, new; qd. *Neufles*, news." Tyrw. explains it,—trifles.—\*Chaucer.

**NIGGARD, ad. s. v.\*** Niggard means,—

-LY, ad. av. Near, or of a narrow, close, -LINESS. confined disposition; parsimonious, sparing, covetous, -NESS. avaricious. -IZE,† s. Grose says, that in the North, -ISH.‡ niggards are iron cheeks to -OUS.§ a grate; probably because -SHIP.¶ they narrow or contract the -Y.¶ space for fuel.

\*Shak. †Spenser. Drayton. ‡Baret.

§Sir T. More. ¶Sir T. Elyot. E. Hall.

¶Chaucer. \*\*Udal. Surrey.

Sk. and Jun. suggest—*a negando*, or perhaps, adds the latter, from *nigh*, or *near*; he looketh very *nigh*, or, he is a *near* man, being common expressions, app. to one who is stingy, and too anxious about money. Un-

**NIGH, ad. av. v.** To *nigh*,—to approach

-LY. or come close; to be or come close -NESS. to, to approximate; to border upon, to touch.

Go. *Nekwa*; A. S. *Nih*, *nek*, *neah*. See NEAR. There is also Go. and A. S. v. *Nekw-an*, to approach, to come close to.

**NIGHT, s.** The time when the sun, or

-ED. the light of the sun goes, and -LY, ad. av. is gone down. Lit. and met.—-ISH.\* darkness, gloom, ignorance.

Night is much used pref.—\*Turberville.

Go. *Nekts*; A. S. *Niht*; Ger. & D. *Nacht*; Sw. *Natt*; Dan. *Nat*. Wach. assents to the etym. of Claubergerius, who derives Ger. *Nacht* from Ger. v. *Neigen*, inclinare, declinare. In Go. *Hneiw-an*; A. S. *Hnig-an*. Dags dugann *hneiw-an*;—Dies cooperat declinare (Luc. ix. 12);—"And the day began to bowe down." (Wiclif.) The Gr. *Nof* is derived (immediately) from *neu-ey*, *inclinare*, to bend or bow down, (Mart.): and the Gr. is probably from the Go. See NOD. Be-Over-

**NIGHTER-TALE, s.** *Nighter-deal*,—the nocturnal (*deal* or) portion of the natural day.—*Sk.*

**NIGHTIN-GALE, s.** A bird so called, because he *sings* at night.

"To matens went the lusty *nightingale*,  
Within a temple shapen hauthorn wise,  
He might not sleepe in all the *nightertale*,  
But *Domine labia* gan he cry and *gale*."—*Chaucer*.

A. S. *Nicht-gale*; D. *Nacht-gael*; Ger. *Nacht-igal*, (from *Nicht*, the night, and *galan*, to gale, to sing;) Dan. *Nattergal*.

**NIGHT-MARE, s.** "*Mara*, from whence our *Night-mare* is derived, was, in the Runic Theology, a spirit or spectre of the night, which seized men in their sleep, and suddenly deprived them of speech and motion."—*Warton*.

D. *Nacht-merrie*; Ger. *Nachtmar*. In Sw. *Mara* is,—incubus; in Ger. *Mære*, parca; but *Sk.* thinks that *mære* in *Night mære* is,—*Equa quæ nobis accubat, vel porticis incubat*. *Warton* gives the true origin of our word; though it does not appear why "the spirit or spectre of the night" was in Runic theology called *Mara*. The meaning, ascribed by all, is an oppressive weight or burden, and may be formed of the A. S. *Mæ*, and *er*. See *More*, and *En*, *term.*; and see *Incubus*.

**NIGHT-SPELL,\* s. i. e.** The night-charm.—*Tyrw.* \**Chaucer*.

**NIHILITY, s.** "*Nullity*, the being nothing, or of no value."—*Cot.*  
L. *Nih-ilum*, -*il*; Fr. -*ilité*. An-nihilate.

**NILL,\* v. NILE.** To will not, to be unwilling; to dissent, to deny, to refuse.

\**Wiclif*. *Chaucer*. *Gower*, &c.

A. S. *Nillan*, *nolle*, or *non velle*; compounded of *Na*, not, and *will-an*, to will.

**NIM,\* v. -MER.** To take, to take away, to deprive, to rob, to steal, to filch. It is still a common word among thieves.

\**Chaucer*. *Gower*, &c.

Go. & A. S. *Niman*; D. & Ger. *Nemen*, to take, to take away. See *NUM*, and *NUMSKULL*.

**NIMBLE, ad.** Active, agile, quick in -Y. motion or action; quick, speedy, -NESS. alert.—\**Spenser*.

-ESS.\* *Agilis*, (*Sk.*)—"One who can do any thing quickly and easily; from the *v.* To *nim*," (*qv.*); and *Jun* notices that *Num-ol* is *capax*, able to take or receive.

**NIN-COMPOOP, s. i. e.** A *Non-compo*, or one who is *non compos* (*sc. mentis*); not strong in mind, insane; an idiot, a simpleton.

**NINE, s.** *Nine*,—one less than the number

**NINTH.** of fingers to the two hands;

**NINE-TEEN.** i. e. than ten.

-TY. *Nine-teen*,—*nine* and *ten*.

*Nine-ty*,—*nine* times *ten*.

Go. *Nium*; A. S. *Nig-an*, -*en*, -*on*; D. *Neghen*; Ger. *Neun*; Sw. *Nio*; Dan. *Ni*. In Gr. *Ennea*; L. *Novem*; Fr. *Neuf*; It. *Nove*; Sp. *Neve*. *Becman* thinks *Novem* is from *Novus*, *qd. Novissimus*, the last (*sc.*) of the numerals. *Voss* dissents. *Martin* agrees with *Becman* as to the L.; and with regard to Ger. he observes,—"*Neig-en est inclinare. et inde numerus ille inclinatus dici queat*." This *Wach.* thinks not improbable; but what does *numerus inclinatus* mean?

**NINNY, s. -HAMMER.** A silly, simple fellow, a simpleton.

Sp. *Ninno*, infans; It. *Nencio*, or *nescio*, a fool, an idiot, a natural, a dolt; one that knows nothing, ignorant.—*Florio*. See *ZANY*.

**NIP, v. s.** To pinch or press off sharply;

-PER. to pinch (*sc.* with the teeth);

-PINGLY. and *cons.*—to bite; to pinch off

-PLE. (*sc.* the germ or bud); and hence,

—to blight, to perish. *Met.*—to bite, to pinch, to hurt, to injure (*sc.* by censure, rebuke, or sarcasm); to reprehend, to satirize.

D. *Niipen*, *kniipen*; Ger. *Kneipen*, *kneiffen*; Sw. *Nypa*, *nypa*; Dan. *Napper*, *comprimere. constringere*. *Jun.* (in *Gloss. Go* p 116,) observes—that *Go. Ga-nipnande*, *contristatus*, seems to belong to some old *v.* corresponding with D *Niipen*, or Eng. *Nip*; and in A. S. the dim. *Nyptr.* a *nipple*, shows the word to have existed in that language also. Over.

**NIS,\* v. i. e.** *Ne is*, or *is not*.

\**Chaucer*. *Spenser*.

**NIST,\* v. i. e.** *Ne wist*, or *wist not*, *knew not*.—\**Chaucer*. *Gower*.

**NIT, s. -TY.** An insect.

A. S. *Hnita*; D. *Nete*; Ger. *Nisse*; Sw. *Gnet*; Dan. *Gnid*. In *Exodus*, (viii. 16,) the A. S. is *Gnættas*, (*gnat*); L. version *Cimiphes*; our version, *Lice*. See *GNAT*. *Sk* would derive from Gr. *Nussiv*, to prick, to penetrate.

**NITENCY,\* s.** Endeavour, effort.—\**Boyle*.

L. *Nitens*, from *Niti*, to strive, to endeavour. In- Re-

**NITID,\* ad.** Clean, clear, bright.—\**Boyle*.

It. & Sp. *Nitido*; L. *Nitidus*. See *NEAT*.

**NITRE, s.** *Cot.* describes it as—A salt-ous. resembling substance, of colour light-y. ruddy or white, and full of holes like a sponge.

Fr. *Nitr-e*; It. -*o*; L. *Nitrum*; Gr. *Nitpon*.

**NIVEOUS,\* ad.** Snowy.—\**Brown*.

L. *Nivens*, from *Nix*, *nivis*, snow.

**NIZZY.** See *ZANY*.

**NO, ad. av.** *No*, the *av.* is used to express—

**NOR.** Negation or denial, refusal, rejection;

**NOT.** aversion, unwillingness.

*No*, the *ad.* to express—the absence, negation or privation of any thing.

*Nor*,—*Sk.* compounds of *Ne*, and *or*. *Ne* and *No* are used alone equivalent to *Nor*.

*Not*, (also written *Nouht*, *Noght*, *Nat*,) may be a corruption of *Nought*, (*qv.*)

*No* is usually written in composition with *body*, *thing*, *where*, *wise*, in old writers with *more*, as *nomore*, &c. &c.

A. S. *Na*; D. *Neen*; Ger. *Nein*; Dan. *Nei*. *Tooke* observes,—that Dan. *Nødig*, Sw. *Noedig*, and D. *Noede*, *node*, *no*, mean,—averse, unwilling.

**NOBLE, ad. s. v.** Renowned, famous;

-BLESS. illustrious, splendid; ex-

-BLENESS. tolled, exalted, raised, ele-

-BLY. vated; grand or aggrandized;

-BILITY. dignified, glorious, magnifi-

-BLEMEN. cent. See *To ENNOBLE*,

-BILITATE, v.\* which is now used instead

-BILITATION.† of *Surrey* and *Chaucer's* *a*. To noble.

*Noble*, the coin,—so called, from the purity and excellency of the gold of which it was coined: *ex auro nobilissimo*, unde *nobilis vocatus*.—*Voss. de Vitulis*, lib. iii. c. 12.—*Holinshed*. †*H. More*.

Fr. & Sp. *Noble*; It. *Nobile*; L. *Nobilis*; so called—*à nominis claritate*, from the lustre or brightness of the name. En- In- (Ig-) Un-

**NOCENT**, *ad. s.* Doing hurt or harm, -CUMENT.\* mischief or injury; hurtful, -CIVE.† harmful, mischievous, injurious. \**Bale*. †*For*.

It. *Nocente*; L. *Nocens*, from *Noc-ere*, to hurt or harm; à *Nece*, ut propriè sit *nec-ere*, vel quasi, *nec-ere*.—*Voss.* (A.S. *Cnuc-ian*, pulsare, tundere.) In-nocent. In-nocuous.

**NOCK**, *v. s.* To nick or notch, to make an incision, or cut into: to place (sc.) the shaft or arrow upon the notch. See *Nook*. *Anus dicitur nock, quasi incisura*.—*Sk.*

**NOCT-AMBULO**,\* *s.* One who walks (*ambulat*) in the night (*nocte*); and cona.—a sleep-walker.—*Arbuthnot*.

**NOCTI-LUCOUS**,\* *ad. -CENT.* Shining by night.—*Pennant*. L. *Nox*, the night, and *lucere*, to shine.

**NOCTI-VAGATION**,\* *s.* Wandering by night.—*A. Wood*. L. *Nox*, the night, and *vagari*, to wander.

**NOCTURN**, *ad. s.* Nightly,—by, or in -URNAL, *ad. s.* the night, or night-time. -UARY. *Noctuary*,—an account of what passes in the night.

*Nocturns*,—any thing done at night; prayers at night. That monastic watch contained between the hours of twelve and three A. M. *Officium horæ nocturnæ*.

Fr. *Nocturne*; It. *Nottatno*; L. *Nocturnus*, from *Nox*, the night, and this from *Neu-siv*, *inclinare*, *declinare*, to bend or bow down, to go down. See *NIGHT*. Per-noctation.

**NOD**, *v. s.* To bend down, to incline, to -DER. decline; to bend or drop down; -DING. sc. the head, as one drowsy or -DLE, or sleepy. See *NECK*, *KNEE*, and *NUDDLE*, *v. NIGHT*.

-ING. *Sk.*—from the L. *Nutus*, and that from *Neveiv*, to bend down. "The past tense of the A. S. *v. Hnig-an*, to bend, is *Hnak*, which, by the addition of the participial term. *ed*, forms *Nahed*, *nak'd*, *ned*, (a broad,) *nod*."—*Tooke*. In-nuendo.

**NODDLE**, *s.* The head; familiarly, or contemptuously.

The nodding part of the head.—*Mins.* From A. S. *Knol*, the top.—*Sk.* See *Nowl*, or *NOLL*.

**NODE**, *s.* A knot or knob, a connexion -OUS. or complication, a lump, protube- -OSITY. rance, or swelling.

-ULE. The nodes of a planet,—les *nœuds* d'une planète. "The centre of the moon appears to us to trace a different circle from the elliptic, the circle which the centre of the sun appears to describe in the heavens. These circles cut each other in two opposite points, that are called by astronomers the nodes of the moon."—*Muslaurin*.

L. *Nod-us*, -*ous*; Fr. -*ous*; It. & Sp. -*o*. *Voss.*—from the Heb. *Tooke*,—from the A.S. *Knittan*, to knot, nectere, connectere. Inter-nodial.

**NODY**,\* or **NODDY**, *s.* Equivalent to *Ninny*, (qv.)

\**Bale*. *Sir T. More*. *Beau. & F.*

*Sk.*—from Nor. Fr. *Naudin*, which Cot. calls, "a noddy, ninny, gooscap, coxcomb." *Naudin*, *Sk.* suggests, may be from the *v. To nod*; it perhaps is connected with *Noddle*; and app. contemptuously to the person, as *Noddle* to the thing.

**NOEMATICAL**,\* *ad. -LY.†* Mental, intellectual; existing, originating in the mind.—\**Cudworth*. †*H. More*.

Gr. *Noημα*, νοηματος, the mind, the intellect, or understanding.

**NOG**, *s. -ING.* In Eng. the word is app. to—A vessel or mug; and also to the liquor itself.

*Sk.* refers to Ger. *Nossel*, mensura liquidæ, a measure of liquids.

**NOINT**,\* *v. i. e. Anoint*, (qv.)

\**Chapman*. *North*.

**NOISE**, *v. s.* App. to—Outcry, uproar, -LESS. clamour, a loud sound or report, a -Y. report or rumour; gen.—a sound. -FUL.\* To noise,— -FULLY.\* To sound, to resound, to report.

\**Chapman*.

Fr. *Noise*. *Scal.* and others derive from the L. *Noxia*, *noxa*, strife, quarrelling; it is probably more immediately from *Noy*, (qv.) that which, a clamour which, *noies* or *annoies*; a noysome or offensive clamour. Over-

**NOLITION**,\* *s.* Unwillingness.

\**Hale*. *Bp. Taylor*.

From L. *Nolle*, i. e. *non velle*, to will not.

**NOLL**,\* *s. Nowl*.\* The head; (in Ascham) hard study.—\**Wicklif*. *Drant*.

A.S. *Cnolle*, *knol*; D. *Knolle*; Ger. *Knoll*; Sw. *Knula*; the head or top.

**NOLLETH**, *v. N'OLDE*. *Nolleth*, i. e. *Ne willeth*; *willeth not*.

*Nolde*, i. e. *Ne wolde*; would not.

**NOMADS**, *s.* "For all these, in what part of the world soever, which in old time lived by *pastorage*, and fed (as we call it in Ireland) upon white-meat without tilling of the ground, are called by the Greeks *nomades*, and by the Latines *pastores vagi*, (i. e. wandering shepherds,) as the northern Tartarians, the Getuilians, and Numidians in Africa, the ancient Britons, and the northern Irish."—*Ralegh*.

Gr. *Nomades*, from *νειν*, to feed.

**NOMBLES**. See **NUMBLES**.

**NOMEN-CLATOR**, *s.* One who calls -TRESS. (persons or things) by their (pro- -TURE. per) names. "In the old ages they [princes] were euer wount to haue about them such men as were of a speciall memorie; to put them in mind of all such things as to them should be meet and requisite, and these were called *nomenclatores*."—*Holinshed*.

Fr. *Nomenclat-eur*; It. -*dre*; Sp. -*dr*; L. *Nomenclat-or*, -*ura*; à *nomine calando*, i. e. *vocando*; from calling by name; that is, by their proper names.

French says (158) new.

**NOMINAL**, *ad. s.* That can or may be -ALIST. *named*; of or pertaining, belonging -ALLY. *ing* or relating to the *name*; opposed to *real*. "About the twelfth century, Roscelinus or Rosceli- -ATION. nus, the master of the famous -ATOR. Abelard, introduced a new doctrine, that there is nothing universal but words or *names*. However, by his eloquence and abilities, and those of his disciple Abelard, the doctrine spread, and those who followed it were called *Nominalists*."—*Reid*.  
L. *Nominatis*, from *Nominare*, to *name*, (qv.)  
Ag- Con- Pro-nominal. De- Pre-nominate. Ig- nominy. In-nominable.

**NON**, *pref.* A negative prefix, used in common speech with much licence; equivalent to *Not*, *In* or *Un*.

**NON-AGE**, *s.* -AGED. Infancy or minority (in Law).  
Lacombe has "*Nonage*, *minorité*." *Non* and *age*; *not* of *age*.

**NONCE**, *s.* Anciently written *Nones* or *Nanes*. And *Once*, (qv.) was formerly written *Ones*, *Anes*. In the expression "for the *nonce*," *nonce* is corruptly used for *once*; for the *once*, this *once*, the, or this *one* thing, *one* occasion, for an especial purpose. Mr. Gifford observes,—“The aptitude of many of our monosyllables beginning with a vowel to assume the *n* is well known; but the progress of this expression is distinctly marked in our early writers; *a ones*, *an anes*; for the *ones*, for the *nanes*, for the *nones*, for the *nonce*.”

**NON-CONFORMING**, *pt. i. e.* *Not conforming*; refusing to *conform*, refusing -ITY. or rejecting *uniformity*; not complying, yielding, or assenting.

*Non-conforming clergy*,—those who refused to *conform* to the Church of England, by subscribing certain Articles required in the Act of Uniformity, an. 1662.

**NONE**, *av. i. e.* *No one*, or *not one*; A. S. *Nan*, *i. e.* *Ne ane*.

**NONES**, *s.* In the Roman calendar,—the nine days before the *ides*, (qv.)

**NON-JURING**, *pt. -ROR.* *Not swearing*; one who does not, or will not swear—*sc.* allegiance. Usually app. to those persons, esp. clergymen, who refused to take the oaths of allegiance to William III. at the Revolution.

**NON-PAREIL**, *ad. s.* Having no like or equal, match or fellow; one unparalleled, unequalled, unmatched, unrivalled.  
*Non*, *not*, and *pareil*, (Fr.) like, equal, even, or matching with. L. *Par*.

**NON-PLUS**, *v. s.* To do, to be able to do, no more; to disable from doing more.  
*Non*, *not*, and *plus*, more.

**NON-POWER**,\* *s. i. e.* Impotence.  
\*Chaucer.

**NON-PROFICIENT**,\* *s.* One who is *no proficient*, or *not a proficient*, or who has made *no proficiency*, who does not *profit*, gain, or benefit.—\*Bp. Hall.

**NON-RESIDENT**, *ad. s.* -ENCE. One who does not *reside*, (qv.) abide or dwell.

**NON-RESISTANT**, *ad. -ANCE.* (*Res, Ent.*) *Not resisting*; not standing against, or opposing.

**NON-SENSE**, *s. i. e.* *Not sense*; that -ICAL. which is not intelligible, not to -ICALLY. be understood or comprehended; -ITIVE. which has no meaning, or that is unmeaning: not worth a thought.

**NON-SOLVENCY**, *s.* Non-payment; *insolvency*, (qv.)

**NON-SPARING**, *ad. i. e.* *Sparing none*; *un-sparing* any.

**NON-SUIT**, *v. s.* “If either party neglects to put in his declaration plea, replication, rejoinder, and the like, within the times allotted by the standing rules of the court, the plaintiff, if the omission be his, is said to be *nonsuit*, or not to follow and pursue his complaint, and shall lose the benefit of his writ.”—*Blackstone*.

**NOOK**, *s.* App. to—A small recess or retreat, (qd. *cut into* a solid body,) a corner, a *niche*.

Lye refers to *Nock* or *notch*; and *Tooke*—all the past p. of the *v.* To *nick*, *incider*.

**NOON**, *s. -ING.* “The *ninth* hour of the day, which was at three of the clock afternoon. *Non-mete*,—a meal or bever at that time: howbeit of latter times *noon* is mid-day; and *none-mete*, dinner.”—*Som.* *Non-sang*, was the cantus or *singing* at that hour; the *Nones*,—prayers at that hour. This manner of reckoning is said to have been derived from the Romans.

*Nooning*,—a meal or refreshment at noon. See NUNCHION.

D. *Nona*; A. S. *Non*; hora diei *nona*.

**NOOSE**, *s. v.* A *noose*,—a knot, a tie or fastening; gen. app. to the fastening formed by what is called a running knot.

*Laqueus nexilis*, say Lye and Sk.; the latter hesitates between the L. *Nodus*, a knot, and the D. *Noose*, *nora*. Lye says—“perhaps from *Nesada*, *impedivit*, a word which occurs in the Gloss. of Lipsius.” It is not improbably from the A. S. *Cniltan*, *cnyl-an*, *nectere*, *connectere*; to net, to tie, to fasten.

**NOR**. See No.

**NORMAL**, *ad.* Measured by, adapted or conformed to rule; constructed upon, subjected to, conducted by or according to, prescribed rules or laws; instructed in rules, first principles or elements: in general, systematic principles. A word very recently introduced. Fr. *Ecoles normales* were first established by the National Convention of France, in the third year of the French Republic.

L. *Normalis*, from *Norma*, a rule; a rule to measure right angles. Florio has—It. *Norma*, *normare*, *normevole*. See ENORM. Ab- E-



**NORTH, s. ad.** App. first, to—The wind,  
-ERLY. which *bindeth* or *constraineth* the  
-ERN. ground, hardens it: then to—  
-ERNLY. The region, whence such wind  
-WARD. comes.

A.S. *North*; D. *Noord*; Ger. Dan. & Fr. *Nord*; Sw. *Nord*, *norr*. The Sw. *Nor*, a narrow strait, *fretum angustum*. *Ihre* derives from *Nyrwan*, *coarctare*: he rejects all the etyms. offered for *North*; but does not proceed to anticipate Tooke in deriving Sw. *Norr* from the same v. *North*. i.e. *Nyr-weth*, or *nyrweth*, is the third pers. sing. of *Nyrwan*, *coarctare*, *constringere*; to bind together, to constrain.

**NOSE, s. v.** That which is prominent,  
-GAY. which projects, sc. from the face;  
-LESS. the organ of breathing and smell.  
**NOSTRILS.** ing.

*Nostril*, or *nose-thrill*, A.S. *Nose-thyrla*; from *Thirlian*, to drill, to bore.

*Nose-wax*,—"Hereunto they adde also a similitude not very agreeable, how the Scriptures be like to a *nose of waxe*, [*nasus cereus*,] or a shipman's hose: how they may be fashioned, and plied al manner of waies, and serue al menues turnes."—*Jewel*.

*Nose-gay*,—a gay or gaud; a bouquet of gay flowers, of gay and scented flowers, to gratify the (*nose* or) smell.

A.S. *Næse*, *nese*; D. *Neus*; Ger. *Nase*; Sw. *Neasa*; Dan. *Næse*; Fr. *Nez*; It. *Naso*; all usually derived from L. *Nasus*; which Wach. doubts, and *Ihre* very rationally objects, that it is not credible our Gothic ancestors should not have a name for the organ of breathing. until they obtained it from Rome; it is undoubtedly of the same origin with *Næse*, a *næse*, or *nese*; the latter so common a term. to the names of projecting *headlands*, (e.g.) *Dunge-ness*, *Sheer-ness*; and also the *Næse* or *Nese* used alone. See *Næse*.

**NOT.** See *No*.

**NOT,\* v.** i.e. *Ne woot*, wit or know not.

\**Wiclif*. *Chaucer*. *Gower*.

**NOTCH, v. s.** An incision; a cut into; a hollow cut into any thing.

A *notch* or *nock*, a *niche* or *nick*, *incisura*, from *To nick*, *incidere*, to cut into. Un-

**NOTE, v. s.** To mark, sign, or designate;  
-ABLE, *ad. s.* to distinguish, to remark, to  
-ABLY. observe; to look at or regard  
-ABLENESS. as remarkable; to attend to.  
-ABILITY. *Notable* or remarkable, now  
-ARY, *ad. s.* app. to persons, is used as  
-ARIAL. equivalent to—observant, at-  
-ATION. tentive, sc. to matters of house-  
-ATOR. wifery or domestic economy.  
-EDLY. A *note*,—a mark or remark;  
-EDNESS. that which we mark or re-  
-ER. mark; observe, or take account  
-ICE, *v. s.* of; observation, account, esti-  
-IFY, *v.* mation, reputation; also app.  
-IFICATION. (though not now so restricted)  
-FUL.\* to an epistle conveying a *note*  
-LESS.† or remark; also to a memo-  
-ICION.‡ randum in writing, specifying  
a promise to pay a debt.

\**Chaucer*. †*Beau. & F.* ‡*Fabyan*.

Fr. *Not-er*, *-ifer*; It. *-dre*, *-iscare*; Sp. *-ar*, *-iscar*; L. *Notar*, *notificare*, *notum facere*; to make known. *Notare*, from *Notum*: nam eo rem

*notamus* ut e *nota* sua cognoscamus.—*Foss*. We mark or *note* a thing, that we may know or distinguish it by its mark. Ad- Con- De- Pre- Un-

**NOTE, v.** (See *NEAT*.) "To *note*,—to push, strike or goar."—*Ray*.

**NOTHING, s.** -NESS. i.e. *No thing*, or *not any thing*; equivalent to the L. *Nihilum*, non-entity, or non-existence; also app. to any thing very small or minute, of no worth or value; worthless, trifling.

**NOTION, s.** *Notion* is now used indiscri-

-AL. minately as equivalent to—

-ALLY. Idea, perception, conception, opi-

-ALITY. nion, thought; and was used (as

-IST. in *Shak.* and *Milton*) for know-

ledge, power of knowing or understanding.

"His *notion* weakens."—*Shak.* "The

acts of God to human ears cannot without

process of speech be told, so told as earthly

*notion* can receive."—*Milton*.

It would be of service to establish a distinction in the usage of *idea* and *notion*. *Locke* and *Bolingbroke* both attempt it, but with no effect. *Idea* might be used as a simple and specific term to express our sensations numerically separate; *notion* as a general and complex term for a collection of *ideas*: and thus we could not (and now should not) say "I have an *idea* of a man, or of an animal; but we might say with propriety, I have a *notion* of a man, or of an animal."

Fr. *No-tion*; It. *-zione*; L. *Notio*, from *Notum*, past p. of *Noscere*, to know. Cog-

**NOTORIOUS, ad.** Known; publicly or

-OUSLY. well known; evident, manifest;

-OUSNESS. famous or infamous.

-ETY. L. *Noto-rius*; Fr. *-tre*; It. *-rio*; Sp.

*-rios*, from *Notum*, past p. of *Noscere*, to know.

**NOTTED, ad.** *Jun.* says: "*Nett* the

-TT-HEAD. hair,—*attondere comas*." *Ray*,

-HEADED. —"To *not*, and *notted*, polled,

-PATED. shorn, (*Essex*), ab A.S. *Hnot*,

of the same signification." *Tyrw.*: "A

*nothead*, a head like a *nut*; from the hair,

probably, being cut short. It has since

been called a *roundhead*, for the same

reason."

**NOT-WITHSTANDING, co.** *Not with-*

*standing*, (*withstanding*,—*standing* against,

or in opposition to; opposing;)—*not* oppo-

sing, resisting, hindering, preventing.

**NOVEL, ad. s.** "New, fresh, recent,

-ELIST. strange, rare, lately done or

-ELTY. made; uncouth, unused, un-

-ELIZE, *v.*\* heard of before."—*Cot*.

-ELISM.† *Novation* is used by *Laud* as

-ELRY.‡ we now use *Innovation*.

-ATION.§ "The *Novels*, or *new* constitu-

tions, posterior in time to the other books,

and amounting to a supplement to the

code, contain *new decrees* of successive

emperors, as *new questions* happened to

arise."—*Blackstone*. \**Brown*. †*Sir E.*

*Dering*. ‡*Chaucer*. §*Abp. Laud*.

**NOU**

**Fr. Nouv-eau, -elle; It. Nov-ello; Sp. -el; L. Novellus, from Novus; Gr. Neos, new, from ve-eiv, venire, to come. In- Re-**

**NOVEMBER. See SEPTEMBER.**

**NOVENARY**, *ad.* -**ENNIAL**. *Novenary*,—nine. *Novennial*,—after a lapse of nine (years).

Fr. *Novenaire*; L. *Novenarius*, nine, and, of Low. Ages, *Novennis qui novem annos habet*.

**NOVERCAL**, *ad.* Of or belonging to a step-mother.

A *novercal* way,—a way like that of a step-mother, unlike the natural parent.

**Fr. Noverce; L. Noverce; a step-mother.**

**NOVICE, s.** A new or fresh man or woman; "a youngling or beginner," one but newly entered (into the order).

**\*Pearson. †Cudworth. Barrow.**

**Fr. Novice; It. Novizcio; Sp. Novicio, from L. Novitius, novus, new.**

**NOUN, s.** "Those instituted words which men do agree upon for the names and appellations of things, are stiled *nouns*."—*Wilkins. Real Character.* "Of the first part of speech—the *noun*—it being the best understood, and therefore the most spoken of by others, I shall need at present to say little more than that it is 'the simple or complex, the particular or general sign or name of one or more ideas.'"—*Tooke. Div. of Purley.* "What is the reason that Plato saith: our speech is tempered and composed of *nouns* and of verbs? for he seemeth to make no account of all other parts of speech besides those two."—*Holland. Plutarch.*

Fr. *Nom*; It. *Nòme*; Sp. *Nombre*; L. *Nomen*;  
Gr. Ονομα, a name, (qv.)

**NOURISH**, *v. s.* or **-RICE**, *s.* Gen.—To  
**-ISHABLE.** foment, to foster, to cherish,  
**-ISHER.** to hearten or encourage, to  
**-ISHING.** strengthen or invigorate; to  
**-ISHMENT.** support or maintain, to sustain,  
**-ITURE.** bear, train, or bring up.

**Nourice**,—i. e. a nurse, (qv.)

**See NURSE.** Fr. *Nourrir*; It. *Nodrire, nutrire*; Sp. *Nutrir*; L. *Nutrire*, tous verbeaux alere.—*Becman.* See *Voss.* and *Martin.* Un-

**NOUSLE, v.** The gen. application seems to be—To creep closely or snugly into, (as a child with its *nose nestles* into the breast of its *nurse*,) to sink into, to lie closely or fondly, to cling fondly to, to hang or dwell fondly or doatingly upon; to fondle, to doat.

A *nousling* mole,—a mole working its way with its *noze* or *nose*.

Sk. writes *Nuzzle*, corrupted from *Nestle*.—*Lye*. *Nuzzle*,—*nasum* aliquo indere, from D. *Neuselen*, to search after with the *nose* or snout. *Nosel*, the dim of *Nose*. Steevens, on *Pericles*, would read *Nursle*. A fondling, he observes, is still a *nursling*. To *nouzzle*, or, as it is now written, *nuzzle*, is to go with the *nose* down like a hog. The application of the *vv.* To *nestle*, To *nursle*, and To *nuzzle*, border so close upon each other that it is difficult in some instances to discriminate the

**NUG**

source of corruption. An infant may be said to *nestle*, to *nursle*, or to *nuzzle*, in the breast or bosom of its *nurse* or mother.

**NOW, av.** By our oldest authors written  
also *Nouthe.*

At this instant or present ~~point~~ of time ;  
at this moment of time ; at this or that  
time ; instant, present.

*Now-a-days* ; i. e. on, or in days, ~~now~~—  
in these days.

Go. A.S. Sw. & Dan. *Nu*; Ger. *Nu* or *Nun*; D. *Nouw*; Gr. *Nuv*; L. *Nunc*. The Gr. *Nuv* is said by Lennep to be the accusative from *Nur*, and *vv* to be from Gr. *Nuveiv*, *vuoreiv*, *pungere*, to prick or point; and hence *vvv*, quasi hoc *puncto*, at this point. See *Nzw*.

**NOWED,\*** *ad.* **NOWE,** *s.* *Fr. Noue.* All on knots. *Nou*,—a knot. Crashaw uses *Nowes*, if such, and not *vowes*, be the correct reading; qd. the *marriage knot*.

\* *Brown.*

**NOWEL,\* s.** "*Noël*, in Fr. is derived from *Natalis*, and signified orig. a cry of joy at Christmas,—*Le jour natal* de notre Seigneur. It was afterwards the usual cry of the people upon all occasions of joy and festivity."—*Tyrw.* \**Chaucer.*

**NOWL. See NOLL.**

**NOXIOUS**, *ad.* -NESS. Doing hurt or harm; hurtful, harmful, injurious, offensive, faulty, or in fault; guilty.

**L. Noxious**, from *Nora*, and that from *Nac-ere*, to hurt, to harm. See **Nocent**. In-Ob-

**NOY, v. s.** (We now use *An-noy, an-noy-*  
**-ANCE.** *ance.*) To hurt, harm, or in-  
**-ER.\*** jure; to trouble or molest.  
**-FUL.†** “Common *nuisances* are either  
**-OUS.‡** the doing of a thing to the  
**-SANCE,§** or *annoyance* of all the king’s

**NUISANCE.** subjects, or the neglecting to  
**NOISOME.** do a thing which the common  
**-LY.** good requires."—*Blackstone.*

-NESS. <sup>†</sup>Tusser. <sup>†</sup>Bale, &c. <sup>†</sup>Wiclif.  
Chaucer. Spenser. <sup>†</sup>Chaucer.

**Fr. Ennuyer; It. Noidare**, from **L. Nox-ia**; (**nosctia, noia**.—**Men.**;) and this from **Noc-ere**, to hurt or harm. See **Noxious**. **An-**

**NUBILE,\*** *ad.* That may be married; fit for marriage. Marriageable; of age for marriage.—\**Prior.*

**It. & Fr. Nubile ; L. Nubilis, from Nub-ere, i. e. operire, to cover, nubis instar. Con- Also Ob-nubilare.**

**NUDE, *ad.* -ITY.** Naked, bare ; stripped or divested of force or efficacy ; null, void.

Fr. *Nud, nudité*; It. *Nūd-o. -ità*; Sp. *Nudo, desnudo*; L. *Nuditas*, from *Nud-us*, naked, *q. ne datus, hoc est, non indutus*.—See *Voss. in v. Erno*. See **NAKED**. De-

**NUDLING. See Nod.**

**NUGACIOUS**, *ad.* Trifling or trivial;  
-**CITY**. frivolous, idle; impertinent, insignificant.  
-**TORY**. nificant.—\**Bacon*.

-TION.\* *L. Nugax, nugatorius*, from *Nugæ*, as app. to any thing trifling and frivolous. Voss. derives from the Heb. and Syr. with whom the word meant *morrow*; then funeral verses were so called, and, from their character, any *trivial* verses or tales; any thing trivial.

**NUISANCE.** See **NOY**.

**NULL, v. s.** To bring or reduce to no-thing; to a thing of no force or-**IFY, v.** worth; to render invalid, worth-less, or inefficient; to invalidate.

Fr. *Null*, *nullité*; It. *Null-d*, *-lità*; Sp. *-lo*, *-idad*; L. *Nil*, *nihil*, nothing. Ad- or An

**NULLI-FIDIAN, ad.** Faithless; having no faith, (*nulla fides*.)

**NUM, v. ad.** Usually written *Numb*.

**-MEDNESS.** To take away, to deprive, sc. of sensation, action, thought, &c.  
**-NESS.**  
**-SKUL.** *Numskull*, (in It. *Mente catto*),  
**-SKULLED.** —*animo captus*; one who has lost or is deprived of his mind or under-standing; a blockhead.

Sk. derives from Old Eng. *v.* To *nimm*; A. S. *Nim-an*, to take away. (See **NIM**.) *Nun*, the past p.—*membris captus*, i.e. *membrorum usu*, sc. *motu et sensu privatus*. Deprived of the limbs, i.e. of their use; their sense or motion. Be-

**NUMBER, v. s.** To compute or count,  
**-ING.** to reckon, to calculate, to tell.  
**-LESS.** *Numbers*, (app. in Poetry or Music,)  
**-FUL.\*** to the number of metrical feet, of  
**-OUS.†** musical sounds or movements; to their succession or arrangement; and hence, gen.—to versification, to poetry.

\**Waterhouse*. †*Drant*.

Fr. *Num-brer*; Sp. *-erar*; It. & L. *Numerare*; from Gr. *Νεμεiv*, to deal, to distribute. Go. & A. S. *Nim-an*, to *nim*, (qv.) Mis- Un-

**NUMBLES,\*** or **NOMBLES, s.** Sk. writes—the *humbles* of a stag, (from Fr. *Nombres d'un cerf*,) the viscera or entrails of a stag; I know not whether, *parum deflexo sensu*, from L. *Umbilicus*.—\**Sir T. Elyot*.

**NUMERATE, v.** To count or tell, sc.  
**-ABLE.** the parts or portions; to count,  
**-AL, ad. s.** to reckon, to tell one by one,  
**-ALLY.** part by part; to tell, to repeat  
**-ARY.** separately.  
**-ATION.** *Numerous*, (in Poetry,)—con-taining an appportionate number,  
**-ATOR.** succession or arrangement of  
**-IC.** metrical feet, of musical sounds  
**-ICAL.** or movements; harmonious.  
**-ICALLY.**  
**-OUS.** *Numerate, v. Numerator, s.* are  
**-OUSLY.** common terms in Arithmetic.  
**-OUSNESS.** "Numeration is the reading of  
**-ALITY.\*** any number in words that is  
**-IST.\*** proposed or set down in  
**-OSITY.\*** figures."—*Hutton*. \**Brown*.

Fr. *Numer-able*, *-al*, *-ation*, *-ique*; It. *-abile*, *-ale*, *-azione*, *-osità*; Sp. *-able*, *-al*, *-acion*, *-teo*, *-osidad*; L. *Numer-abilis*, *-alis*, *-atio*, *-ositas*. See **TO NUMBER**. Ad- E-numerate. Con-numeration. In-numerable. Over-Super-numerant.

**NUMISMATIC, ad.** Of or pertaining,  
**NUM-MARY.** relating to, or concerning money,  
**-MULARY.** (sc. legalized or established by law;) coins, medals.

Fr. *Numismatique*; L. *Numisma*; Gr. *Νομισμα*, from *νομίζ-ειν*, to legalize or establish by law; Gr. *Νομισμος*, *nummus*, vox *Sicula* pro *νομος*, from *νομειν*, *tribuere*. See **NUMNA**.

**NUMP, s. NUMPS.** A weak, silly, stupid person.

A word not in our old lexicographers; perhaps from *Nun*, used as in *Numskull*, (qv.) and intended to denote a person so far nummed in mind as to be—as above.

**NUN, s.** A female, consecrated to devo-tional exercises, and confined to the privacy of a convent.

In A. S. *Nonna*, *nun*; Fr. & D. *Nonne*; Ger. *Nunne*; Low L. *Nonna*. Voss. thinks the word is Egyptian, and derived from Heb. *Nin*, *filius*. Erant enim *nonni* filiorum, *nonna* filiarum loco. —*De Vitis*, c. 6. Others, that it is *moni*, i.e. *monachi*, (monks,) by the change of *m* into *n*. The Italians use *Monaca*, and the Spanish *Monja*. The A. S. *Nun*, is a fatherless child.

**NUNCHION, s.** Browne's manner of writing the word (*Noonshun*) has suggested that it was the name of a meal or refreshment taken when labourers retreated to *shun* the heat of noon; but Cot. (in vv. *Reciné*, *Ressie*) and Sherwood write *Nuncion* or *Nuncheon*, and speak of it as an after-noon's repast: the application, however, of *Noon* in earlier times was to a period of the day which was sub. called *afternoon*; i.e. after mid-day or meridian, but still during even an increase of heat. *Cion*, or *Chion* seems an easy corruption of *Shun* in speech, and the mode of writing may have been adopted in conformity to our common term. in *cion*, *sion*, or *tion*. This repast is now more com. called *Lunchion*, (qv.) See also **NOON**, **NOONING**.

**NUNCIATE, s.** One who bears news;  
**-CIATURE.** who makes known—a mes-senger of—news. Gen. a mes-senger, a delegate.

L. *Nunciare*, to bring or bear something new. *Nuncias*, from *veor*, new, quia aliquid novi ap-*portet*. An- De- E- Pro- Re-nounce. Inter-nuncio.

**NUNCUPATE, v.** To name, to nomi-nate, to proclaim, to pronounce.  
**-IVE.** *Nuncupative will*,—a will orally pro-nounced.  
**-ORY.**

Fr. *Nuncupatif*; from L. *Nuncupare*, *nomine* *vocare*, to call by name, to *nominate*; formed from *Nomen* and *capere*.—*Voss*.

**NUNDINATION, s.** App. gen. to—*Trafficking*; bargaining, selling.

"Fr. *Nundination*, a trafficking in fairs and markets."—*Cot*. L. *Nundina*, i.e. *Novendina*, fairs or marts held every ninth day.

**NUPTIAL, ad. -TIALS, s.** Of or per-taining, belonging or relating, to marriage or matrimony; connubial.

The *s.* is usually written with the plural term. S. Shak. writes it without.

Fr. *Nup-tial*; Sp. *-cial*; It. *Nuziale*; L. *Nup-tialis*, from *Nuptia*, and this from *Nub-ere*, to cover, and therefore *Nupta* (i.e. *Nubila*, *nubia*) is *femme couvert*. (See **NUBILE**.) Dr. Burgess contends that *Nubo* was really the same word as *Nuo*, (the digamma merely changed into *b*,) and orig. signified *assensio*, *assensio*, to assent or con-sent: it is only in composition that *Nuo* remains in the Latin language. Con-

**NURSE, v. s.** To nurse is to nourish, i. e.  
 -ER. —to foment, to foster, to  
 -ERY. cherish, to hearten, to en-  
 -LE, v. courage, to strengthen or  
 -LING. invigorate; to support or  
**NURTURE, s. v.** maintain, to sustain, bear,  
 train, or bring up. To nurse is more esp.  
 app. when that which is nursed is young or  
 sickly. To nurse a child, a patient, or sick  
 person,—to supply them with the nourish-  
 ment, aliment, care and attention required  
 by their condition.

Contracted from Nourish, nourice, (qv.) Fr.  
 Nourrice; It. Nutrice. Mis- Un-

**NUT, v. s.** A tree; the fruit of the tree.  
 -GALL. Nut-meg,—so called from the  
 -MEG. (musky) sweetness of its scent.  
 -MEGGED. A. S. *Hnut*; Ger. *Nuss*; D. *Noot*;  
 Sw. *Noet*; Fr. *Noix*; It. *Nòce*; Sp. *Nueza*; from  
 L. *Nux*. Our own word, *Ihre* suspects, may be so  
 called from its roundness, *Hnoth*, in the Islandic,  
 signifying *globus*; but *Hnoth* in A. S. is *smooth*,  
 and from the smoothness of the shell, this fruit  
 may have received its name. Nut-meg,—Fr. *Mu-*  
*guette*, (*noix muguette*);—It. *Noce moscada*; Sp.  
*Nuez moscada*, (*nux moschata*.)

**NUTATION, s.** The nodding, bending,  
 dropping, or dipping.

L. *Nutatio*, from *nature*, to nod.

**NUTRIMENT, s.** *Nutrimet*,—imme-  
 -MENTAL. diately from Lat., and *Nourish-*  
 -TIAL. *ment*, corrupted through the Fr.,  
 -TION. are the same word, and have the  
 -TIOUS. same meaning. See NOURISH,  
 -TIVE. and NURSE.  
 -TURE.\* Chapman renders *Ἀνμνρεπες* *an-*  
 -CATION.† *νρη*, (Hom. Il. xiii. 322,) *Ceres*  
*nutritious*. \*Harvey. †Brown.

Fr. *Nutri-tif*; It. *-mentale*, *-tivo*; Sp. *-mental*,  
*-tivo*; L. *Nutrimetum*, from *nutrire*, to nourish.

**NUZLE.** See NOUSLE.

**NYDYOT,\* s. i. e.** An idiot, a nidiot.

\*Sir T. More.

**NYMPH, s.** A goddess of the waters,  
 -ET.\* woods, and mountains, in the  
 -ISH.\* Grecian mythology.

App. gen. to—A young woman.

\*Drayton.

Fr. *Nymphé*; It. & Sp. *Ninfa*; L. *Nymphæ*; Gr.  
*Νυμφη*.

## O.

**O**, the vowel, Wilkins calls the first and  
 most apert of the Labials, being framed  
 by an emission of the breath, betwixt the  
 lips, a little drawn together and contracted:  
 and B. Jonson remarks, that it is a letter of  
 much change and uncertainty with us.

**O, s. Oes.** App. by Shak. and others (see  
 Steevens's Note in Mids. N. D.) to various  
 things shaped like an O.

**OAF, s.** *Oaf* is a common word in the  
 Northern counties:—a fool, a booby. See  
 AUF, and OUPH.

**OAK, s.** A tree.

-EN. D. *Eyche*, *ecke*; Ger. *Eych*, *eiche*; Sw.  
*Eek*; Sc. *Aik*; Dan. *Eg*; A. S. *Ac*, *æc*;  
 -Y. perhaps from Go. *Auc-an*; A. S. *Eac-an*,  
 -LING. *-ican*; *augere*, to grow, to increase; and  
 so called from the bulk to which it grows. See  
 BEECH.

**OAKUM, s.** Sk. writes it *Ockam*; and  
 calls it, "old cables untwisted and torn in  
 pieces; tow or hemp wherewith they stop  
 the seams of ships to exclude the water."

**OAR, v. s. -Y.** *Oars*,—with which a boat,  
 barge, &c. is moved or impelled forward  
 by pressure against the water.

*Oary*,—shaped or employed as oars.

Sc. *Air*; A. S. *Ar*; Sw. *Aera*; Dan. *Aare*; per-  
 haps from A. S. *Eri-an*; Sw. *Æria*, *arare*, to ere,  
 to plough, to ply (to move forward). To ply the  
*oars*, is a common expression; and Sk. suggests  
 L. *Arare*, because it (the oar) divides or cuts the  
 waters into furrows.

**OASIS, or AVASIS, s.** A small inhabited  
 tract, surrounded by vast deserts, like an  
 island in the ocean. App. met.

A Coptic or Egyptian word preserved by the  
 Arabs. *Wabe*, an habitation.

**OAT, s. -EN.** A kind of grain or corn.

*Oat* is used met. for the tuneful instru-  
 ment made of the oat-straw.

Sc. *Ait*; A. S. *Ate*, *aten*, which (Sk.) may be  
 from A. S. *Et-an*, to eat, because everywhere  
 the food of horses, and in some places of men.

**OATH, s. -ABLE.** "An oath is 'the call-  
 ing upon God to witness, i. e. to take  
 notice of what we say;' and it is 'invoking  
 his vengeance, or renouncing his favour, if  
 what we say be false, or what we pro-  
 mise be not performed.'"—Paley.

Sc. *Aith*, *aith*; Go. *Aith*; A. S. *Ath*; Ger. *Eid*;  
 Sw. *Ed*; D. & Dan. *Eed*. Of unknown etym.  
 (See *Ihre*, and *Wack*.) Perhaps from the same  
 root as *Aye*, (qv.)

**OB, pr.** Voss. derives the L. *pr. Ob*, from  
 Gr. *Ὀν*, or *ων*, or *ωνι*; and Butler decides  
 for the last; and observes that it sometimes  
 merely increases the signification, as *dorm-*  
*ire*, to sleep; *ob-dormire*, to sleep upon  
 sleep, i. e. to sleep soundly. See *AN*.

**OB-AMBULATION,\* s.** A walking  
 about, a continued or repeated walking.

\*Gayton.

L. *Obambulatio*, from *ob-ambulare*, to walk  
 about.

**OB-DORMITION,\* s.** A sleeping  
 soundly; a sound or continued sleep.

\*Bp. Hall.

L. *Obdorm-ire*, to sleep soundly.

**OB-DUCE,\* v. -DUCTED.†** To draw over,  
 to cover; to conceal.—\*Hale. †Brown.

L. *Ob-ducere*, to draw over.

**OB-DURE**, *v.* To harden greatly; to be  
 -ACY. or cause to be hard, firm; to  
 -ATENESS. render impenetrable or in-  
 -ATE, *v.* <sup>\*</sup>*ad.* flexible:—stubborn, obstinate,  
 -ATION.† unbending, unyielding: cal-  
 -EDNESS.† lous, insensible.  
 -NESS.† <sup>\*</sup>*Barnes.* †*Bp. Hall.*

L. *Ob-dur-are*, to harden greatly; (*ob*, *aug.*)

**OBELISK**, *s.* -LISCAL. <sup>\*</sup>“Now an *obeliske* is a most hard and rough stone, broad beneath, and sharpe above, rising by little and little to a mightie height, and because it might resemble a ray or sunne-beame, waxing smaller and smaller, it is with foure faces brought up, to a narrow top, and the same is smoothed also artificially by the workeman's hand.”—*Holland. Ammianus.* The word is also app. to a mark or sign used in Printing, shaped like a dagger.—<sup>\*</sup>*Stukeley.*

Fr. *Obélisque*; It. & Sp. -*co*; L. *Obeliscus*; Gr. *ὀβελίσκος*, from *ὀβελος*, and that from *βελος*, *sagitta*, an arrow.

**OBESE**, *ad.* Excessively fed or fat; fat  
 -ITY. to a diseased excess; morbidly  
 -NESS. fat or fleshy. The word is principally used by medical writers.

Fr. *Obésité*; L. *Obesitas*, from *obesus*, pinguis, crassus, fat, gross; (*ob*, and *esus*, from *ed-ere*, to eat.) Voss. suggests that it may be so used because—*ad edendam aptum, edque vescis animantibus propriè conveniens.* There seems little room for doubt; *ob*, (*aug.*) and *edere*, to eat, to feed; and *ob-esus*, *cons.*, fed much, fed highly.

**OBEY**, *v.* Cons.—To follow, to observe,  
 -BEYER. (the orders or commands:)  
 -BED-IENT. to subserve, to submit, to  
 -IENCE. yield, to comply. Our old  
 -IENTLY. writers used *Obeissant* and  
 -IENTIAL. <sup>\*</sup>*Obeissance* immediately from  
 -IENTIARY.† the Fr. *Obeissance* is also app.  
 -IBLE.† to an act denoting *obedience*,  
 -BEISANT. or—  
 -BEISANCE. Submission, or subservience;  
 -BEISCHE,† *v.* reverence or respect; to a  
 bow, or courtesy.

<sup>\*</sup>*Hale.* †*Far.* †*Bp. Hall.* †*Wiclif.*

Fr. *Obéir*; It. -*dire*; Sp. -*decer*; L. *Ob-édire*, (*ob*, and *audire*, to hear,) to hearken or listen to, to attend to. Dis- In- Un-

**OB-FIRM**, <sup>\*</sup>*v.* To strengthen greatly; to  
 -ATE,† *v.* be or cause to be obstinate or  
 -ATION.† obdurate.

<sup>\*</sup>*Sheldon.* †*Bp. Hall.* †*Bp. Taylor.*

L. *Ob-firm-are*, (*ob*, *aug.*)

**OB-FUSCATE**, or **OFFUSCATE**, *v. ad.* To  
 -ION. <sup>\*</sup>darken, to obscure. Lind-  
 OFFUSQUE,† *v.* say, (*Complaint of Scotland*,) writes “*Obfusquis* the beymis of the sonne.” See *Jamieson.*

<sup>\*</sup>*Barlow.* †*Bolingbroke.*

Fr. *Obfusquer*, or *Ofusquer*; L. *Ob*, (*aug.*) and *fuso-are*, *κατα το φασκ-ειν, ustulare*, to scorch, to singe. *Obfusco* is used by Lat. writers of the Low Ages—to give or have, the colour of any thing scorched; to give a dark or gloomy hue or colour.

**OBJECT**, *v. s.* To throw or cast against,  
 -ION. or at; to put or place against, to  
 -IONABLE. oppose; to put or place in op-  
 -IVE. position; to state or urge, in  
 -IVELY. opposition.  
 -IVENESS. An *object*,—any thing put or  
 -OR. placed, laid or lying against, *sc.*  
 -ABLE. <sup>\*</sup>the senses, the perceptions, the  
 thoughts; any thing presented to the  
 thought or mind; to which the mind  
 directs itself, or attends to; any thing  
 proposed or purposed, intended, aimed at,  
 or kept in view.

*Objectionable* is a word common in speech.

<sup>\*</sup>*Bp. Taylor.*

Fr. *Objeter*; It. -*biellare*; Sp. -*jetar*; L. *Ob-jic-ere*, *objectum*, to throw against. Un-

**OBIT**, *s.* -UARY. App. to—A ceremony to the dead; an obsequy, a funeral rite.

*Obituary*,—a record, a register of the dead.

Fr. *Obit*; L. *Obit-us*, death, from *ob-ire*, (*sc.* supremum diem, to pass his last day,) to die.

**OB-JURGATION**, *s.* -TORY. Cons.—A reproof or reprobation; a rebuke, a reprimand; a severe chiding.

Fr. *Objurg-uer*, -*ateur*, -*ation*, -*atoire*; L. *Ob-jurg-are*, to strive or contend against, (*ob*, *aug.*)

**OB-LATE**, <sup>\*</sup>*v.* An offering or present-  
 -ION. ment; *gen.* used when such  
 -IONER.† offering is made in reverence or  
 adoration.—<sup>\*</sup>*E. Hall.* †*H. More.*

Fr. *Oblat-ion*; It. -*zione*; Sp. -*cion*; L. *Oblatio*, from *oblatum*, past p. of *offerre*, to bring or bear against, or before, in presence; to present. See *OFFER.*

**OB-LATE**, *ad.* As app. to figure, is contradistinguished from *Prolate*, (*pro-ferre*, *pro-latum*,) drawn out, extended, beyond, (*sc.* a perfect sphere or spheroid;) and is app. when such figure is opposed or stopped in its spherical formation; and, *cons.*, compressed, flattened, *sc.* at two opposite extremities, *i. e.* at the poles. L. *Oblatus*.

**OB-LATRATION**, <sup>\*</sup>*s.* A barking, snarling at; a railing, scolding.—<sup>\*</sup>*Bp. Hall.*

L. *Ob-latrare*, to bark at. See *LATRANT*

**OB-LECTATION**, <sup>\*</sup>*s.* Joy, pleasure.

<sup>\*</sup>*Fisher.* *Feltham.*

Fr. *Oblecter*, to *oblectate*, to rejoice. *Oblectation*, delight.—*Cot.* L. *Oblectare*, to rejoice or delight. See *DELECTABLE.*

**OB-LIGE**, *v.* To bind, to constrain, to  
 -EE. force, to compel; to bind, hold,  
 -ER, or or cause to be beholden, (by  
 -OR. some act of kindness or ser-  
 -INGLY. vice;) to gratify, to lay under  
 -INGNESS. or impose a debt of gratitude;  
 -ATE, *v.* and, *cons.*—  
 -ATION. *Obliging*,—conferring or be-  
 -ATORY. stowing kindness, civility; com-  
 -ATORILY. plying, complaisant; having a  
 -MENT. <sup>\*</sup>disposition to please or gratify.

Among the common people, To *oblige* is the more usual word.—<sup>\*</sup>*Milton.*

Fr. *Obliger*; Sp. -*ar*; It. *Obbligare*; L. *Ob-lig-are*, (*ob*, *aug.*) to bind; Gr. *Αντ-ειν*. Dis-



**OB-LIQUE**, *ad.* Inclining, bending, diverging, sloping; deviating from a right line; from right, from rectitude.—\*Brown.

Fr. *Obliqu-e*; Sp. *-o*; It. *Obbliquo*; L. *Obliquus*. Of unsettled etym. The Gr. *Αοφος*, (which Martin. prefers,) has the same signification, from *Αεξ-ειν*, to incline.

**OB-LITERATE**, *v.* -ION. To deface, to efface, to blot out, rub or wear out; destroy the form or figure of.

*Obliter-er*; Sp. *-ar*; It. & L. *Obliterare*, quod est *oblino* delere atque inducere; Voss. (in *v. Litera*.) who (in *v. Oblitero*) has no doubt that *obliterare* means *litteris* aliquid *superducere*, ut priores deleantur.

**OB-LIVION**, *s.* App. to—Effacement or obliteration from the mind or memory; forgetfulness; dismission from, negation or privation of, memory or remembrance.

Fr. *Ob-livion*; It. *-blivione*; Sp. *-olvido*; L. *Oblivio*, from *obliviscor*; and this (Voss.) from the ancient *liviscor*. Martinius forms it from *oblivi*, the preterperfect of *oblino*, to blot out, to obliterate; quia quorum *obliviscimur*, ea velut *oblivuntur* ut legi non queant.

**OB-LONG**, *ad. s.* Long, — the length exceeding the breadth; and thus longer than broad or wide.

Fr. *Ob-long*; It. *-lungo*; Sp. *-longo*; L. *Oblongus*, (*ob*, aug.) Savile renders the L. *Oblongus*, not *oblong*, but *long*; and Holland, in Pliny and Livy, *long*, and *long-fashioned*.

**OB-LOQUY**, *s.* A gainsaying; ill or evil saying, calumny; detraction; reproach.

\*Bale. †Naunton. Sherwood.

L. *Obloquium*, from *ob-loqui*, to speak against, to gainsay.

**OB-LUCTATION**,\* *s.* A struggling or striving against. Fotherby; who, in the same work, also uses *Luctation*: "A diligent *luctation* and contention with ourselves," (p. 418.)—\*Fotherby.

L. *Obluctatio*, from *obluctari*, to struggle against.

**OB-MUTESCENCE**,\* *s.* Dumbness of speech.—\*Brown. Paley.

L. *Obmutescens*, p. p. of *obmutescere*, to become dumb in speech. See MURK.

**OB-NOXIOUS**, *ad.* -NESS. Subject, liable, or exposed, to punishment; generally,—subject, liable, or exposed; faulty, offensive; blamable.

L. *Obnoxius*, *obnoxiosus*; *ob noxam* pœnæ obligatus; subject to punishment for a fault or crime. See Martin. Un-

**OB-NUBILATE**,\* *v.* -ION.† Fr. *Obnubiler*,—to *obnubilate*, make cloudy, obscure or darken, as clouds do the sky.—Cot.

\*Feltham. †Waterhouse.

L. *Obnubilare*, to cover with clouds, (*nubes*.)

**OB-REPTION**,\* *s.* Fr. *Obreption*,—*ob-reption*, the creeping or stealing to a thing by crafty means; the getting or obtaining thereof by dissimulation or private cozenage—Cot.; who also uses the *ad. Obrep-*

*titious* in *v. Obreptice*; and Delpino, in *v. Obrepticio*.—\*Cudworth.

L. *Obrepere*, to creep slyly; (*ob*, aug.)

**OB-SCENE**, *ad.* In common usage is—

-LY. Abominable, inauspicious; offensive, foul, lewd.

-ITY. Fr. *Obscène*; It. *Osceno*; Sp. *Obsceno*; L. *Obscenus*; of uncertain etymology. Voss. and Martin. collect the opinions of preceding writers. *Ob*, is negative, Varro says, of *scæva*: *Ea dicta ab scæva*, id est, *sinistra*; quod quæ *sinistra* sunt, bona auspicia existimantur.—*De Ling. Lat.* lib. vi.

**OB-SCURE**, *v. ad. s.* To dim or darken;

-LY. to cloud, to hide, to be or cause to

-MENT. be gloomy; less distinguishable

-NESS. or discernible; difficult to be per-

-ITY. ceived or discovered. The *ad.* is

-ATION. also app. as equivalent to—Unknown, unnoticed; mean, base.

Fr. *Obscurcir*; It. *Oscurare*; Sp. *Obscurecer*; L. *Obscurare*, from *obscurus*; *ob* and (*obsolete*) *scurus*, from *σκυρ*, and this from *σκια*, *umbra*. (See Voss. and Scheidius in Lennep.) A. S. *Scyr-an*, to shear, to cut off. Sub- Un-

**OB-SECRATION**, *s.* -TORY.\* An earnest prayer, or beseeching.

The *v.* To *obsecrate* is given by Dr. Nott in his Glossary to Sir Thomas Wyatt: it has not occurred to us in the Poems.

\*Bp. Hall.

Fr. *Ob-sécration*; Sp. *-seccracion*; L. *Obsecratio*, from *obsecrare*, to pray earnestly, (*ob*, aug.) Quasi per *sacra* vel à *sacris* orare. See SACRED.

**OB-SEQUIY**,\* *s.* *Obsequious*,—following

-IOUS. closely, observantly, servilely;

-IOUSLY. observant, attentive to, comply-

-IOUSNESS. ing, yielding; subservient, servile.—\*B. Jonson. Massinger.

Fr. *Obsequieux*; L. *Obsequiosus*, *obsequium*, from *obsequi*, to follow closely, (*ob*, aug.)

**OB-SEQUY**, *s.* A following (to burial).

-IOUS. The funeral procession; the fune-

-IOUSLY. ral rites or solemnities.

*Obsequious* and *Obsequiously* are used by Shak. from the *s.* in this application.

Fr. *Ob-sèques*; Sp. *-sequias*; L. *Obsequia*, introduced as equivalent to *exsequia*. See EXSEQUIES; from *ex-sequi*, to follow out, sc. the funeral pomp to burial.

**OB-SERVE**, *v.* To keep or hold, sc. in

-ABLE. sight, to behold; to watch, to

-ABLY. guard; to note or notice, to

-ANT, *ad. s.* attend to, to mark or remark;

-ANCE. to regard.

-ANCY. Gen.—the organ of *observa-*

-ATION. tion is the eye; of *experiment*,

-ATOR. the hand; we make observa-

-ATORY. tions in astronomy, on the

-ER. heavens; experiments in ana-

-INGLY. tomy, on the human body: the

observations in the one are unaccompanied

by experiment; the experiments in the

other must be preceded and accompanied

by observation.

More gen. (without reference to the organ,) we *observe* the success of an *experiment*.

Fr. *Observ-er*; Sp. *-ar*; It. *Osservare*; L. *Observare*, to keep carefully, (*ob*, aug.) In- Mis- Un-

**OB-SESS,\* v.** To beset, to besiege.  
-SESSION.† In *possession*,—the evil spirit  
-SIDIONAL. was supposed to enter into *possession* of the body of the demoniac; in *obsession*, to beset or besiege him from without.

"An *obsidionall* coronet or *seige-garland*,—namely, when some captaine had forced the enemies to raise the seige and dislodge, and thereby saved either a whole town or campe from utter shame and finall destruction."—*Holland. Plinie.*

\**Sir T. Elyot.* †*Burton.*

L. *Obsidere*, *obsessus*, to set against, to beset.

**OB-SIGNATE,\* v.** To mark strongly  
-ION.† or firmly, to confirm by marking,  
-ORY.‡ signing, or sealing; to confirm, to ratify.

\**Barrow.* †*Bp. Taylor.* ‡*Dr. Ward.*

L. *Ob-signare*, to mark strongly, (*ob*, aug.)

**OB-SOLESCENT,\* ad.** Becoming dis-  
-SOL-ETE. used; coming into disuse.—\**Dr.*  
-ETENESS. *Johnson*; and now not uncommon.

L. *Obsolescens*, *obsoletus*; *obsolescere*, (*ob*, *solere*,) to grow or become, to be, lost, &c. through disuse; (*obs*, and *oleo*, from Gr. *ὀλλυμι* or *ὀλλυμι*, to lose, to destroy.)

**OB-STACLE, s.** An opposition or resist-  
-NESS. ence, stoppage, hinderance, or im-  
-ANCY.\* pediment.—\**B. Jonson.*

Fr. *Obsta-cler*, *-cle*; Sp. *-culo*; It. *Ostacolo*; L. *Obstaculum*, from *obstare*, to stand against, to oppose, or resist.

**OB-STETRICATE,\* v.** To assist in  
-IC. bringing forth; to aid or help  
-ICATION.† at birth or production.

-ICIOUS.‡ \**Evelyn.* †*Bp. Hall.* ‡*Cudworth.*

L. *Obstetricari*; *obstetrix*, ab *obstidendo*. Voss. thinks *ob* is here equivalent to *ad*:—*obstetrix*, quasi *adstetrix*, quia *adstet* parturienti; because she sits or continues sitting with or close to one who is bringing forth.

**OB-STINATE; ad.** Persisting, (sc. in  
-ACY. self-will, in opinion;) self-willed,  
-ATE-LY. stubborn, firm, immovable, inflex-  
-NESS. ible.

"*Obstinacie* is an affection immovable, fyxed to wylle, abandonyng reason, which is ingendred of pryde, that is to say, whan a manne esteemeth so moche him self aboue any other, that he reputeth his owne wytte onely, to be in perfection, and contemneth al other counsell."—*Sir T. Elyot.*

Fr. *Obstin-e*; Sp. *-ado*; It. *Ostinato*; L. *Obstinatus*, from *obstinare*, to stand against, to persist, (*ob*, and *stinare* or *stinare*, from *stare*.)

**OB-STREPEROUS, ad.** -NESS. Noisy, clamorous; loudly, turbulently or confusedly noisy, or clamorous.

L. *Obstreperus*, from *ob-strepere*, to make a noise at or against.

**OB-STRICITION,\* s.** A tying or fastening, binding, bond, or obligation.

\**Milton.*

L. *Obstrictus*, from *obstringere*, to tie fast, to fasten. See **STRICT**.

**OB-STRUCT, v.** To build up against, to  
-ER. heap up against, to block up,  
-ION. to stop up; to oppose, to put  
-IVE, *ad. s.* or place in the way of, to hinder.

Fr. *Obstru-er*; It. *-ire*; L. *Obstruere*, to build against. Un- Also *De-obstruent*.

**OB-TAIN, v.** To hold, or keep the hold  
-ABLE. or possession; to get or gain the  
-MENT. hold or possession; to get, to gain, or win, to acquire, to procure.

Fr. *Obten-ir*; Sp. *-er*; It. *Ottenere*; L. *Obtinere*; to hold or keep, (*ob*, aug.) Re- Un-

**OB-TEND, v.** To stretch or spread out against, to offer, to object, to propose.

L. *Ob-tendere*, to stretch out against.

**OB-TENEBRATION,\* s.** Darkness, obscurity.—\**Bacon.*

Fr. *Obténérer*, to *obtenebrate*, obscure, darken. —*Col.* It. *Ottenere*; L. *Obtenebrare*; to keep in darkness; (*ob*, and *tenebræ*, darkness.)

**OB-TEST, v.** -ATION. To call upon to witness; to invoke, to adjure, to conjure, to beseech, to supplicate.

Fr. *Obtest-er*; L. *Ob-testari*.

**OB-TRECTION,\* s.** A blackening, sc. the character; calumny, slander.

\**Barrow.*

Fr. *Obtreclation*; L. *Obtreclatio*, from *Obtreclare*, to *traduce*, and, cons. to blacken, sc. the character. See **DETRACTION**.

**OB-TRUDE, v.** To thrust against, to  
-ER. force in the way; to put or  
-TRUS-ION. place offensively, in the way.  
-IVE. L. *Ob-trudere*, to thrust against. Un-

**OB-TUND,\* v.** -TUSE. To beat against, and, cons. to blunt or stop the edge; to dull, to deaden.—\**Milton.*

Fr. *Ob-tundre*; Sp. *-tuso*; It. *Ottuso*; L. *Obtundere*, *obtusum*, to beat against, (*ob*, and *tundere*, to beat.)

**OB-VENTION,\* s.** Any thing happening or occurring; a gain, advantage, perquisite—happening, or coming.

\**Spenser. Fuller.*

Fr. *Obvention*; L. *Ob-venire*, *obventum*, to come against, or in the way of.

**OB-VERSANT, ad.** Used by Bacon as equivalent to—*Conversant*; familiar with, sc. because frequently before us.

L. *Obversari*, to be, or be placed, before or in the presence of.

**OB-VERT, v.** To turn against; to place opposite. L. *Ob-vertere*, to turn against.

**OB-VIATE, v.** To be or come in the  
-ATING. way; to meet; to withstand, to  
-OUS. prevent.

-OUS-LY. *Obvious*,—meeting; preventing;  
-NESS. lying in the way; and, cons. evident, manifest.

Fr. *Obvi-er*; Sp. *-ar*; It. & L. *Obviare*, to be or come in the way, (*via*.) Un-

**OB-UMBRE,\* v.** "To *obumbrate*,—over-  
-ATE, *v.* shadow, cast a mist over, darken,  
-ATION. obscure."—*Cot.* \**Chaucer.*

Fr. *Obumbrer*; Sp. *-ar*; It. *Obdumbrare*; L. *Ob-umbrare*, to overshadow.

**OC-CASION, v. s.** App. to—The time  
-AL. or season, the circumstance, or  
-ALLY. state of circumstances or events,  
-ER. in or at which any thing does or  
-ABLE.\* may fall out or happen; time or  
-ATE, *v.*† circumstance, fit, suiting or op-  
portune, convenient or becoming; suitable,  
adapted or appropriate; fitting, befitting,  
becoming or requiring; and hence app. as  
equivalent to—

Accident or incident, opportunity, sea-  
sonableness; convenience, concurrence;  
and further—to urgency, exigency.

\**Barrow.* †*H. More.*

Fr. *Occasion-ner*; It. *-dre*; Sp. *-ar*; L. *Occasio*,  
(*ob*, and *casus*, from *Cad-ere*, to fall,—*casus* se  
offerens.—*Voss.*)

**OC-CECATION,\* s.** Blindness, dark-  
ness.—\**Bp. Hall.*

L. *Ob-ecare*, to blind, to darken. See *Cecity*.

**OC-CIDENT, s. -AL.** The setting (sun),  
which we call the west.

Fr. *Occi-dent*; It. & Sp. *-dente*; L. *Oc-cidens*,  
plaga in qua sol occidit (*ob* and *cadere*;) where  
the sun goes down or sets.

**OC-CISION,\* s.** Fr. *Occision*,—an *occi-*  
*sion*, killing, slaying.—*Cot.*

\**Fabyan. Hale.*

L. *Occiso*, from *occidere*, to beat or strike vio-  
lently, to slay, (*ob*, and *cadere*;) and cons. to kill;  
Sp. *Occi-sion*; It. *-sione*.

**OC-CLUDE,\* v. -CLUSION.†** To shut up  
closely; to confine or fasten up.

\**Brown.* †*Howell.*

L. *Oclud-ere*, to shut or close.

**OC-CRUSTATE,\* v.** To harden, to be  
or cause to be obdurate or obstinate.

\**H. More.*

**OC-CULT, ad.** Covered over, concealed,  
-ATION. hidden; undiscovered, unknown.

-ED.\* \**Milton.*

Fr. *Occull-er*, -e; It. -o; Sp. *Ocult-ar*, -o; L. *Oc-  
culto*, from *occulio*, to cover, sc. as seeds or roots  
are covered in tillage, (from *ob*, and *colere*, to till.)  
—See *Voss.* and *Martin.*

**OC-CUPY, v.** To take or seize, to hold

-IER. or keep possession of; to pos-

-YING. sess, to use, to employ, to engage.

-ANT. \**Bacon.*

-ANCY. Fr. *Occuper*; Sp. *Ocupar*; It. & L.

-ATION. *Occupare*, to take, to keep, sc. hold or

-ATE,\* *v.* possession of, (*ob*, aug. and *capere*, to

take.) Pre- Un-

**OC-CUR, v.** To run against, to encounter;

-RENT. to meet with, to go to meet; to

-RENCE. offer or present itself, to advert,

-CURSE, *s.* to appear to; to fall in the way

-CURSION. of, to befall, to happen.

Fr. *Occurr-er*; Sp. *-tr*; It. *Occorrere*; L. *Oc-*

*currere*, to run against.

**OCEAN, s. ad. -IC.** The main sea; any  
thing wide, extended, or immense, as the  
main sea.

Fr. *Océan-e*; It. & Sp. -o; L. *Oceanus*; Gr.  
*Ωκεανος*, perhaps from *Ωκτος*, swift, and *vaciv*,  
*fluere*, to flow. (See *Voss.* and *Martin*.) Boethi-  
us gives it an eastern origin.—See in *Lenep.*

**OCELLATED,\* ad.** Having or being  
spotted with small eyes; or studded with  
spots resembling eyes.—\**Derham.*

L. *Ocellatus*, from *Ocellus*, a small eye. See  
*OCULAR.*

**OCHLO-CRACY,\* s.** Power or rule  
(*κρατος*) of the mob or multitude, the po-  
pular (οχλος).—\**Warburton.*

Gr. *Οχλοκρατία.*

**OCHRE, s.** A kind of earth.

-EOUS. Fr. *Oc-re*; It. -ra; L. *Ochra*; Gr. *Οχρα*,

-EY. so called from its pallid colour, from  
*ωχρος*, pale.

**OCIOUS, term.** See *Acry.*

**OCREATED,\* ad.** Booted.—A pedantic  
Latinism.—\**Fuller.* L. *Ocreatus.*

**OCTA-GON, s. -AL.** A figure consisting  
of eight sides, and containing eight angles.

Gr. *Οκτω*, eight, and *γωνία*, a corner, an angle.  
See *DIAGONAL.*

**OCTAVE, s.** App. to—The eighth day,  
or eight days after an holiday or festival:  
e.g. the *Sabbath*, in *Dryden*, (Brit. Red.)  
was *Whit Sunday*; the *Octave*, *Trinity*  
*Sunday*. In *Music*,—

An eighth is that note which is eight  
distant from another, as from an unison an  
eighth; from a fifth a twelfth, &c.

Fr. *Octave*; Sp. -a, -o; It. *Ottavo-a*, -o; L.  
*Octavus*; from *Octo*, Gr. *Οκτω*, eight. Sub-

**OCTOBER.** See *SEPTEMBER.*

**OCTO-GAMY,\* s.** A word appropriate  
to *The Wife of Bath*.—\**Chaucer.*

Gr. *Οκτω*, eight, and *γαμειν*, to marry.

**OCTONARY,\* s.** Pertaining to, con-  
sisting of, eight.—\**H. More.*

Fr. *Octonaire*; It. *Ottondario*; L. *Octonarius.*

**OCTON-OCULAR,\* ad.** Having eight  
eyes, (*oculos*).—\**Derham.*

**OCTO-SYLLABLE, ad.** Consisting of  
eight syllables. Fr. *Octosyllable.*

**OCTO-TEUCH,\* s.** App. to—The first  
eight books of the Old Testament.

\**Hammer.*

Gr. *Οκτω*, and *τευχος*, a book.

**OCULAR, ad.** Of or pertaining to the eye,

-LARLY. evident or manifest to the eye or

-LIST. sight; evident.

Fr. *Ocul-aire*; It. -dre; Sp. -ar; L. *Ocularis*,  
from *oculus*, an eye; the origin of which is left  
uncertain by the L. etymologists. Tooke assigns  
it to the Go. *Augo*, A.S. *Eage*, an eye, from *aug-an*,  
*ostendere*, to show. In-oculate.

**ODD, ad.** Used in numbers when there

-ITY. is one wanting to make the num-

-LY. ber even, or divisible into two equal

-NESS. numbers. Gen.—

**ODDS.** Singular, unmatched, unequalled,  
not having its like; unlikely; uncommon,  
unusual, extraordinary.

**Odd**,—inequality, either for or against; unevenness, disparity, disagreement, dissension.

**Oddity** is a common word.

Sw. *Udde*, impar, cui par deest.—*Ihre*. Sk. says—from the D. *Oed*, *ood*; Ger. *Oed*, *ode*, *od*, desertus, vacuus; cui, sc. aliquid deest ad numerum complendum. Jun. thinks *Odd* cut off (abscissum) from the Eng. *Added*; and Lye—that we owe the word to the Sw. *Udde*. Tooke asserts it to be the past p. *Owed*, *ow'd*. Thus when we are counting by couples or by pairs, we say—one pair, two pairs, &c. and one *owed*, *ow'd*, to make up another pair; (and this coincides with the interpretations of *Ihre* and Sk.) It has the same meaning (he adds) when we say—an *odd* man, or an *odd* action; it still relates to *pairing*; and we mean—without a fellow, *unmatched*, not such another, one *owed* to make up a couple. He might have noticed the equivalent expressions,—a singular man, a singular action.

**ODE**, *s.* “Music and Poetry are coeval, and were, originally, always joyned together. But after their separation took place, after bards had begun to make verse compositions, which were to be recited or read, not to be sung, such poems as were designed to be still joined with music or song, were, by way of distinction, called *odes*.”—*Blair*.

It. & Sp. *Oda*; Fr. & L. *Ode*; Gr. *Ὀδὴ*, from *αὐδ-ειν*, to sing. *Palin-Para-Pro-*

**ODIOUS**, *ad.* Hateful, detestable, loath-  
-OUSLY. some; causing hatred or envy;  
-OUSNESS. invidious.

-UM. \**Fabyan*. *Bale*. *Stow*.

-BLE. \* Fr. *Odieux*; It. *-dre*, *-deo*; Sp. *-ar*, *-oso*; L. *Odiosus*, *odius*, (which we have adopted in common speech,) from the *v.* *Odī*, which is traced through Gr. *v.* *Ὀδύσσειν*, *irasci*, obsolete *ὀδύειν*, to an obsolete primitive *ὀδύειν*, *pungere*. See *Ὀδύσειν* in *Lennepe*. In-*odiate*.

**ODOUR**, *s.* *Odour*, (equivalent to our  
-DOR-AMENT. vulgar usage of the word  
-ATE. *Stink*, *qv.*)—smell, scent.  
-IFEROUS. *Odoriferous*, — bearing or  
-OUS. bringing a smell or scent;  
usually a pleasing smell.

Fr. *Odour*; It. *Odore*; Sp. *Olor*; L. *Odor*. Voss. thinks L. *Oleo*, to smell, was orig. written *Odeo*; and Scheldius has no doubt that *odor* was so used,—ab acrimonia odoris, nares quasi pungentis; and thus refers it to the same source as L. *Odī*. (See *Odious*; and *Lennepe*.) In-

**OECONOMY**. See *ECONOMY*.

**ŒCUMENICAL**, *ad.* -LY. Comprising the whole *habitable* world; general, universal.

Gr. *ὠκυμένης*, *habitalis*, from *οἰν-ειν*, to dwell, to inhabit.

**ŒDEMA**, *s.* “A painless, waterish, and  
-TIC. flegmatick swelling; which when  
-TOUS. pressed down with the finger retains the impression thereof.”—*Cot.*

Fr. *Œdème*; Gr. *Ὀἰδημα*, a swelling, from *οἰδεν* to swell. *Bullock* writes *Œdeme*.

**OF**, *pr.* Go. Sw. Dan. & D. *Af*; A.S. *Of*; Sk. derives from L. *Ab*, Gr. *Ἀπο*. Jun.—from *Ἀπο*, *ἀφ'*. Tooke says, “I imagine that *Of* (in the Go. and A.S. *Af*;) is a frag-

ment of the Go. and A.S. *Afara*, posteritas; *afora*, proles; that it is a noun *s.* and means always, — consequence, offspring, successor, follower, &c.” This presumes that the composite *s.* *Af-ar-a*, was in use before *Af* was used prepositively. See *FOR*. He further observes, “The Dutch are supposed to use *Van* in two meanings; because it supplies indifferently the places both of our *Of* and *From*. Notwithstanding which, *Van* has always one and the same single meaning, viz. *beginning*. And its use both for *Of* and *From* is to be explained by its different *apposition*. When it supplies the place of *From*, *Van* is put in apposition to the same term to which *From* is put in apposition. But when it supplies the place of *Of*, it is *not* put in *apposition* to the same term to which *Of* is put in apposition, but to its *correlative*. And between two *correlative* terms, it is totally indifferent to the meaning which of the two correlations is expressed. *Of* and *For* (he adds) differ as widely as *cause* and *consequence*. We may say: we are sick *of* hunger: or we are sick *for* hunger. In the one case, sickness is said to be the *consequence* of hunger; and in the other, hunger is said to be the *cause* of sickness.”

**OFF**, *pr.* Also written with a single *f*, and is probably the same word (*Of*) diff. app. It is one of the five prepositions for which Tooke refrains to account. Sw. Dan. & D. *Af*; Ger. *Ab*.

In usage opposed to *On*, or *Upon*; and is further app. to express—A motion or removal; separation or departure, disunion, distance.

*To go off*,—as a gun; where the charge is expelled or driven from the barrel, &c.

*To get off*, to come off well, (met.)—to get or remove to a distance, sc. from danger, misfortune, &c.; to escape.

*To be well off*,—to be removed or at a distance, sc. from danger or misfortune; to be in a prosperous state or condition.

*Off hand*, — as by some *dexterity* or adroitness, dexterously, promptly, on the spur of the moment; without premeditation.

**OFFAL**, *s.* Gen.—Any refuse; any thing cast or thrown away, as unfit for food; any thing worthless.

Sk.—that which *falls off* the table. Tooke,—the past p. of *Feall-an*, *afellan*, to fall.

**OF-FEND**, *v.* To strike against; to assault or assail; to hurt; to  
-ER. assault or assail; to hurt; to  
-RESS. affront, to insult; to hurt or  
-FENCE. wound, sc. the feelings,—to  
-FENCE-LESS. displease; to injure, to do  
-FUL.\* wrong or injustice.  
-FENS-IVE. \**Shak.* †*Wiclif*. *Chaucer*.  
-IVELY. Fr. *Offen-der*, *-ser*; Sp. *Ofender*;  
-IVENESS. It. & L. *Offendere*, to strike against.  
-ION.† In- Un-

**OFF-FER**, *v. s.* To bear or bring before or  
 -ABLE. in presence; to present; to pro-  
 -ER. pose; to hold forth, to exhibit;  
 -ING. to show; to show signs of; to  
 -TORY. bring before, sc. the altar as a sa-  
 -TURE.\* crifice; to sacrifice; also to make  
 proposal; to give; to bid.

This word appears to have been intro-  
 duced into the A.S. with the version of the  
 Bible. (See *Lye*.) The show-bread is—  
*offring hlafas, offering loaves*; in Wiclif  
 “looves of proposition.”

*Offertory*,—the act of offering: in the  
 Mass, a hymn or anthem: in Protestant  
 churches, a portion of the Communion  
 Service during the offering. “As soon as  
 the Sermon or Homily is ended, the Priest  
 is directed ‘to return to the Lord’s Table  
 and begin the *Offertory*, saying one or  
 more of the sentences following as he  
 thinketh most convenient in his discretion;  
*i. e.* according to the length or shortness of  
 the time that the people are *offering*,’ as it  
 was worded in King Edward’s first Com-  
 mon Prayer and from thence in the Scotch  
 one. These are in the place of the Anti-  
 phona or Anthem which we find in the old  
 Liturgies after the Gospel, and which from  
 their being sung while the people made  
 their *oblations* at the altar were called  
*Offertory*.”—*Wheatley*. \**Milton*.

Fr. *Off-ir*; It. *-ira*; Sp. *Ofrecer*; L. *Of-ferre*,  
 to bear or bring before. Un-

**OFFICE**, *v. s.* That which ought to be  
 -ER. done or performed; act or  
 -IAL, *ad. s.* deed due, duty; any thing  
 -IALLY. which we are obliged, bound,  
 -IALITY. engaged or employed to do;  
 -IATE, *v.* peculiar or appropriate busi-  
 -INAL. ness, or employment; service  
 -IOUS. or usefulness.  
 -IOUS-LY. Also, the place where, the sta-  
 -NESS. tion or situation in which, *offi-*  
*cial* acts are done.

*Officious*,—busy to act, or to perform  
 services; active in the performance of ser-  
 vices or benefits.

Fr. *Off-ce*; It. *-cio*; Sp. *Ofcio*; L. *Officium*,  
 from *officere*, which Voss. says was the same with  
*efficere*: and hence *officium*, quod quisque *efficere*  
 debet,—what every one ought to do or perform.  
 In- Over- Un-

**OFFING**, *s.* A word common on the  
 coast and among naval men, and app. to a  
 position at a distance *off* the shore or coast;  
 within sight of it.

**OFF-SCOURING**, *s.* -scum. That which  
 is *scoured off*, cast *off*, thrown *off*.

*Off-scum*,—that which is *skimmed off*.

**OFF-SET**, *s.* A *set*, or part that may be  
*set* or planted, coming *off* the main root.

**OFF-SPRING**, *s.* Any thing that *springs*  
 or arises from—production, propagation,  
 posterity, child, or children.

A. S. *Ofspring*, proles, propago, progenies, pos-  
 teritas, (*of*, and *spring-an*, to *spring*.)

**OF-FUSCATE**. See OBRUSCATE.

**OFT**, *ad. av.* Frequent; repeated at short  
 -EN, *ad. av.* intervals; occurring many  
 -ENNESS.\* times at short intervals or  
 OFT-, or distances; opposed to *few* or  
 OFTEN-TIMES. *seldom*.—\**Hooker*.

-SITH. Go. *Ufta*; A. S. & Ger. *Oft*; Sw.  
 -TIDE. *Oft-a*; Dan. *-e*. Sk. thinks it  
 alludes to Gr. *Αψ, iterum*, again and again. Jun.  
 —that it is from *æft*, or *eft*, and these from Gr.  
*Αυθις*. *Æft*, *eft*, are perhaps from the *v. Æstian*,  
*efstian*; and *Oft*, from *ofestian*, (*festinare*), to hasten  
 to do hastily, at quick or hasty repetitions; and  
 hence, frequently. Un-

**OGDOA-STIC**,\* *s.* Consisting of eight  
 verses.—\**Drayton*.

Gr. *Ογδοος*, eight, and *στιχος*, a verse. See  
 DISTICH.

**OG-GANITION**,\* *s.* A yelping—as of a  
 dog at any one.—\**R. Mountagu*.  
 L. *Ob-* or *og-ganire*.

**OGLE**, *v. s.* To move the eye; to cast  
 -ER. glances of the eye.

-ING. The D. *Ooghen*, is *oculos intendere*, *acis*  
*oculorum assequi*, to strain or stretch the eye, to  
 follow with the eye, (*oogh*;) and *oogheler*, com-  
*adulator*.—*Kilian*. See *GOOGLE*, and *OCULAR*.

**OIL**, *v. s.* App. to—A greasy liquid matter,  
 -Y. expressed from animal or vege-  
 -INESS. table substances.  
 -ING. *Oily*, met.—smooth, slippery: also  
 guilefully, fawningly smooth.

Go. *Aleus*; A. S. *Ele*; D. *Olis*; Ger. *Oel*; Sw.  
*Olja*; Fr. *Huile*; It. *Ooglio*; Sp. *Ollo*; L. *Oleum*;  
 Gr. *Ελαιον*, all which, *Ihre* says, may perhaps  
 have their origin from the M. Go. *Ala*; A. S. *Ælan*,  
*accendere*, to kindle. Un-

**OINT**, *v.* -MENT. To rub, to smear with  
 oil, or any oily, greasy substance.

Fr. *Oindre*; It. *Ugnere*; Sp. *Ungir*; L. *Ungere*:  
 (*unum agere*, quia in *unguento uniantur diversa*.)  
 An-

**OLD**, *ad.* *Old*, or *eld*,—remained, staid,  
 -EN. continued, lasted, endured, delayed,  
 -NESS. deferred, sc. long, a long time, to  
 great age; ancient.

Mr. Steevens says, that *Old* (he knows  
 not why) was anciently a common aug-  
 mentative in familiar language; perhaps  
 merely because many things that have  
 stood the trial of time are, and are esteemed  
 the better, stronger; as *old ale*, *old hay*, &c.  
 &c. In *Lingua*, 1607, quoted by Steevens,  
 “There’s *old* moving among them.” In  
 Dekker’s comedy, called *If this be not*  
*a good Play the Devil is in it*, (1612,) “We  
 shall have *old* breaking of necks.” And in  
*Le Bone Florence*, quoted by Boswell, “*Gode-olde*  
*fyghting* was there.” The word so used is not  
 uncommon in Shak. See the Note to 2d Pt. Hen. IV. Act ii. sc. 4.

A. S. *Eald*; Dan. *Ælde*, old age, *ældre*, oldest,  
 D. *Oud*; Ger. *Alt*, from A. S. *Yld-an*, or *Æd-an*, to  
 remain, to stay, to continue, to last, to endure, to  
 delay, to defer.—*Tooke*. See *ELD*.

**OLEAGINOUS**, *ad.* *Oily*; bearing oil.  
 -NESS. Fr. *Oléagineux*, *oléens*; It. *Oliginoso*,  
*olidoso*; Sp. *Oleaginoso*, *oleoso*; L. *Olea-*  
**OLE-OSE.** *ginus*, *oleosus*, from *oleum*. See *OIL*  
 -OUS.



**OLERACEOUS,\*** *ad.* **OLITORY,†** *ad. s.*

*Olitory*,—a place for growing vegetables for the pot, a kitchen garden.

*Oleraceous*, — of or pertaining to such vegetables.—\**Brown.* †*Evelyn.*

*L. Oleraceus, olitorius*; from *olera*, a pot-herb, from *olla*, a pot. Of unknown etymology.

**OLFACTORY, ad.** Smelling, or having **OL-ID.\*** the sense of smell.

**-IDOUS.†** *Olid*, (*L. Olidus*), smelling, or

**-FACT.†** causing the sense of smell; smelling offensively; stinking.

\**Boyle.* †*Brown.* †*Butler.*

*L. Olfac-ere*, for *odofacere*, (from *odor*, and *facere*, which the ancients used,—*Festus*;) to smell, or cause a smell. See *ODOUR*.

**OLIG-ARCHY, s.** The government, dominion, or domination of a few.

**-ICAL.** *Fr. Oligar-chie*; *It. -chia*; *Sp. -quia*; *Gr. Ολιγαρχία*; from *ολιγος*, a few, and *αρχη*, a government or principality.)

**OLIVASTER, s.** The *olivaster* is the **OLIVE.** wild olive tree; and *olivastre* is **-ED.** used by Bacon, as the *Fr. Olivestre*, *It. Olivastro*, for olive-coloured, or having the colour of the olive.

*Fr. Oliv-astre, -e*; *It. -a, -astro*; *Sp. & L. Oliva*; *Gr. Ελαια*. See *OIL*.

**OLLA, s.** **OLIO, or OGLIO.** App. to—a mixture or medley; a hotchpotch.

The *Sp. Olla podrida* consisted of various meats and vegetables, boiled, or rather stewed together, and duly seasoned with salt and spice. (See *Delplino*.) *Olla*, a pot, or the meats, &c. boiled in it, and *podrida*, rotten; (*podrecer*, from *L. Putrescere*.)

**OLYMPIAD, s.** "From the summer of **-PIAN.** this year 3228, begins the first *olymp-*  
**-PIC.** *piade* of the Greek chronologers, wherein Choraebus of Elis won the race, [*sc.* at the *Olympian Games*, supposed to have been originally instituted in honour of *Olympian Jupiter*.]"—*Usher*.

**OMBRE, s.** A game at cards so called.

*Fr. Hombre*; *It. Ombre*; *Sp. Ombre*, or *hombre*; man.

**O-MEGA, s.** "I am alpha and  $\omega$  the beginning and the end seith the Lord God that is and that was, and that is to comynge almygti."—*Wiclif*.

*Gr. Ο μεγα, O magnum*; the last letter of the Greek alphabet.

**OMELET, s.** *Fr. Omelette*, or *Aumelette*. *Aumelette d'œufs*, a pancake made of eggs. —*Cot.* Men. and Duchat write very elaborately upon this word, and produce a variety of etyms.; the former, among others, that of Le Vayer, *Œus mesles*, qd. a medley or mixture of eggs. *Cot.* also writes *Œuf-molette*.

**OMEN, s.** App. to—a token or sign (of **-ENED.** good or ill); a boding or fore-

**-IN-OUS.** boding, a prognostic.

**-OUSLY.** \**Bp. Hall.* †*Brown.*

**-OUSNESS.** *L. Omen, ominosus.* *Omen* quod ex ore primum elatum est, omen dictum.

**-ATE,\* v.** —*Varro*, lib. v. *Omen* velut oremen,

**-ATION.†** quod fit ore.—*Festus.* Ab- Pre-

**OMILETICAL.** See **HOMILETICAL.**

**OMIT, v.** To put or lay aside, to leave off, **-TANCE.** to leave out, let alone, to for-

**OMISS-ION.** bear, to neglect.—\**Bp. Hall.*

**-IVE.\*** *Fr. Om-ettre*; *It. -èttare*; *Sp. -tir*; *L. Omittere*, (*ob*, aug. and *mittere*), to pass by, put or lay aside.

**OMNI-CORPOREAL, ad.** "He is both incorporeal and *omnicorporeal*, for there is nothing of any body, which he is not."—*Cudworth*.

*L. Omnis*, all or every, and *corporalis*, from *corpus*, body.

**OMNI-FARIOUS, ad.** Of all modes or manners, sorts, or kinds.

*L. Omnisfarium*, (*omni*, and *fari*), quod omnibus modis fari possis, et generaliter omnibus modis. —*Martin*.

**OMNI-FIC, ad.** Who makes or creates (*facit*) all things (*omnia*).

**OMNI-FORM, ad. -ITY.** Having, being, or consisting of, every form or shape.

*Fr. Omnisformé*; *L. Omnis*, all or every, and *forma*, shape or figure.

**OMNI-PERCIPIENT,\* ad.** *Perceiving* **-ENCE.** all things, every thing.—\**H. More*.

**-ENCY.** *L. Omnis*, and *percipiens*, *p. p.* of *Percipere*, to take thoroughly, *sc.* by the senses, by the mind.

**OMNI-POTENT, ad. s.** Able, powerful **-ENTLY.** to do all things; almighty.

**-ENCE.** *Fr. Omnipotent*; *It. & Sp. -tente*; *L.*

**-ENCY.** *Omnipotens*, able to do all things.

**OMNI-PRESENT, ad.** Being every-**-ENTIAL.** where before us; *present* every-

**-ENCE.** where or in every place.

**-ENCY.** *L. Omnis*, and *præsens*, being before.

**OMNI-SCIENT, ad.** Knowing all things;

**-ENCE.** having boundless or infinite

**-ENCY.** knowledge.

**-OUS.\*** *Omnispective*, — able to see

**-SPECTIVE.†** (*specere*) all things, every thing.—\**Hakewill.* †*Boyle.*

*L. Omnis*, and *sciens*, *p. p.* of *scire*, to know.

**OMNI-VOROUS,\* ad.** Devouring all and every thing.—\**Burke*.

**ON, pr.** *On*, in A. S. is both *In* and *Super*, and in old Eng. writers we find *In* used where we should now use *On*. (See *IN*.) The difference between the two is probably the result of usage, with the intention to distinguish; *In* being app. to union beyond or below the surface, and *On*, to union by mere imposition. i. e. by putting or placing one thing superficially in union or contact with another.

When equivalent to *Upon*, it is opposed to *Off*. See *UPON*.

It is used elliptically:—Keep *on*, *sc.* keep moving *on* the way. A little further *on*, *sc.* the way or course.

*On-ward*, (see *BACKWARD, FORWARD*),—keeping *on*, *sc.* the way; proceeding, advancing.

*Onwardness*,—advance, progress.

A. S. *On*, Eng. *In*, corrupted into *an* before a vowel, and *a* before a consonant, has given many *avs.* to our language. *On* day, *aday*; *on* night, *anight*; *on* long, *along*, (qv.) &c. &c. See *A*.

Go. *Ana*; A. S. *On*; D. *Aan*; Ger. *An*. *On*, as well as *Off*, (qv.) is of unsettled etym. See *Ex-ter*.

**ONDE**, *s.* Tyrw. says,—“Sax. Zeal, malice.” A. S. *Onð*, *onda*, or *anda*, envy, malice, rancour, from the *v.* *And-ian*, to envy, to hate.

**ONE**, *ad. v.\* s.* *One*,—single, singular, individual; used emph. when

-NESS. *one* is all; all-*one*, alone: used

-LY, OR *one* is all; all-*one*, alone: used

**ONLY**, *ad. av.* also indefinitely, without specifying the particular individuality.

**ONCE**.

**ONE-ING.\***

-HEAD.† To *one*,—to unite, to join

-MENT.‡ into *one*.

-LINESS.§ *One-ment*,—union, adunion.

See **ATONEMENT**.

*Ones*, (anciently written *An-es*, *Anis*, *Anys*, *Ones*, *Onys*, the genitive of *Ane*, *An*, or *One*,)—*ones*, (sub. time); that *one* time; that single and same moment of time.

*Only*, i. e. *One-like*, or, as anciently written, *Onliche*; like *one*, in the state or condition of *one*; of *one* being all; this *one* and no other. *All hym one*, (Gower,) hym alone, or all-*one*.

\*Chaucer. †Wiclif. ‡Bp. Hall. §Cudworth.

*One*,—Go. *Ains*; A. S. *An*, *ane*; D. & Dan. *En*; Ger. *Eins*; Sw. *En*; Fr. *Un*; It. & Sp. *Uno*; L. *Unus*; Gr. *Eis*, *évor*. See *AM*, *EN*.

**ONEIRO-CRITIC,\* s.** -AL.† An interpreter of dreams.

\*Addison. Warburton. †Brown.

Fr. *Onirocrit-e*, -ique; L. of the Lower Ages, *Onirocrités*; Gr. *Oneiro-kritikos*; (*oneiros*, a dream, and *kritikos*, one who can discern, understand, interpret.)

**ONEROUS**, *ad.* Burthensome, heavy, weighty.

Fr. *Onéreux*; L. *Onerosus*, from *Onus*, a load or burthen; which Lennep derives from *Ovō*, *tollo*, et per metonymiam, sublatum gero. *Ovō*, or *ovnμi*, is usually rendered *prosum*, *utilitatem fero* or *affero*. Ex-onerate.

**ONION**, *s.* A plant.

Fr. *Oignon*; L. *Unio*,—a bulbi unitate nomen habens, taking its name from the oneness of the bulb.—Martin.

**ON-LESS**, *co.* So *Unless* was anciently written, of which a large collection of examples may be seen in Tooke. He considers it to be *Onles*, the imperative of the A. S. *v.* *Onlesan*, to dismiss; and to mean *dimitte*, sive *dimisso*; *dismiss* this, or *this* being *dismissed*. Sk. also refers it (rather) to this A. S. *v.*; but without fixing upon the particular part. See **LESS**, and **UNLESS**.

**ONO-MANCY,\* s.** -TICAL.\* Prediction, or divination by names.—\*Camden.

Fr. *Onomantie*; Gr. *Ovonyma*, a name, and *μαντεια*, *μαντεύεσθαι*, to foretell, to predict.

**ON-SET**, *s.* i. e. A *set on*, assault, attack; also, something added or *set on*;—*Brocket*,

who says,—“a dwelling-house and out-buildings” are so called:—perhaps the out-buildings to a dwelling-house.

**ON-SLAUGHT**, *s.* An attack, an assault:—(a *slaughterous* assault.)

A. S. *On*, *slē-an*, *on-slag-an*, to dash or strike against, (to *slay*.) See **ANSLAUGHT**.

**ONTO-LOGY**, *s.* “*Ontology* is a discourse of *being* in general, and the various and most universal modes or affections, as well as the several kinds or divisions of it. The word *being* here includes not only whatsoever actually is, but whatsoever can be.”—Watts.

Gr. *ὄντα*, accusative plural of *ὄν*, being, and *λογία*, discourse. Mod. L. *Ontologia*. Le Clerc employed this word in preference to *Metaphysica*, and seems to claim the invention of it: he defines it,—*Scientia de ente in genere, ejusque proprietatibus*.

**ONYX**, *s.* “Sudines saith, that the precious stone *onyx* hath a *white* in it resembling the *naile of a man's finger*.”—Pliny.

Fr. & Sp. *On-yche*; It. -ice; L. *Onyx*; Gr. *ὄνυξ*, *unguis*; à corneo *unguis* candore.

**OOZE**, *v. s.* -Y. *Ooze* is,—(Earth) wetted or washed; (*lutum*,) mud or mire; also water or other moisture slowly, sluggishly, or gently issuing forth, rising, or springing. And, To *ooze*,—

To issue forth, rise, spring, flow—slowly, sluggishly, or gently.

The ancient Britons (says Lye, from Baxter) by *Asc*, *esc*, *isc*, *osc*, and *usc*, (changed into *As*, *es*, *os*, or *ous*, and *us*,) meant *water*, gen.; and the Ger. *Asche*, aqua—præcipuè fluens, (see **AQUATIC**,) is (Wach.) vox Celtica. But Lye also tells us that *Ouse*, indiscriminately written *Ise*, *ose*, *use*, is in A. S. not only called *Usa*, but *Wusa*; which seems to lead directly to A. S. *Wes-an*, to wet, *wæsc-an*, to wash, and *wæs*, water. Tanners' *ouse* is the bark wetted or washed, steeped or soaked in water.

**OPAL**, *s.* -INE. A precious stone.

Fr. *Opal-e*; It. & Sp. -o; L. *Opalus*. Of unknown etym.

**OPAQUE**, *ad. s.* By usage,—Shady, dark, -NESS. gloomy, obscure, cloudy.

**OPACATE**, *v.* Fr. *Opa-que*; It. & Sp. -co; L. *Opacare*, which Scal. and Voss. derive from *Ope*, hoc est, terra; (*Ope*, Mater

-ITY.

-OUS.

-OUSNESS.

**OPE**, or **OPEN**, *v. ad.* To sever or separate. **OPENER**. rate, sc. that which is close; to -ING. give entrance or passage; to uncover, to -LY. close, to disclose; to uncover, to -NESS. discover; to manifest, to explain; to expose, to begin or commence the exposition. *Open*, the *ad.*, is thus,—

Plain, evident, unclosed, uncovered, unprotected; and (met.)—Undisguised, sincere, unreserved, frank.

*Open* weather,—clear from clouds, not overcast, not condensed or constricted.

*Open-headed*, (in Chaucer;)—he saw her *open-headed*, i. e. with her head uncovered, &c.

A.S. *Open-ian*; D. *-en*; Ger. *Offnen*; Sw. *Opna*; Dan. *Aabner*; A.S. *Yppan*, *aperire*, *pandere*. See GAP, GAPE, CHAP. Un-

**OPERA, s.** "The *opera*,—a drama, wholly set to music, and in which the dialogue is neither sung in measure, nor declaimed without music, but *recited* in simple musical tones, which amounts not to singing and yet is different from speech."—*Burney*.

**OPERATE, v.** To work or act upon; to  
-ATION. act, to perform, to effect.  
-ATIVE, *ad. s.* *Operative, ad.*—able to work  
-ATIVELY. or labour; effective.  
-ATOR. *Operative, s.* (app. to la-  
-OSE. bourers, or rather labouring  
-OSENES. mechanics) is now in com-  
-ABLE.\* mon use.  
-ANT,† *ad.* *Operose*, — laborious; toil-  
-ANCE.† some, troublesome.  
-OSITY.‡ \**Brown*. †*Shak*. †*Beau. & F.*  
**OPIFICER.** †*Bp. Hall*.

Fr. *Opér-er*; Sp. *-ar*; It. & L. *Operare*; "ab *επεω*, qua notat *operor*, venit Latinum *opus*."—*Voss*. And see *Lenney*, in v. *Οπλον*. Co- In- Un-

**OPE-TIDE, s.** Probably—time of festi-  
vity, or open-house: opposed to a time of  
fast.

**OPHIO-PHAGOUS,\* ad.** Eating or  
feeding upon serpents.—\**Brown*.

Gr. *Οφίς*, a serpent, and *φαγ-ειν*, to eat.

**OPHTHALMY, s.** -ALMIC. A (red and  
painful) inflammation of the uppermost  
skin of the eye; and, cons. of the whole  
eye.—*Cot*.

Gr. *Οφθαλμία*, *oculorum aggritudo*, from *οφθαλ-  
μος*, the eye. *Martial* uses *Ophthalmicus*, an ocu-  
list. Fr. *Ophtalmie*; It. & Sp. *-almita*.

**OPIATE, ad. s.** -IUM. Chaucer writes *Opie*.  
"The juice of *poppie* commonly runneth out  
in great abundance, and gathereth into a  
thickness; which afterwards is stamped,  
and reduced into little trosches, and dried  
in the shade. Which juice thus drawne  
and thus prepared, hath power not onely to  
provoke sleepe, but if it be taken in any  
great quantitie, to make men die in their  
sleepe: and this our physicians call *opion*  
[*opium*]."—*Holland*. *Plinie*.

Fr. *Op-iate*, *-ion*; It. *-piare*, *-pio*; Sp. *-iato*, *-io*;  
L. *Op-ium*, *-on*; Gr. *Οπιον*, from *οπος*, *succus*,  
juice.

**OPINE, v.** In common usage, To *opine*  
-ER. is,—  
-ING. To think; to think or deem  
-ION, s. v. probable, or likely to be or to  
-ION-ATE. happen.  
-ATED. *Opinion*, the s.—"The enter-  
-ATELY. tainment the mind gives this  
-ATIVE. sort of propositions, [proba-  
-ATIVELY. bility] is called belief, assent, or  
-IST. *opinion*, which is the admitting  
or receiving any proposition  
**OPIN-ABLE.\*** for true, upon arguments or  
-IATE,† v. proofs that are found to per-  
-ATIVE,‡ or suade us to receive it as true,  
-IATIVE.‡

**OPIN-ATIVELY.‡** without certain knowledge  
-IATIVENESS.‡ that it is so."—*Locke*.  
-ATOR.\*\* And it is further some-  
-IATOR.†† times used as equivalent  
-IASTRE,‡ *ad. s.* to — sentence, censure,  
-IATRE.‡‡ (gen.) doom, or judgment.  
-IASTROUS.‡‡ *Opionate*, — holding,  
-IATRY.‡‡ maintaining, holding fast  
-IATRETY.‡‡ or adhering to *opinion* or  
conceit; firm, obstinate, or pertinacious, in  
opinion or conceit; conceited, head-strong,  
self-willed. And,—

*Opinatre*, or *Opiniastre, ad.* (from the Fr.)  
is used to the same effect. — \**Holland*.  
†*Barrow*. †*Holland*. *Burton*. †*Sir E. Sandys*.  
‡*Sir T. More*. ‡*Raleigh*. \*\**Glanvil*. *Barrow*.  
††*Raleigh*. *South*. *Locke*. ‡†*Raleigh*. *Milton*.  
‡‡*Brown*. *Barrow*. ‡‡*Milton*. ‡‡*Locke*.

Fr. *Opin-er*, *-iastre*, *-iastreté*, *-ion*; It. *-dre*,  
*-ione*; Sp. *-ar*, *-ion*; L. *Opin-ari*, *-io*. } Of un-  
known etym. *Voss* says—from *Opus*; ut *reor à*  
*re*; *cogito ab ago* sive *coagito*. *Sanè hæc omnia*  
*mentis opus* significant; all signify the work or  
operation of the mind. Or, he adds,—from *Πεν-  
ειν*, that is, — *φρον-ειν*, *sapere*, whence *πινυσις*,  
*sapientia*, *intelligentia*. Mis- Pre-opinion.

**OPPIDAN, ad. s.** Used as equivalent  
to—A townsman,—at the seats of our Uni-  
versities,—opposed to *gownsmen*. And at  
Eton School,—to those boys not on the  
foundation, who board in the town.

L. *Oppidanus*, from *Oppidum*, which is com.  
(though for various reasons) derived from *Ops*.  
*Voss* prefers,—*quia*, qui ruri agerent, propter  
pericula *opes* eo conferrent suas, vel quia *opem*  
inde expectarent.

**OP-PIGNERATE,\* v.** To plight or  
pledge, to pawn.—\**Bacon*.

L. *Oppignerare*, to pledge, to pawn; *Ob*, and  
*pignerare*, from *Pignus*, which seems to be from  
*Pago*, or *Pango*, quia *pactionis* lege datur.—*Voss*.

**OP-PILATION,\* s.** A stopping or clos-  
ing up, an obstruction.

\**Sir T. Elyot*. *Holinshed*.

Fr. *Oppil-er*, *-ation*, an obstruction; *Oppilatif*,—  
*oppilative*, obstructive. — *Cot*. It. *Oppil-are*,  
*-azione*; Sp. *Opil-ar*, *-acion*; L. *Oppilare*, to stop  
up, to close up, (Gr. *Πιλειν*, *densare*, *condensare*,  
to thicken or condense.) See COMPILE. De-

**OP-PLETE,\* ad.** Full.—\**Byrth of Mankind*.  
L. *Op-pletus*, from *op-plere*, to fill, (*ob*, aug.)

**OP-PONE, v.** To oppose is—to put, place,  
-ENT, *ad. s.* or set against, or in the way of;  
-ENCY. in the front of; to resist; to  
-POSE, v. stand against or in front of; to  
-POS-AL. hinder (sc. the progress or pas-  
-ER. sage), to contravene; to be  
-ING. adverse or hostile; to urge  
-ITE, *ad. s.* against, (sc. in speech,) to con-  
-ITELY. tradict.

-ITION. *Opponency* is an academical  
-LESS.\* term.—\**Shak*. †*Bp. Hall*.

-ITIVE.† Fr. *Op-poser*; It. *-ponere*, *-porre*; Sp.  
*-oner*; L. *Opponere*, to put or place against. Re- Un-

**OP-PORTUNE, ad.** Convenient, at hand,  
-LY. for harbour, safety, rest.  
-ITY. Convenient, commodious; fit, suit-  
able, timely, seasonable.

Wiclif explains *Opportunity* (*opportu-  
nitas*), sc. best time.

Fr. *Opport-un*; It. *-àno*; Sp. *Oportuno*; L. *Opportunus*. (See *IMPORTUNE*.) From *Ob*, and *portus*, a port or harbour. *Opportunus* est locus, in quo navigantes *portum* in propinquo habent, quasi *ob portum*.—*Voss*. In-

**OP-PRESS**, *v.* To *press* or squeeze  
 -ION. against, heavily, burthensomely;  
 -IVE. to overburthen, overcharge, or  
 -IVELY. overload; to *press* beyond suf-  
 -IVENESS. ferance; to bear hardly, pain-  
 -OR. fully, or severely against or upon;  
 to overpower by violence, to violate or ravish.

Fr. *Oppr-imer*, -*esser*; It. *-imère*, -*essère*; Sp. *-imar*; L. *Oppr-imere*, -*essum*, to *press* or squeeze against. Un-

**OP-PROBRY**, *s.* The charge of acting  
 -IOUS. contrary to virtue; reproach, (of  
 -IOUSLY. so acting,) disgrace, infamy.  
 -NESS. \**Stow*. Dr. *Johnson*.

Fr. *Opprobr-e*, -*ier*; It. *Obbrobr-i-o*, -*do*; Sp. *Oprobr-i-o*; L. *Opprobrium*: *Ob*, and *probrum*, quasi *objectum probrum*, *obprobrare*; *probrum obficere*; and *probrum* (says *Voss*.) signifies any thing not consentaneous to virtue. *Opprobare*, is to charge any one with acting contrary to virtue.

**OP-PUGN**, *v.* To fight against; to strive,  
 -ANCY. or contend against, to attack, to  
 -ATION. oppose, to resist.  
 -ER. Fr. *Oppugner*; Sp. *Opugnar*; It. & L. *Oppugnare*, to fight against.

**OPSI-MATHY**, *s.* "*Opsimathie* is too late beginning to learn."—*Hale*.

Gr. *ὀψιμαθία*, (*μαθεῖν*, to learn, *ὀψε*, late.)

**OPTATIVE**, *ad.* *Optative*,—that can or  
 -ION. may choose; choosing, selecting.  
 -IONAL. *Option*,—choice, selection; pre-  
 -IVELY.\* *ference*.—\**Bp. Hall*.

Fr. *Opter*, to choose; *optate*, elect.—*Cot*. It. *Optà-re*, -*tive*; Sp. *Opt-ar*, -*ative*; L. *Optare*, which may be from Gr. *ὀπτα*, vel *ὀπτομαι*, quod est, *video*, *considero*; and thus, *optare*, proprie sit *considerare*, *eligere*; to consider, to elect, to look at, to choose. But see *To Hope*;—the words *hope*, *ὀπτεῖν*, *opt-are*, are probably the same in origin and radical meaning. Ad-option. Co-optation.

**OPTIC**, *ad.* *Optic*,—that can or may see.  
 -ICS. *Optics*,—the science of the pro-  
 -ICAL. perties of light and vision.  
 -ICIAN. Fr. *Opti-que*; Sp. -*co*; It. *Ottico*; L. *Optice*; Gr. *ὀπτική*, from *ὀπτεσθαι*, to see. Di-Cat-optic. Syn-opsia.

**OPTIMACY**, *s.* *Optimacy*,—a select  
 -M-ISM. body; nobility; supremacy.  
 -IST. *Optimist*,—one who thinks every thing best as it is ordained.

Fr. *Optim-isme*, -*iste*; L. *Optimus*; ab *opto*, quoque *optimum* dicitur, quod electissimum; i. e. that which is most choice, or worthy of choice. See *OPTION*.

**OPULENT**, *ad.* Abounding in riches  
 -ENCE. or wealth; rich, wealthy, sc. to an  
 -ENCY. excess.

Fr. *Opul-ent*; It. & Sp. -*ento*; L. *Opulens*, *opulentus*, from *Opes*, *opibus* abundans, abounding in riches.

**OR**, *term.* *Or*, *ore*, is *ere*: *Orly* (R. Brunne)  
**ORE**. is *early*: *Ord* (Chaucer), is *or-ed*,  
 -LY. *or'd*. A. S. *Ord*; Ger. *Ort*; initium,  
**ORD**. principium, cuspis, acumen. The

front; the beginning, the point, the edge. The A. S. & L. *Ora*, the edge, the water's edge.

*Or*, *our*, the *term.*,—also written *Ar*, *Er*. (See *ERE*, *ER*.) Our writing of these terms is capricious, e. g. *author*, *honour*, *instructor*, *instructor*. It appears also as the first syllable of many words in L. *Or-ire*, *or-igo*, *or-do*, &c.—See *Hickes*, i. 115. *Or*, *Lye* says, in *Composition*, is privative; as *Or-mod*, *sine mente*: it may have been used to denote the beginning, the point of separation, severance, or departure; and thus attained the force of separation or division, difference or disjunction.

*Ore*, (A. S. *Are*; D. *Eere*), is,—first in place, rank, station, &c.; and hence honour, glory. "By Christ's *ore*," (Chaucer,) by Christ's glory.

**OR**, *co.* In Go. *Aiththan*; A. S. *Oththe*; D. *Of*; Ger. *Oder*; aut, vel, sive. It is used to express separation or division, difference or disjunction. See *OR*, *ORD*, *ante*.

**ORACLE**, *s. v.* The answer spoken or  
 -CULAR. uttered by the gods; their priest  
 -ARLY. or priestess.  
 -OUS. *Oracular*, *oraculous*,—having or  
 -OUSLY. pretending to the authority of an oracle; authoritative; affecting or pretending to wisdom or foresight: having the ambiguity of an oracle; ambiguous; equivocating.

Fr. *Orac-le*; It. -*olo*; Sp. -*ulo*; L. *Oraculum*, from *Oratum*, past p. of *Orare*, to pray: ab eadem *orandi* notione, (i. e. dicendi *ore*.) *deorum responsa dicuntur oracula*.—*Voss*. Inest in his *Deorum Oratio*, (Cic. *Top*.) See *ORATION*.

**ORAISON**. See *ORIZON*.

**ORAL**, *ad.* -LY. Spoken or uttered by the mouth; by word of mouth.

And *Orally*, in *Bp. Hall*,—"That it should be corporally, carnally, *orally* present, and torn in pieces with our teeth;" i. e. "so present as to be received in the mouth."

L. *Os*, (i. e. *or-s*), *oris*, that which utters, throws forth, speaks; perhaps from Gr. *Επ-ειν*, to speak. See *ORATION*.

**ORANGE**, *s.* A tree, and the fruit of it.

-ERY. Fr. *Orange*; It. *Arancia*; Sp. -*Tawney*, *ad. s.* *Naranja*; Low L. *Aurantium*; L. *Aurata mala*, χρυσά μήλα, golden apples, because of their golden colour.

**ORATION**, *s. v.* Usually app. to—An

-OR. elaborate speech or harangue.  
 -ORY. An *orator*,—one who makes  
 -ORICAL. or utters such a speech; or  
 -ORIAL. an eloquent speaker. "An  
 -RESS. *orator* is he, that can or may  
 -RIX. speke or reason in every ques-  
 -ORIOUS.\* tion sufficently, elegantly, and  
 -ORIOUSLY.† to perswade properly, accord-  
 ynge to the dygnytie of the thyng that is  
 spoken of, the opportunitie of tyme, and  
 pleasure of them that be herera."—*Sir T. Elyot*.

**Orator and Oratrix**,—the male and female suitors in our courts of Equity.

**Oratory**, (Fr. *Oratoire*,)—a place, (closet, chapel, &c.) for prayer.

\*† *Bp Taylor*. † *Spelman*.

Fr. *Ora-tion*, -teur; It. -zione, -tore; Sp. -cion, -dor; L. *Ora-tio*, -tor, from *Orare*, (*ore*, pro-ferre,) quod ab ore factum, (see *Scheid.* in *Lennepe*, in v. *Opus*,) proprie significat ore precari,—to pray or beseech, by word of mouth: and thus,—the Fr. *Or-a-ion*; It. -azione; Sp. -acion,—a prayer. Ad-Ex-Per-oration.

**ORB**, s. v. A sphere or circle; any round  
-IC. or spherical body; a wheel; a  
-ICULAR. circular motion or revolution.  
-ICLE. Orbit is used by Young as a  
-IT. dim. of Orb.  
-Y.\* † *Chapman*. † *H. More*.  
-ICULATION.† Fr. Orb; It. & Sp. Orbe; L. Orbis, a sphere or circle. Dis-Ex-

**ORBATION**, s. -BITY. Gen.—Any lack or want; privation. See ORPHAN.

Fr. *Orbité*, orphanism; lack of parents, also want of children.

**ORC**, s. A kind of marine beast.

L. *Orca*, belluæ marinæ genus: quod Gr. *Opvç*, estque *orca* ex *apvça*. Holland (Plin. b. ix. c. 6,) writes the word with the L. term. *Orca*.

**ORCHARD**, s. Orchard is now app. to—  
-ING. An inclosed plantation of, a yard or  
-IST. garden for, fruit trees.

Some of our old writers (Holland, North) write this word *Hort-yard*, (qv.) as if they would give a L. origin to the first syllable: the word is variously written in A. S. *Ort-geard*, *orc-geard*, *orc-card*, *orc-yrd*. Jun. and Lye think the first to be the most ancient, and that it is formed from *Weort-yard*, i. e. *wyrt-yard*, a yard or place prepared for worts or herbs; and in John, xviii. 1, 26, we find Go. *Aurtigards*, *aurtigarda*, *hortus*, in A. S. *Wyrt-lun*, an inclosure for worts. *Wyrt-gyrd*.—Som. (See *Town*.) Lye would derive L. *Hortus*, from *Ort* or *Weort*. Wach. observes—that *Aurt* or *Ort* in ancient writings denotes the same as *Wyrt*; and refers to the v. *Ora*, surgere, *oriri*, as the root. See OR, and ORD.

**ORCHESTRA**, s. -TRE. That part of the theatre among the Greeks in which the chorus danced; among the Latins, in which the senators sat; in modern Eng. usage, where the musicians sit: also app. to the company or band of musicians.

Fr. *Orchestre*; It. Sp. & L. *Orchestra*; Gr. *Op-χeσtpa*, from *opχeσθαι*, saltare, to dance.

**ORDAIN**, v. To put, place, or set in  
-ABLE. order; to dispose, appoint,  
-ER. regulate, arrange, the order  
-DIN-AL, ad. s. or method, the station, rank,  
-ANT. or degree; to determine or  
-ANCE. define, to settle or establish.  
-ARY, ad. s. Ordinary, — settled, esta-  
-ARILY. blished; regular, and, hence,  
-ATE, v. ad. usual, common, vulgar.  
-ATELY. An ordinary,—a settled or  
-ATION. established officer; an offi-  
-ABLE.\* cer to whom some peculiar  
-ABILITY.† jurisdiction is ordained; a  
-DONNANCE. settled sum or price; place  
where a settled sum or price is charged.

Ordinate, — regulated; well regulated; regular; direct.—\* *Hale*. † *Bp. Bull*.

Fr. *Ord-onner*, -inatre; It. -inàre, -inàle, -inàrio, -inàto; Sp. -enar, -inal, -inario, -enado. In Fr. also, *Ordinalif*, (which Cot. renders *Ordinative*,) L. *Ordin-are*, -atum, -arius; and in the Lower Ages *Ordinalis*; *ordinale* nomen, *ordinem* significans, primus, secundus, &c. signifying order or succession; as first, second, &c. *Ordinare*, from *Ordo*, *ordinis*. See OR, ORD, and ORDER. Co-Pre- Re-ordain. De-ordination. Extra- Un-ordinary. In-Sub-ordinate.

**ORDEAL**, s. -DALIAN. "The ordeal was an established method of trial among the Anglo-Saxons. It was practised either by boiling water or red-hot iron. The former was appropriated to the common people; and the latter to the nobility."—*Hume*.

A. S. *Ordæl*; D. *Oordeel*, *ordæl*; Ger. *Urteil*. Spel. derives from *or*, magnum, and *dæl*, judicium. Lye from *or*, (priv.) and *dæl*, differentia; an indifferent or impartial judgment. Hickes thinks, that *ur* is an emphatic prefix, as *a* and *ge* were; and that the v. *Urdelan*, (*ur*, and *dælan*,) judicare, was once in use.—*Dissertatio Epistolæ*, p. 149. It is probably *or*, primus, principalis, and thus (as Spel.) magnus. See OR and ORD.

**ORDER**, s. v. To order,—to put, place,  
-ER. or set in rank or station; as  
-ING. going before or preceding,  
-LESS. following or succeeding, going,  
-LY, ad. av. being with, accompanying; to compose, to dispose; to arrange, to methodize; to direct, to rule, to regulate, to determine, to establish. And Order, s.—

The regular position, disposition, or arrangement; the rank or station; regular or established procession or succession; course, tenour, or series; rule, regulation, or regularity, direction or command. Order is also app. to—

A class of persons ordained or appointed to any civil or religious rank; to a brotherhood or fraternity.

Fr. *Or-dre*; It. -dine; Sp. -den; L. *Ordo*. Scal. (De Causis, c. 35) says,—*Ordinis* nomen Græcum est. Dicebant militibus tribuni,—Hactenus tibi licet: hic consistes; ed progredi, huc revertere; ὁρον δὲ, inde *ordo*. Scal. adds,—“Sic et Græci τὰς αὐτὴν ab aciei directione.” And further,—“Est igitur *ordo*, loci ratio, quæ quid aut præit, aut sequitur: vel ante, vel retro, vel dextrorsum, vel sinistrorsum, vel sursum, vel deorsum. Ὀρον δὲ terminum hunc tibi do,”—Voss.; who also suggests the Gr. *Opθor*, *rectus*. But see OR, ORD. Dis-En-Mis-Re-Un-

**ORDNANCE**, s. or ORDENANCE. Guns of large size: great guns or cannon, distinguished from *Musquetry*.

Fr. *Ordonnance*,—gens ou compagnies d'ordonnances. "Gendarmes des ordonnances,—the ordinary men of arms of France; first reduced by Charles VII. (in the year 1444) into certain companies, and under particular orders."—Cot. it was indispensable that these men should have been archers; (Fr. *Artillier*;) and in v. ARTILLERY, we have seen that from them the modern artillery took its name, and by them was conducted; and from these gens d'ordonnances, the single word *ordonnance* may have been app. to the guns now distinguished by the name of *Ordnance*.

**ORDURE**, s -ous. Filth or foulness, nastiness, dirt, dung.

Fr. *Or-dure*; It. -dura; *lordèzza*, from the Fr. ad. *Ord*, which some derive from *horridus*, and others from *sordidus*.—Men. Perhaps A. S. *Oretl-an*, deturpare.

A 110.3 for myrtle



**ORE, s.** App. to—Metal unrefined; to metal generally.

A. S. *Ora*; D. *Oor*, *oore*: Sk. writes it *Oar*,—*metallum crudum*, and supposes it may be the Fr. *Or*; L. *Aurum*, quia *aurum* est metallum, κατ' εἶδος. Jun.—from Gr. *Ὠρεῖν*, to guard with care. (See *Or* and letter R.) *Ore* was also the name of a coin introduced among the Anglo-Saxons by the Danes.

**OREAD, s.** A mountain nymph.

Gr. *Ὠρεῖας*; from *ὄρος*, a mountain.

**ORFRAY, s.** Broad welts, or gards of gold or silver embroidery laid on copes and other church vestments.—*Cot.* Gold embroidery.—*Tytw.*

Fr. *Orfrais*; Low L. *Aurifragia*, (*frange d'or*,) a fringe of gold.—*Du Cange*.

**ORGAN, s. v.\*** That with which any thing

- IC. may be made or done; the *organs*
- ICAL. of sense, by which we see, hear,
- ICALLY. &c. An instrument of music.
- IZE, v. *Organic*,—instrumental, work-
- ISM. ing, operating; acting as means
- IST. or instrument.
- IZATION. \**Mannyngham*, 1681.

Fr. *Organ-e*; It. -o, -*izzare*; Sp. -o, -*izar*; L. *Organum*; Gr. *ὄργανον*, from *ὀργα*, *εργα*, from the obsolete *εργεῖν*, to do or make. Dis-Re-Un-organize. In-organical.

**ORGASM, s.** App. to—Any sudden excitement or strong emotion.

Fr. *Orgasme*, Gr. *ὄργασμος*, from *ὀργαζειν*, *incitare*, *instigare*, to incite or instigate.

**ORGIES, s.** App. to—A feast of Bacchus; any feast of revelry or riot.

Fr. *Orgies*; L. *Orgia*; Gr. *ὄργια*, for which various etyms. are proposed. *ἀπο της οργης*, à *furor*, (*bacchantium*;) *ἀπο των ορων*, à *montibus*, in which they were celebrated; *ἀβειργεῖν*, *arcere*, because the uninitiated were driven from them; or perhaps *εργα θεια*, divine deeds or ceremonies.—See *Voss*.

**ORGULOUS,\*** or **ORGILLOUS,† ad.** Proud, swelling.—\**Berners*. †*Shak.*

Fr. *Orgu-eilleux*, -*eil*, pride, arrogance. *Orgellice* is used in A. S. version of Boethius, p. 41. Casen. derives from Gr. *ὄργιλος*, *iracundus*, from *ὀργιζεσθαι*, *irasci*.

**ORI-CHALCH,\* s.** Mountain brass.

\**Spenser*.

L. *Aurichalcum*, or *Orichalcum*; Gr. *ὀρειχαλκος*, *as montianum*; from *ὄρος*, a mountain, and *χαλκος*, brass. But see *Voss* in v. *Aurichalcum*.

**ORIENT, ad. s.** Rising, and, cons.,

- ENCY. shining, brilliant, lustrous,
- ENT-AL, ad. s. (as with the rays of the
- ALISM. sun;) also Eastern, because
- ALIST. the sun rises in the quarter
- ALITY. we call *East*.
- NESS. *Orientalism*,—an idiom or

form of speech peculiar to the Eastern languages.

Fr. *Ori-ent*; It. & Sp. -*ente*; L. *Oriens*; Gr. *Ὠρεῖν*, (see *Or*, and *Ord*,) to rise, or raise.

**ORI-FICE, s.** Any opening in form of a mouth; any opening; or perhaps more strictly app. to the superficial gap or opening.

Fr. *Ori-fice*; It. & Sp. -*io*; L. *Ori-ficium*; from *os*, a mouth, and *facere*, to make or form.

**ORI-FLAMBE,\* s.** "The great and holy standard of France; borne at first only in war made against the Infidels; but afterwards used in all other wars; and at length utterly lost in a battle against the Flemings."—*Cot.* \**Fabyan*.

A banner so called, qd. *aurca flamma*, Fr. *Ori-flambe*.

**ORIGAN, s.** Bastard Marjoram.

L. *Origanum*; Gr. *Ὠρειγανον*.

**ORIGIN, s.** Rise, spring, source, or

- AL, ad. s. fountain; beginning; first or
- ALITY. primary state of being or exist-
- ALLY. ence; first issue or procession;
- ATE, v. derivation or descent.
- ATION. Fr. & It. *Orig-ine*; Sp. -*en*; L. *Or-igo*;

from *or-iri*, to rise. See *Or*, and *Ord*. Ab-Un-

**ORISON, s. ORAISON.** A prayer, a supplication. The second syllable, though etymologically long, is by our poets usually made short; Dyer wanted it long, and has written it after the Fr.

Fr. *Or-aïson*; It. -*azione*; Sp. -*acion*, from L. *Or-are*, to pray. See *ORATION*.

**ORIZONT,\* s. i. e. Horizon, (qv.)**

\**Chaucer*.

**ORLOGE,\* s. i. e. Horologe, (qv.)**

\**Chaucer*.

**ORLOP.** See *OVERLOOP*.

**ORNE,\* v.** To *orn*, or *adorn*, (qv.)—to

- AMENT, s. v. deck, dress, apparel, or attire
- AMENTAL. —beautifully; to beautify or
- ATE, ad. v. embellish, to decorate.
- ATELY. \*†*Wiclif*. †*Joye*. †*Bale*. *Holin-*
- ING.† *shed*.

-ATURE.† Fr. *Orn-er*; Sp. -*er*; It. & L. *Orn-are*, which *Voss* derives from Gr. *ὦρα*, time; (see *EAR*.) "Tempus ætatis, quo quis maxime floret et viget," (*Scheidius*;) the time when every one most esp. gains strength and beauty: thence *ὦρα* is app. to *beauty*. Ad-Sub-orn. Ex-ornation. Un-ornamented.

**ORNITHO-LOGY, s.** A discourse on

- IST. the natural history of birds.
- ICAL. Gr. *ὀρνιθολογος*; *ornis*, *ornithos*, a bird,

from *ορνειν*, and this from *Ὠρεῖν*, to rise, and *λεγειν*, to discourse.

**ORPED,\* ad. ORPIMENT.** An *orped* knight (*Gower*)—a knight whose garments glittered with gold, either true or base.—*Sk.*

"*Orpiment*,—a minerall digged out of the ground in Syria, where it lieth very ebb, and painters use it much: in colour it resembleth gold, but brittle in its substance like as glass stones."—*Holland*. *Plinie*.

\**Gower*. *Fabyan*.

Fr. *Oripeau*, base gold.—Fr. & Sp. *Orpim-ent*; It. -*ento*; L. *Auripigmentum*. But *Sk.*'s explanation of *Gower* does not suit *Fabyan*: "He was reasonable of speche and well lettered, and *orped*." *Hearne* says—that *Orped* also signifies *courageous*, *stout*, *manly*, or *manfully*; and he produces two instances (from prose additions to R. Gloucester) of the word *Orpedlyche*, or *Orpedly*; for the latter of which (he adds) 'tis *manly* in *Caxton*. *Orpedlice* in A. S. is interpreted—openly, manifestly.—*Lye*, and *Som*.

**ORPHAN**, *ad. s.* Bereaved, deprived, of  
-ANED. any thing; of children, parents,  
-ANAGE. friends. See ORBITY.  
-ALIN,\* or \**E. Hall.* †*Udal.* ‡*Drayton.*  
-ELIN.† *Fr. Or-phénin, -phelin; It. -fano; Sp.*  
-ANET.‡ *Huerphano; L. Orphanus; Gr. Orpha-*  
*nos; (orbus, bereaved, deprived.) See Scheldius,*  
*in Lennep, v. Opw.*

**ORT**, *s.* *Oret*, or *Ort*, means—Any thing,  
something, made vile or worthless. (See  
*Tooke.*) Any worthless leaving or refuse.

Com. used in the plural, because usually  
spoken of many vile things together; the *past p.*  
of A. S. *v. Oret-an*, turpare, vilefacere, detur-  
pare. Jamieson suspects that *Orts* is the same  
word as *Worts*; and cites the prov. "E'enings  
*worts* are gude morning's foddering." In Ray,—  
"Evening *orts* is good morning fodder."

**ORTHO-DOX**, *ad.* One whose opinion or  
-Y. doctrine is right; right faith or  
-AL.\* doctrine; in Religion, con-  
-ALLY.\* sistent with, according to the  
-ALITY.† Scriptures; in Polemics, ac-  
-LY.‡ cording to particular creeds.  
-NESS.‡ \**Milton.* †*Cudworth.* ‡*Bacon.*  
-ASTICAL.‡ †*Killingbeck.* †*Fox.*

*Fr. Orthodox-e; Sp. -o; It. Ortodoss; L. of the*  
*Low. Ages, Orthodoxus; Gr. Orthodofos, one whose*  
*opinion (dofa) is right (orth).*

**ORTHO-EPY**, *s.* Right speech or pro-  
nunciation.

*Gr. Orthoepeia, formed from Gr. Orthos, right,*  
*and epos, a word; ep-eiv, to speak.*

**ORTHO-GONAL**, *ad.* Rectangular.

*Fr. Orthogon-al; Sp. -is; L. of the Low Ages,*  
*Orthogonius; Gr. Orthogonios, formed from Gr.*  
*Orthos, right, and gonia, an angle.*

**ORTHO-GRAPHY**, *s.* App. to—The  
-ER. right mode of writing or spelling  
-ICAL. words; and also in Architecture,  
to the description of the erect elevation of  
a building. "Orthographie, that is to say,  
the form and precise rule of writing set  
down by grammarians, he [Augustus] did  
not so much observe: but seemeth to  
follow their opinion rather, who thinke,  
*Men should write according as they speake.*"  
—*Holland. Suetonius.*

*Fr. Orthogra-phe; It. -sta; Sp. & L. Ortho-*  
*graphia; Gr. Orthographia, from orthos, right, and*  
*graphe, writing, describing.*

**ORTHO-LOGY**, *s.* "The natural, and  
as it were the homogeneal, parts of gram-  
mar be two—orthology, and orthography:  
in both which parts of it, God hath put his  
special hand; as even by the Heathen  
themselves is acknowledged in the first of  
them, orthology; in teaching men the  
right imposition of names: the second of  
them, orthography; in teaching them the  
rare invention of letters."—*Fotherby. Athe-*  
*omania.*

Formed of *Gr. Orthos, right, and logos, a word.*

**ORTOLAN**, *s.* A bird that frequents  
gardens, the hedges of gardens.

*Fr. Ortol-an; It. -dno; from hortulanus.—*  
*Men.*

**OSCILLATE**, *v.* To move, as a pen-  
-ION. dulum; to move backward and  
-ORY. forward, this way and that; to  
waver.

*Fr. Oscil-ler, -lation; Sp. -acion; L. Oscillo,*  
*which Voss. and Fras. Jun. think is obs and*  
*cilleré, i. e. movere, to move; nam per aera librati*  
*movebantur.*

**OSCITANT**, *ad.* Gaping, yawning;  
-ANTLY. and, cons., idle, lazy.

-ANCY. *Fr. Oscit-ation; Sp. -ancia; L. Oscit-*  
*-ATION. latio, oscitare, ab ore ciendo, from*  
*moving the mouth, the jaws of the mouth.*

**OSCULARY**,\* *s. i. e.* For kissers.

\**Latimer.*

From *Osculum*, a kiss. In-oscuate.

**OSIER**, *s.* *Fr. Osier*, the low Water-willow.

Perhaps (Sk.) from *Gr. Oieon, salix.* Salmasius  
forms *oieapion*, from *oieon*, thence *hausarium*, and  
from that *Fr. Osier.*

**OSPRAY**, *s.* OSSIFRAGE. A bird, so  
called, because of its strength to break  
bones (*frangere ossa*).

*Fr. Ofraze, ossifrage, L. Ossifraga avis.*

**OSSEOUS**, *ad.* Ossify,—to become bone,  
-ICLE. or bony.

-IFY, *v.* Ossivorous,—devouring bones.

-IFIC. Osteology, (*Gr. Osteon, and logy-*

-IFICATION. *eu, to discourse*),—a discourse

-IVOROUS. on the bones.

**OSTEO-LOGY**. Brown (*Christian Morals*) uses

-LOGER. Osseous met. — "The osseous  
and solid part of goodness."

*Fr. Oss-eus, -ster; It. -oso; L. Osseus, from os,*  
*ossis, a bone; Gr. Osteon, osteon para to ste-*  
*steon, kai osteon te aition tes stasews, that by*  
*which we are enabled to stand. See in Lennep.*  
*Ex-ossation.*

**OSSES**, *s.* Holland renders—bonis omi-  
nibus, "with good *osses* and luckie fore-  
speakings:"—he explains his own meaning  
—"Osses be words cast forth at unwares,  
presaging somewhat."—*Plinie. Explana-*  
*tion of the Wordes of Art.*

**OSSUARY**,\* *s.* A depositary for bones.

\**Browne.*

*L. Ossarium, from os, ossis, a bone.*

**OSTENSIBLE**, *ad.* Ostent,—exhibition,

-IBLY. presentment; appearance;

-IVE. (ominous or portentous) ap-

-IVELY. pearance.

-TENT. Ostentation, — exhibition,

-TENT-ATION. show, display; vain show or

-ATIOUS. display.

-ATIOUSLY. Ostensible,—that may or can

-ATIOUSNESS. be shown or exhibited; shown,

-IVE.\* exhibited, apparent; pre-

-ATE,† *v.* sented or pretended.

-OUS.‡ \**Stirling.* †*Bp. Taylor.*

‡*Howell.*

*Fr. Osten-sible, -tation; It. -täre, -tazioni; Sp.*  
*-tarse, -tacion; L. Osten-tare, -dere, to exhibit.*  
*Un-*

**OSTEO-MANTY**, *s.* Divination by bones;  
a word apparently invented for the oc-  
casion.

*Gr. Osteon, a bone, and manteia, divination.*

**OSTIARY, s.** *Ostuary* was formerly the name of the keeper or porter of the church door; also app. to the outlets of a river from its own channel, whence it enters the sea.

L. *Ostarius*, a door-keeper, from *ostium*, a door or entrance.

**OSTLER, s.** Also written *Hostler*.

App. to the servant at an inn who has the care of the horses.

Fr. *Hostelier*, a host, (qv.)

**OSTRACISM, s.** A mode of banishment, *ACIZE, v.* ment practised at Athens, and *-EACEOUS,\** so named, because the name of the person to be banished was inscribed upon a shell given in by the voters. Potter calls it a *tile*.—*Cudworth*.

Fr. *Ostracisme*; It. & Sp. *-mo*; L. *Ostracismus*; Gr. *οστρακισμος*, from *οστρακον*, a shell.

**OSTRICH, s.** A bird.

Fr. *Austruche*; It. *Struzzo*; Sp. *Avestruz*; L. *Struthio*; Gr. *στρουθος*, a sparrow; but why the *Ostridge* was called *στρουθος*, or *στρουθοκαμηλος*, is not satisfactorily explained.—See *Voss*. in *v. Passer*.

**OT-ACOUSTIC,\* s.** App. to—an instrument to assist hearing.—*Hammond. Grew*.

Gr. *οτακουστικον*, to hear with the ears, to listen attentively; *οτα*, the ears, and *ακουστικος*, (whence *acoustics*,) that can or may hear.

**OTHER, av.** App. to express—Some one more; some one different. In our old writers, *Either*.

*Otherwise*, or *otherways*,—in a different wise or guise; in a different way.

*Otherwhile*,—at a different time.

*Otherwhere*,—at a different place, where.

Go. *Anthar*; A. S. *Other*; D. *An-der*; Sw. *-dre*, plus, alter. Of unknown etym. See *On*.

**OTIOSE,\* ad.** Leisurely, idle, indolent.

\**Paley*.

It. *Otioso*; L. *Otiosus*, from *otium*. See *NEGOTIATE*.

**OTTER, s.** An animal.

A. S. *Oter*, *otor*, *otter*, *otyr*; D. & Ger. *Otter*; Sw. *Utter*; Dan. *Odder*, which some derive from L. *Lutra*, the same animal; others from Gr. *υδωρ*. *Ihre* observes, that Isl. *Udr* also signifies water, the proper element of this animal. In Fr. it is *Loutr-e*, It. *-a*, Sp. *Lutra*, *nutra*.

**OVAL, ad. s.** Having the form or shape *-ARY.* of an egg; like an egg.

*-ARIOUS.* Fr. & Sp. *Ov-al*; It. *-ale*; L. *Ovum*, an *-ATE.* egg.

**OVATION, s.** “At the second triumph, called the *ovation*, he onely sacrificed a mutton, which the Romans call in their tongue *ovem*, and therefore it was called *ovation*.”—*North. Plutarch*.

Fr. *Ova-tion*; It. *-zione*; Sp. *-cion*; L. *Ocatio*, from *ovis*, a sheep.

**OUCH, s.** *NOUCH.* *Niches* or *notches* of gold, (in which the onyx or any other stones were set,) or bits of gold *nicked* or *notched* in, or inserted in *niches* or *notches*.

See the commentary on Shak. Hen. IV. Pt. ii. Act ii. sc. 4.

Tyrw. thinks *Nouch* to be the true word, *Ouch* the corruption; and he cites Du Cange, to show

that Teut. *Nuschin* means fibula, a clasp or buckle; but how it so means, neither he nor Du Cange explains. *Nouche* and *Ouche* are, perhaps, both correctly used, as they appear to have the same, or very nearly the same meaning; the first, from Fr. *Niche*, a *notch*; and the second, from Fr. *Oche*, also a *notch*, from *ocher*, *hacher*, to hack, *incidere*, to cut into. Sk. derives *ouched* (vox facialis, as he calls it) from this Fr. *v. Ocher*, *incidere*; *oche*, aena incisura. And thus *ouché*, or *nouches*, (sc. of gold.)

**OVEN, s.** A place, (a fire or furnace,) *heaved* or raised.

Go. *Auhn*; A. S. *Ofne*; D. *Oven*; Ger. *Ofen*; Sw. *Ugn*; Dan. *Ovn*. Wach. thinks Go. *Auhn* or *suhn*, a corrupt pronunciation of *ofn*; and Jun. derives *ofn* from Gr. *ιννος*, *furnus*. Tooke thinks A. S. *Ofne*, and Eng. *Oven*, are the past p. of A. S. *Heaf-an*, Eng. To *heave*; the regular past tense being A. S. *Haf*, *hof*; Eng. *Hove*; and by the addition of the term. *en*, was formed the pt. *Hafen*, *hofen*, *hoven*, and, by the mere omission of the aspirate, *Afen*, *ofen*, *oven*, and meaning *heaved*,—raised or lifted up.

**OVER, ad. av. pr. -EST.** See *ABOVE*.

*Over lip*,—the upper lip.

*Overest slop*, (Chaucer,)—his uppermost slop.

*Over* is much used in composition. In some words it is used merely with the same force that it would have if it followed the *v.*; as to *over-come* us, to *come over* us; to *over-blow*, to *blow over*; to *over-glance*, to *glance over*; to *over-flow*, to *flow over* (*superfluere*;) and hence the application when a superfluity or excess is intended; *Over* is then equivalent to—*too much*, *more than*, *more than sufficient* or *needful*, and may, when pref. to *ads.* and *avs.* be supplied by the word *too*, (which we do not attach by the hyphen,) as *over-bold*, *too bold*; *over-credulous*, *too credulous*; *over-earnestly*, *too earnestly*, or with an excess of boldness, credulity, earnestness. In these, *Over* is an *av.*, and need not be affixed.

In *ss.*—*over-greatness*, *excessive greatness*; *over-moisture*, *excessive moisture*;—in these, *Over* is an *ad.*, and need not be affixed.

In *vv.*—to *over-go*, to exceed, to surpass; *over-do*, *do to excess*; *over-burden*, to *burden to excess*.

It is sometimes used with a subaud. of the *v.*: The storm was *over*, i. e. gone, past *over*. In some words the application is cons.; as To *over-come*, to *come over*, sc. a country, a territory, with superior power, and thus,—to subject, to subdue, to conquer. To *over-throw*, as in wrestling, to *throw over*, and thus, to gain the superiority, the victory; to *over-throw*, sc. a tower, and cons. to destroy. To *over-hear*, to *over-reach*, (met.) to *over-take*, require more particular explanations.

Manifestly from Gr. *υπερ*, say the etymologists; but of Gr. *υπερ* they give no etym. It is, itself, probably of Northern origin.—See *Jamieson*, *Hermes Scythicus*, c. 9. In A. S. *Ufa*, *ufara*, *ufemast*, are the *ss.* *Allus*, *altior*, *altissimus*. *Ufara*, *ufara*, *ofer*,—*altior*; *over* or *upper*. *Ufemast*,—*altissimus*; *upmost*, *uppermost*, *upperest*, *overest*. In Ger. *Auf*, *aufer*, *oben*, *ober*, *oberste*; D. *Op*, *opper*,

*over, opperale, overale*; Sw. *Uppre, up, oofwer, oofre, oofwerste, opperst*; Dan. *Op, over, yppest, överst*. Tooke supposes A. S. *Ufon, ufa*, (from the comparative of which our *pr.* and *ad. Over*.) means *top* or *head*, and to be orig. derived from the same source as *head*, i. e. A. S. *Heaf-an, heof-an*, to heave, to lift up. See To HEAVE.

**OVER-AFFECT**, *v.* To love too much, to be partial to.

**OVER-AGAINST**, *pr.* implies that some thing, some space, or distance, has been, or is to be, passed *over* from the one object opposed or *against* the other.

**OVER-AGITATE**, *v.* To move or shake too much, to excess; to disturb excessively the calm or tranquillity; to discuss too much, too frequently.

**OVER-ALL**,\* *av.* More than the whole or *all* the rest, expressed or understood.  
\*Gower.

**OVER-ARCH**, *v.* To bow or curve over.

**OVER-AWE**, *v.* To cause too much, an excess of, fear, dread, or reverence; to subject to fear, to subdue by fear.

**OVER-BALANCE**, *v. s.* To weigh more than equally; to carry the scale or weight beyond an equality or equipoise.

**OVER-BARREN**, *ad.* Too *barren*, too sterile or unproductive.

**OVER-BATTLE**,\* *ad.* Too fertile, too productive, too fruitful.—\*Hooker.

**OVER-BEAR**, *v. -ING.* To *bear over*, sc. by pushing or pressing against; to suppress, to subdue; to act as superior—domineeringly.

**OVER-BEND**, *v.* To bow, to crook, to curve, too much; to incline, strain, or stress, to a certain point, in a certain direction, to an excess.

**OVER-BID**, *v.* To offer too much; to offer, or propose to give, more than the value, or fair price, more than already offered. Ger. *Über-bieten*.

**OVER-BLOW**, *v.* To *blow over*; to pass *over* as the wind. *Overblown, blown* too much, to an excess; puffed or swelled out, (as with wind.)

**OVER-BOARD**, *av.* *Over-board*,—*over* the *board*, or *boarded* deck of the ship; and *cons.* To throw *over-board*, is to throw into the sea; to throw or cast away, where it may perish or be lost.

D. *Over-boord*; Dan. *-bords*; Ger. *Über-bord*. *Over-board* is opposed to *A-board*, (qv.)

**OVER-BOIL**, *v. -ING.* To *boil over*; *boil* too much; to heat, to effervesce, to an excess.

**OVER-BOLD**, *ad. -LY.* i. e. Too *bold*, fearless, or courageous; *bold*, fearless, or courageous to an excess.

**OVER-BOUNTEOUS**, *ad. i. e.* Too *bounteous*; *bounteous*, benevolent, beneficent, or liberal in gifts, to an excess.

**OVER-BROW**, *v.* To hang *over* or impend, (as the *brow* of a hill, the *eye-brow*.)  
A. S. *Ofer-browe*, supercilium.

**OVER-BUILT**, *pt.* *Builded, built over*; also *built* too much, covered with too many *buildings*.

**OVER-BULK**,\* *v.* To *bulk* too much, to an excess; to place too great a *bulk* upon; to oppress with *bulk*.—\*Shak.

**OVER-BURDEN**, *v. -SOME.* To *burden* too much, to an excess; to impose or place too much, too great a weight to be *borne* or carried.

**OVER-BUY**, *v.* To procure or acquire by giving too much, too great a price; to give too much for.

**OVER-CANOPY**, *v.* To *canopy*; veil or cover *over*.

**OVER-CARE**, *s. i. e.* Excessive *care*, immoderate *care*.

**OVER-CARRY**, *v.* To *carry over*, too far, beyond moderate bounds.

**OVER-CARVE**, *v.* To *carve, kerve*, to cut *over* or across.

**OVER-CAST**, *v.* To *cast* or throw *over*, sc. darkness, gloom; both lit. and met. to encloud, to cover. To *cast* (see To CALCULATE) too much, too highly; to reckon too much.

**OVER-CAUGHT**,\* *pt. i. e.* *Overtaken*, (qv.)—\*Spenser.

**OVER-CHANGE**, *s. i. e.* Excessive *change*, or mutability; fickleness or versatility.

**OVER-CHARGE**, *v. s.* To *charge* or load too much, too heavily; to impose too great a *cargo*, weight, or burthen; to put on or in too heavy a load, too great a quantity; to lay on too great a price.

**OVER-CLIMB**,\* *v.* To *climb over*, to mount, ascend, or get *over*.—\*Surrey.  
A. S. *Ofer-climan*, transcendere.

**OVER-CLOUD**, *v.* To *cloud* or cover *over*; to throw or otherwise place a cover or shade *over*; to obscure.

**OVER-CLOY**, *v.* To *cloy* or *clog* up to an excess—the senses or sensitive powers; to pall, to surfeit to an excess.

**OVER-COLD**, *ad. s.* Met. Too chilling, too frigid, too unimpassioned.  
D. *Ouer-koud*, præfrigidus, too cold or chilling.

**OVER-COME**, *v.* To *come over*, (lit. in -ER. Shak. Macb.)—to *come over* a -ING. country or territory, sc. with a -INGLY. superior power; and thus, to sub-

due, to conquer; to surmount, to surpass, to excel.

A. S. *Ofer-cuman*; D. *Overkomen*, supervenire, superare, vincere: "from *over*, super, and *come*, venire; ut *super*-are à *super*."—*Sk.*

**OVER-COSTLY**, *ad.* Too *costly*; too highly valued or prized, too expensive.

**OVER-COVER**, *v.* To *cover over*, to conceal.

**OVER-COUNT**, *v.* To *count* or compute too much, too many, in comparison with another; more than; to tell or number more than.

**OVER-CREDULOUS**, *ad.* Too *credulous*, *credulous* to excess; believing, trusting too easily.

**OVER-CROW**, *v.* To *crow over*; to triumph *over*, to insult.

**OVER-DARE**, *v.* To *dare* to an excess; to face danger, to provoke it—to an excess, rashly, wantonly.

**OVER-DATE**, *v.* To *date* or mark, note or fix a time, gone or passed *over*; to count or reckon past or beyond the right time.

**OVER-DEAR**, *ad.* Too *dear*; *dear* to an excess; too highly prized, valued or esteemed.

**OVER-DEEP**, *ad.* Too *deep*; *dipped* or sunk too low; *cons.* holding too much.

**OVER-DELICATE**, *ad.* Too *delicate*; *delicate*, nice, dainty—to an excess.

**OVER-DIGHT**,\* *ad.* *Dight*, decked, arrayed or covered—*over*.—\**Spenser*.

**OVER-DO**, *v.* -*DONE*. To *do* too much, to *do* or act to an excess.

A. S. *Ofer-done*, *done* too much.

**OVER-DRAW**, *v.* To *draw over*; to *draw* above or more than.

**OVER-DRESS**, *v.* To *dress* too much; to *dress*, deck, clothe, or adorn with clothes—to an excess.

**OVER-DRIED**, *pt.* Too *dry*; *dry* or drained, parched—to an excess.

**OVER-DRIVE**, *v.* To *drive*, or force to move along—too much, too far, too fast.

A. S. *Ofer-drifan*; Ger. *Über-treiben*.

**OVER-DROWNED**, *pt.* *Drowned*, drenched, steeped in moisture, wetted—too much, to an excess.

**OVER-DYED**, *pt.* *Dyed* too much; *dyed*, stained, or tinged—with too much colour.

**OVER-EAGER**, *ad.* -*LY*. Too *eager*; *eager*, sharp, keen, ardent—to an excess.

**OVER-EARNEST**, *ad.* Too *earnest*; *earnest*, (*yearning*,) anxious, ardent, eager, solicitous, intent upon—to excess.

**OVER-EXQUISITE**, *ad.* Too *exquisite*; *exquisite*, sought, selected—too nicely, too anxiously; too anxious or careful in selecting.

**OVER-EYE**, *v.* To *eye*, see or look—*over*; to *over-see*, to *over-look*, to observe.

**OVER-FALL**, *s. v.* To *fall over*. The *falls* or *over-falls* of the Nile were called *Cata-dupi*. See CATADUPE. D. *Ouer-vallen*.

**OVER-FAR**, *av.* Too *far*, to too great an extent or degree.

**OVER-FEED**, *v.* To *feed* too much—to excess.

**OVER-FIERCE**, *ad.* Too *fierce*; *fierce*, furious, or violent—to excess.

**OVER-FLOAT**, *v.* To *float over*; to *flow over*; to pass *over* upon the surface.

D. *Ouer-olieten*; Ger. *Über fließen*.

**OVER-FLOW**, *v. s.* To *flow over*; to -ING. move as water *over* the brim; to -INGLY. rise, to be or exist—in an excess of fulness, in superfluity, copiousness, or plenty; to be full or abundant, copious or plentiful—to an excess; to abound.

To *flow over*; to submerge, to inundate; to run or spread *over*.

A. S. *Ofer-flowan*, superfluere; D. *Ouer-vloeden*; Sw. *Ofer-floda*.

**OVER-FLUTTER**, *v.* To *flutter over*; to move *over*, as any thing *floating*, when shaken by the wind.

**OVER-FLY**, *v.* To *fly over*.

A. S. *Ofer-flæon*; D. *Ouer-vlieghe*, supervolare.

**OVER-FOND**, *ad.* -*LY*. Too *fond*; *fond*, doating upon, loving—to an excess.

**OVER-FORCE**, *s.* Too much, too great, excessive—*force* or violence.

**OVER-FRAUGHT**, *pt.* *Fraught* or *freighted* too much; *freighted* or laden too heavily.

**OVER-FREELY**, *av.* Too *freely*; *freely* or liberally—to an excess.

**OVER-FREQUENT**, *ad.* Too *frequent*; repeated too often, or too many times.

**OVER-FRIEZED**,\* *pt.* *Friezed over*; or covered *over* with *frieze*.—\**Hall*.

**OVER-FRUITFUL**, *ad.* Too *fruitful*; *fruitful* or productive—to an excess.

**OVER-FULL**, *ad.* Too *full*; *filled* or laden—to an excess.

**OVER-GILD**,\* *v.* To *gild over*; to cover *over* with gold.—\**Gower*. Sir T. More.

A. S. *Ofer-gildan*; super deaurare; D. *Ouer-galden*; Ger. *Über-golden*.

**OVER-GIRDED**,\* *pt.* *Girded* or *girt*, too much, too closely; *girded*, fastened, bound, constrained—to an excess.—\**Milton*.

**OVER-GLAD**,\* *ad.* Too *glad*; *glad* or cheerful, joyous or rejoicing—to an excess.

\**Gower*. Sw. *Ofer-glad*.



**OVER-GLANCE,\* v.** To *glance over*; to throw or cast the eyes *over*.—\**Shak.*

**OVER-GLIDE,\* v.** To *glide over*; to move or pass, smoothly, evenly and steadily—*over*. \**Wyatt.*

**OVER-GO, v. -WENT.\*** To *go* or *pass over*; and *cons.* to oppress or tread down, to weigh down, to subject, to subdue.

\**Gower.*

A. S. *Ofer-gan*; D. *Ouer-gaen*; Sw. *Ofwer-ga*, transire, to go or pass over; and *cons.* to surpass, to exceed, to excel.

**OVER-GORGED,\* pt.** *Gorged* too much; glutted, crammed to an excess.

\**Shak. Cowper.*

**OVER-GRACE,\* v.** To *grace* too much; to favour, to honour, to decorate to an excess.—\**Beau. & F.*

**OVER-GRASSED,\* pt.** *Grassed* too much; covered or grown over with too much grass.—\**Spenser.*

**OVER-GREAT, ad. -NESS.\*** Too *great*; great, grown, increased, augmented, enlarged, magnified, aggrandized—to an excess.—\**Raleigh. Bacon.*

D. *Ouer-groot*, permagnus.

**OVER-GREEDY,\* ad.** Too *greedy*; greedy, hungering, ravening after—to an excess.—\**Milton.*

**OVER-GROSS,\* ad.** Ger. *Ubergross*,—too gross; gross, great, coarse—to excess. \**Bacon.*

**OVER-GROW, v. -GROWTH.** To *grow over*, to *grow* too much or too large; to bud or germinate, to vegetate; to increase, to enlarge to an excess. D. *Over-groeijen.*

**OVER-HALE, or -HAUL, v.** To *hale over*, to draw over, to spread over, to spread out for examination; and, *cons.* to examine, to scrutinize.

In Drayton it seems to signify,—to exhaust or draw forth, so. the wind, the breath.

**OVER-HAND,\* s.** The upper hand, the superiority.—\**Sir T. More. Bible, 1551.*

D. *Ouer-hand.*

**OVER-HANDLED,\* pt.** *Handled* too much; treated of, (in talk or discourse) discoursed of—too much.—\**Shak.*

**OVER-HANG, v.** To *hang over*; to impend over.

D. *Ouer-hangen*; Dan. *Overhænger*, superpendere.

**OVER-HAPPY,\* ad.** Too *happy*, enjoying too much happiness or felicity.—\**Cotton.*

**OVER-HARDEN,\* v. -HARDY.†** *Over-hardy*, met. is—too *hardy*; firm, bold, daring, confident—to an excess.

\**Boyle. †Gascoigne.*

Ger. *Über-harten*; to harden too much.

**OVER-HASTE,\* s.** Too much *haste*; -Y. too much, too great speed or swift-

-ILY. ness; or—despatch.

-INESS. *Over-hasty*, (met.)—having the

feelings or passions too quickly excited; too precipitate or rash.—\**Gower. Bacon.*

D. *Ouer-haasten*, præproperare.

**OVER-HEAD, av.** *Over* or above the head; being, or being raised, on high, aloft.

**OVER-HEAR, v.** Perhaps to *hear-over*, (sc. any thing behind which a listener is placed,) or to *hear* too much, that which it was not intended should be *heard* by the party *hearing*. A. S. *Ofer-hyran.*

**OVER-HEAT,\* ad. s.** *Heated* too much; heated, inflamed to an excess.—\**Cowley.*

**OVER-HEAVY, ad.** Too *heavy*; weighing too much; of too great a weight or burthen.

**OVER-HEND,\* v.** To *overtake*, (qv.) to capture after pursuit,—to reach or come up to.—\**Spenser.*

**OVER-HILL,\* v.** To *hels* or *hill*,—i. e. to cover over.—\**B. Jonson.*

A. S. *Ofer hel-an*; Sw. *Ofwar-hælga*, operire.

**OVER-HIGH, ad. -LY.** Too *high*; raised, lofty, lifted up, elevated, exalted to an excessive degree or distance.

**OVER-HIP,\* v.** To *hop over*, to skip, leap, or jump over; to pass over, to omit.

\**Gower. Fryth. Udal.*

**OVER-JEALOUS, ad.** Too *jealous*; jealous, envious, suspicious—to an excess.

**OVER-JOY, v. s.** To *joy*, *enjoy*, or rejoice too much; to be pleased, or delighted, or gladdened—to an excess.

**OVER-JUST,\* ad.** Too *just*; just to excess; too scrupulously, strictly observant of the law.—\**Milton.*

**OVER-KIND, ad. -NESS.** Too *kind*; kind, benevolent, beneficent—to an excess.

**OVER-KNOWING,\* pt.** Too *knowing* or cunning; too full of *knowledge*, cunning, subtilty.—\**Bp. Hall.*

**OVER-LABOUR, v.** To *labour* too much; to *labour*, to work, to toil—to an excess; and, *cons.* to weary or fatigue.

**OVER-LADEN, pt.** *Laden* or *loaded* too much; having too great a burthen put on or imposed; and, *cons.* weighed down, borne down.

D. *Ouer-læden*, degravare, supra vires onerare.

**OVER-LARGE,\* ad. -NESS.†** Too *large*, too wide, too extensive.

\**Sir T. More. †Cheyne.*

**OVER-LASH, v.** To *lash* too much, too -ING. far; to let loose, to throw out, to -INGLY. cast out—to excess; to throw out (jactare) boastingly, vauntingly, vainly, ostentatiously, arrogantly; to boast, to vaunt, to brag, to arrogate too much.

**OVER-LATEST,\* ad.** Much too *late*; very much too *late*; delayed by far too long.—\**Bp. Hall.*

**OVER-LAY**, *v.* -ING, *s.* To *lay over*; and, cons. to *cover*; to *lay* too heavily upon; to *oppress*, to *crush*, to *smother*.

A. S. *Ofer-ligan*; D. *Ouer-legghen*; Ger. *Uber-legen*, superjacere, superponere.

**OVER-LEAP**, *v.* To *leap over*, to *jump* or *spring over*. A. S. *Ofer hleapan*.

**OVER-LEARNEDNESS**,\* *s.* Excessive *learnedness* or *knowledge*.—\*Chapman.

**OVER-LEATHER**, *s.* i. e. The upper *leather*. Sw. *Ofwer-læder*.

**OVER-LEAVEN**,\* *v.* To *leaven*, or *raise*, or *swell out* too much; to *intermix* too much of a *leavening* substance, too much of a substance of less *purity*; to *intermix*, to *imbue* too much.

\*Shak. B. Jonson.

**OVER-LICK**,\* *v.* To *lick over*; to *pass*, to *rub*, the *tongue over*.—\*Turberville.

**OVER-LIGHT**,\* *s.* An excessive *light*, too great a *light*.—\*Bacon.

**OVER-LINKED**,\* *pt.* i. e. *Linked* or *fastened by links*—one *over* the other.

\*Huckluyt.

**OVER-LIVE**, *v.* -ER. To *live* more than, more years than, to a greater age than, another; to *survive*.

A. S. *Ofer-libban*; D. *Over-leeven*; Ger. *Uber-leben*; Sw. *Ofwer-lefwa*; supervivere, superstes esse.

**OVER-LOAD**, *v.* To *load* or *lade* too much; to *put on* or *impose* too great, too heavy a *burthen*; to *over-burthen*.

D. *Over-laaden*; Ger. *Uber-legen*.

**OVER-LONG**, *ad.* Too *long*; *lengthened*, *prolonged*, too much, too far.

D. *Ouer-lang*, prolongus.

**OVER-LOOK**, *v.* -ER. To *look over*; to *supervise*, to *survey*, to *inspect*, to *superintend*. See OVERSEE.

To *look over*, to *pass over* in *looking*; and cons. not to *see*; and hence, to *disregard*, to *neglect*, to *omit*.

**OVER-LOOP**,\* *s.* Sk. calls it—the *flooring* (contabulatio) between the *hold* and the *hatches*.—\*Raleigh.

Spoken contractedly, *Orlop*. Sk. derives from D. *Over-loopen*, (*over-leap*), percurrere, pertransire, supercurrere, to *run* or *pass over* by *running*.

**OVER-LOVE**, *v.* To *love* too much; to *love*, to *delight in*, be *pleased* or *gratified* with—to an *excess*.

**OVER-LOW**,\* *ad.* Too *low*; too *laid*, *dejected*, or *depressed*.—\*Chaucer.

**OVER-LUSCIOUS**,\* *ad.* Too *luscious*; exceedingly *delicious*, or *sweet* to the utmost *excess*.—Bacon.\*

**OVER-LUSTY**,\* *ad.* Too *lusty*; *lusty*, *licentious*—to an *excess*.—\*Shak.

**OVER-LY**,\* *ad.* -LINESS.† *Superficial*, *careless*, *neglectful*, *contemptuous*, *supercilious*.—\*Chaucer. Mountagu. \*†Bp. Hall.

A. S. *Ofer-lice*, carelessly, superficially, negligently, *overly*.—Som.

**OVER-MAGNIFYING**,\* *pt.* *Magnifying* too much; *enlarging*, *amplifying*, *aggrandizing*—to *excess*.—\*Bp. Hall.

**OVER-MALAPERT**,\* *ad.* Too *malapert*; *pert*, *saucy*—to a great *excess*.—\*Prynne.

**OVER-MANNER**, *ad.* Above *measure*; supra modum: in Wiclif,—secundum exuperantiam.

**OVER-MARCH**,\* *v.* To *march* too far—until *tired* or *weary*.—\*Bacon.

**OVER-MASTER**, *v.* To *gain the mastery*, greater *power*, *superiority over*; to *overpower*.

D. *Over-meesteren*; Ger. *Uber-meistern*; Sw. *Oefwer-maestra*.

**OVER-MATCH**, *v. s.* To be more than a *match*, more than *equal*; cons.—to be *superior to*, too *powerful*; to *overpower*.

**OVER-MEASURE**, *v. s.* To *measure* or *mete*, or *calculate* or *compute* the *measure* too *largely*, too *greatly*, too *extensively*.

**OVER-MEEK**,\* *ad.* Too *meek*; *meek*, *mild*, or *gentle*—to *excess*.—\*Uncer. Auct.

**OVER-MERIT**,\* *s.* Excessive *merit* or *desert*.—\*Bacon.

**OVER-MERRY**, *ad.* -ILY.\* Too *merry*; *merry* or *mirthful*, *glad*, *joyous*, *careless*—to *excess*.—\*Chaucer.

**OVER-MICKLE**,\* *av.* Too much; in too great a *degree*.—\*Chaucer.

A. S. *Ofer-misel*, *over-much*, (qv.)

**OVER-MIGHT**, *av.* *Over* or *above* our *might*, *strength*, or *power*, (supra virtutem.—Wiclif.)

**OVER-MODEST**, *ad.* -LY. Too *modest*; *modest*, *bashful*, *diffident*—to an *excess*.

**OVER-MOIST**, *ad.* -URE. Too *moist*; *moist*, *wet*, or *humid*—to an *excess*.

**OVER-MORE**, *ad.* -MOST.\* *More* to *excess*, *beyond* or in *comparison* with something else. In Chaucer, equivalent to *Moreover*, (qv.)

*Over-most*,—uppermost, topmost.

\*Fabyan.

**OVER-MORROW**,\* *av.* The day *more* than, *beyond* or *following*, to-morrow.

\*Bible. 1551.

**OVER-MUCH**, *ad. av.* -NESS.\* Too much; *exceeding* or *excessive*; *superfluous*, *superabundant*.—\*B. Jonson.

**OVER-MULTIPLYING**,\* *pt.* *Multiplying* too much; *multiplying*, *repeating*, the *number* too often, too *frequently*.

\*Bp. Hall.

**OVER-MULTITUDE**,\* *v.* To *exceed* or *surpass* in *multitude* or *number*.—\*Milton.

**OVER-NAME**,\* *v.* To *name over*; *speak*, *read*, or *call* the *names over*.—\*Shak.

**OVER-NICE**, *ad.* Too *nice*; *nice*, delicate, fastidious—to an excess.

**OVER-NIGHT**, *av.* *Over-noon* (A. S. *Ofer-non*) is the part of the day when *noon* is *over*, or past; *afternoon* (*ofer-tide*) is the part of the day when *ofer-non* is past,—the evening; and *ofer-niht*, the time when evening is past; when night has begun or commenced; while night is, and before dawn begins.

**OVER-NIPPING**,\* *ad.* Too *nipping*; *nipping* or *pinching*—to an excess.  
\**Holinshed.*

**OVER-NOISE**,\* *v.* To make too much *noise*; to quell, suppress, or subdue by *noise*.—\**Cowley.*

**OVER-NOME**,\* *pt.* *Overtaken*, (qv.)  
\**Chaucer.*

A. S. *Ofer-niman*, *abripere*, *abstrahere*.

**OVER-NUMEROUS**, *ad.* Too *numerous*; too many, repeated too often or too frequently.

**OVER-OFFICE**,\* *v.* To act the *officer* to excess, *sc.* of *domineering*.—\**Shak.*

**OVER-PAINT**,\* *v.* To *paint* too much; to *paint* or *colour* too highly.—\**Raleigh.*

**OVER-PAMPERED**,\* *pt.* *Pampered* too much; fed or clothed luxuriously or luxuriantly.—\**Drayton.*

**OVER-PASS**, *v.* To *pass over*; to move (come or go) *over*; to surpass or exceed, to rise above, or move, or be superior to.

**OVER-PAY**, *v.* To *pay over* and above, *sc.* the value; to satisfy, or give satisfaction or recompense for—*over* and above, *sc.* the value of the thing purchased, or bought, or gained.

**OVER-PEER**,\* *v.* To *peer* or *appear over* or above; to seem, to look—*over* or above.  
\**Shak.*

**OVER-PERCH**, *v.* To *perch*, or rise or mount (as a bird to its *perch*) *over*; to surmount.

**OVER-PERSUADE**, *v.* To *persuade* (so as to get the better) *over*; to render too agreeable to be refused; to prevail *over*, *sc.* unwillingness or dislike.

**OVER-PERTED**,\* *ad.* Having too much *pertness* or *sauciness*, self-conceit, or self-sufficiency.—\**Raleigh.*

**OVER-PESTER**,\* *v.* To *pester*, be a *pest* or plague to; to plague to excess.  
\**Raleigh.*

**OVER-PICTURE**,\* *v.* To *picture*, or present a *picture* or portrait, exceeding or excelling.—\**Shak.*

**OVER-PLANT**,\* *v.* To *plant over* or *transplant*.—\**Wiclif.* It might also be app.—To *plant* too much, too much for the ground to bear.

**OVER-PLEASE**, *v.* To *please* too much; to *please*, delight, gratify, or indulge—to excess.

**OVER-PLUS**, *s.* The number or quantity *more*, or greater than, *over* and above—what is enough; *over* and above a fixed or settled quantity or number; the *surplus* or *superfluity*.

**OVER-PLY**,\* *v.* To *ply* too much, to *ply* or employ to excess; to labour too intently, with too great application.—\**Milton.*

**OVER-POISE**, *v. s.* To *poise* or weigh too much; to overbalance, to outweigh.

**OVER-PONDEROUS**,\* *ad.* Too *ponderous*, too weighty, too heavy, too burdensome.—\**Milton.*

**OVER-POSTING**,\* *s.* A moving, or passing *over* quickly, as the *post* moves or travels.—\**Shak.*

**OVER-POTENT**,\* *ad.* Too *potent* or powerful; too strong.—\**Milton.*

**OVER-POWER**, *v. s.* To act with too much *power*, with greater *power* or strength; to be too *powerful* or strong; to subject, to suppress, to subdue.

**OVER-PRAISING**, *s.* A *praising* too much; a bestowing too great *praise* or commendation; speaking of as *prized* or estimated too highly.

**OVER-PRESS**, *v.* To *press over*; to *press* or squeeze too much, too strongly, too heavily.

**OVER-PRIZE**, *v.* To *prize* too much; to set too high a value upon; to value or estimate too highly.

**OVER-PROMPTNESS**,\* *s.* Excessive *promptness*, readiness, or quickness.—\**Hales.*

**OVER-PROVOKE**,\* *v.* To *provoke* too much; to *provoke* or call forth—to an excess, the feelings, (*e. g.* the feelings of displeasure, anger, resentment.)—\**Bp. Hall.*

**OVER-QUELL**,\* *v.* To *quell* or *kill*; to have or gain power over, to *quell* or subdue; to beat down, to subject.—\**Bp. Hall.*

**OVER-RANK**,\* *ad.* Too *rank*; too strong; gross, coarse, or fulsome; grossly corrupt.—\**Drayton. Beau. & F.*

**OVER-RATE**, *v.* To *rate* too highly; to think, deem, or judge to be of too great value; to estimate too highly.

**OVER-REACH**, *v.* -*RAUGHT.* To *reach over*; to stretch or extend *over*, *sc.* the space between; and, *cona.* to attain to, to *over-take*.

*Met.*—to *reach over*, to exceed or surpass in *reach*, *sc.* of thought, in extent of foresight, in sagacity, in craftiness; and thus—to gain a superiority, an advantage, by sagacity or craftiness; to entrap, to beguile, to deceive.

Ger. *Über-reichen*; Sw. *Öfver-raska*.

**OVER-READ,\* v. -ER.†** To read over, to peruse.

\*Fryth. Spenser. †Byrth of Mankynd.  
A. S. *Ofer-ræd-an*, perlegere.

**OVER-RECKON, v.** To reckon too highly; to compute, or calculate, or estimate, too highly.

**OVER-RED,\* v.** To redden over, or cover over with red.—\*Shak.

**OVER-RENT,\* v.** To rent too highly; to demand or exact too high a rent.

\*Warner.

**OVER-RIDE, v.** To ride over; to ride too much or too far; to ride beyond, or pass in riding.

A. S. *Ofer-rid-an*; Ger. *Über-reiten*, supra-equitare, trans-equitare, equo, sive equitando, transire.

**OVER-RIGOROUS,\* ad.** Too rigorous, or rigid, too stiff, strict, or austere.

\*Prynne.

**OVER-RIPE, ad. -EN, v.** Too ripe; ripe or mature to an excess.

**OVER-ROASTED, pt.** Roasted too much; (and, as in *Cymbeline*, over-dressed or prepared.)

**OVER-RULE, v.** To rule over; to exercise rule, dominion, sovereign command or authority, over; to control.

To rule over, sc. an assumed or alleged rule or order, a claim to rule, or right, or authority; and thus, to disallow, to refuse, to reject.

**OVER-RUN, v. -NER.** To run over; to flow or spread over.

To run over, sc. as invading enemies; to occupy or take possession of.

To run faster than; to pass in running.

To run over, sc. in great numbers; to crowd, to swarm, to cover in crowds or swarms.

**OVER-SAY,\* pt.** Perhaps over-said, over-talked; denied; refused; or over-saying, over-talking; talking unsuitably or unseasonably.—\*Gower.

**OVER-SEA,\* ad.** Transmarine; language used in countries over or beyond sea.

\*Wilson.

**OVER-SEARCH, v.** To search over; to seek, look, or examine over.

**OVER-SEASON,\* v.** To season too much; to give too high a relish, savour, or taste to.—\*Beau. & F.

**OVER-SEE, v.** To over-see is equivalent -SEER. to—To overlook.

-SIGHT. To see over,—to supervise, to survey, to inspect, to superintend.

To see, or look over,—to pass over in seeing or looking, and cons. to disregard, to neglect, to omit;—to look over, or beyond, and, cons. not to see, or discern; to be blind or blinded, or deceived.

*Oversight* is now commonly used in this latter application.

A. S. *Ofer-seon*; D. *Ouer-xien*; Ger. *Über-acken*; D. *Overseer*; Sw. *Ofer-se*, super-specere, per-lustrare.

**OVER-SHADE, v.** To shade over; to -SHADOW, v. place or put over—a separation, a seclusion, a screen or -SHADOW-ER. tion, a shelter, sc. from the sun, &c.; -ING. and cons. to protect, to cover, to obscure; to throw a covering over, to hover over.

A. S. *Ofer-scead-ian*, *scead-wian*; Ger. *Über-schatten*; D. *Over-schaduwēn*.

**OVER-SHAKE,\* v.** To shake over; to disperse, to scatter.—\*Chaucer.

**OVER-SHOOT, v. -SHOT, s.** To shoot over; to throw or cast more quickly over; to shoot, throw, or cast—too far; to hurry or hasten, pass or go, too far; to exceed or go beyond the mark, beyond bounds.

**OVER-SIZE,\* v.** To size over, or cover over with size; sc. a glutinous substance to set or fix the other substances with which it is mixed; met. to smear or daub over.

\*Shak.

**OVER-SKIP, v. -PER.** To skip over; to leap or jump, or otherwise pass over.

**OVER-SLIDE,\* v.** To slide over, (move over without stepping,) to glide over, to glide or slip by.—\*Lidgate.

**OVER-SLIGHT, ad.** Too slight, too thin, too insubstantial.

**OVER-SLIP, v.** To slip over, to pass or suffer to pass, blunderingly, carelessly, negligently over.

In A. S. *Ofer-slip*, is *superius indumentum*,—the article of dress slipped on over others. Chaucer has—*His overest sloppe*. See in v. OVEN.

**OVER-SLOW,\* v.** To slacken effectually, sc. the speed or violence; to retard, to stop.

\*Hammond.

**OVER-SNOW, v.** To snow over or cover with snow; to whiten or become white.

Ger. *Über-schneuen*; Sw. *Ofer-snoga*.

**OVER-SOLD, pt.** Sold for too much, too great a price; more than its value.

**OVER-SORROW,\* v.** To sorrow, vex, or grieve—too much, to an excess.

\*Milton.

**OVER-SPEAK, v.** To speak too much; to use too much speech.

In A. S. *Ofer-specol*, nimis loquax.

**OVER-SPENT,\* pt.** Spent too much; met. having all his strength gone, exhausted, consumed.

**OVER-SPIN,\* v.** To spin too much; to draw out, protract, lengthen or prolong—to an excess.—\*Cartwright.

**OVER-SPREAD, v.** To spread or strew over; to cover over the surface. To spread is distinguished from sprinkle; the thing

*spread* is so laid *over* as to preserve the continuity of parts, or nearly so; that which is *sprinkled* is laid in separate particles,—the continuity being sundered.

D. *Over-spreiden*.

**OVER-SPRING,\* v.** To *spring over*; to rise *over*.—\*Chaucer.

D. *Ouer-springhen*; Ger. *Über-springen*, transire,—to *spring* or *leap over*.

**OVER-STAND, v.** To *stand over*; to stand too much, too long, sc. till the season or opportunity is past.

A. S. *Ofer-stand-an*; D. *Ouer-steen*, *superstare*.

**OVER-STARING,\* pt.** *Staring* too much, excessively; straining the eyes or vision to excess.—\*Ascham.

**OVER-STAY,\* v.** To *stay over*; to stay too long.—\*Bp. Hall.

**OVER-STEP,\* v.** To *step over*; to transgress.—\*Shak. A. S. *Ofer-steep-pan*.

**OVER-STOCK, v.** To *stock* too much, too plenteously; to supply or furnish with too great, with an excessive *stock*; fixed quantity or store.

**OVER-STORE,\* v.** To *store* too much; to *stir*, move, or place together—too great a quantity or number; to accumulate, to furnish or supply—too plentifully.—\*Hale.

**OVER-STRAIN, v.** -ING. To *strain* too much, with too great an effort; to press after or towards with too great exertion; to exert or labour to excess.

**OVER-STRAITLY,\* av.** Too *straitly* or strictly; too narrowly.—\*Raleigh.

**OVER-STRAW, v.** To *straw* or *strew*, spread or scatter—*over*.

**OVER-STRETCH,\* v.** -ING.† To *stretch over*, beyond measure.—\*Wiclif. †Wiseman.

**OVER-STRICT, ad.** Too *strict* or strait; too narrow or confined.

**OVER-STRIDE,\* v.** To *stride over*; to stretch (sc. the legs) *over*.—\*Drayton.

**OVER-STRIKE,\* v.** To *strike over* or too far; to reach the *stroke* or blow too far, beyond the object aimed at.—\*Spenser.

**OVER-STRONG, ad.** Too *strong*; *strong* or *strung*, able or powerful—to a superior degree.

**OVER-SUBTLE, ad.** Too *subtle*; too finely spun; met. having a mind refining too keenly, too craftily; and hence too crafty, too deceitful.

**OVER-SUM,\* s.** The *sum over*; the quantity or number *over*; the surplus.  
\*Holinshed.

**OVER-SUPERSTITIOUS,\* ad.** Too *superstitious*. *Superstition* itself is app. to an excess of religious worship; *over-superstitious*, worshipping, reverencing, too strictly.—\*Hales.

**OVER-SWAY v.** To *sway* is,—to guide, or regulate the motion; cons. to balance, to poise, to weigh. To *over-sway*,—to *over-balance*, to *over-weigh*. To *over-bear* by superior weight, influence or authority.

**OVER-SWELL, v.** To *swell over*; to rise as a tumour *over* or above; to be or become swollen or tumid, to an excess; and cons. to overpass, to overflow.

**OVER-SWIFT, ad.** Too *swift*; too quick, too rapid, with excess of velocity.

**OVERT, ad.** Open, manifest, public.

-LY. *Overture* or *aperture*,—an opening;

-URE. met. a disclosure, discovery, a declaration; something laid or proposed *openly*; a proposal. Also, the music, or piece of music, played at the *opening* or commencement of the entertainment.

Fr. *Ouvvert*, from the v. *Ouvrir*; and this corrupted from L. *Aperire*, to open.

**OVER-TAKE, v.** To *overtake*:—we still say, I was much *taken* with him, i. e. my mind was *taken*; captured, captivated. I was *overtaken*, too much *taken*, captured or captivated. And thus—to *overtake* is to capture, (after pursuit,) and, by a remission of some force of the v. simply to come up with, after pursuit or following,—to come up with, to reach the same place or distance; to attain.

**OVER-TASK, v.** To *task* too much; to impose, require, or demand a performance too great, exceedingly great.

**OVER-TERRIBLE,\* ad.** Too *terrible*; terrible, frightful, or fearful—to excess.

\*Bp. Hall.

**OVER-THROW, v. s.** To *throw*, toss, or -ER. turn *over*.

-ING. To *throw over*; and, cons. to destroy, to ruin, to demolish, to subvert, to prostrate, to subject, to defeat.

**OVER-THWART, ad. pr.** *Thwarted*, -LY. swerved *over*; wrested, twisted, -NESS. turned out of a straight course or direction; perverse, or perverted, adverse, opposed or opposite.

D. *Over-dwars*; Ger. *Über-zwerch*.

**OVER-TICKLE,\* ad. i. e.** *Ticklish*.

\*Northampton, in *Garnet's Trial*.

**OVER-TILT, v.** To *over-turn*. See TILT.

**OVER-TIMELY, ad.\* av.†** *Timely*; in time or season; fitting or convenient; soon enough, early enough. *Over-timely*,—more than soon or early enough; too soon or early.—\*Holinshed. †Chaucer.

**OVER-TIRE, v.** -ING. To *tire* too much; to harass, weary, or fatigue to an excess; to wear out with fatigue.

**OVER-TOIL,\* v.** To *toil* or *till* too much; to labour, (at *tillage*;) gen. to labour or work to an excess, (till tired or weary.)

\*Drayton.



**OVER-TOP**, *v.* To rise *over* with the *top* or head; to be higher, more lofty, by the *top* or head; to surmount, to surpass.

**OVER-TRADING**, *s.* Excessive *trading* or traffick.

**OVER-TRAVEL**,\* *v.* To *travel over*; to *travel* or labour to an excess; to oppress or bear down with labour or toil; to weary, to tire.—\**Golding*.

**OVER-TREAD**,\* *v.* To *tread* or trample *over*; to press or beat, (with the feet,) and, cons. to level or lay prostrate.  
\**Bible*, 1551.

**OVER-TREAT**, *v.* "Ears hard to *over-treat*."—*Surrey*. Simply, *duras aures*; hard to *treat*, or manage, or prevail upon to listen.

**OVER-TRIP**,\* *v.* To *trip over*; to step lightly *over*.—\**Shak*.

**OVER-TROUBLED**, *pt.* Too *troubled*; *troubled* or vexed to an excess.

**OVER-TROWING**,\* *pt.* *Over-trowing*, (conscious,)—knowing within myself, *trowing* of my own knowledge.—\**Wiclif*.  
A. S. *Ofer-truwian*, nimium confidere, to trust too much.

**OVER-TRUST**, *v.* To *trust* or confide too much.

**OVER-TUMBLED**, *pt.* *Tumbled*, fallen, thrown—*over*.

**OVER-TURN**, *v.* To *turn over*; to *turn* -ER. or roll *over*; cons. to destroy, to -ABLE. demolish, to defeat.

**OVER-VALUE**, *v.* To *value* too much; -ING. to set too great a price upon; to -ATION. prize, to estimate too highly.

**OVER-VEIL**, *v.* To *veil* or cover *over*; to shade or shadow *over*; to obscure.

**OVER-VOTE**,\* *v.* To exceed in *votes*, or number of *votes*; to excel, to surpass, or get the better of, by a greater number of *votes*.—\**Prynne*.

**OVER-WALK**,\* *v.* To *walk over*; to pass *over* on foot, at the pace called a *walk*, (qv.) Also, to walk too much, too far.  
\**Sir T. More*.

**OVER-WANTON**, *ad.* Too *wanton*; too sportive or playful, loose, or unconstrained.

**OVER-WAR**,\* *v.* To *war over*; or gain a superiority *over* in *war*.—\**Warner*.

**OVER-WARY**,\* *ad.* Too *wary*, guarded, circumspect, or cautious.—\**Raleigh*.

**OVER-WASH**,\* *v.* To *wash over*; to flow the waters *over*.—\**Holinshed*.

**OVER-WASTED**,\* *pt.* Too *wasted* or worn out, spent or consumed.—\**Drayton*.

**OVER-WATCH**, *v.* -ING. To *watch over*; to *watch* or be wakeful or vigilant—to excess, till wearied or tired; to weary.

**OVER-WAX**,\* *v.* To *wax* or grow too much, or too large; to exceed.—\**Wiclif*.

**OVER-WEAR**, *v.* To *wear* too much; to *wear* or waste away, (sc. till unfit for use;) to decay.

**OVER-WEARY**, *ad.* Too *weary*; *wearied* or tired—to excess.

**OVER-WEATHERED**,\* *ad.* Exposed to, worn or decayed by exposure to, the *weather*.—\**Shak*.

**OVER-WEEN**, *v.* To *ween* or think too -ER. highly; to have an excess of self-INGLY. opinion or self-conceit; to take or assume too much to opinion; to presume or be presumptuous, to arrogate or be arrogant.  
A. S. *Ofer-wenian*, nimis opinari, presumere.

**OVER-WEIGH**, *v.* -WEIGHT. To *weigh over*; to *weigh* or poise too much, or too heavily; to preponderate.  
D. *Over-weegen*; Sw. *Of-waega*.

**OVER-WET**, *s.* Excessive *wet*; dampness, moisture, or humidity.

**OVER-WHELM**, *v. s.* -INGLY. To *whelm* or cover *over*; to immerge, to submerge; to sink, to drown, sc. deeply.

**OVER-WHELVE**,\* *v.* To *overwhelm*.  
\**Chaucer*.  
A. S. *Ahwylf-an*, obruere.

**OVER-WING**, *v.* To *wing* or spread the *wing*, to an excess;—(in Milton) so as to exceed, sc. the *wing* of an enemy.

**OVER-WIPE**,\* *v.* To *wipe*, rub, or smear *over*.—\**Sir T. More*.

**OVER-WISE**, *ad.* -NESS. Too *wise* or knowing; knowing or cunning in their own conceit.

**OVER-WITTED**, *ad.* *Over-reached* in *wit*, cunning, or craftiness.

**OVER-WOODY**, *ad.* Too *woody*; or having too much *wood*.

**OVER-WORD**,\* *v.* To use too many *words*.—\**Hales*

**OVER-WORK**, *v.* To *work* to excess; to weary with *work* or labour.

**OVER-WRESTED**,\* *pt.* Too *wrested*, twisted, forced out of its course or direction.  
\**Shak*.

**OVER-WRESTLE**,\* *v.* To *wrestle* so as to gain the superiority; to struggle against successfully.—\**Spenser*.

**OVER-WROUGHT**, *pt.* *Wrought* to excess; too much or too highly laboured.

**OVER-ZEALOUS**, *ad.* Too *zealous*; *zealous*, anxious,—desiring or pursuing ardently,—to excess.

**OVES**,\* *s.* i. e. The *caves*, (qv.)—\**Fisher*.

**OUGHT**, *s.* Also written *Aught*, (qv.) One thing, a thing, any thing.

A.S. *Hætt*, a *whit*, or *o whit*; one *whit*, *O* was formerly written for the article *A*, or for the numeral *One*. See *Tooke*; and *Tyrw.* (Gloss. in v.)

**OUGHT.** See **OWE**.

**OVI-DUCT, s.** That which leads, the passage for, the egg.

**-FORM.** passage for, the egg.

**-PAROUS.** *Oviform*,—shaped or formed like an egg, egg-shaped; oval.

*Oviparous*, (*parere*, to bring forth,)—bringing forth, bearing, or producing eggs.

L. *Ovum*, an egg; and *ductus*, from *ducere*, to lead.

**OUNCE, s.** A weight.

Fr. *Once*; It. *On-cia*; Sp. *-za*; L. *Uncia*, ab *Ovykia*:—*ovykia*, ab *évor*, quia unicum valeret numulum æreum.

**OUNCE, s.** An animal.

Fr. *Once*; Sp. *Onza*, from the It. *Lanza*, (by the omission of the *l*;) and this from the L. *Lynx*. See **LYNX**.

**OUNDE,\* v. -ING.** *Ounde, s.*—“Work waving up and down,” (E. Hall;) *undulating up and down.*—\*Chaucer.

Fr. *On-de, -der*, to wave, to make plaits or streaks like waves (*under*); to work or flourish with waves.—*Cot.*

**OUPH, or ELF, (qv.)**

**OUR, pro.** *Our, Ourselves*,—is used by one, **-SELF.** of himself associated with others.

**-SELVES.** *Our*, also, and *Ourselves*,—is used by one of himself, as possessing or assuming eminence or superiority over others; and so far as one of them.

A.S. *Oure, ure*; Sw. *Waar*; Dan. *For*; in Go. it is *Unzar*, from *Uns, us*; in A.S. also *User, us*; D. *Onze, ons*; Ger. *User, uns*. Sk.—that A.S. *Oure, ure*, Eng. *Our*, are from A.S. & Eng. *We, qd. we-er*. See **WE**.

**OUR, term.** See **OR**.

**OURANO-GRAPHY, s.** A description or delineation of the face of the heavens.

Gr. *Oupavov*, the heaven, and *γραφειν*, to write or describe.

**OUS.** *Ous, term.* From the L. *Us*; Gr. *Os*.

**OUSE.** (See **As**, and letter **S**.) *Anxious*, from **OSE.** L. *Anxius*.

*Ouse, Ose*, from L. *Os-us*, the article reduplicated, and thus denoting something more than the single *Us*, though custom makes little difference. *Eous*, in *righteous*, is a corruption of *wise*. An *anxious*, an *ambitious* man,—a man who feels, who acts with, is actuated by, anxiety or ambition. To this term. we add *ly*, and *ness*—as, *anxiously, anxiousness*; though we frequently use the *s*. immediately from the L.; as, *anxiety, credulity*. We also change the L. *Ax, ox*, (i. e. *ac-s, oc-s*;) into *ac-ious, oc-ious*. See **ACY, term.**

**OUSEL, s.** A bird.

A.S. *Ose*, which Sk. thinks may be from the Fr. *Oiseau*; It. *Angello, uccello*, *avla*, a bird; *qd. avicellus*, a little bird.

**OUST, v. -ER.** To *out*, (qv.) To put *out*, to turn *out*, expel, eject.

**OUT, av. v.** *Out* is used after verbs, when **-ER.** it is meant to express position

**-ERLY.** correlative to the exterior or

**-ERMOST.** surface, or motion from within,

**-EST.** motion beyond, further than, de-

**-FORTH.\*** parture or separation; and fre-

**-NESS.†** quently with a subaud. of the *v*.

expressing the position of rest, or the mo-

tion; or of the *s*. correlating to the *outness*,

the externality or extremity; the departure

or separation.

All the cons. and met. usages are dedu-

cible from these prior applications.

To *out, v.*—to move or put *out*; to eject,

to expel, (to *oust*, qv.)

*Outerly* (in old writers) sometimes, as we

now use *Utterly*. *Outest*,—*outmost*, or *ut-*

*most*.

*Out*, pref. in composition, is used with

the same force that it would have if it fol-

lowed the *v*.; as, To *outbar*, To *outbud*,—

to *bar out*, to *bud out*, or forth, sc. from

that which holds or contains; exterior to,

beyond, that which holds or contains; and

thus is equivalent to *exceeding*, more than,

in a greater measure or degree than, &c.

\**Wiclif. Chaucer. †Berkeley. D. Stewart.*

Go. *Ut, ut*; A.S. & Sw. *Ut, utan*; D. *Wt, wyt*;

Ger. *Aus, ausen*; Dan. *Ud*. Tooke says, there

are some etymological reasons which make it not

improbable that *Out* is derived from a word orig.

meaning *skin*. It is opposed to *In*; and in Go.

& A. S. *Inna* means—uterus, viscera, venter, or

the whole of the interior part of the body.

**OUT-ACT, v.** To *act*, or do, or perform, beyond, more than, (as an actor who *outdoes*

his part,)—better than; to exceed in *acting*

or performing.

**OUT-BALANCE, v.** To pass the *balance*; to exceed the equipoise, to poise or weigh more than.

**OUT-BAR, v.** To *bar out*; to keep or shut *out* by *bars* or fortifications.

**OUT-BEG,\* v.** To *beg* more than; to exceed in *begging*, craving.—\**Davenant*.

**OUT-BELLOW,\* v. -BLEAT,\* v.** To *bellow* more than, louder than; to exceed in *bel-*

*lowing* or making a loud noise.

To *bleat* more than; to exceed in *bleating*.

\**Bp. Hall*.

**OUT-BID, v.** To pass or exceed in *bid-*

*ding*; to *bid* or offer more than.

**OUT-BLAZING, pt.** *Blazing* more than; exceeding in *blazing* or emitting flame.

D. *Uit-blazen*.

**OUT-BLUSH, v.** To *blush* more than; to exceed in redness or rosiness, in colour-

ing, in blooming with redness or rosiness.

**OUT-BOUND,\* ad.** *Bound out* or *out-*

*wards*; *bound* or obliged, or under *bond* or

obligation, to perform a voyage *out* or *out-*

*wards*; or it may be—*outfitted*, fitted, pre-

pared, provided—for a voyage.

*Boun* or *bound* is yet a common word in

the North for *ready*, prepared.—\**Dryden*.

**OUT-BOUNDS,\* s.** The exterior or extreme *bounds*, confines or limits.—*\*Spenser.*

**OUT-BOWED,\* pt.** Bowed *outwards*, bent, curved *outwards*.—*\*Bp. Hall.*

**OUT-BRAG,\* v.** To *brag* or boast more than; to exceed in *bragging*, or boasting, or braving.—*\*Shak.*

**OUT-BRAVE, v.** To exceed or excel in *braving* or setting boastfully at defiance; in daringly defying or challenging.

**OUT-BRAY,\* v.** To *bray*, or break out.  
*\*Mir. for Mag.*

**OUT-BREAK, v. s. -ING.** To *break* or burst out; to make a rupture or eruption; to rush or sally forth.  
D. *Uit-brèken*, erumpere, effringere.

**OUT-BREASTED,\* pt.** Exceeded or excelled in (the powers of) the *breast*.  
*\*Beau. & F.*

**OUT-BREATHE, v.** To *breathe out*, to expire; to exhaust of the *breath*.

**OUT-BRING,\* v.** To *bring* or bear out.  
*\*Chaucer.*

**OUT-BUD,\* v.** To *bud out*; to thrust or push out or forth.—*\*Spenser.*  
D. *Uit-botten*, geminare, pullulare.

**OUT-BUILD, v.** To *build* more than, better or stronger than; to exceed or excel in *building*.

**OUT-CAPER,\* v.** To *caper* better than, to excel in *capering*, leaping, skipping, or dancing.—*\*Byrom.*

**OUT-CAST, ad. s. -ING.** Cast or thrown out; ejected, expelled, banished, exiled.

**OUT-CEPT,\* pr.** The Eng *pr.* pref. to the L. *past p.* Out-taken, or taken out,—*except.*  
"Outcept Kent," (B. Jonson.)—*Except* or *out-take* Kent, or Kent being *excepted* or *taken out*.—*\*B. Jonson.*

**OUT-CLIMB,\* v.** To *climb* more than, higher than; to exceed in *climbing*, mounting, or ascending.—*\*Davenant.*

**OUT-COMPASS,\* v.** To *compass* beyond, to stretch or extend beyond; to reach to a larger circuit.—*\*Bacon.*

**OUT-COURT, s.** The exterior or *outer court*.

**OUT-CRAFT,\* v.** To exceed or excel in *craft*, art, or cunning; to outwit.—*\*Shak.*

**OUT-CRY, v. s. -ER, s.** To *cry out* more than; louder than; to exceed, excel, or get the better of by *crying*.  
*Out-cry, s.*—*Cry out*, (sc. shouted out to a distance;) exclamation, clamour.  
*Out-cry*,—a sale proclaimed by the *cryer* or *outcryer*. Dan. *Ud-skriger*.

**OUT-CURSE,\* v.** To *curse* more than; to exceed or excel in cursing or execrating.  
*\*Donne.*

**OUT-DARE, v.** To *dare* beyond; to exceed or excel in or by *daring*, braving, or defying.

**OUT-DATED,\* pt.** Out of *date*; out of, or at a period beyond, any given time; and, cons. antiquated.—*\*Hammond.*

**OUT-DAZZLE,\* v.** To *dazzle* more than, more brightly or brilliantly; to exceed in confusing brightness or brilliancy.  
*\*Fawkes.*

**OUT-DO, v.** To *do out*; to put out, to do out, beyond, or more than; to pass, to surpass, to exceed.  
D. *Uit-doen*; delere, demere, extinguere.

**OUT-DRAW,\* v.** To *draw out*; to extract, to educe.—*\*Gower.* Dan. *Ud-trækker*.

**OUT-DREAM,\* v.** To *dream* beyond, sc. dangers; i. e. till they are passed.  
*\*Beau. & F.*

**OUT-DRINK,\* v.** To *drink out*; to drink more than; or exceed or surpass in *drinking*.  
*\*Donne.*  
D. *Uit-drinken*, ebibere, epotare.

**OUT-DURE,\* v.** To *dure* or *endure*, beyond; to exceed or excel in or by *enduring*, abiding, or suffering.—*\*Beau. & F.*

**OUT-DWELL,\* v.** To *dwell*, remain, or abide beyond.—*\*Shak.*

**OUT-FACE, v. -ING.** To *face out*; to outdo, exceed or excel in or by *facing* or fronting; or putting on and keeping a confident or bold *face*, front or countenance.

**OUT-FEAST,\* v.** To *feast* more than; to exceed or excel in *feasting*.—*\*Bp. Taylor.*

**OUT-FLATTER,\* v.** To *flatter* more than, better than; to exceed or excel in *flattery*, in soothing or gratifying by praise, or pleasing words or actions.—*\*Donne.*

**OUT-FLOW,\* s.** The *flow out*; efflux.  
*\*Observer.*

**OUT-FLY, v.** To *fly* beyond, further or faster than; to exceed or excel in *flying*.  
D. *Uit-vlieghen*, evolare, to *fly out*.

**OUT-FOOL,\* v.** To *fool* or act the *fool* more than; to exceed or excel in *folly*, or silliness.—*\*Young.*

**OUT-FORM,\* s.** The external *form* or frame, shape or countenance.—*\*B. Jonson.*

**OUT-FROWN,\* v.** To *frown* more than; to exceed or excel in or by *frowning*, or contracting the forehead.—*\*Shak.*

**OUT-FUNERAL,\* s.** *Funerals out* or at a distance.—*\*Bp. Hall.*

**OUT-GATE,\* s.** *Gate out*; way, road, path, or passage out.—*\*Spenser.*

**OUT-GO, v. -ING.** To *go out*, (exire,) to go beyond, (transire,) to exceed, to excel. See OUTWEND.  
Dan. *Ud-gaar*; D. *Uit-gaen*, exire, egredi.

# OUT

**OUT-GROW, v.** To *grow* beyond, greater than; to exceed or excel in *growth* or increase, in magnifying or enlarging.

**OUT-GUARD, s.** External *guard*, guard or watch placed *out*, beyond, at a distance from, that which is *guarded* or watched.

**OUT-GUSH,\* v.** To *gush out*; to flow, pour, or rush, suddenly—*out*.—\*Eusden.

**OUT-HEES,\* s.** Mr. Tyrw. calls it Bar. L.; and explains it—*outcry*. *Hee*, or *hey*, seems merely to be *Hue*, *hue* and cry, *hutesium* et clamorem. See HUE.—\*Chaucer.

**OUT-HISS,\* v.** To *hiss* more than; to exceed in *hissing*.—\*Beau. & F.

**OUT-HOUSE, s.** A building *out* or exterior to, separate or detached from, the dwelling-house or mansion. Sw. *Uthus*.

**OUT-JEST,\* v.** To *jest* more than, better than; to exceed or excel in *jesting* or playing merry or laughable tricks, or in uttering laughable sayings.—\*Shak.

**OUT-JUGGLE,\* v.** To *juggle* better than, more cunningly than; to exceed or excel in *juggling* or beguiling.—\*Bp. Hall.

**OUT-LABOUR,\* v.** To *labour* more than; to exceed in *labouring*, working, or toiling; in enduring or suffering.  
\*Davenant.

**OUT-LANCED,\* pt.** *Lanced*, or thrown out.—\*Spenser.

**OUT-LAND, s.** The exterior *land*; *lands* -ER. separate from, of or belonging to, -ISH. another country; foreign.  
Sw. *Ut-laendsk*; Dan. *Ud-læn-der*, -*disk*; D. *Uit-lander*, -*landsch*; Ger. *Aus-landisch*; *externus*, *peregrinus*.

**OUT-LAST, v.** To *last out*, beyond, longer than; to exceed or excel in staying, remaining, continuing, or enduring.

**OUT-LAUGH, v.** To *laugh* more than, longer or louder than; to exceed in *laughing*.

**OUT-LAW, v. s.** To put *out* of the *law*, -ING. or protection of the *law*; to exclude, -RY. expel, deprive of the protection of the *law*.

A. S. *Ut-lagian*; D. -*laegen*, omni legis patrocinio excludere.

**OUT-LAY, v.\* s.†** To *lay out*; to expose, to expand, to extend.

*Outlay*, the *s.* is now com. app. to the *laying out* of money, of capital; the expenditure.—\*Drayton. †Beau. & F.

Dan. *Udlægger*; D. *Uit-legghen*, exponere, expandere.

**OUT-LEAP, s.** *Leap out*; met. spring or bound, flight or sally, arising from exultant vivacity.

**OUT-LEARN,\* v.** To *learn out*, sc. of those from whom knowledge was sought.

\*Spenser.  
D. *Uit-leeren*, ediscere, perdiscere.

# OUT

**OUT-LET, s.** The place where, the mean whereby, egress, departure, or escape, is given or granted.

D. *Uit-laetan*, emittere, efferre.

**OUT-LIE, v.** To excel in *lying* or falsehood.

**OUT-LINE, s.** Exterior *line*; *delineation* or description of principal parts, (afterwards to be filled in.)

**OUT-LIVE, v.** To *live beyond*, longer than; to exceed in duration or continuance of *life*.

**OUT-LOOK, v. s.\*** To *look out*,—to exceed or excel in or by *looking*; by putting on a bold or confident *look*.

*Outlook*, *s.*—prospection, providence.

\*Young.

**OUT-LOOSE,\* s.** A *loose*, a dismissal, an escape, an evasion—*out* or away from.

\*Selden.

**OUT-LUSTRE,\* v.** To exceed or excel in *lustre*, brightness, or brilliancy.—\*Shak.

**OUT-LYING, pt. -LIER.\*** *Lying out*, sc. of a fixed design, or classification.

\*Bentley.

**OUT-MANTLE,\* v.** To *mantle* more than; to exceed or excel in *mantling*.

\*Cowper.

**OUT-MEASURE, v.** To *measure* more than; to exceed in *measure* or dimension.

**OUT-NAME,\* v.** To have a greater *name*, a worse *name*; to exceed in its (bad) *name*.

\*Beau. & F.

**OUT-PACE,\* v.** To *pace out*; to pass or go *out*.—\*Gascoigne.

**OUT-PARAMOUR,\* v.** To have more *paramours* than; to love more; to exceed in love (of women).—\*Shak.

**OUT-PARISH, s.** *Parish out* of, or exterior to, sc. the walls of the city.

**OUT-PART,\* s.** The exterior *part*; the extreme *part*.—\*Chapman.

**OUT-POISE,\* v.** To *poise* or weigh more than; to exceed the balance, to exceed in weight.—\*Howell.

**OUT-PORCH, s.** The exterior *porch*, portico or portal.

**OUT-POST, s.** *Post*, fixed place or station *out* of or exterior to, sc. the camp or fortification.

**OUT-POUR, v.** To *pour out*; to effuse; to *pour out*, sc. in great numbers or quantities, as a flood or stream.

The *s.* *Out-pouring* is in common use with the affecters of English compounds.

**OUT-PRAY, v. -WEEP.** To *pray* more than, more fervently, more piously; to exceed or excel in *prayer* or supplication.

To *outweep*,—to exceed in *weeping* or shedding tears.

**OUT-PRIZE, v.** To prize more than ; to exceed in price, value, or estimation.

**OUT-QUENCHED,\* pt.** Extinguished.  
\*Spenser.

**OUT-RAGE, s. or -RAIE, v.\* s.** To exceed ;  
-EOUS, or to do any thing to an excess ;  
-IOUS. to commit an excess ; to com-  
-EOUS-LY. mit a violence or enormity ; to  
-NESS. violate ; to do an extreme  
-RAOUS.\* wrong or injury.

\*Chaucer. Skelton. Berners.

Fr. *Out-trager, -trage, -rage* ; It. *Oltrag-giare, -gio* ; Sp. *Ultra-jar, -je* ; from Fr. *Outre* ; It. *Oltra* ; L. *Ultra*, beyond, exceeding. Sk. thinks *Outraie* (which he exp.—to depart) may be *out* ; and A. S. *Rean*, fluere, currere, to flow, to run. Tyrw. says,—to fly out, to be outrageous ; which may suit with Chaucer's meaning, but not with Skelton's, where it is evidently—to exceed, to excel. In Froissart, "an *outraous* fool" is—an outrageous, an excessive fool.

**OUT-REACH, v.** To reach beyond, further than ; to exceed or excel in reach or extent. See OVER-REACH.

A. S. *Ut-rac-an* ; D. *Uit-reycken*, extendere, porrigere.

**OUT-REASON,\* v.** To reason more than, better than ; to exceed or excel in reasoning, argument, or disputation.—\*South.

**OUT-RECKON,\* v.** To reckon beyond, more than ; to exceed in reckoning, counting, or numbering.—\*Beau. & F.

**OUT-REDE,\* v.** To read better than, more wisely ; to excel or exceed in reading or counselling ; in giving read, (A. S. *Ræd*,) or counsel.—\*Chaucer.

**OUT-REIGN,\* v.** To reign beyond, more than, longer than ; to exceed in the duration of the reign or rule.—\*Spenser.

**OUT-RIDE, v. s.** To ride out ; to ride  
-ER. beyond, further than, faster than ;  
-ROAD. to ride out, or at a distance from, sc. as guard or attendant ; also as traveller.  
*Outroad*,—rode or ride out, sc. from one place or country to another ; excursion.  
Dan. *Ud-rider*.

**OUT-RIGHT, av.** Right out, straight, directly out ; without deviation, or delay, or hinderance ; without any qualifying circumstances ; utterly, entirely, completely.

**OUT-RING,\* v.** To ring more than, louder than ; to exceed in (the noise of) ringing.  
\*Corbett.

**OUT-RIVAL, v.** To exceed in rivalry, emulation, or trial for supereminence.

**OUT-ROAR, v.** To roar more than, louder than.

**OUT-ROOT, v.** To root out ; to eradicate.  
Sw. *Ut-rotta* ; Dan. *Ud-röder*.

**OUT-RUN, v.** To run out, to run beyond, further or faster than ; to exceed or excel in running ; gen. to go or pass beyond, to exceed.

**OUT-RUSH,\* v.** To rush out ; to run forcibly out.—\*Garth.

**OUT-SAIL, v.** To sail out or beyond, further or faster than. Dan. *Ud-seiler*.

**OUT-SCAPE,\* s.** Scape or escape out ; means of escape or flight, (from danger,) of evasion.—\*Chapman.

**OUT-SCOLD, v.** To scold more than ; louder or longer.

**OUT-SELL, v.** To sell for more, for a higher price than ; to exceed in sale, or in gaining or obtaining a price.

**OUT-SET, s.** Set or setting out ; first step to proceed : beginning, commencement. D. *Uit-setten*, exponere.

**OUT-SHINE, v.** To shine out, beyond, more than ; to exceed in brightness or brilliancy.

**OUT-SHOOT, v.** To shoot out ; to shoot, throw, or cast out, or beyond, further than.  
D. *Uit-schieten*, ejicere, ejaculari.

**OUT-SHUT, v.** To shut out ; to exclude or close (met. the ears) against.  
D. *Uit-schutten*, excludere.

**OUT-SIDE, s.** The external or exterior side or part ; opposed to inside or internal part ; external face or appearance ; surface ; extremity. Dan. *Ud-side* ; Sw. *Ut-sida*.

**OUT-SKIN,\* s.** The external skin.  
\*Beau. & F.

**OUT-SKIP, v.** To skip or jump out or beyond ; out of the reach of.

**OUT-SKIRT, s.** External skirt or division.

**OUT-SLEEP, v.** To sleep beyond, longer than. D. *Uit-slapen*, edormire.

**OUT-SOUND, v.** To sound more than, louder than ; to exceed in sound or noise.

**OUT-SPEAK, v.** To speak out or beyond, more than ; to exceed in speech or language.  
D. *Uit-spreken*, eloqui, effari.

**OUT-SPIN,\* v.** To spin out ; to exhaust.  
\*B. Jonson.

**OUT-SPORT, v.** To sport more than ; to exceed in sport or play.

**OUT-SPRING, v.** To spring, or cause to spring, out ; to rise or issue out.

**OUT-STAND, v.** To stand out—beyond, longer than ; to stand out, sc. in opposition or resistance ; to resist.  
D. *Uit-staan*, ex-stare.

**OUT-STARE, v.** To stare out, more than ; to exceed in, or by staring, or looking with strained eyes.

**OUT-STRETCH, v.** To stretch out or beyond ; to expand, to extend.  
D. *Uit-strecken* ; Ger. *Ausrecken*, ex-porrigere.



- OUT-STRIKE,\* v.** To *strike out*.  
\*Drayton.
- OUT-STRIP, v.** To stretch or reach beyond; to excel or exceed in stretching or extending; to excel or exceed; to pass by.
- OUT-SUBTLE,\* v.** To be more *subtle* than; to exceed in *subtilty* or craft.  
\*Beau. & F.
- OUT-SUFFER,\* v.** To *suffer* more than; to exceed in *suffering*, bearing or enduring.  
\*Davenant.
- OUT-SWEAR, v.** To *swear* more than; to exceed in *swearing*.
- OUT-SWEAT,\* v.** To *sweat* it out; labour, toil it out.—\*Beau. & F.
- OUT-SWEETEN,\* v.** To be *sweeter* than; to exceed or excel in *sweetness* or fragrance.—\*Shak.
- OUT-TAKE,\* v.** *Out-take*,—take out, -EN.† except. *Out-taken*,—being taken -INGLY.‡ out or excepted.  
\*Fabian. †Wiclif. Chaucer. ‡Drant. Dan. Udtager.
- OUT-TALK, v.** To *talk* more than; to exceed in *talking* or speaking.
- OUT-TELL,\* v.** To *tell* or count beyond, more than; to exceed the reckoning.  
\*Beau. & F.
- OUT-THROW,\* v.** To *throw* or cast out.  
\*Spenser.
- OUT-TOP,\* v.** To rise beyond with the *top* or head; to exceed by the *top* or head; to become more elevated.—\*Cabbala, 1624.
- OUT-VALUE, v.** To *value* beyond, or more than; to exceed in *value*, estimation, or price.
- OUT-VENOM,\* v.** To *envenom* more than; to exceed in *venom* or poison.—\*Shak.
- OUT-VIE, v.** To exceed or excel in *envious* strife or contest; to exceed in rivalry or emulation, in trial for supereminence.  
A common word from Shak. and Milton to Pope and Churchill.
- OUT-VILLAIN,\* v.** To exceed in *villany* or rascality.—\*Shak.
- OUT-VOICE,\* v.** To exceed in *voice*, loudness of *voice* or clamour.—\*Shak.
- OUT-VOTE, v.** To *vote* out; beyond or more than; to exceed by *voting*.
- OUT-WAIL, s.** Sk. infers from the context that Chaucer means—A subject for lamentation or much moaning.
- OUT-WALK,\* v.** To *walk* more than, longer, further, or faster than.—\*B. Jonson.

- OUT-WALL,\* s.** External *wall*; that which surrounds or encloses as a *wall*; any exterior covering.—\*Shak.
- OUT-WARD, ad. s. -LY.** With the view directed *out*, *without*. And gen.—external or exterior.
- OUT-WATCH, v.** To *watch* more than; to exceed in *watchfulness* or vigilance.
- OUT-WAY,\* s.** *Way*, path, or passage—*out*.—\*P. Fletcher.
- OUT-WEAR, v.** To *wear out*, to decay. To *wear out*, longer than; to last (in *wearing*) longer than; to outlast.
- OUT-WEARY,\* v.** To *weary out*; to tire, or fatigue *out*.—\*Cowley.
- OUT-WEED,\* v.** To *weed out*; to pull out, throw out, as *weeds*.—\*Spenser.
- OUT-WEEP, v.** To *weep* more than; to exceed in *weeping* or shedding, sc. tears or other liquid.
- OUT-WEIGH, v.** To *weigh out*; to weigh more than, heavier than; to exceed in *weight*, in value; met.—in importance.  
D. *Uit-weghen*, expendere.
- OUT-WELL,\* v.** To *well out*; to rise, spring, issue *out*.—\*Spenser.
- OUT-WEND,\* v.** To *wend* or go beyond, further or faster than; to *outgo*, (qv.)  
\*Spenser.
- OUT-WHIRL, v.** To *whirl* faster than; to exceed in *whirling* or flying round.
- OUT-WIN,\* v.** To *win*, gain, or get—*out*.  
\*Spenser.
- OUT-WIND,\* v.** To *wind out*; to twist or twine *out*.—\*H. More.
- OUT-WING,\* v.** To exceed in swiftness of *wing*; to exceed in swiftness or flight.  
\*Garth.
- OUT-WIT, v.** To *wit* or to *wis*, better than; to exceed or excel in *wit* or *wisdom*, in craft or subtilty. Chaucer uses *Inwit*, i. e. ingenuity.
- OUT-WORK, v. s.** The *v.*—to exceed or excel in *work* or labour. The *s.*—External or exterior *work*; *work* raised or standing *outerly* or exterior to, sc. as a fortification.
- OUT-WORTH,\* v.** To exceed in *worth*, value or price.—\*Shak.
- OUT-WREST,\* v.** To *wrest out*; to draw or drag out by force, sc. of the *wrist*.  
\*Donne.
- OUT-WROUGHT,\* pt.** Perhaps *out-raught*, i. e. *out-reached*; *reached*, stretched, beyond, further than; or, simply, *out-done*, exceeded.—\*B. Jonson.
- OUT-ZANY,\* v.** To exceed or excel as a *zany* or simpleton.—\*B. Jonson.

**OWE, v.** To *owe* is—to possess, or hold, **OWN, ad. v.** or have, or keep in possession. **OUGHT, v.** In Beau. & F.—“I know not how long I shall *owe* it;” i. e. keep it, have it; also—to have, keep, *with-hold* or retain (*de-habere, debere*) what belongs to, is *due* to, another. In Wiclif, “How much *owist* thou my lord?”—how much hast thou, holdest or retainest thou, that belongs to, is the property of, is *due* to my lord, which *ought* at some time to be delivered or paid to him.

“The *ower* of heaven,” (Bp. Hall,)—the *owner*, master, ruler.

To *own*,—formed upon the *past p.* *Owen*, and meaning *possessed*. “The carle that *owned* the good,” (Tuberv.)—who had or possessed them, or the property, or right to property, in them; who claimed or *declared* them to be his. And hence, To *own* is gen.—

To declare, to avow, to profess, to confess, acknowledge.

**Ought**,—also the preterperfect and *past p.* of *Owe*, and used likewise in the present tense, as a *v.* formed upon them:—“The one *ought* five hundred pence,” (Wiclif,) i. e. *owed*. “The man that *ought* the dog,” (North,) i. e. *owned*. “Neither sones *owen* to treasures,” (Wiclif,) i. e. *ought*. “The fairest dames the Turkish empire *owes* and bows to,” (Massinger,) i. e. *own*:

**Ought**, as now used:—“The children *ought* not to lay up for the fathers;” that is, *owe* it not, it is not their duty; are not bound or obliged, or required by *duty* on their own part; by right of others. And thus, **Ought**,—

To be bound or obliged; to behave or be behoveful; to be needful or necessary.

**Own**,—possessed, subaud. property,—and hence used substantively,—property; any thing appropriated to, or peculiarly and exclusively belonging to, due to, or the right of. Used adjectively, it is emphatical, as—my child, my *own* child.

Sc. *Aigh*; Go. *-an*; A. S. *Ag-an*, *-nian*; Ger. *Eig-en*; D. *-enen*; Sw. *Äga*, habere, possidere; proprium esse vel habere, tenere, retinere. *Owe*

is formed from A. S. *Ag-an*, by softening the guttural *g* into *w*, *aw*, *owe*. The regular *past p.* is *owen*, *own*, also *owed*, *owt*, *ought*. *Own*, (contr. *owen*,)—Go. *Aigin*, *aika*; A. S. *Agan*; D. *Eygen*; Ger. *Eigen*; Sw. *Egen*, proprium. Mis- Un-

**OWL, s.** A bird.

-ET. A. S. *Ule*; D. *Uyl*; Ger. *Eule*; Sw. *-ISH*. *Uggle*, from A. S. *Gyllan*, *gellan*, ululare, to yell, to howl. See **HOWLER**.

**OWLER, s. -ING.** Blackstone (book. iv. c. 12) seems to intimate that *owling* (the offence of transporting *wool*) received its name from the time when it was usually committed, viz. the night, when *owls* fly; by others it is thought to be a corruption of *woolling*, *ooling*, *owling*.

**OWN.** See **OWE**.

**OX, s. -EYED.** An animal.

Go. *Auks*; A. S. *Oxa*; D. *Oese*; Ger. *Ochs*; Sw. & Dan. *Oxe*. Jun derives from *Aufaveiv*, *augere*, (Ger. *Auchen*, *augere*, multiplicare,—Wach.; Go. *Aukan*; A. S. *Eac-an*, to eke,) because the *Ox*, pater armenti, *increases* the herd and the wealth of his owner. Ithre rather believes, from *Ok*, a yoke, the *ox* being—animal subjugale. His difficulty is to deduce *juk*, *jug-um*, and *auksm*, *bos*, from the same root: in the latter word we may suppose the guttural *k* softened into *g*, and then entirely suppressed. If Ithre were right, a *bullock* would be a bull *yoked* or used for the *yoke*. *Yoke* itself is derived by Tooke from the same A. S. *v.* *Eac-an*, *ican*, to add, to join; *ge-ican*, to yoke. *Ox* (probably so called from the *size* to which he grows) is not now app. to the pater armenti, but to the bull after he is incapacitated from being so.

**OX-LIP, s.** A plant.

So called from some likeness in the flowers to the *lips* of the *ox*, or from the grateful scent of the flowers.—*Sk.*

**OYER, s. OYEZ.** *O yes*, the word of the crier requiring silence, from Fr. *Oyes*, audite, Hear ye; which corresponds with the proclamation of the Athenian crier, *akoue σιγα*.—*Sk.* Fr. *Ouïr*, audire, to hear.

**OYSTER, s.** A shell fish.

D. *Æster*; Ger. *Auster*; A. S. & Sw. *Ostra*; Fr. *Huître*; It. *Ost-ria*, *-rica*; Sp. *-ta*; L. *Ostræa*, Gr. *ὀστρεον*. All supposed to be of Gr. origin, either from *ὀστρεον*, a bone, or *ὀστρακον*, a shell.

## P.

**P**, says B. Jonson, breaketh softly through the lips: it is called by Wilkins a non-spiritous or breathless consonant, of which he calls *P* the incrassation, as *V* is of *B*. It is but slightly distinguished in its pronunciation from *B*; the latter requiring a stronger compression of the larynx. See *B*.

**PABULOUS.\*** Feeding, having or supplying food or nourishment; nutritious, alimantal.—*Brown*.

From L. *Pabulum*, which some think to be, q. *pascibulum*, from *pascere*, to feed; Voss. derives immediately from Gr. *Πασ*, *pasco*, as *fabula* from *φασ*. (*Pabulum* is sometimes used in works of science.)

**PACE, v. s. -ER.** To move step by step, or gradually; to move or *pass* on; to surpass, to move or cause to move in regulated or measured steps.

A *pace*,—a step or gradation; degree of swiftness in motion or progression.

A *pace*, (*passus*,)—the distance mea-

sured by the extension of the foot from point to point in walking: by computation, —five feet.

Fr. *Pas*; It. & Sp. *Passo*; L. *Passus*, from *passum*, past p. of *pandere*, to open, to stretch open; propriè dicitur de pedibus *passis*, of the feet opened or extended, sc. in walking.

**PACIFY**, *v.* To bring or restore to  
-FIC. *peace*; to still, to calm, to  
-FIC-AL. quiet, to tranquillize.  
-ATION. \**Bp. Hall*.  
-ATOR. Fr. *Pacifier*; Sp. *-car*; It. & L.  
-ATORY. *Pacificare*; to put or bring to a  
-ABLE.\* state of *peace*, or quiet. L. *Pax*,  
*pacis*. See **PAY**. Re- Un- Also  
Im-pacable.

**PACK**, *v. s.* To put together; to bind or  
-ET, *s. v.* fasten up.

-ING. To *pack* cards, simply means to put cards together in a *pack*, heap, or bundle; but by gamblers and others they may be put together fraudulently: ("Shee has *packt* cards with Cæsar,"—*Shak.*) and hence the expression "to *pack* a jury." And hence, further, To *pack* may mean—to defraud, to cheat, to impose upon; and a *pack* may be app. to—

Persons combined for purposes of fraud, cheating, or imposition; and also to any individual of the party. See **PATCH**.

To *pack* off,—elliptically—to *pack* up the goods, and go off or away.

*Packings*, — fraudulent combinations; fraud, cheating, imposition.

*Packet*,—a small *pack* or parcel.

The vessel by which *packets* (sc. of letters) are conveyed is called—the *packet*.

D. & Ger. *Pack-en*; Sw. *-a*; Dan. *Pakker*; Fr. *Empaqueter*, *paquet*; Sp. *Pa-ca*, *-quets*; Tooka, from A. S. *Pac-an*, *-cean*, "To deceive by false appearances, imitation, resemblance, semblance, or representation, to counterfeit; to delude, to illude; to dissemble, to impose upon;" but no simple *v.* could mean so much intrinsically, and it is probable that some *v.* whence the D. Ger. Dan. Sw. and Eng. have descended, existed in the A. S.—meaning, as those D. Ger. Dan. Sw. and Eng. do, to put together, to bind or fasten up together; and that the false appearances which caused the deception were effected by the manner in which the *package* was performed, the shape, or form, or position, the hue, colour, or complexion, thereby given. From this *v. Pac-an*, is the Northern and Sc. *Pauky* or *Pawky*—aly, cosening. See *Jamieson* and *Grose*. Re- Un-

**PACK**, or **PAX-WAX**, *s.* "Along each side of the neck of large quadrupeds, runs a stiff robust cartilage, which butchers call the *pax-wax*."—*Paley*.

**PACT**, *s.* A bargain, contract, or agreement.  
-ION.\*

-IONAL.\* *Fox. Prynn. †Sanderson.*

Fr. *Pact*, *pacte*; It. *Patto*; Sp. *Pacto*; L. *Pactum*, from *pangere*. *Pango* was anciently written *pago* or *paco*, which Voss. derives from the Dor. Παγ-ω, quod tum *agere* notat, tum componere; which signifies to fix, and also to put or set together, to settle. Com- Im-

**PAD**, *v. s.* -DER. To move along the *path*; to move or pass on the way or road; to tread or trample a way or road; and, cons. to level it. See **PAD**, *infra*.

A *padder*,—one who goes on the *path* or road, sc. to waylay passengers, to rob them; hence a robber is so called, (a *foot-pad*.)

A. S. *Pettian*, to *path*; qd. *pathed*, *path'd*, *pa'd*, *pad*.

**PAD**, *s.* Any thing flattened, or laid flat, (straw, wool, or paper.)

Perhaps (Sk.) contracted from Sp. *Pajado*, and this from *paja*; L. *Palca*, straw; a *pad* of straw would then be a straw of straw. It is more probably from the A. S. *Pettian*, to *path*; and, cons. to tread flat, to flatten.

**PADDLE**, *v. s.* -ER. To move or push along or about in the water, as ducks or other aquatic birds do with their *feet*; to move or push along gently, or by touching gently on the surface; to touch or handle gently.

A *paddle*,—any thing to *paddle* with; and also any thing formed in breadth and flatness resembling such *paddle*.

Fr. *Patouiller*, to *paddle* or dabble in with the feet, from Fr. *Patte*, a foot, or that which treads or tramples upon, from A. S. *Pettian*, to *path*. See To **PAD**.

**PADDOCK**, *s.* A toad.

A. S. *Pad*; D. *Padde*; It. *Botta*.

**PADDOCK**, *s.* App. to—A small inclosure of land.

Corrupted (Lye) from *Parruck*. See **PARK**.

**PADLOCK**, *v. s.* A lock for a *pad* gate;—meaning, it may be supposed, a gate opening to a *path*.—*Thomson*.

Sk. from D. *Padde*, serm labitulum.

**PADUA-SOY**, *s.* A silk (*soye*) originally manufactured at *Padua*.

**PÆAN**, *s.* Gr. Παῖν, a name given to Apollo. A hymn in honour of him, and also of other gods, usually sung upon occasions of triumph, was likewise so called.

**PÆONY**, *s.* -IED. "As touching *Pæonie*, it is one of the first hearbes that were ever known, and brought to light, as may appear by the author or inventor thereof (*Pæon*), whose name it beareth still."—*Holland. Plinie. L. Pæonia*.

**PAGAN**, *ad. s.* "Whereas religion did  
-IC. first take place in *cities*; and in  
-ICAL. that respect was a cause why the  
-ICALLY. name of *Pagans*, which properly  
-ISH. signifieth a *countray people*, came  
-ISM. to be used in common speech for  
-IZE, *v.* the same that infidels and unbelievers were."—*Hooker*.  
-LY.\*  
-ITY.\* *Pagan* is used with great latitude as a term of abuse, contempt, &c.

\**Cudworth*.

Our old authors write it *Pæten*, *Peyen*, and also *Pænim*, &c.

Fr. *Pa-gen*; It. & Sp. *-gano*; L. *Paganus*, a villager, a peasant, from *Pagus*, a village, from the Gr. Doric Παγ-α for πηγ-α, a fountain: *pageni*,—quasi ex uno fonte potantes. See **HEATHEN**.

**PAGE**, *v. s.* -INAL. App. to—the whole leaf or folium; and afterwards to each side of the leaf.

Fr. *Page*; It. Sp. & L. *Pagina*; from *pangere*, anciently *pagere*, to fix, because formed of *papyrus*, fixed, or compacted together.

**PAGE**, \**v. s.* App. by Chaucer to—A boy-child, a boy or young male servant; a page of honour, a boy or youth attending upon persons of rank.—\**Shak.*

Fr. & Sp. *Page*; It. *Paggio*. Sk. and others derive from Gr. *Παις*, which among the Greeks denoted not only a boy but a servant. Casen.—from *Pedagogium*. Boethornius,—from *Bagoes*, an attendant on foot of the king among the Persians and Macedonians. Reland,—from the Turkish *Peck*. Wach.—from the Sw. *Polke*, a little boy. (See *Men.* and *Wach.*) Tooke says, that "as servants were contemptuously called *harlot*, *varlet*, *valet* and *knave*; so they were called *pack*, *patch*, and *page*." He produces two instances, one from Dives and Pauper, and the other from History of Prince Arthur, to show that the office was not originally one of honour; and derives the word (*page*) from the A. S. *Pæc-an*, to *pack*, and cons. to impose upon. See To **PACK**, and **PATCH**. It is not uncommon also to call a boy—a rogue.

**PAGEANT**, *v. s.* -RY. Usually app. to—A representation or exhibition of a showy or splendid kind; to—allegorical representations.

The *v.*—To exhibit; and (as in *Shak. Tr. & Cr.*) to exhibit in derision or mockery, to mock.

*Pageant* (Tooke) is, by a small variation of pronunciation, merely the p. p. *Pæccand*, of the *v.* *Pæc-an*, *pæc-san*, to deceive by false appearances, imitation, resemblance, semblance or representation: to counterfeit; to delude; to illude; to dissemble; to impose upon. He traces the changes thus,—*Pæccand*, *pæcheand*, *pæcheant*, *pageant*.

**PAIL**, *s.* -FUL, *s.* A kind of vessel.

In Sp. *Paila* is a great bowl or *pail*; in Fr. *Paille*, a small pan; and in It. *Padella*, a frying pan. Casen. derives from L. *Patella*, from *patere*, to open; all having their applications from the openness or expansiveness of the vessel or utensil.

**PAIL-MAIL**. See **PALL-MALL**.

**PAIN**, *v. s.* To torture; to *punish*; and  
-FUL. cons.—to toil, labour, or work  
-FULLY. hard or diligently at: (with  
-FULNESS. less force,) to toil, to labour.  
-ING. *Pain*, the *s.* is app. to—  
-LESS. The feeling or sensation caused  
-LESSNESS. by torture, or torment; and,  
-ABLE.\* (also with less force) to uneasy,  
disagreeable, displeasing sensations or feelings; to—

That which is imposed or inflicted as a punishment or penalty; to—

Toil, labour, or work; carefulness, diligence, or industry.

*Painful*,—full of *pain*, misery, or wretchedness; miserable, wretched, distressing; and so Evelyn uses *Painable*—full of toil, labour, or difficulty; toilsome, laborious, difficult:—full of labour, diligence, industry, carefulness; laborious, diligent, industrious, careful. And so Chaucer uses *Penible*.—\**Evelyn*.

D. *Peine*, *piinen*; Ger. *Pein*, *peinen*; Sw. *Pina*, *s.* and *v.*; Dan. *Piner*, *pine*; Fr. *Peine*; It. & Sp. *Pena*; from A. S. *Pinan*, torquere, cruciare, *punire*. Sk. and others derive even the A. S. from the L. *Pæna*; Gr. *Ποινή*. Tooke,—the L. and Gr. from the A. S.

**PAINIM**, that is *Pagan*, (qv.) Fr. *Payen*, *païenisme*.

**PAINT**, *v. s.* *Paint*, *s.*—Usually app. to  
-ER. a coloured substance. The *v.*—  
-ERSHIP. To form or fashion, delineate,  
-ING. describe, or portray, sc. the shape,  
-LESS. colour, resemblance, or repre-  
-URE. sentation of any thing.

To colour, or cover with paint or colouring substances; to decorate or adorn with colour.

Fr. *Peindre*; Sp. *Pintar*; It. & L. *Pingere*; which Scal. (de Causis, c. 87,) derives from Gr. *Φεγγος*, *lux*. From *Φεγγος* would come *pingere*, and then, with the omission of the aspirate, *pingere*:—*pingere*, est exprimere imitatione veram rem. Voss. prefers *Πινάξ*, quod tabulum signat, in quâ pingitur. See **PICTURE**.

**PAIR**, *v. s.* To assort and place together equal things; things suited or adapted for an effect; to match, sc. in twos, braces, couples.

Fr. *Pair*; It. *Pare*, *paio*; Sp. & L. *Par*, equal: though now app. to a *brace* or *couple*, (words which themselves are not by their intrinsic meaning restricted to the number *two*.) *Pair*, as in Bacon and B. Jonson, (who call a *pack* of cards a *pair* of cards) and in common speech in the West of England, may with propriety be used of any number of equal things, any number of *peers*. Dis-Im- Un-

**PAIR**, or **PEIR**, \**v.* To make or become  
-ER.† less or worse; to lessen, reduce,  
-ING.‡ or diminish, sc. the quantity or  
-MENT.§ quality, bulk or size; the value; and, cons. to hurt, to injure.

Bp. Hall writes, *Peare*, ad. Ap- Em-  
\**Chaucer*. ††*Wiclif*. ‡*Cabbala*.

**PALACE**, *s.* The house, mansion, or  
-AT-IAL. dwelling of a prince, or principal  
-INE. person; a stately, magnifi-  
-INATE. cent, or splendid mansion.  
-INATED. Fr. *Pal-ais*; It. *-agio*; Sp. *-acio*; L. *Palatium*; the name of one of the hills upon which Rome was built; and, because from the earliest times the seat of government, and residence of the (princes or) chief men, app. — as above.

**PALATE**, *v. s.* App. to—The roof of the  
-ABLE. mouth; the sense of taste.  
-IAL. To *palate*,—to taste, to suit, to  
-INE. agree with the taste.

Fr. *Pal-ais*; It. *-ado*; Sp. *-adar*; L. *Palatum*; of uncertain origin. Un-

**PALE**, *v. s.* In Heraldry, a straight stripe, resembling a *pale*. *Pallet*,—the dim. of *pale*, (qv.)

**PALE**, *v. s.* To inclose or surround with  
-IFICATION. *pales*, stakes, posts, rails:  
-ISADE. gen.—to inclose or surround.  
-ISADO. Fr. *Pal*; It. & Sp. *Pal-o*; Fr. *-to-  
sade*; It. *-izzata*; Sp. *-izada*; from L. *Palus*,  
(perhaps *pagulus*, from *pag-ere*, to fix.)—See *Voss*.  
Chapman translates, *ἔρκος οδοῦ*—thy *pale* of  
ivory. Em- Im- Inter-

**PALE, v. ad. or PALL, v.** *Pale* is opposed -EDNESS. to red or ruddy; whitish or ap- -NESS. proaching to white. Also to- -ISH. brightness or strength of colour; -Y. faint, dim, wan. *Pallid* has a PALL-ID. similar usage. -IDLY. *Pale, v.* (which Chaucer and -IDNESS. Phaer write *Pall*)—to be or be- -OR. come or cause to be *pale* or wan; faint, spiritless. See APPAL.

Fr. *Pale*; It. *Pál-lido*; Sp. *-ido*; L. *Pallidus*; from *pallere*, which Voss. suggests may be from Gr. *παλυν-ειν*, humectare, conspergere, albefacere; to wet or moisten, to besprinkle, to whiten. Ap- Be- Also Im-pallid. See PALL.

**PALEOUS, ad.** Strawy, chaffy.

From L. *Palea*; the ear, straw, and all together threshed and beaten upon a paved floor, was so called.—*Pliny*, b. xviii. c. 10.

**PALESTRAL, ad.** *Palestrall plaies*, in Chaucer, (says Jun.) are *palestral* games (*ludi palestrici*) which were celebrated at the funeral rites of the great.

**PALET, s.** In Eng.—The broad, thin board, or other substance, used by the painter for mixing his colours.

Fr. *Palett-e*; It. *-a*, are app. to the various articles distinguished by a superficial breadth; and are derived from L. *Pala*, a tool similar to a spade or mattock, by the broad part of which the earth is turned or dug.

**PALETTE, s.** App. by Skelton to—The ball or crown of the head.

Fr. *Pelote*, a little ball; L. *Pila*.

**PALFREY, s.** A horse led by the bridle; a lady's horse led by the squire.

Fr. *Pal-efroy*; It. *-asfreno*; Sp. *-asfren*. The etymologists have written largely about this word: it appears clearly to be composed of the three words, *par le frein*.—*Nicot*. See *Men*.

**PALIN-DROME, s.** App. to—Words or sentences which, when read backwards, have the same succession of letters.

Gr. *παλινδρομία*, *recursus*; *παλινδρομειν*, *recur-tere*; from *παλιν*, *retro*, and *δρομ-ειν*, *cursare*, to run back.

**PALIN-ODE, s.** A recantation, contrary song, unsaying of what hath been said.—*Cot*.

Fr. *Palinodie*; L. It. & Sp. *Palinodia*; Gr. *παλινωδία*, (*παλιν*, *retro*; and *ωδη*, *cantus*.)

**PALL, v. s. -IAMENT.** App. to—A cover- ing, cloak, or mantle; e. g. a cloak of an archbishop, pope, &c.; a cloak or covering of the dead. "This *palle* is an induement that every archebyssshop must haue, and is nat in full auctoritie of an archebyssshop tyll he haue recyued his *palle* [of the pope,] and is a thyng of whyte lyke to the bredeth of a stole."—*Fabyan*.

To *pall*,—to cover, cloak, involve.

R. Brunne writes *Pallion*.

Fr. *Paille*; It. & Sp. *Pallio*; L. *Pallium*, vestis, quæ supernè inficitur. Of uncertain etym.

**PALL, v. s.** To wane, to decay, to dull or deaden, to grow or become senseless, taste- less, or insipid; cloving or surfeiting; to clog, to surfeit.

Sk. thinks from Fr. *Appallir*, *pallescere*, to grow or become *pale*. It is probably a cons. usage of the v. To *pale*, to *appale*, or *appal*, (qv.) And see PALE, v.

**PALLET, s.** Now app. to—Any poor or hard bed.

Mins. and Jun. derive from Fr. *Paille*; L. *Palea*, straw; qd. *stratum paled*.

**PALLIATE, v. ad.** To cloak or cover; -ION. to conceal, to hide; and, cons., -IVE, ad. s. to disguise, or give a false ap- pearance to; to extenuate, to mitigate. "To *palliat*, i. e. to cover. And such cures be called *palliative*, which search not to the root and cause, but give a show only of cure; as when a sore is healed up aloft, and yet festereth underneath: and so sweet pomanders doe *palliate* a stinking breath, occasioned by a corrupt stomach or diseased lungs, and such like."—*Holland. Plinie*.

Fr. *Pal-ier*; It. *-liare*; Sp. *-iar*; L. *Palliatum*, dressed with a cloak or mantle (*pallium*).

**PALL-MALL, s.** Also written *Pail-mail*, and *Pell-mell*.

"A sticke with a *mallet* at one end to play at a wooden *ball* with. Also, the name of such a game."—*Florio*. Also, the name of the place where this game was played. See MALL.

Fr. *Pal-maille*; It. *-amaglio*.

**PALM, s.** A tree. App. met. to—Victory; -ER. because a crown of *palm* was placed -ETTO. upon the head of the conqueror. -Y. *Palmary*, (L. *Palmaris*,)—worthy -ARY. of the *palm*, prize, or victory; having superior merit or excellence.

*Palmers*, (à baculis *palmarum*,)—from the staff of the *palm* which they used to bear when returning from the Holy War. See PILGRIM.

Fr. *Palme*; L. It. & Sp. *Palma*. The name is said to have been given to the tree because the spread or expansion of the branches bears a re- semblance to the *palm* (*palma*) of the hand.

**PALM, v. s.** The hand thrown open or -ATED. unfolded.

-IPEDE. *Palmistry* or *Chiromancy*, (qv.)—

-IPEDOUS. divination by inspection of the

-ISTER. hands. From the roguish tricks

-ISTRY. of the pretenders to this art, To *palm* is—

To trick or play a trick, to impose; to pass or practise a trick, imposition, or delusion. More restrictedly, To *palm* is—

To hold or keep in the *palm*; to touch with the *palm*, to handle.

*Palmated* is app. in Natural History, as *palmiped* or *palmipedous*, in Brown and Ray, i. e. whole or fin-footed.

Fr. *Palme*; L. It. & Sp. *Palma*; Gr. *παλαμη*, from *πεπαλμαι*, perf. pass. of *παλλ-ειν*, *concussere*; qd. *excussa*, seu *explicata manus*.

**PALPABLE, ad.** That may be touched, -ABLY. or felt, or perceived; tangible, -ABILITY. sensible, perceptible, evident, -ATION.\* manifest.—\**Glanville. Wats.*



Fr. & Sp. *Palpab-le*; It. *-ile*; L. *Palpabilis*, that may be touched, felt, handled; from *palpare*, to touch, and this, perhaps from Gr. *Ψαλλειν*, *tangere*, *contrectare*, to touch, to handle. See *Voss*. Im- Sup-

**PALPITATE**, *v. -ION*. To move quickly; to beat frequently, (more frequently than the natural pulsation.)

Fr. *Palpit-er*; Sp. *-or*; It. & L. *Palpitare*; from Gr. *Παλλειν*, *movere*, to move.

**PALSY**, *s. -IED*. Contracted from *Paralysis*, (*qv.*)

Fr. *Palasine*, relachement de nerfs, (Roquefort;) *tremblement de nerfs*, (Lacombe.) Gr. *Παραλυσις*, *resolutio*, *sc. nervorum*, *λυειν*, *solvere*.

**PALTER**, *v. -TRY*. App. to—Cowards; men of mean, dastardly spirit; and then to any thing mean or dastardly. And To *palter*,—

To use false pretences, make trivial or frivolous excuses; to equivocate; to act or speak ambiguously; to fritter away.

Tooke, with Salmasius, Voss., Ferrarius, and Sk., in opposition to Men. and Wach.—think *Poltron* and *Paltry* to be formed from *Pollice trunci*, *qd. poltrones*; those who maimed or cut off their thumb (*pollex*), to disable themselves from, and consequently to escape, military service. That such was no uncommon fact, is matter of historical notoriety. See *POLTRON*.

**PAMPER**, *v.* To nurse or foster, to *-EDNESS*. cherish, luxuriously; to feed *-ER*. with luxuries and delicacies; to *-ING*. indulge to an excess of refinement.

Fr. *Pampré*; L. *Pampinus*, a vine leaf. Fr. *Pamprer*, to fill, furnish, or cover with vine leaves; and hence, *cons.*, to trala or nurse into luxuriant growth. Over-

**PAMPHLET**, *s. ad.* Now usually app. *-ING*. to a few printed sheets, merely *-EER*. stitched together.

Chaucer applies it to his Testament of Love. Ascham, to Sir T. More's Life of Richard the Third.

Various etyms. have been suggested for this word:—*Par un fillet*, as if held together by a thread; *Pagina filata*, a threaded page; stitched together with thread. D. *Pampier*, or *papier*, paper: as if mere paper, uncovered or unbound.

**PAN**, *s. -ICLE*. App. to a vessel to hold meats, &c.; to the part affixed to a gun to hold powder; to a part of the head or skull, to inclose the brain.

A. S. & D. *Pan-ne*; Sw. *-na*; Dan. *-de*; Ger. *Panne*. Wach. derives from A. S. *Fon*, *capere*, to take or hold: others from L. *Palina*: in this latter case we should find it in Fr. It may be from A. S. *Pynd-an*, to *pen* or *pin*, to inclose, to contain, to hold.

**PAN-ACEA**, *s. -AN*. That which healeth all diseases, all ills, or evils; an universal remedy or cure.

Fr. *Panacée*, wound-wort, all-heal, (Cot.); It. & L. *Panacea*; Gr. *Πανακεια*, (*παν*, all, and *ακεισθαι*, to heal.)

**PANADE**, *s.* Crums of bread (and currants) moistened or brewed with water.—Cot.

*Panecity*,—is a coinage of Prior's.  
Fr. *Panade*.

**PAN-CHART**, *s.* A paper containing [all] the particular rates of tolls or customs due unto the king.—Cot. \**Hollinshed*.  
Fr. *Pancarte*.

**PAN-CRATIC**, *ad.* All-powerful; powerful *-ICAL*. ful in all contests or combats.

*-IASTIC*. Gr. *Παγκρατιστης*, (*παν*, all, and *κρατος*, strength.)

**PAN-CREAS**, *s. -ATICK*. The sweetbread. "The *pancreas* is a large salivary gland separating about a pound of an humour like spittle, in twelve hours."—*Arbutnot*.

It. *Pan-creatico*; Sp. *-cratico*, from Gr. *Παν*, all, and *κρεας*, flesh.

**PANDAR**, *v. or -ER, v. s.* To act the *-ARIZE, v.* part imputed to *Pandarus*; to *-ARISM*. procure for another the object, *-AROUS*. or the gratification, of his *-ERLY*. sions; to subserve as agent to *-RESS*. the evil passions of another.

From *Pandarus*, (Sk.) who procured for *Troilus* the love and good graces of *Chryseis*; which imputation, it may be added, depends upon no better authority than the fabulous histories of *Dictys Cretensis* and *Dares Phrygius*.

**PAN-DECTS**, *s.* "Fr. *Pandectes*,—Books which contain all matters, or comprehend all the parts of a subject, whereof they intreat."—Cot.

It. *Pand-ette*; Sp. *-ectas*: L. *Pandectæ*; Gr. *Πανδεκτης*; (*παν*, all, and *δεχ-εσθαι*, to take.) *Πανδεκται* (general receivers) was a common title of the Greek *Miscellanies*.—*Gibbon*.

**PANDORE**, *s.* Stowe calls it a *Bandore*; "An instrument with wyer strings devised in the 4th year of Eliz. by John Rose."

The Greeks had an instrument named *Πανδορα*, having a triple chord.

**PANE**, *s.* A segment or piece of cloth;—*-ED*. app. to a segment of other substances, *e.g.* glass, wood, cloth, *-EL*. parchment. "*Paned* hose were a kind of trunk breeches, formed of stripes of various coloured cloth, occasionally intermixed with slips of silk, or velvet stitched together."—*Gifford*. Ford. "He returns the names of the jurors in a *panel* [a little *pane*, or oblong piece of parchment] annexed to the writ."—*Blackstone*.

Fr. *Pan*, *panneau*, a *pane*, piece, or *panel* of a wall, of a wainscot, of a glass window, of a hose, of a cloak, &c. (See *Cot.*) Sk. thinks from L. *Pannus*, by metaphor—as above. Em- Im-

**PAN-EGYRY**, *s.* An assembly of all *-IC, ad. s.* (the people), a popular or public *-ICAL*. assembly; hence transferred to *-IST*. the speech or oration there *-IZE, v.* spoken, in celebration or praise of some thing or person;—a laudatory speech or oration; an eulogy.

Fr. *Panegyrique*; It. & Sp. *-rico*; L. *Panegyricus*; Gr. *Πανηγυρις*, an assembly of all; from *πας*, all, and *αγυρις*, an assembly. B. Jonson has a poem, A *Panegyry* on the Happy Entrance of James; and Milton writes, *Panegyrics*.

**PANG**, *v. s.* The *v.* is—To *pain*, to distress; and the *s.* is app. to—A sharp and sudden *pain*; a *poignant* or *pungent*

sensation of bodily or mental *pain*, suffering, or distress.

A. S. *Pyng-an*; D. *Plinighen*; Ger. *Peinigen*, *pungere*, cruciare; to prick; to *pain*; to torment. Un-

**PANIC**, *ad. s.* Potter gives three different reasons for the appellation; and explains *panici terrores*, or *panic fears*, to be sudden consternations, that seized upon men without any visible cause, and therefore were imputed to the operation of demons, esp. *Pan*, (qv.) upon men's fancies.

**PANNIER**, *s.* First—A basket for bread, then for other articles; and usually app. to the baskets suspended from the back of horse, mule, &c.

Fr. *Pani-er*; It. *-ere*; Sp. *Panera*; L. *Pannarium*, a bread-basket; from *panis*, bread. Impanate.

**PAN-OLY**, *s.* Armour, covering or protecting all, the whole (body); entire or complete armour, or protection.

Gr. *Πανοπλία*; *παν*, all, and *ὄπλον*, arms or armour.

**PANSY**, *s.* A violet so called because it causes *thought* or reflection: because of its *fanciful* appearance, &c.

Fr. & D. *Pensee*, from *Penser*, to think.

**PANT**, *v. s.* To breathe, to blow, quickly -ER. and shortly; and, cons. to pursue -ING. eagerly, to desire with strong emotion. -INGLY. tion.

Fr. *Panteler*, which Jun. derives from Gr. *Πανθεῖν*, to mourn, to lament; and Men. from L. *Palpitare*. Qy. Cognate of *Fan*, *Winnow*, &c.

**PANTALOON**, *s.* "*Pantaloons*,—A garment consisting of breeches and stockings fastened together, and both of the same piece."—*Grey*. "*Pantalone*, (in Italian Comedy) is generally an old *cully*."—*Addison*.

It. *Pantal-one*; Fr. *-on*.

**PANTELER**, *s. -TRY*. A place in which to keep bread, (*panis*;) and now, any other sort of victuals.

The person who has the care of the bread.

In Sp. *Panadero* is the bread-maker, or baker.

Fr. *Panteler*, *-erie*; It. *Pantal-iere*, *-eria*.

**PANTER**, *s.* Fr. *Panthière* or *panthière*, a great swoopnet or drawing net.—*Cot*.

It. *Pantiera*; Gr. *Πανθηρον*, *omnes feras*, (*παντα θηρας*) *capiens*.

**PANTHEISM**, *s.* Worship of all the -ISTIC. gods; a temple of all the gods. -ON. (*Παντων των θεων*.)

**PANTHER**, *s.* An animal.

Fr. *Pant-hère*; It. & Sp. *-era*; L. *Panthera*; Gr. *Πανθηρ*. Some think this animal so called, qd. *παν*, all, and *θηρ*, a beast; because the colours of *all beasts* may be distinguished in it. Voss. thinks it more probable that the word is Eastern.

**PANTOFLE**, *s. -TABLE*. With the addition of an upper covering, it is equiv. to—A slipper.

Fr. *Pantoufle*; It. *-uola*, a shoe or slipper. Some etymologists determine upon a Gr. origin, and devise the compound *παντοφελος*, (*παν*, *omne*, and *φελος*, *suber*, a cork,) or from *πατειν*, *calcare*, and *φελος*, because (says Sk.) they were formerly made of *cork*, on account of its lightness. And see *Men*. Wach. contends for a northern origin. In Sw. and Ger. *Toffel*, without any prefixed word, has the same application, and is derived by Wach. from L. *Tabula*. Schilter supposes *pan* to be *bain*, (i.e. bone,) app. to the *foot*; and thus, that the word means *tabula pedis*; the thing itself being used merely for the *tread of the foot*.

**PANTO-MIME**, *s. ad. -IC*. App. to both persons and their performances; to persons—because they *mimicked*, or imitated, or expressed by correspondent action, *every thing* they intended to represent.

Bacon writes with the L. term. *mimi*.

Fr. *Pantomime*; It. & Sp. *-o*; L. *Pantomimus*; Gr. *Παντομιμος*, *απο του παντα μιμεισθαι*.

**PAP**, *s. Pa, pa, Pap*, (See BA, BABE, BUB,)

-ESCENT. is the first call of infants, as-

-ILLARY. cribed to a craving for food; and

-ILLOUS. app. to—

-POSE. That part of the breast (*mam-ma*)

-PY. from which the mother's milk is drawn; and also to the food prepared in lieu of the mother's milk.

L. *Pappa* or *papa*, *pappare* or *papare*; Fr. *Pap-pin*; It. *-pa*; Sp. *-a*; D. *-pe*; Ger. & Sw. *Papp*. (See *Voss*. Etym. in voce, & *De Vitlis*, lib. i. c. 7.)

**PAPA**, *s.* A repetition of a first sound,

-ACY. *pa, pa*, breathed softly through

-AL. the lips—in earliest infancy;

-ALITY. and app. to—

-ALTY. The male parent; as *ma-ma*, (qv.) to the female. App. also

-ISM. to—

-IST. A father of a church, sect, con-

-ISTICAL. gregation, &c. The father of

-ISTRY. the Christian church; the *abba*

-ABLE.\* or *abbot*. See *POPE*.

-ALIN.† *Papacy*,—the state or rank of

-ESSE.‡ *papa* or *pope*. Bp. Hall coins

-IZED.‡ for his purpose, *Papess*; and

Fuller the verbal *ad. Papized*.

\**Wotton*. †*Sir T. Herbert*. ‡*Bp. Hall*.

§*Fuller*.

Gr. *Παπας*; Fr. *Pape*; It. Sp. & L. *Papa*; Sans. *Bop*; Pers. *Ba-ba*; Ar. *Baaba*. (See *PAP*, & A, AB.) Anti-

**PAPELARD**, *s. -Y*. A flatterer, dissembler, hypocrite.—*Chaucer*.

Fr. *Papel-ard*, *-ardie*: *Papelard*, perhaps from L. *Palpare*, to touch gently, and hence—to caress, to flatter.

**PAPER**, *s. v. -PYREAN, ad.* To *paper*,—to cover or infold in *paper*; to inscribe on *paper*. "Before we depart out of Ægypt, wee must not forget the plant *papyrus*, but describe the nature thereof; considering, that all civilitie of this our life, the memoriall and immortalitie also of men after death, consisteth especially in *paper*, which is made thereof. M. Varro writeth, that the first invention of making *paper* was devised upon the conquest of Ægypt, atchieved by Alexander the Great, at what

time as he founded the citie Alexandria in Ægypt, where such *paper* was first made." —*Holland. Plinie.*

Gr. Παπυρος; L. *Pap-yrus*; Fr. *-ier*; It. *-iro*; Sp. *-el*.

**PAR**, *s.* -ITY. Likeness or similarity; sameness; equality or evenness.

Fr. *Pari-té*; It. *-tà*; Sp. *-dad*; L. *Par, paritas*. Com- Dis- Im-

**PARA**, *Gr. pr.* Near by or to, in front, opposition, succession. Dr. Jamieson remarks that this *pr.* has various cognates in the Go. dialects, and that it is not improbably formed from some word common to the Greeks and Goths.—*Hermes Scythicus*. p. 76.

**PARABLE**, *s. v.* A collation or comparison; and, with the Evangelists, -ALLY. a similitude or allegory.

*Parabola* is also the name of a figure in Conic Sections.

Fr. *Parabole*; It. Sp. & L. *Parabola*; Gr. Παραβολη, *comparatio, similitudo*, from παραβαλλειν, to cast against; to place or bring together; to confer.

**PARABLE**,\* *ad.* That may be procured.

\**Brown. Boyle.*

Fr. *Parable*; L. *Parabilla*, from *parare*, to procure.

**PARA-CLETE**, *s.* "I begin with the notion or signification of the term *paraclete*, which is here and in other places used by St. John to express the office of the Holy Ghost, and which accordingly hath ever since been by the church in a manner appropriated to him. Thus in the Te Deum, 'Also the Holy Ghost, the *paraclete*:' for that is the word in the original."—*Abp. Sharpe.*

L. of Low. Ages, *Paracletus*; Gr. Παρακλητος, *advocatus*, from παρα-καλειν, *ad-vocare*.

**PARADE**, *s. v.* *Parade* is prepared, sc. for show, exhibition, ostentation, display. App. to—A show, exhibition, ostentation, or display.

A place where exhibition or display may be made; to the—

Position or attitude, state or condition, of those so prepared, for show, ostentation, &c.

"Fr. *Parade*, seems to be from Ger. *Berd-en*, *ornare*; though it possibly may from L. *Paratura*." —*Wach.* (And see *Men.*)

**PARA-DIGM**, *s.* A pattern, example, -AT-ICAL. model.

-IZE, *v.* Gr. Παραδειγμα, from παραδεικνυμι, I show or exhibit, nearly or near to, sc. as a thing to be imitated.

**PARA-DISE**, *s.* The word was app. by -IACAL. the Greeks to an inclosure for wild -IC. beasts, but by the Persians (*Xenophon*, Mem. lib. v.) to gardens, in which were put every good and beautiful production of the earth. In Christian Theology, to—

The gardens in which Adam and Eve were placed: more gen. to—

A place, a state or condition, of excessive happiness.

Παραδεισος; L. *Para-disus*; Fr. *-dis*; It. *-diso*; Sp. *-yso*. Em- Im- Un-

**PARA-DOX**, *s.* Any thing—a thought, -AL. an opinion—differing from, or

-ICAL. contrary to, the common opin-

-ICALLY. ions; an extraordinary, a sin-

-ICALNESS. gular thought or proposition.

-OLOGY. Fr. *Parad-oxe*; It. *-osso*; Sp. *-ozo*; L. *Paradoxum*; Gr. Παράδοξον, (*παρα*, against, and *δοξα*, opinion.)

**PARAGE**,\* *s.* Equality of birth, or in blood, and hence—

Birth, parentage. See **DISPARAGE**.

\**Gower. Berners.* Fr. *Parage*.

**PARA-GOGICAL**, *ad.* A figure in Grammar, when a word is drawn out, produced, or lengthened, by the addition of a syllable.

Gr. Παραγωγή, (*παρα*, and *αγωγή*, a drawing, from *αγ-ειν*, to lead or draw.)

**PARA-GON**, *s. n.* That which, any one who, surpasses, exceeds, excels; also, one who strives to surpass, a rival, competitor; also, rivalry, competition, trial for superiority.

Fr. *Parag-on*, *-onner*; It. *-one*, *-onare*; Sp. *Parang-on*, *-onar*; perhaps from Gr. Παραγων, *præteriens, transiens*, from παρα-γειν, to go by or beyond, to surpass. Un-

**PARA-GRAM**, *s.* -MATIST. Something more than, different from, what is written; a change of what is written, sc. by which some witticism was effected.

Gr. Παραγραμμα.

**PARA-GRAPH**, *s. v.* App. to—A mark or notation written in the margin, to point out a division in the continuity of the writing. Now app. to—

A section or division in such continuity.

Fr. *Para-graphie*; It. *-graso*; Sp. *-graso*, *-fo*; Gr. Παραγραφη, from παρα-γραφειν, to write near or against.

**PARAILLED**,\* *pt. i. e.* Appareled. *Paraille*,—apparel.—*Chaucer.*

**PARALLAX**, *s.* -ACTIC, *ad.* "The *parallax* of the sun, moon, or any planet, is the distance between its true and apparent place in the heaven: the true place of any celestial object, referred to the starry heaven, is that in which it would appear if seen from the centre of the earth; the apparent place is that in which it appears as seen from the earth's surface."—*Ferguson. Astronomy.*

Fr. *Paral-laxe*; It. *-asse*; Sp. *-axe*; Gr. Παραλλαξις, *differentia*, from παραλλαττειν, to differ, to vary.

**PAR-ALLEL**, *ad. s. v.* App. to—Lines -ABLE.\* preserving through their whole -LESS.† extent an equal distance from each -ISM.‡ other; to—any thing taking or -Y.§ pursuing the same course with another; having the same or a similar

tendency or direction, appearance or quality, a likeness or resemblance; comparison of like or similar qualities.

\**Bp. Hall*. †*Beau & F.* ‡*Glanvil. Paley.* §*H. More.*

Fr. *Paral-lèle*; It. *-ello*; Sp. *-elo*; L. *Parallel-us*; Gr. Παράλληλος, (παρα ἀλλήλων, by or by the side of each other.) Im- Un-

**PARA-LOGY**, *s.* -ISM. An inference or induction against or contrary to reason.

Fr. *Paralogism-e*; It. & Sp. *-o*; Gr. Παραλογισμός, (παρα, against, and λογος, reason.) In Fr. *Paralogizer* is to reason against reason.—*Cot.*

**PARA-LYSE**, *v.* To relax, to unbrace, -YT-IC, *ad. s.* to unnerve; to destroy the -ICAL. active power.

To *paralyse* is now in common use.

See **PALSY**. Fr. *Paral-ytique*; It. & Sp. *-ilico*; L. *Paralyticus*; Gr. Παραλυτικός, from παραλυσίς, (nervorum resolutio,) παραλυσιν, resolve.

**PARA-MOUNT**, *ad. s.* Raised or risen to the supreme rank or station, power or authority; superior, eminent. See **PARA-VAIL**.

Comp. of Fr. *Par*, that is, *Per*, and *monter*, ascendere, to mount or get up.—*Mins.*

**PARA-MOUR**, *s.* Tyrw. on v. 1157, (Chaucer,) says,—“i. e. with love I loved, that is a genuine old expression.” So in v. 2114,—“That loveth *par amour*. Hence *paramour*, or *paramours*, in one word, was used vulgarly to signify—love; and, as in v. 6036, a mistress.” And by subsequent writers, a lover, of either sex. Out-

**PARA-NYMPH**, *s.* An overseer, or assistant in the oversight or ordering, of bridal business.—*Cot.*

A bride's-man; gen. an attendant, associate, assistant, or encourager.

Fr. & Sp. *Paranymphe*; L. *Paranymphus*; Gr. Παρανυμφος, (παρα, near to, νυμφη, the bride,) one who is near to, attends upon the bride.

**PARA-PEGM**, \* *s.* App. to—A tablet of laws, &c. affixed to a column or pillar; a tablet, so affixed, of astronomical phenomena, or for other purposes.—\**Brown.*

Gr. Παραπήγμα, any thing affixed or fixed against; from παραπηγνύναι, to fix against. (παρα, and πηγνύναι, to fix.)

**PARA-PET**, *s.* Orig. app. to—A wall raised to the height of the breast, or breast high; a low wall, (gen. placed on an eminence.)

Fr. *Parap-et*; It. *-ello*; Sp. *-elo*; It. *Petto*; L. *Pectus*, the breast.

**PARA-PHERNALIA**, *s.* “*Paraphernalia* is a term borrowed from the civil law: it is derived from the Gr. language, signifying *over and above* her dower.”—*Blackstone.*

Fr. *Para-phenal*; It. *-pherna*; Sp. *-frens*; Gr. Παραφερνα, (παρα, and φερνη, dowry, brought by the wife, from φερ-ειν, to bring.) “What other things wives brought to their husbands above their portions were called παραφερνα.”—*Potter*, b. iv. c. 11.

**PARA-PHRASE**, *s. v.* An exposition that holds the sense, but changes the

-IAN. words of the thing expounded.

-PHRAST. words of the thing expounded.

-PHRAST-IC. — *Cot.* Distinguished from

-IC-AL. *Metaphrase.*

-ALLY. Fr. *Para-phrase*; It. *-frasi*; Sp. & L. *Paraphrasis*; Gr. Παραφρασις; παραφραζειν, loqui juxta, i. e. to speak near to, or nearly according to, sc. what another has said.

**PARA-QUITE**, i. e. *Paroquet*, (qv.)

**PARA-SCEUE**, \* *s.* A preparation; the eve before the Jewish Sabbath (Mark xv. 42) was so called, because they then prepared all things necessary for the celebration of the following day.—\**Udal.*

Fr. & L. of Low. Ages, *Parasceve*; Gr. Παρασκευη, (παρα, and σκευη, preparation.)

**PARA-SITE**, *s.* App. to—One who as- -ICAL. sents to, complies with, flatters, -ICALLY. another,—for the sake of food; -ISM. and gen.—A flatterer, a fawner.

Fr. *Parasite*; It. & Sp. *-o*; L. *Parasitus*; Gr. Παρασιτος, one who takes food with another, (παρα, and σιτος, food.)

**PARA-SOL**, *s.* “Fr. *Parasol*, or *Ombrelle*, an umbrello, a fashion of round and broad fan, wherewith the Indians (and from them our great ones) preserve themselves from the heat of a scorching sun: and hence any little shadow, fan, or thing, wherewith women hide their faces from the sun.”—*Cot.*

Drummond has an epigram entitled Love suffers no Parasol.

**PARATOR**, *s. i. e.* *Apparitor*, (qv.)

**PARA-VAIL**, *s.* The lowest tenant; he who has no tenant below himself.

“Let the pope no longer count himselfe lord *paramount* over the princes of the world: no longer hold kings as his servants *paravaile*.”—*Hooker.*

“I know not if from Fr. *Per*, and *avaller*, demittere, to *avale*.”—*Sk.* (See To **AVALE**.) *Paravaile* is opposed to *Paramount*.

**PARA-VAUNT**, *s.* App. either to time or place,—By advance, in the van or front, before; before in succession, next in succession, as “heir *paraunt*,” (Fabian:) i. e. heir *apparent*.

Mr. Todd, in his note on Spenser, b. 3, c. 2, interprets,—*peradventure*; in his notes on b. 4, c. 10,—*publicly*, or *in front*; though he does not believe the Fr. *Paravant* is used in this latter sense. *Cot.* interprets it—“before, heretofore, in times past.”

**PAR-BOIL**, *v.* To heat or warm in water to a certain degree, instead of boiling; short of boiling.

Fr. *Pourbouiller*; *pour*, in composition, has sometimes the force of *instead*, in lieu of.—*Cot.*

**PAR-BREAK**, *v. s.* To break or burst forth, to throw forth, to eject, to emit, to utter; to vomit.

**PARCEL**, *v. s.* -CENER. A small part or portion, share, division, or subdivision; any part or portion separated and put or placed,

or packed together; and, cons. a small package; and also gen.—an aggregate number or quantity.

Fr. *Par-celle*; It. *-ticella*; Sp. *-ticula*; L. *Particula*, a particle. See **PART**.

**PARCH**, *v.* -EDNESS. According to the etymology proposed,—To *perish* or destroy, sc. the moisture or humidity, the sap, the source of animal or vegetable life; to burn or scorch, dry up or shrivel.

Jun. derives from the Gr. *Περικαίειν*, *perurere*, to burn through; and Sk.—perhaps from the L. *Percoquere*; or from *Bark-en*, decorticare, to strip off the bark: others from *perusius*, or from *parchment*, qd. to shrivel or wither, as *parchment* by the fire. It is, perhaps, nothing more than a contraction of *Perische*, the old English way of writing our *Perish*; restricted in its application to the effects of heat. Un-

**PARCHMENT**, *s.* "When Ptolemaeus suppressed and kept in all paper made in Egypt, there was *parchment* (membrana) devised by the said Eumenes to be wrought at Pergamus, of skins."—*Holland. Plinie.*

Written by old authors *Parchem-ine*, -*yne*; Fr. -*in*; It. *Pergam-ena*; Sp. -*ino*; L. *Pergamena*, sc. *charia*.

**PARD**, *s.* -ALE. An animal, supposed (by Voss.) to be so called on account of its diverse colours.

It. & Sp. *Pardo*; L. *Pardus*, *pardalis*, from Heb. *Parad*, (Voss.) to separate or divide.

**PAR-DE**, *int.* i. e. *Par Dieu*,—by God.

**PAR-DON**, *v. s.* To forgive; to remit or -ABLE. release from a fault or crime, -ABLY. or the consequences, sc. from -ABLENESS. punishment, anger, resentment, displeasure.

-ER. The *Pardoner*, in Chaucer, is a seller of papal indulgences, qv.

Fr. *Pardonner*; It. *Perdonare*; Sp. *Perdonar*; Low L. *Perdonare*; to give thoroughly, or thoroughly, to—*for-give*, (qv.) Im- Un-

**PARE**, *v.* -ING, *s.* See **PAIR**. Gen.—To cut the edge or surface; to cut away gradually, so as to lessen the size; to lessen, to reduce, to diminish, (perhaps till upon a *par* or equality with something else.)

Sk. thinks, from the L. *Parare*; Fr. *Parer*; that it was first app. to the *preparation* (by cutting) of the horse's hoof by the farrier previous to shoeing; then used in such expressions as to *pare* the nails.

**PAR-EGORIC**, *s.* A medicine,—That can or may soothe or lull.

Gr. *Παρηγορικός*, from *παρηγορεῖν*, *lenire*, to soothe, to lull.

**PAREMENT**,\* *s.* Dress, ornament, decoration.—\*Chaucer.

Chambre de *parement*,—chamber of presence; lit de *parement*,—a bed of state, serving only for show. Fr. *Parement*, from the *v. Parer*, to prepare, sc. dress, ornament, decoration; and thus, —to dress, adorn, or deck.

**PARENT**, *s.* Is app. to either—The -AGE. father or the mother.

-AL. *Parentation*,—from *parentare*, *pa-*

-ALLY. *rentibus* *justa* *facere*: to perform

-ATION. what is due to *parents*; to perform

-LESS. funeral rites or honours.

*Parentate* is used by Chaucer as equivalent to *Parentage*.

L. *Parens*, in the Lower Ages, was app. gen. to a kinsman; whence Fr. *Parent*, a kinsman. L. *Parens*, a *pariendo*, from begetting or producing.

**PAR-ENTHESIS**, *s.* In writing is de- -ETIC. noted by a line at the beginning -ETICAL. and end, thus, ( ).

-ALLY. Fr. *Pa-ranthèse*; It. *-rèntesi*; Sp. *-rentesis*; Gr. *Παρενθεσις*, which the Romans call *interclusio*, or *interpositio*, when any middle sense comes within the continuity or interrupts the continuity of the discourse.—*Quintilian*, lib. ix. c. 3.

**PAR-ERGY**, *s.* A superfluity, a trifle.—*Brown.*

Gr. *Παρεργον*, *opus extra propositum*: and hence a superfluous and needless work.

**PAR-FAY**, *int.* i. e. *Par foi*,—by faith.

**PARGET**, *v. s.* -JETORY. To case or cover walls with a cement or plaster.

Sk. thinks the Fr. formerly had the *v. Pargetter*; and derives from *paries*, a wall, qd. *parietare*, *parietes* *cemento* *incrustare*.

**PARIETAL**, *ad.* *Parietal*,—Of or per- -T-INE. taining to a wall; rising or standing -ARY. like a wall.

The herb *Parietary*, so called because it grows on walls.

From L. *Paries*, a wall.

**PARISH**, *s. ad.* App. (Sk.) to a holy -IONER. neighbourhood; i. e. to a neigh- -IONAL. bourhood residing or dwelling in "a circuit of ground committed to the charge of one parson or vicar or other minister having cure of souls therein."—*Blackstone*, Introd. § 4. See **PAROCHIAL**.

Fr. *Paroisse*; It. *Parrocchia*; Sp. *-quia*; Low L. *Parochia*; Gr. *Παροικία*, from *παρά*, near, and *οἶκος*, a house. Out-

**PARK**, *v. s.* "A *park* is an enclosed chase, extending only over a man's own grounds. The *park*, indeed, properly signifies an *enclosure*; but yet it is not every common field or common, which a gentleman pleases to surround with a wall or paling, or to stock with a herd of deer, that is thereby constituted a legal *park*; for the king's grant, or at least immemorial prescription, is necessary to make it so."—*Blackstone*.

*Park* (of Artillery),—in which the artillery is kept, inclosed. Also, the whole artillery itself.

Fr. *Parc*; It. *Parco*; Sp. *Parque*; D. *Perk*; Ger. *Park*, *pferck*; Sw. *Park*; A. S. *Pearr-ec*, -*ec*; Low L. *Parcus*. Jun. derives from Gr. *Περί*, *circumcirca*, round about;—Sk.—from *Ἐρκος*, *septimium*; and Wach.—from Ger. *Berg-en*; i. e. A. S. *Byrg-an*, to keep safe, to protect, to secure. See **BARRE**. Dis-

**PARLE**, *v. s.* To confer, to converse, to -ANCE. commune, to discourse; and, -EY, *v. s.* gen. to talk, to speak.

Fr. *Parl-er*; It. *-dre*; Sp. *-ar*. The Fr. *Parler* contracted from *paroller*; and *parolle* from L. *Parabola*. (See **PARABLE**, and **PARLOUR**.) Warner uses *Parlantes*, i. e. speakers. Em- Im-



**PARLIAMENT, s.** Anciently also written as the Fr. *Parlement*, or  
 -AL. as the It. & Sp. *Parlament*.  
 -ARY. as the It. & Sp. *Parlament*.  
 -ARIAN, *ad. s.* A place for conference or  
 -EER. discourse; an assembly of  
 persons for conference or discourse, for  
 advising, consulting, or deliberating.

Fr. *Parl-ement*; It. & Sp. *-amento*; speech or  
 speaking, from *parler*, to speak or talk. (See  
 PARLE.) Un-

**PARLOUR, s.** App. to—the room ap-  
 propriated to the common meeting, con-  
 verse, and intercourse of the family.

Fr. *Parloir*: "The room out of which the nuns  
 do speak (through an iron grate) unto the lay  
 people that come unto them."—Cot. The iron  
 grate was called the grate *locutory*. (See LO-  
 CUTION.) It. & Sp. *Parlatorio*; from Fr. *Parler*,  
 to speak, to talk, to converse.

**PARLOUS.** See PERLOUS.

**PAROCHIAL, ad.** Of or pertaining to  
 -IALLY. a parish, (qv.)

-IALITY. Low L. *Parochia*. Tooke supposes  
 -IAN, *ad. s.* the *s. Parish* to have been corrupted  
 from the Greek, some time before the need of any  
*ad.* was felt: and that instead of forming such an  
*ad.* from the corrupted *s* recourse was had to the  
 original language. Extra-

**PAR-ODY, s. -ICAL.** "From some frag-  
 ments of the Silli, written by Timon, we  
 may find, that they were satiric poems, full  
 of *parodies*; that is, of verses patched up  
 from great poets and turned into another  
 sense than their author intended them."—  
 Dryden.

Gr. Παρῳδία, (παρὰ and ᾠδή, an ode or song.)

**PAROL, ad. s.** Word, sc. of *promise*.  
 "Proofs are either written, or *parol*, that is,  
 by word of mouth."—Blackstone.

It. *Parola*. See PARLE.

**PAR-ONOMASY, s. -ASTICAL.** A naming.

Gr. Παρωνομασία, *agnominatio*, (παρὰ and ὀνο-  
 μασία, *nominatio*.)

**PAR-OXYSM, s.** The sharpness, acute-  
 ness, the sharp or acute period, crisis, or  
 fit—of pain or disease.

Fr. *Par-oxysme*; It. *-osimo*; Sp. *-oxismo*; L.  
*Paroxysmus*; Gr. Παροξυσμός, παροξυνεῖν, *ex-*  
*acueres*, (παρὰ and ὀξυνεῖν, *acueres*, from ὀξύς, acute,  
 sharp, pungent.)

**PARREL, s.** Falconer says,—The *parrel*,  
 which is usually a movable band of rope, is  
 employed to confine the yard to its respec-  
 tive mast.

Sk. thinks, from *Apparell*, *apparatus*.

**PARRICIDE, s.** A slayer, a murderer—

-AL. of his father; also the murder of a  
 -OUS. father; of any one in the relation  
 of, or to be revered as, a parent.

Fr. *Parricide*; It. & Sp. *-acida*; L. *Parricidia*,  
 (*patri occisor*), from *pater* and *cadere*,—to slay  
 or kill.

**PARROT, s.** The man's name given to  
 -ROQUET. the bird.

-RAQUITO. Fr. *Parroquet*, dim. of *Perrot*, and  
 that a dim. of *Pierre*, *Peter*.

**PARRY, v.** To ward off; to put or turn  
 aside.

Fr. *Parer*,—to provide, to provide against; also  
 (Cot.) to ward or defend a blow; whence *parer*  
*fescu aux coups de*, to oppose his shield against  
 the blows of.

**PARSE, v.** To name the *parts* of speech, of  
 words in a sentence, and their dependency  
 upon each other. Jun. thinks, to *pierce* or  
 penetrate.

**PARSIMONY, s.** Sparingness, saving-  
 -IOUS. ness, frugality.

-IOUS-LY. Fr. *Parsimonie*; It. & Sp. *-ia*; L.  
 -NESS. *Parsimonia*; *parcemonia*, from *parc-*  
*ere*, to spare.

**PARSLEY, s.** A plant.

Fr. *Persil*; It. *Petrosello*; Sp. *Perezil*; L. *Petro-*  
*selinum*; Gr. Πετροσελινον. Introduced into  
 A. S. *Petersilige*; D. *Petersilie*. The *selinum* or  
*epium* of the rock. Called in Fr. *Ache*, (Men.)  
 And Eng. *Ach*, is used by Holland.

**PARSNEP, s.** A plant; a root.

Strangely corrupted (Sk.) from L. *Pastinacea*.  
 In Fr. *Past-nade*; It. *-indca*.

**PARSON, s.** "A parson, (*persona ecclesiae*),

-AGE. is one that hath full possession of

-ED. all the rights of a parochial church.

He is called *parson*, (*persona*), because by  
 his *person* the church, which is an invisible  
 body, is represented."—Blackstone.

*Parsonage* is app. to the benefice; and to  
 the residence of the *parson*.

Sk. says, qd. *parishon*, ecclesiastes; Barb. L.  
*Parochianus*, or rather *paracrus*, or *paracianus*,  
 i. e. pastor of the parish. In Low L. it is *persona*,  
 ecclesiae rector, ruler or rector of the church,  
 whence *impersonare*, to institute the rector.

**PART, v. s.** To destroy the wholeness or

-AGE. unity, entireness or integrity,

-ER. by division or separation:—to

-IBLE. divide or separate, to disunite,

-ING. to disassociate, to dismember,

-ITION, *s. v.* to distribute; to sever, to

-ITIONAL. sunder, to share.—To depart

-LY. or separate from; to remove,

-NER, *s. v.* to leave, go, take, or put away;

-NERSHIP. to dismiss, to loose, to resign,

-URE. to relinquish.

-Y. *Parts*, in the plural, is app. to—

-ABLE.\* the faculties, qualities, endow-

ments, or powers which compose the man.

Hence the *v.* is also—to qualify, to endow.

*Party*, as a collective term, is app. to a  
 body or aggregate of individuals, who take  
 or pursue one *part* or *portion*, sc. in affairs,  
 public or private; who meet or assemble  
 for one purpose.

*Partners*,—persons associated to *part*,  
 share, or divide, what they may gain or  
 possess.—\*Bacon. Camden.

Fr. & Sp. *Part-ir*; It. *-ire*; L. *Partiri*, from  
*pars*: of uncertain etymology. See PARTIAL.  
 A- Con- De- Dis- Em- In- Out- Un- Under-

**PAR-TAKE, v.** To take *part*; to share;

-ER. to have or take, give or receive, a

-ING. share or division; a something in  
 common with others.

*Partaker*,—one who *takes part* with; one who aids, assists, or abets the *party*; an abetter, an accomplice.

**PAR-TERRE**, *Fr. s.* Any even plot or piece of ground, (*terre*); hence a garden, or that *part* of a garden, which consists of beds, and borders of herbs, and flowers without any tree among them.—*Col.*

**PARTIAL**, *ad.* Of, pertaining, or belonging to a *part*, portion, or share;  
-LY. taking a *part* with; following or  
-ITY. pursuing, inclining to, favouring  
-IZE, *v.* or serving, a *part* or *party*; or one or more in preference to another or others.  
\**Bp. Morton.*

*Fr. Par-tial, -tialiser; It. -ziale; Sp. -cial; pertaining to part. Im- Un-*

**PARTICIPATE**, *v.* To take *part*; to  
-ATION. share; to have or take a share or  
-ANT. division; a something in common  
-ABLE. with others.

*Fr. Particip-er; It. -dre; Sp. -ar; L. Participare, (capere partem,) to take part, or partake, (qv.)*

**PARTICIPLE**, *s.* Gen.—That which *partakes* or takes *part* of.

*Fr. Particip-e; It. -io.*

**PARTICULAR**, *ad. s.* A *particular* is—  
-CULARITY. any thing *parted* or separated from; any thing set  
-CULARLY. apart or alone; one out of  
-CULARIZE, *s.* many; sole, single, individual;  
-CLE. dual; especial, peculiar, singular.  
-CULATE, *v.* Also, a statement of each particular, or especial, or single thing.

*Particularize*,—to set forth *particulars*.

\**Camden.* †*H. More.*

*Fr. & Sp. Partic-ular; It. -olare; L. Particularis, pertaining to a part.*

**PARTISAN**, *s.* One who takes the *part*, follows the *party*; aids, abets, or defends the cause of another.

*Fr. Parti-san; It. -giàna.*

**PARTISAN**, *s.* A staff.

*Fr. Pertuisane; It. Part-igiana; Sp. -esana. Fr. Pertuiser, from Pertusum, past p. of Pertundere, to beat through. (See Men.) Wach. derives from Baris, an axe, Barten, to cut.*

**PARTLET**, *s.* An article of dress.

*Mins. thinks is either a dim. of Part, or rather Portelet, from Porter, to bear or carry. Sk. prefers the former, and thinks the name given, because the thing is easily parted or separated from the body. By Stat. 24 Hen. VIII. c. 13, certain persons are forbidden and others allowed to wear coifes, partlets or purses, doublets, partlets of satten, &c.*

**PARTLET**, *s.* *Tyrw. says*—The proper name of a hen.

*Partelot* is used by G. Douglas in his *Prolouge of the Twelt Booke of Eneados*; and, as the Glossarist has remarked, is the same word as the above, app. in reference to the tuft, or ruff, or ring of feathers about the neck of the hen.

**PARTRIDGE**, *s.* A bird.

*Fr. Per-drix; It. -nice; Sp. -dis; L. Perdix; Gr. Περδική, ἀπο τοῦ κρηπίδ-ειν, crepitum ventris*

*eders*: the voice or cry of this bird, resembling the sound cacantium, et crepitum ventris emit-tentium.

**PARTURIENT**, *ad.* Desiring, or bearing about to bear or bring forth;  
-ITION. ing about to bear or bring forth;  
-IOUS.\* productive.—\**Drayton.*

*L. Parturiens, p. p. of Parturire, to desire to bring forth, (parere.)*

**PARV-ANIMITY**,\* *s.* Little-mindedness, pusillanimity, (qv.)—\**Boyle.*

*L. Parvus, small, and animus, the mind.*

**PARVIS**, *s.* *Cot. calls it*, the porch of a church; also, or more properly, the utter court of a palace or great house.

*Fr. Parvis; Low L. Pararivus, formed from Paradisus. Atrium porticibus circumdatum ante sedes sacras. And see Du Cange, in v. Paradisus; Men. in v. Parvis; Tyrw. Note on Chaucer; and Warton, History of English Poetry, vol. i. p. 453. Note W.*

**PARVITUDE**, *s.* -ITY. Smallness, littleness.

*Fr. Parvité; It. -à, from L. Parvus, small.*

**PASCH**, *s.* -AL. “For ever after, every year this *paschal* feast was kept, (which was as long as the Jewish polity lasted,) when the lamb was set upon the table, the master of the house spoke to his company in these words: This is the *passover*, which we therefore eat, because God *passed* by our houses in Egypt.”—*Sharp, Serm.*

*Fr. Pas-que; It. -qua; Sp. -cua; L. Pascha; Gr. Πάσχα; Heb. Pesakh, transire, to pass over.*

**PASH**, *v. s.* To *push* may be merely—To *push*, to *push* hard against, to strike, to dash. And *Pash*, the *s.*—

That which *pushes*; and, from the action of the ram or bull with the head, app. to the head itself.

To *push*, elidere, contere, to dash, to bruise. Perhaps, says *Sk.* from *Gr. Παι-ειν, or παρ-ειν, to strike. He proposes other sources, but is not satisfied with any. Grosse interprets pash, “the brains. A mad-pash, a mad-brains.” Jamieson,—“the head; a bare-pash, a bare-head.”*

**PASQUIL**, or -QUIN, *s.* It is app. gen. -QU-ILLER. to—Any lampoon; a satirical epigram.

*Fr. Pasquin. The name of an image in Rome, whereon libels and defamatory rhymes were fastened and fathered. Pasquille, a libel clapt on a post or image.—Col. It. Pas-quino, -quinella; Sp. -quin.*

**PASS**, *v. s.* To step; gen. to move or  
-ABLE. cause to move; to go or cause  
-ABLY. to go.  
-AGE. Used emph. as equivalent to—  
-ENGER. to surpass, to exceed. And  
-ER. the *s.*—

-ING. Step, gradation, degree; point  
-INGLY. moved to, reached or arrived  
-OVER. at; position, state, or condition.  
-PORT. Way or road by or through  
-ING-BELL. which any thing moves.

-AGER.\* *Pass-port*,—*Fr. Passe-port; It.*

-ANT.† *Passa-pòrto; Sp. Passa-pòrte,*

-LESS.‡ *—transeundi portus seu portas venia seu licentia.—Sk. Leave or liberty to pass out*

of port or through the gates. In Hackluyt, called a *letter of passe*. "A travelling warrant is called *passport*, whereas the original is *passe per tout*."—Howell.

*Passing-bell*,—the bell formerly rung at the passing or departure of a soul; now rung speedily after death, according to the usages of the Established Church.

*Pass-over*,—see PASCH.

\*Berners. †Barrow. ‡Cowley.

Fr. *Pass-er*; It. *-dre*; Sp. *-ar*. The more simple etym. says Sk. is L. *Passus*. (See PACK.) Or it may be from the same source as *Path*, (qv.) For- Over- Re- Sur- Trans-

**PASSION**, *s. v.* App. gen. to—The in-  
-IONATE, *v. ad.* ternal or mental feelings,  
-IONATELY. as distinguished from the  
-IONATENESS. external or corporeal; to  
-IONLESS. the emotion or commotion  
-IBLE. of the feelings; emph. to  
-IVE. excess of feeling; to ardent,  
-IVELY. fervent feeling; ardour, fer-  
-IVENESS. vour, zeal; to feeling of  
-IVITY. great desire, of great anger.

*Passionate*, besides its general usage, is app. to one easily moved to, excessively moved by, anger. As—

*Passion* is opposed to *action*, *passive* is opposed to *active*; and thus app. to any thing acted upon; inactive, inert; suffering, enduring.

*Passible*, (L. of Lower Ages, *Passibilis*,)—that may be acted upon; capable or able to receive *passions*, feelings, sensations.

*Passivity* is not uncommon in our Divines and Scholastic Writers.

Fr. *Pass-ion*; It. *-sione*; Sp. *-ion*; L. *Passio*, from *Passus*, *past p.* of *Pati*. Gr. *πάσχω*, to feel. Con- Dis- Em- Im- Mis- Un- Also *Per-passion*.

**PASTANCE**,\* *s. i. e.* Pastime, (qv.) Fr. *Passe-temps*.—\*Berners.

**PASTE**, *v. s.* Any thing or things beaten  
-IL. together into an adhesive mass: *e. g.*  
-LER. meal or farinaceous substance; clay  
-RY. or earthy substance.  
-Y. To *paste*,—to cover with *paste*, to affix or stick together with *paste*.

Fr. *Past-e*; It. *-a*. Men. derives from *Pistum*, the *past p.* of *Pisere*, to beat together. But Jun. resorts to the Gr. *πάσχω*, *conspergere*, from *πασχω*, *conspergere*, to besprinkle. Sk. from *Pastus*, fed.

**PASTERN**, *s.* The part from the fetlock to the heel of a horse is so called;—it seems also app. to the lower part of the human leg, satirically or in burlesque.

*Pasterns* is used by Beau. & F. in *The Chances*, (Act i. sc. 9,) but what they mean to denote is not clear.

Fr. *Past-uron*; It. *-dia*, which Men. derives from *Pedica*. Sk.—from *Passare*, to pass or go; qd. la gontura *passa/ola*, i. e. articulus ambulatorius,—the walking joint.

**PASTIME**, or **PASS-TIME**, *s.* That which passes time or causes time to pass, sc. agreeably, pleasingly; an amusement, diversion,

recreation. Used as a *v.* in the tragedy of Solyman and Perseda.

Fr. *Passe-temps*; It. *Par-satempo*; Sp. *-atiempo*.

**PASTOR**, *s.* A feeder; one who purveys  
-ORAL, *ad. s.* food, sc. to his flocks or herds,  
-ORALLY. or attends them while feeding;  
-ORLY. (met.) one who feeds, sc. the  
-ORSHIP. mind; strengthens, nourishes,  
-URE, *v. s.* instructs it—morally, religi-  
-URABLE. ously.—\*Bp. Hall.

-URAGE. Fr. *Past-cur*; It. *-dre*; Sp. & L.  
-ORLING.\* *Pastor*, from *Pastus*, *past p.* of *Pascere*, to feed. Ante- De- Re- Un-

**PAT**, *v. s.* -TER, *v.* To give a slight blow or tap. The *s.*—

*Pat*,—a slight blow; any substance *patted* or beaten into one lump, as a *pat* of butter.

*Patter*,—probably a frequentative of the *v.* To *pat*, to beat, to hit frequently; to make the sound of *pats* or raps—often and quickly repeated.

Sk.—from Fr. *Bat*, ictus, a blow, (Eng. *v.* To *beat*,) or *batte*, the foot.

**PAT**, *ad. av.* "A *propos*—fitly, seasonably,  
-LY. conveniently, commodiously, unto  
-NESS. the purpose, or just *pat*."—Cot.

Sk.—from D. *Pas*, commoditas;—to *pas* komen, to come in season, conveniently. Wach.—Ger. *Pass*, D. *Pas*, from Fr. *Propos*, purpose.

**PATACHE**,\* *s.* A small ship, gen. used for any tender that waits upon fleets and men of war.—*Delpino*. \*Hackluyt.

Fr. & Sp. *Patache*.

**PATACoon**, *s.* A coin; as Sk. suggests—so called because it bore the impress of a *patache*.

Sp. *Patac-a*, -on; It. -ca, -co.

**PATCH**, *v. s.* To *patch* is,—to eke out;  
-EDLY. to put together, (sc. one piece, to  
-ER. mend, or match with, another;) to  
-ERY. make up a whole of different  
-INGLY. pieces; to make up, mend, repair hastily or clumsily; to put on or fix on pieces. Also,—

To lay on or cover with a piece or pieces, sc. so as to hide the breach or rent; and, cons. to make it appear whole or entire; and hence, to wear or assume, to deceive or impose upon by false appearances. And—

A *Patch*,—(a person,) one who wears or assumes false or deceitful appearances; a rogue, a knave; and hence, contemptuously, any low or despised character.

See PACK. Tooke observes—that "they who put patches on a little breach, to hide it, are careful that the colour shall as nearly as possible resemble that upon which they put it;" and he derives from A.S. *Pæc-an*, *pæco-can*, to deceive by false appearances, imitation, resemblance, semblance, or representation; to counterfeit, to delude, to illude, to dissemble, to impose upon; but, upon his own principles, the word would not mean so much.

**PATE**, *s.* -ED. First app. to a lumpish, dull head; then gen.—

The head; now again not used except contemptuously.

*Pated* has usually some pref. word, as in Shak.—*periwig-pated*.

Sk. thinks—either from Fr. *Teste*, by the change of *t* into *p*; or rather from L. *Patina*, a *pan*, the skull-*pan*. Perhaps from Fr. *Paste*, *pâte*; *paste*, dough.

**PATEN**, *s.* A plate;—a little plate, that covered the chalice, and served to lay the host on at mass.

Fr. *Patine*; It. & Sp. *-ena*; L. *Patina*, a plate or dish.

**PATENT**, *ad. s.* Open, *e. g.* letters *patent*.

-ENTE. "These grants are contained

-EFACTION. in charters, or letters *patent*, that is, *open* letters, *literæ patentæ*: so called, because they are not sealed up, but exposed to *open* view, with the great seal pendant at the bottom; and are usually directed or addressed by the king to all his subjects at large."—*Blackstone*.

Fr. *Pat-ent*; It. & Sp. *-ente*; L. *Patens*, *p. p.* of *pater*, to open.

**PATERNAL**, *ad. -NITY*. Fatherly; of, pertaining, or belonging to—a father.

Fr. *Patern-el*, *-ité*; It. *-o*, *-ità*; Sp. *-al*, *-idad*; L. *Paternus*, from *pater*, Gr. *πάτερ*, a father, (qv.)

**PATH**, *s. v. -LESS*. A road or way, trodden, or made by treading; app. gen. to any road, or way, track, or course, or passage. See **BED**.

To *path*,—to pass on, to proceed, to make way.

A. S. *Path*, *paad*; Ger. *Pfad*; D. *Pad*, from A. S. *Pathþian*, Ger. *Pedden*, to tread or trample. Un-

**PATHO-GNOMIC**,\* *ad.* Signifying the passion or suffering.—\**Cogan*.

Gr. *παθoγνωμονικον σημειον*, (*παθος*, *passio*, and *γνωμων*, from *γινωσκειν*, *noscere*, *cognoscere*.)

**PATHO-LOGY**, *s.* "Pathology is the history of the sufferings incident to the human frame."—*Cogan*.

Gr. *παθος*, *passio*, *morbns*, and *λεγειν*, *dicere*.

**PATHOS**, *s.* *Pathetic* is, by usage,—that

-TH-IC. can or may cause or excite feeling

-ETIC. or *passion*; rousing or moving the

-ETIC-AL. feelings or *passions*; feeling *pas-*

-ALLY. *sionate*: now most com. restricted

-ALNESS.\* to the feeling of pity, compassion, sympathy in distress.—\**Blackwell*.

Gr. *παθος*; *παθειν*, to feel; Fr. *Pa-thétique*; It. & Sp. *-etico*; L. *Patheticus*; Gr. *παθητικός*, that can or may feel. A- Anti- Eu- Sun- Un-

**PATIENT**, *ad. s. v.\** Bearing or suffering,

-ENTLY. *sc.* quietly, calmly, resignedly,

-ENCE. peacefully; enduring, persisting, persevering.

To *patient*,—to bear or suffer quietly, calmly, resignedly; to quiet, to calm, to tranquillize.

"The philosophers sayth, that *patience* is the vertue that suffereth debonairly all the outrage of adversitee, and every wicked word."—*Chaucer*.

"In medical language, a person oppressed with disease is called a *patient*, or an involuntary sufferer; and the calmness

with which he submits is termed *patience*, that is, the mind yields with tranquillity to the pains and indispositions of the body."—

*Cogan*. \**Sir T. More*. *Shak*.

Fr. *Pa-tient*; It. *-siente*; Sp. *-ciente*; L. *Patiens*, from *pati*. Gr. *πάθειν*, to feel, to bear or suffer feeling. Com- In- Un-

**PATRI-ARCH**, *s.* A first father; one

-AL. having the authority of a father;

-ATE. the station or rank of a father.

-SHIP. *Patriarchship* and *Patriarchy* occur

-Y. in writers on ecclesiastical affairs.

-ISM.\* \**Brome*.

Fr. *Patriar-che*; It. & Sp. *-ca*; L. *Patriarcha*; Gr. *Πατριάρχης*, *primus pater*, the first father of any nation or family, (*πάτερ*, a father, and *αρχή*, beginning.)

**PATRICIAN**, *ad. s.* Descendents of the fathers or first senators of Rome; and then gen.—noble; opposed to *Plebeian*, or those born of the common people (*plebs*).

Fr. *Patri-cien*; It. *-zio*; Sp. *-cio*; L. *Patricius*, from *pater*, a father.

**PATRI-MONY**, *s.* That which is meant,

-IAL. or intended, or prescribed, to

-IALLY. descend from father to son; that which descends or is derived from a father; a *paternal* inheritance.

Fr. *Patri-moine*; It. & Sp. *-monio*; L. *Patri-monium*. See **MATRIMONY**.

**PATRIOT**, *s. ad.* App. to—One who

-IC. loves his country; devotes him-

-ICALLY. self to the service or benefit of

-ISM. his country.

*Patrizate*, *v.*—To imitate a father.—*Fuller*.

Fr. *Patri-ot*; It. *-otto*; Sp. *-ota*, from *patria*, *sc. terra*; our *paternal* land or country. Com- Also De- Ex-patriate. Re-patriation.

**PATROCINATION**, *s.* Fr.—"Patrociner, to *patrocinate*, maintain, defend, protect, support, uphold."—*Cot*.

L. *Patrocinare*, to *patronize*, (qv.)

**PATROL**, *v. s.* To walk round about, or backwards and forwards; to go the rounds, *sc.* as watch or guard.

Fr. *Patrouille*, "a still night-watch in war."—

*Cot*. Sp. *Pat-rulla*; It. *-tiglia*.

**PATRON**, *s.* Gen.—A protector or de-

-AL. fender; one who guards, sup-

-ESS. ports, or maintains, *sc.* the

-LESS. cause, the interests, advance-

-IZE, *v.* ment, or advantages of another.

-IZER. "He who has the right of ad-

-AGE, *s. v.\** vocation is called *patron* of the church."—*Blackstone*. \**Shak*.

Fr. & Sp. *Pa-tron*; It. *-drone*, *-trono*; L. *Patronus*; quia *patri*s sit loco, because he is in the place or stead of father. Em- In- Trans- Un-

**PATRONYMIC**, *s.* A noun or name derived from the name of the father, grandfather, or other ancestor; and given to the son, daughter, or other descendent.

Fr. *Patron-ymique*; Sp. *-imico*; L. *Patronymicum nomen*.

**PATTEN**, *s.* A foot-clog; foot-stall of a pillar.

Fr. *Patin*, *pate*, the foot.—*Men*.

**PATTER, v. -ING.** "In some places of England they yet say, in a derisory way,—to *patter* out prayers, i. e. to mutter or mumble them, qd. to say many *Pater-nosters*, as in times of Popery the ignorant women did in Latin, without understanding them."—*Gloss. to G. Douglas.*

"I haue well leuer sooth to say, Before the people *patter* and pray."—*Chaucer.*

"They sing, and say, and *patter* all day with lips onely. . . . How blinde are they which thinke prayer to be the *patter-ing* of many wordes."—*Tyndall.*

Jun. thinks that the *v.* To *patter*, was derived from the very frequent repetition of the Lord's Prayer, *Pater noster.*

**PATTERN, s. v.** An archetype, precedent, sample, or example.

"For all an example, for no one a *pat-tern*."—*Swift.*

Fr. *Patr-on*; D. *-oon*; a *patron*, (qv.) and cons. one whom we follow, imitate, try to resemble. Un-

**PAVADE, s.** Some sort of a weapon of offence, says Tyrw., who had not met with the word elsewhere than in Chaucer.

**PAUCITY, s.** Small in number; smallness, fewness.

Fr. *Paucité*; L. *Paucitas*, *paucus*; Gr. *Παυος*, small, little.

**PAVE, v.** To beat or lay down firmly, sc.  
**-MENT.** stone, brick, or other substance,  
**-ING.** for way, road, flooring.

**-ER, OR** \**Bp. Hall.*

**-IOUR.** Fr. *Pav-er*, *-ement*; It. *-iménto*;

**-MENTED.\*** L. *Pavire*, to beat; L. *Pavimentum*; Gr. *Παειν*, *ferire*—utl *pavimentum* bonum alet. Un-

**PAVESE,\* s. v.** As the Fr.—"To shield, cover, defend, or arm, as with a target or target fence."—\**Berners. Sir T. More. Grafton.*

Fr. *Pav-ois*, *-oiser*; It. *-ds*; Sp. *-es*; which Men. traces from the L. *Parma*, a shield.

**PAVILION, s. v.** A tent, a canopy.

Fr. *Pa-villon*; It. *-digiùna*; Sp. *-bellon*; L. *Papillio*: so called—à similitudine parvi animalis volantis; from its resemblance to the small animal (the butterfly) when flying.

**PAVIN, s.** A dance so called, (Sk.) because introduced from *Pavia* or *Padua*.

Fr. *Pavan-e*; It. & Sp. *-a*.

**PAUNCH, v. s.** *Paunch, v.*—To open the belly, and take out the intestines or bowels.

Ger. *Panz*; *Pantock*; Fr. *Pan-er*; It. *-cia*; Sp. *-na*; D. *Pens*; L. *Panices*, the belly.

**PAYONE, s.** The peacock.

Fr. *Pa-on*; It. *-cône*; Sp. *-von*; L. *Pavo*, (qv.)

**PAUPER, s. -ISM.** A poor person; in need of alms.

L. *Pauper*, poor. De-pauperate. Em-Im-poverish.

**PAUSE, v. s.** To stand as if fixed, to stop  
**-ATION.** or make a stop; to bide, to stay, to  
**-ER.** cease, to desist, to hesitate, to  
**-ING.** delay, to tarry; to stay judgment,  
**-INGLY.** to deliberate.

Fr. *Paus-e*, *-er*; Sp. *-a*, *-or*; It. & L. *Pausa*, *pausare*; Gr. *Παυ-ειν*, to stop. Tooke thinks *pause* to be from *positum*, the past p. of *ponere*, to place, to fix. Inter-

**PAW, s. v. -ING, s.** The foot; gen. app. to the foot of a beast. To *paw*,—

To move, to beat or strike with, the *paw* or foot.

Fr. *Patte*, *pate*; Sp. *Pata*; It. *Piède*, *piè*; L. *Pes*, a foot.

**PAWKY.** See **PACK.**

**PAWN, v. s. -BROKER.** To give or deliver, to place in the hands of; to deposit any thing, as gage, warranty, or security; to plight or pledge, to stake.

Fr. *Pan*; It. *Pegno*; Sp. *Empenar*; L. *Pignus*; which (Voas.) may be from *pagere* or *pangere*, quia *pactionis* lege datur. Or from *pugno*, (*pugnus*, the hand or fist.) because things which are given in *pawn*, are delivered over by *hand*. Un-

**PAX, s.** The *pax* that covers the chalice at mass, and is sometimes given to the people to kiss;—so called, because then the priest says,—*Pax Domini sit semper vobiscum*; "The *peace* of the Lord be always with you."—*Delpino.*

L. *Pax*; Sp. *Pax*.

**PAY, v. s.** To *pacify* or restore to *peace*;  
**-ABLE.** to satisfy, to content, to please.

**-ER.** To satisfy or content, by giving

**-MENT.** an equivalent (in money or other-

**-DAY.** wise), for something received or

**-MASTER.** bargained for; for something

due or owing; to acquit, to discharge, to

requite, recompense, or reward.

To *pay*, for To *beat*, says Sk. is by met.—*verbera debita solvere*, to *pay* the stripes, give the beating, due or deserved; to lay on heavily. And hence,—

In naval language, To *pay* is—to lay on, spread, or rub in, the materials used in caulking a ship.

Fr. *Pa-yer*; It. *-gàre*; Sp. *-gar*, from L. *Pacare*, *pacatum* reddere, satisfacere, contentum reddere. Ap- Mis- Over- Re- Un-

**PAYSE, or PEISE, v. -ER. i. e. Poise, (qv.)**

**PEA, s.** (Anciently written *Pease*.) A plant; the fruit of the plant.

"A. S. *Plean*, *pease*, *peasen*."—Som. Fr. *Pois*; It. *Piso*, *pisello*; L. *Pisum*. Spenser writes *Pousse*.

**PEACE, s.** To *pease* (which we now

**-ABLE.** write To *appease*) is—to settle,

**-ABLENESS.** to put to rest, to calm, to still,

**-ABLY.** to quiet, to tranquillize; to

**-FUL.** content, to satisfy.

**-FULLY.** *Peace* is opposed to—war; to

**-FULNESS.** tumult or quarrelling; to noise.

**-LESS.** \**Chaucer. Berners. Sackville.*

**PEASE,\* v.** †*E. Hall.*

**-ING.†** Fr. *Paix*; It. *Pàce*; Sp. *Pax*; L. *Pax* (*Pacs*), from *pac-ere*, (whence *pacisci*), afterwards written *pag-ere*, to fix, to settle. (See **PACT**, and **PAY**.) Ad- Im-pacable. Un-

**PEACH, s.** A tree; the fruit of the tree. "As touching *peaches* in generall, the very name in Latine, whereby they are called



## PEA

*Persica*, doth evidently show that they were brought out of *Persis* first."—*Holland*.  
*Plinie*.

Fr. *Pesche*; It. *Persico*, *pèco*; Sp. *Persiga*; L. *Persica*.

PEACH,\* v. i. e. To impeach, (qv.)—\**Fox*.

PEA-COCK, s. A bird.

The Fr. *Paon*, Eng. *Pea*, with the addition of our general name for a male bird. A. S. *Pawa*; Ger. *Pfau*; D. *Paw*; Sw. *Pao-fogel*. See *PAVON*.

PEAGE, or PEDAGE, s. (Sometimes, as in Burke, written *Paage*.) Sk. writes *Pedage*, and explains it,—a toll or tax paid by passengers, and for which they were entitled to safe-conduct and protection.

Fr. *Péage*; It. *Pedaggio*; Sp. *Peage*; Low L. *Paagium*, and *pedagium*: which Voss. considers to be two distinct words; deriving the former, (per syncopen) from *passagium*, and the latter from *pes*, *pedis*, the foot: an opinion which Men. thinks the It. *Pedaggio* sufficiently refutes. Mins. has—*Peager*, Fr. *Péager*; It. *Pedaggière*; Sp. *Peagero*.

PEAK, v. s. -ISH. *Peak*, s.—the top or point of a hill; and so called from the smallness or sharpness, the ac-uteness, of the point.

To *peak*,—to be small or sharp, or acute; to be or become sharp or thin, lean, meagre, and cons. sickly; to be or become little, mean, spiritless. The *Pique* or *Pica*, (explained by Gray on *Hudibras* to be) "a depraved and longing appetite of women with child, or girls in the green sickness," is probably the disease of those persons *peaked* by sickness.

*Peek* (in Gascoigne) seems equivalent to *Peep*, (qv.) or to look with the eye pointed or contracted: "That other pries and *peekes* in every place."

See *PICK*, *PIQUE*, and *BEAK*. The A. S. *Pyc-an*, to pick or *peck*, (*Pe-* or *Be-ac-* or *ic-an*, see *AC-UTE*,) seems to be the root of all.

PEAL, v. s. App. to—a bellowing sound; a loud, clamorous, continued noise or sound; whether of warlike engines, instruments of music, thunder, &c.

To *peal*,—to make a loud, continued sound; to clamour, to din.

Mins.—from Fr. *Appeller*, to call; because people are called together by the noise of bells: others, from L. *Pellere*, to beat or strike. It is probably, by the mere change of *b* into *p*, from A. S. *Bell-an*, to bellow.

PEAR, s. PERRY. A tree, a fruit.

*Perry*,—a beverage from the juice of pears.

Fr. *Poire*; It. *Per-d*; Sp. *-a*; L. *Pyrum*; and in A. S. *Perie*.

PEARCH, s. A fish.

Fr. *Perche*; It. *Persega*; Sp. & L. *Perca*; Gr. *Περκα*, from *περκος*, marked with black spots.

PEARL, s. v. A small, spherical, indu-  
-ED. rated substance, produced in a kind  
-Y. of oyster. App. met. to—any thing resembling a *pearl* in shape and brightness—as a drop of water, a tear, a dew-drop.

Fr. *Perle*; It. Sp. & Sw. *Perla*; Ger. *Perl*; D. *Peerle*. Men.—from *pernula*, a dim. of *perna*, shellfish, in which, Pliny says, pearls had been

## PEC

found. Sk. after Salmasius, —from *sphaerula*. Wach.—from *beerie*, dim. of *ber*, a berry. Be-Em-

PEASANT, ad. s. The ad.—Inhabiting  
-RY. the country; rural, or rustic: and  
-LY.\* the s.—one who works in rural or farming employment or business.—\**Milton*.

Fr. *Paisant*; It. *Paesano*, from L. *Paganus*. "By an easy extension of the word, *pagan* and rural became almost synonymous, and the meaner rustics acquired that name, which has been corrupted into *peasants* in the modern languages of Europe."—*Gibbon*.

PEAT. See *PET*.

PEBBLE, s. Gen.—a small stone.

-ED. A. S. *Pabol*. In the northern parts of  
-Y. England large round stones are called *boulders*, from *boll* or *bowl*; and the *bol* in *pabol* may have the same origin: but what or whence *pa*? Perhaps the reduplication, *Ba*.

PECCABLE, ad. *Peccant*, —Acting  
-ABILITY. wrong, or ill, or evil; sinning,  
-ADILLO. criminal; offending against;  
-ANT, ad. offensive, corrupt, wrong, irre-  
-ANCY. gular.

Fr. *Pecc-ant*, *-adille*; It. *-dre*, *-dante*; Sp. *Pec-ar*, *-ante*, *-adillo*; L. *Pecc-are*, *-ans*. Among the variety of etyms. offered, Voss. prefers—à *pecu*, ut *peccare* propriè sit *αλογως* agere instar *pecudis*, to act irrationally like brutes. Im-

PECK, s. A *poke*, (qv.)—a general word for all measures, (Ray;) and perhaps by usage restricted to one-fourth of a bushel. See *POKE*. A. S. *Pocca*, a sack or bag.

PECK, v. s. To act or do with any thing  
-ER. pointed; to strike, to take up, with  
-ING. any thing pointed; as with the beak  
-ISH. of a bird: to strike at, as birds *peck* or strike each other, with their *beak*, (qv.)

*Peckish*,—disposed, inclined, to peck or pick, sc. to eat. See *To PICK*.

A. S. *Pyc-an*, to pick or *peck*.

PECTINAL, ad. Formed like a comb.

-ATED. L. *Pecten*, from *peclere*, to comb; Gr. *Πεκτιν*.

PECTORAL, ad. s. Of, pertaining, or belonging to the breast, (*pectus*.)

The s. is app. to a medicine for the breast; a breastplate, or cover for the breast.

Fr. & Sp. *Pectoral*; It. *Pettorale*; L. *Pectoralis*, from *pectus*, à *firmitate* dictum, from *pac-ere*, to fix, to confirm. See *PACT*. Ex-pectorate.

PECULATE, v. s. Cot. says—"To rob  
-ION. the public treasure, or convert it,  
-OR. by indirect means, unto private use." It is not entirely restricted to embezzlement or robbery of the public money.

Fr. *Pécul-at*; Sp. *-ado*; L. *Peculatus*, from *peculati*, (and this from *pecus*, a flock,) to take the public money (*pecunia*). De-

PECULIAR, ad. s. *Peculiar*, the s.—  
-ITY. Private property; private or particular right, authority, or jurisdiction.  
-LY. diction.

**Peculiar, ad.**—acquired by, or appropriated to, a particular person; to a particular or especial use; appropriate; particular, especial.

L. *Peculium* was orig. app. to—the stock or money which a son, with the consent of his father, or a slave with that of his master, acquired of his own; and then, gen., to private property. It is sometimes so used by Eng. writers. The *ad. Peculiaris*, of or pertaining to such *peculium*, or *peculiar* property.

Fr. *Peculi-er*; It. *-àre*; Sp. *-ar*; L. *Peculiaris*, from *peculium*, quomodo propriè dicitur, quod ex *peculio* est; and *peculium* from *pecus*. Fr. *Pécunié* is called by Cot.—a stock or substance gotten by private industry or toil.

**PECUNIAL, ad. -ARY.** Of, pertaining or belonging to, or consisting of, money, or stamped or minted coin. “And what was the marke imprinted thereupon? even a *sheepe*, which in Latine they call *Pecus*, and from thence proceedeth the word *pecunia*, that signifieth money.”—*Holland. Plinie.*

Fr. *Pécuni-aire*; It. *-àle, -àrio*; L. *Pecuniarius*, from *pecunia*; so named—à *pecu*; because, as some think, stamped—ovium boumque effigie; other opinions are given by Voss, in *voc. (qv.)*

**PED-AGOGUE, s. v.** One who leads  
-G-Y. boys, (sc. to school;) who guides,  
-IC. directs, instructs, teaches them.  
-ICAL. Now gen. app. contemptuously—to  
-ISM. any one fit for no higher employment than to teach boys; or who treats men as if they were boys.

Fr. *Pédagog-ue*; It. & Sp. *-o*; L. *Pedagogus*; Gr. *Παιδαγωγός*; from *παις*, a boy, and *αγειν*, to lead or guide.

**PEDANT, s.** B. Jonson applies it to a  
-IC. teacher of languages. “A man  
-ICLY. that has been brought up among  
-ICAL. books, and is able to talk of no-  
-ICALLY. thing else, is a very indifferent  
-RY. companion, and what we call a  
*pedant*.”—*Spectator*, No. 105. “*Pedantry* consists in the use of words unsuitable to the time, place, and company.”—*Coleridge*.

Fr. *Péd-ant*; It. & Sp. *-ante*; one who acts or assumes the *pedagogue*, (qv.)

**PEDDLE, or PEDLE, v.** Gen. app. to—  
-DL-ER, s. v. One who travels on foot with  
-ERY. such articles for sale as he can  
-ERESS.\* carry. To *peddle*,—

To deal in small or petty things; to be employed, engaged, or busy in trifles.

\* *Overbury.*

Written in Sc.—*Peddar*, or *Pedder*, and used by G. Douglas. (Prol. of the *Eight Booke*.) The Glossarist is inclined to the etym. of Mins.—from Fr. *Pied*, the foot. Cot. calls *porte-panier*, a basket-carrier, a *pedler*; and Moor (Suffolk Words) says, that *ped* is a *basket*, a *panier*; and thinks *pedlar* may be one who travels afoot with such a *basket*. *Pedler* (*pedder*) may be from A.S. *Prithian*, (*ped-thian*;) *conculcare*, *pedibus* *obterere*, to tread or trample; to be ever on the foot. Ray writes *Pedder*, (in v. *Ripper*.) Another etym. is Fr. *Petit*, qd. a dealer in small or *petty* wares.

**PEDESTAL, s.** The foot-stall, sc. of a pillar or column.

Fr. *Piédest-al*; It. *-àllo*; Sp. *Pedestal*. (See *STALL*.) D. *Voet-stal*.

**PEDESTRIAN, ad. s. -ious, ad.** Going upon, using, the feet.

*Pedestrian*, *ad.* and *s.* are words in common use.

L. *Pedestris*, from *pes*, *pedis*, the foot.

**PEDICLE, s.** A foot-stalk of leaf, flower, or fruit; the part of the stalk which immediately sustains the leaf, or flower, or fruit.

Fr. *Pédicule*; L. *Pediculus*, dim. of *pes*, the foot.

**PEDIGREE, s.** The *degrez* or rank of forefathers; or the genealogy or lineage of forefathers.

From Fr. *Grès*, or *Degrés des pères*, i. e. *gradus patrum*, or à *pedendo gradus*.

**PEDO- or PÆDO-BAPTISM, s.** The *baptism* of children, or infant-baptism.

Gr. *Παιδων βαπτισμα*.

**PEEL, s.** Written *Pele* in Chaucer. Urry calls it a house, a cell. Tywr. doubts. Du Cange interprets Low L. *Pela*, *castellum*, *arx*; in Eng. a *Pile* or *pille*.

**PEEL, v. s.** *Peel* is sometimes written *Pill*: “Jacob *pylled* whyte strakes.”—*Bible*, 1551. “The *pill* or rind of a pomegranat.”—*Holland*. And on the other hand, To *pill* is also sometimes written To *peel*. See To *PEEL*, *infra*.

To take off, to pull, tear, or strip off, the skin, rind, or bark.

Fr. *Pel-er*; It. *-àre*; Sp. *-ar*; to take off the *peel* (L. *Pellis*) or skin.

**PEEL, s.** The tool with which bakers use to put things in or take them out of, the oven.

Fr. *Paille*; L. Sp. & It. *Pala*; a spade or shovel.

**PEEL, v. -ER.** See To *PILK*. “But govern’d ill the nations under yoke, *peeling* their provinces.”—*Milton*. “To *peel* the chiefs, the people to devour, These, traitor, are thy talents.”—*Dryden*.

**PEEP, v.** “Fr. *Pepier*, to *peep*, cheep, or pule, as a young bird in the nest. *Pepieur*, a *peeper*, cheeper, puler.”—*Cot*.

Gr. *Πιπιζειν*; L. *Pipire*, formed from the sound.

**PEEP, v. s. -ER, s.** To look, to look out; distinguished from a broad or open view, or survey, a gaze or stare; to look into or through a narrow or confined space; distinguished from a continued inspection or examination.

Perhaps the preceding *v.* transferred from the sound which chickens make upon the first breaking of the shell, to the look accompanying it. Under—

**PEER, v.** To peep, to look, to inspect; to *pore*, (qv.)

Fr. *Paroir*, “to *appear* or be seen; to peep out as the day in the morning, or the sun over a mountain; to show, present, or manifest himself.”—*Cot*. Over—

**PEER, s.** An equal; one of equal, same,  
-AGE. like, or similar, rank or station,  
-ESS. age, or qualifications. App. to—  
-LESS. Persons raised or exalted to the  
-LESSLY. same or equal rank or power;

one of the three estates of which the English Government consists—the House of Lords or *Peers*. A *Peer* or Lord of Parliament.

Fr. *Pair*; It. *Pàri*; Sp. & L. *Par*, equal, an equal. Com-

**PEEVISH**, *ad.* "A *peevish* fellow is one -LY. who has some reason in himself for -NESS. being out of humour, or has a natural incapacity for delight, and therefore disturbs all who are happier than himself with pishes and pshaws, or other well-bred interjections, at every thing that is said or done in his presence."—*Spectator*.

G. Douglas applies the word as an epithet to Drances—"Sic ane *pevische* and catine Saule," for which there appears no equivalent in Virgil; and again to Aruns—"This *pevess* man of were," which he may intend to be a translation of *improbus*. The Glossarist says, that among the vulgar in Scotland, *peevish* is used for *niggardly*, *covetous*; and Ray, in his North Country Words, interprets it—*wilthy*, *subtle*. Mr. Steevens says, *peevish*, in ancient language signifies—*foolish*, *silly*, *weak*. In Jun. it is suggested that *Percera*, by the omission of the canine letter *r* in each syllable, may have become *Peves*, and subsequently *Peevish*. The early usages of the word do not confirm this etym.

**PEG**, *s. v.* That which *pecketh*, *pusheth*, *strieth*, *holdeth*, with a *peek* or point, with any thing *peaked* or pointed.

To take or let down a *peg* lower;—"A skilful musitian can let down his strings a *peg* lower when the tune requires it."—*Bp. Hall*.

Jun. derives from Gr. *πηγνυσθαι*, *Agere*, *defigere*, to fix down. Sk.—from A.S. *Piic*, *acicula*, a little needle or pin. But A.S. *Piic* is from the *v. Pyc-an*, to *pick* or *peck*; and by the change of *c* hard into *g*, to *peg*. Un-

**PEGM**,\* *s.* A fixable machine or engine; used in theatric exhibitions.—\**B. Jonson*.

Gr. *πηγμα*, *compactum*, *confixum*, from *πηγνυμι*, *compingo*, *configo*; L. *Pegma*, *confixilis* machina.

**PELEGRINE**,\* *ad.* i. e. *Peregrine*, (qv.) \**Berners*.

**PELF**, *s.* -ISH. Gen.—Riches, money, wealth.

G. Douglas renders Priami imperio Phrygibusque,—"*Priamus* ring (reign) and all your *pelf*."

Old Fr. *Pilseer*, to *pilfer*; perhaps app. orig. to wealth or riches acquired by *pilfering*, by petty scrapings or hoarding.

**PELICAN**, *s.* The bird now so called may have received this name from the wounds which it is fabulously said to inflict upon itself.

Fr. *Pél-ican*; It. & Sp. *-ecano*; L. *Pelecanus*; Gr. *Πελεκαν*. Some suppose the *Picus Martius* was so called—*απο του πελεκαν*: h. e. securi cedere, quia rostro arbores cedit et excavat; because it strikes and hollows trees with its beak.

**PELL**,\* or **PELE**,† *s.* Speght, and after him Sk. and Hearne, say,—A house: and Sk. thinks it is from *Pellis*, a hide, because in rude times made of hides. But see *Dr. Jamieson*.—\**Chaucer*. †*W. Scott*.

**PELLET**, *s. v.* A little ball, or round thing, a *bullet*.

Fr. *Pellote*; It. *Pallotta*; Sp. *Pelota*, a little ball; Fr. *Balle*; It. *Palla*; Sp. *Pella*, which Sk. would derive from L. *Pila*: but all, more probably, from *Bollen*, *volvare*, *vertere*, *rotare*, to roll, to turn, to turn round. *Bol*, any thing round.

**PELLICLE**, *s.* A small or thin skin.

Fr. *Pel-licule*; It. *-licella*; Sp. *-licula*; L. *Pel-licula*, from *Pellis*, the skin.

**PELL-MELL**, *av.* *Meddled*, mixed or mingled together; confusedly, disorderly.

Fr. *Peale mesle*, *pell mell*, confusedly, hand over head, all on a heap, one with another.—*Cot. Nicot* derives from *Par la mesle*. For *Melée*, see *MEDLEY*.

**PELLUCID**, *ad.* -ITY. Transparent.

"The rich Tartars sometimes fur their gowns with *pelluce* or silke shag, which is exceeding soft, light, and warme."—*Hack-luyt. Voyages*.

L. *Pellucidus*, i. e. *per lucidus*, shining through.

**PELT**, *s.* PELTRE-WARE. A skin or hide.

*Peltries*, things as common as the wool or hair of a skin or hide; (perhaps) the refuse of a skin-yard.

A *pelt-monger*, *pellmongery*,—a dealer in, a trade in—*pelltre-ware*.

Fr. *Péllice*; It. *Pelle*; Sp. *Pillela*; L. *Pellis*, a skin. D. *Pelt-ier*, -erie; Fr. *Pellet-ier*, -erie, a trader, a trade—in skins.

**PELT**, *v. s.* -ING. To throw or toss at; to aim at by throwing or tossing frequently.

Lye suspects to be formed by syncope from *Pellet*: to throw *pellets* or little balls at any thing.

**PELTING**, *pt.* *Pelting*, as used by Gardner and others, seems (says Steevens) to be the same as *Paltry*; and since Gah.

Harvey, in a letter to Spenser, writes *Paulting*, subsequent etymologers decide *Paulting* to be the proper way of writing the word, and *Paltry* the undoubted original; nay, farther, that *Paltry* is from the Su.-Go. *Palter*, rage, or the Teut. *Palt*, a scrap; but why these latter words have this application, no attempt is made to explain. *Paltry* (qv.) must be left to the fate assigned it by Tooke, and *Pelting* to the "seems" of Steevens, unless we may suppose it to be *Peltring* (the *r* omitted), and app. to things as common and worthless as the refuse of a *pelt* or skin-yard. (See PELT.) "Now popishe *pelting* traditions florished."—*Bp. Gardner*. "A *pelting* little town."—*North*. "A *pelting* village of barbarous people."—*Id*.

**PEN**, *v. s.* -NING. To *pen*, or *pin*, or *pound*, (qv.) is—To inclose, to shut up, to confine, to keep or coop up, to incage.

A *pen* for a sheep, from A.S. *Pyndas*, *includera*, to inclose.—*Sk*.

**PEN**, *s. v.* A feather; and then, a feather

-N-ER. —prepared for writing.

-ING. To *pen*,—to write or delineate

-AGE. with a *pen*. To write, to com-

-ATED. pose.

## PEN

It. *Pén-na*; Sp. *-dola*; L. *Penna*; Gr. Πεννα, *volucris*; πεννα, πτεννο, Æol. Πτεννο, and, by omission of τ, πεννο. See *Foss.* Bi-Im-pennous.

**PENAL**, *ad.* That can or may *pain* or  
-ALLY. punish; causing, imposing, or  
-ALTY. inflicting *pain* or punishment.  
-ANCE. *Penance*,—penitence or repen-  
-ANCELESS. tance, *pain* or punishment suf-  
fered or inflicted in token of repentance, or  
in atonement or expiation for sin.

Fr. & Sp. *Pén-al*; It. *-ale*; L. *Pœnalis*, from *Pœna*; Gr. Πόνος, ποινά-ειν, *pun-ire*, which Tooke derives from A. S. *Pin-an*, to *pain*.

**PENCEL**, or *-CELL*, *s.* Cot. calls it—  
A *pennon* on the top of a lance; a little  
flag or streamer.

Fr. *Pennonceau*, or *Pennoncel*, dim. of *Pennon*, (qv.); Sp. *Pendoncillo*.

**PENCIL**, *s. v.* A hair brush, (used by  
painters;) also app. gen. to painting, or  
the work effected by the painter's brush.  
Also, a lead or leaden *pencil*, because re-  
sembling the brush in form, and used for  
the same, as well as for other purposes.  
Also, to other resemblances.

To *pencil*,—to work, to describe, to deli-  
neate, to draw, (with a *pencil*;) gen. to  
delineate, to draw.

Fr. *Pin-ceau*; Sp. *-cel*; It. *Penello*; L. *Pen-  
cillus*, from *Peniculus*, a hair brush, (dim. of  
*Penis*, a tail, à pendendo, from its hanging down-  
wards.) Un-

**PENDENT**, *ad. s.* The *s.* is usually  
-ENCE. written *ant.*  
-ENCY. *Pendant*, *s.*—a ring or other or-  
-ING. nament *hanging* from the ear.  
-UL-OUS. A flag or streamer *hanging* from  
-OUSLY. a mast or other support. See  
-OSITY. **PENNANT**.  
-UM. *Pendent* and *Pendulous*,—hang-  
ing; floating in *suspense*; unfixed, unset-  
tled, undetermined.

Fr. *Pend-ant*; It. *-ente*; Sp. *-iente*; L. *Pendens*,  
*p. p.* of *Pendere*, to hang. Ap- De- In- Pro- Sus-  
pend. Per-pendicular.

**PENETRATE**, *v.* To enter into the  
-ABLE. inmost parts; to pierce into;  
-ABLY. met. to search into, to pass into  
-ABILITY. or through; to reach the inmost  
-ANT. or deepest parts of a subject.  
-ANCE. Fr. *Pénétrer*; It. & L. *Penetrare*;  
-ANCY. *penitus intrare*, to go into, to enter  
-ATION. into the inmost parts. Im- Un-  
-ATIVE.

**PEN-INSULA**, *s. -LATE, v.* Land almost  
surrounded by sea, (*quasi in salo*,) by water.  
Fr. *Pén-insule*; It. *-isola*; Sp. & L. *Peninsula*;  
i. e. *pene insula*, almost an island.

**PENITENT**, *ad.* Feeling *pain*, grief, or  
-ENCE. sorrow for any thing said  
-ENTLY. or done amiss; grieving,  
-ENTIAL. sorrowing, contrite — for  
-ENTIARY. sin.—*Chaucer*. † *A. Wood*.  
-ENSER.\* Fr. *Pénit-ent*; It. *-ente*; Sp.  
-ENTIARISHIP.† *-ente, s.*; L. *Pœnitens*, *p. p.* of  
*Pœnitere*, to feel *pain* for any thing we have said  
or done. See **PENANCE**. Im- Un- Also Re-pent.

## PEN

**PENNANT**, *s. -NON*. A flag or streamer  
(on which the arms of the owner were  
painted.) Dryden has preserved the word  
(*Pennon*) in his version of Chaucer—

"High on his pointed lance his *pennon* bore,  
His Cretan fight, the conquer'd Minotaur."

Fr. *Pen-non*; It. *-none*; Sp. *-don*. Men. derives  
from *Penna* or *penna*, a feather; and the Editor,—  
from *Pannus*, a piece of cloth. *Pennant* is perhaps  
from *Pendant* (by the mere omission of the *d.*)  
See **PENDANT**.

**PENNON**. See **PINION**.

**PENNY**, *s.* Among English coins,  
-ILESS. twelve *pence* or *pennies* equal one  
-Y-WISE. shilling in value; it is also app.  
-WORTH. gen. to money: and *Penniless*  
is—moneyless.

*Penny-wise*,—wise in saving *pence*, (at  
risk of greater loss.)

D. *Pen-ninch*; Sw. *-ning*; A. S. *-ig, -inc*; Ger.  
*Pfenning*. Of unknown etym.—See *Wack.* and  
*Ihre*.

**PENSIBLE**,\* *ad.* Hanging; sustained  
-SILE. or held up by something above.  
-SILENESS.\* *Bacon*.

Fr. & Sp. *Pen-sil*; It. *-silo*; L. *Pensilis*, from  
*Pendere*, to hang.

**PENSION**, *s. v.* A payment, or money  
-ARY, *ad. s.* paid, for rent or wages, or  
-ER. other purposes: it is now usu-  
ally app. when no direct or specific services  
are required in return.

Fr. & Sp. *Pen-sion*; It. *-sione*; L. *Pensio*, a  
payment; from *Pendere*, (sc. pecuniam,) to pay  
money. Un-

**PENSIVE**, *ad.* Weighing, deliberating,  
-IVELY. pondering, thoughtful; (sub.  
-IVENESS. from care, trouble, or melan-  
-IFHEAD. choly;) cons. melancholy, sad.  
-IFUL. Fr. *Pen-sif*; It. *-sivo*; Sp. *-sativo*.  
Shelton (a poor authority) writes *Pensative*, from  
L. *Pendere*, *pensum*, to weigh. Ex- Pre-

**PENT**, *s.* "Fr. *Pente*, the declining,  
-HOUSE. downward bent, slopeness or slope-  
-LIKE. hanging of a hill, ditch, roof, &c."  
-ISE. —Cot.

Nicot and others derive Fr. *Appentis*, the *pent-  
house* of a house, (Cot.) from L. *Appendix*. There  
is also Fr. *Pente*,—as above.

**PENTAGON**, *s.* "A large number of  
-AL. leaves have five divisions, and may  
-ALLY. be circumscribed by a *Pentagon*, or  
figure of five angles made by right lines  
from the extremity of their leaves, as in  
maple, vine, figge tree."—*Brown*.

Fr. *Pentagon-e*; It. & Sp. *-o*; Gr. Πεντε, five,  
and γωνία, an angle.

**PENT-ANGLE**, *s.* A figure containing  
five angles. See **PENTAGON**.

**PENT-ARCHY**, *s.* A government of five.  
Gr. Πεντε, five, and αρχη, rule or government.

**PENTA-TEUCH**, *s.* App. specifically  
to the Five Books of Moses.

"The Greeks (i. e. the Septuagint trans-  
lators) called the first Genesis, because it

## PER

treats of the generation of the world, and the origin of man; the second, Exodus, because it contains the history of the going out of the Israelites from Egypt; the third, Leviticus, because a great part of it relates to the Levites and priests; the fourth, Numbers, because it begins by an enumeration of the people; and the fifth, Deuteronomy, because it is a repetition and revisal of the law. The whole five together they called the *Pentateuch*; and these are the names which have been generally adopted by Christians of every communion."—*Geddes. Pref. to Translation of the Bible.*

Gr. Πεντατευχος, (πεντε, five, and τευχος, a book, a part or section of a book.)

**PENTE-COST**, *s.* -AL. A Jewish feast: so called, because observed after a week of weeks, or on the fiftieth day after the feast of the Passover.

"When that feast which was observed after seven weeks, and which the Jews call *Pentecost*, was at hand, its name being taken from the number of the days (from the Passover), an immense number of people got together."—*Whiston. Josephus.*

Fr. *Pentecost-e*; It. -a; Sp. -es; Gr. Πεντεκοστη, fifty.

**PENURY**, *s.* App. as equivalent to—  
-IOUS. Extreme poverty or indigence;  
-IOUS-LY. the *ad.* to—  
-NESS. Sparing, parsimonious, (as if needy or indigent;) and also, niggardly, scanty.

Fr. *Pénurie*; L. It. & Sp. *Penuria*, which Voss. would derive from Gr. Πενια, *paupertas*, or from Πεινα-ειν, to desire to eat. It is, perhaps, immediately from L. *Penus*, the necessities of life; itself of unsettled etym.

**PEOPLE**, *s. v.* The many, the multitude; -ING. the inhabitants of a nation, state, -ISH.\* town, &c.; the community; the commonalty, or common folk, as distinguished from the higher classes; men, individuals.—\**Chaucer.*

Fr. *Peuple*; It. *Pòpulo*; Sp. *Pueblo*; L. *Populus*, from Gr. Πόλις, many; by doubling the first syllable, *polus*, *populus*, or by inserting *p*,—*polus*, *poplus*. De- Dis- Em- En- Im- Re- Un-

**PEPPER**, *s. v.* A plant, the fruit. To throw *pepper* upon; met.—to pelt as with *pepper*-corns; to hit often, or in many places; to hit or wound smartly.

Fr. *Poyvre*; It. *Pèpe*, *pèvere*; Sp. *Pepe*; L. *Piper*; Gr. Πεπερι. Some think from Περρ-ειν, *coquere*, quia juvat concoctionem; Voss.—that the word is Indian. Be-

**PER**, *L. pr.* Through, passage through, over, along; forth; thoroughly or thoroughly. Gr. Περ-ος, a passage.

**PER-ADVENTURE**, *av.* By *adventure*, by hap, by case, chance, or accident; perhaps, percase, perchance.

By contraction, *Peraunter*. Fr. *Peradventure*, *par adventure*; It. *Per avventura*; Sp. *Porventura*.

## PER

**PER-AGRATION**, *s.* Gen.—A going about, wandering over, travelling through.

Fr. *Peragratio*; L. *Peragratio*, from *peragere*, (*per*, and *ager*,) to pass or go over the land.

**PER-AMBULATE**, *v.* -ION. To walk about. Equivalent to *Peragratio*, (qv.)

L. *Perambulare*.

**PER-BREAK**, *v.* Phaer translates *umbo vomit aureus ignes*,—"His goldbright shield fire *perbrakes*."—See **PARBREAK**.

**PER-CASE**, *av.* i. e. By case, chance, or accident.

**PERCEANT**, or **PERSAUNT**. See **PIERCE**.

**PER-CEIVE**, *v.* Met.—To take throughly

-ABLE. or thoroughly, to comprehend, sc. by the mind; cons.  
-ER.  
-ANC.\* —to feel, to see, to discern  
-CEPT-IBLE. or distinguish.

-IBLY.  
-IBILITY. "The power of *perception*,  
-ION. is that we call the under-  
-IVE. standing; *perception*, which  
-IVITY.† we make the act of the  
understanding, is of three

-CIPIENT, *ad. s.* sorts: 1. The *perception* of ideas in our own minds. 2. The *perception* of the signification of signs. 3. The *perception* of the agreement or disagreement of any distinct ideas: all these are attributed to the understanding, or *perceptive* power, though it be to the two latter that, in strictness of speech, the act of understanding is usually applied."—*Locke.*

\**Milton.* †*Locke. Bp. Watson.*

Fr. *Appercevoir*, *percept-ible*, -ion; It. *Perceptibile*, -ceptions; Sp. -cebir, -ceptible, -ception; L. *Per-cipere*, -ceptum, to take throughly or thoroughly. Ap- Un-

**PERCH**, *s. v.* A stick to measure with, and the measure itself. Also—

A stick or pole—upon which birds mount or place themselves. And—

To *perch*,—To mount or rise up; to rest or roost; to stand, to alight, upon a stick, branch, bough, &c. See **TO PERK**.

Fr. *Percher*; Sp. *Empercher*; from L. *Pertica*, a long stick or pole. Over-

**PER-CHANCE**, *av.* By chance, case, or accident.

**PER-CLOSE**,\* *s.* A closed, enclosed, secluded place.—\**Berners. Hollinshed.*

Fr. *Per-clorre*, to shut up.

**PER-COLATE**, *v.* -ION. To strain through; to separate the grosser from the finer parts by straining; (met.) by sifting, examining.

L. *Percolare*, to strain through. See **COLANDER**.

**PER-CUSS**,\* *v.* To shake through; to -CUTIENT, *s.* strike against, so as to shake  
-CUSSION. or give a shock to: gen.—To strike against.—\**Bacon.*

It. *Percussione*; L. *Per-cutere*, -cussum, to shake through. See **CONCUSSION**.



**PERDITION**, *s.* Devastation or destruction, ruin, loss.

Fr. *Perdition*; It. *-gidne, -xidne*; Sp. *-cion*; L. *Perditio*, from *perdere*. Perhaps Gr. *Περθεειν*, to lay waste, or destroy. De-

**PERDU**, *ad.* Lost, forlorn; in a hopeless state; in a post of danger; vigilant, watchful; fearless or reckless of danger; desperate.

Fr. *Perdu*, lost, forlorn. *Enfans perdus*, the forlorn hope of a camp; and so also *gens perdue*: and further,—retchless, (reckless,) or desperate people.—See *Cot.*

**PER-DURABLE**, *ad.* Used actively,—

-ABLY. Able to last or continue long,

-ABILITY. ever-lasting.—\**Fisher.*

-ANCE.\* Fr. & Sp. *Perdur-able*; It. *-abile, -evole*; L. *Perdurabilis* from *perdurare*; to last or abide long.

**PER-EGALL**,\* *ad.* Thoroughly equal; equal in all respects.—\**Chaucer. Spenser.*

Per, and *egal*, i.e. equal.

**PER-EGRINE**, *ad.* Anciently also written, *ten, Pelegrine.*

-ATOR. From abroad, from another land, outlandish, foreign; and *peregrination*—equivalent to *peragrations*, (qv.)

Fr. *Périgrin, -er*; It. *-dre, -o*; Sp. *-er, -o*; L. *Peregrinus*, qui *peregrè* venit;—*pereger*, (i.e. *per*, and *ager*.)

**PER-EMPT**,\* *v.* *Peremptory*,—Finally de-

-ION. ciding; decisive, positive, abso-

-ORY. lute; determined, resolute.

-ORI-LY. \**Ayliff.*

-NESS. Fr. *Pérempt-oire*; Sp. *-orio*; It. *Perentorio*; L. *Peremptorius*, (from *peremptus*, past p. of *perimere*,) vim *perimendi* habens, tollendo definiens et determinans. Fr. *Péremption d'instance*, a nonsuit or letting a suit fall; a quitting or forsaking of a cause.—*Cot.*

From its legal application to a decree, edict, or order, *taking away* all further delay; and thus ending or determining the suit:—*Peremptory* is—as above explained.

**PER-ENNIAL**, *ad.* -NITY. Lasting, enduring, continuing, through the year, from year to year.

Fr. *Péren-ne, -nité*; It. *-ne*; Sp. *-nal, -ne, -dad*; L. *Perennis* (i.e. *per annum*,) *perennitas*, lasting through the year.

**PER-ERRATION**,\* *s.* A straying, wandering, rambling through.—\**Bp. Hall.*

L. *Pererrare*, to stray or wander through.

**PER-FECT**, *v. ad.* Anciently also written,

-ER. ten, *Perfit, Parfyt.*

-ION. To make or do wholly or en-

-ING. tirely, thoroughly, as well as

-IONAL. can be made or done; sc. so

-IVE. as to serve, fulfil, or accom-

-IVELY. plish all the ends or objects

-LY. for which any thing is made

-NESS. or done: to fulfil, to finish,

-ION-ATE,\* *v.* to accomplish, to perform

-ATING.† completely.

-IST.‡ \**Fox. †Dryden. ‡South.*

Fr. *Parf-aire, -aict*; It. *Parf-ezionare, -etto*; Sp. *-acionar, -ecio*; L. *Perficere, perfectum*, to make or do wholly or entirely. Im- Un-

**PER-FIDY**, *s.* *Perfidy*, (a modern word -IOUS.\* both in Fr. and Eng.) is,—

-IOUS-LY.† Breach of trust obtained and

-NESS.‡ given (*per fidem*) upon a pledge

or promise of *faith* or *fidelity*; treachery

to *faith* pledged; breach of confidence or

*faith* reposed.—\**Digby. †Donne. ‡Prynne.*

Fr. *Perf-de*; It. & Sp. *-dia, -do, -dioso*; L. *Perfidia, perfidiusus, perfidus.*

**PER-FIX**,\* *v.* The hour *perfixt*; i. e. fixed, settled, or agreed upon.—\**Beau. & F.*

**PER-FLATE**,\* *v.* -ION.† To blow through.

\**Harvey. †Woodward. L. Perfflare.*

**PER-FORATE**, *v.* -ION. To bore or pierce through.

It. & L. *Perforare*, to bore or pierce through; *per* and *forare*, from *προς, meatus*, qui *forando* fit; hoc a *πείρω, traficio, perforo*.—*Voss.*

**PER-FORCE**, *av.* i. e. *By force*, by violence, by compulsion, of necessity.

**PER-FORM**, *v.* To bring to its *form* or

-ABLE. frame, its perfect state, construc-

-ANCE. tion, or composition; to construct,

-ER. to compose; to complete, to ac-

complish, to execute, to effect, to act or do.

Fr. *Parfournir*; L. of Low. Ages, *Performare*; ad *formam* seu *perfectionem perducere*; *perficere*; to bring to its *form*, frame, or perfection; to perfect. Un-

**PER-FUME**, *v. s.* -ER. Cons.—To breathe odours or scents; to scent, to emit or impregnate with (sweet) smells or scents.

Fr. *Parfum-er*; Sp. *-ar*; It. *Profumare*: *fumo* vel *vapore afflare*; to blow or breathe upon with a *fume* or exhalation, or vapour; sc. *sensibile* by the smell.

**PER-FUNCTORY**, *ad.* To do or per-

-RILY. form *perfunctorily*, is,—to do or

-RINESS. perform any thing, that it may be

done or finished,—that we may rid ourselves

of it, that we may be said to have done it,

because there is an *official* necessity or propriety in doing it; as the services and ceremonies of religion were and frequently

are performed. And thus *Perfunctory* is

equivalent to—

Inanimate, indifferent, negligent, careless.

L. *Perfunctoriè*; from *perfungi, perfunctum*, to

perform or bring to an end.

**PER-HAPS**, *v. i. e.* By *hap*, by adventure, by case or chance; peradventure, percase, perchance.

**PERI**, *Gr. pr.* Around or near to, above, beyond, exceeding, surpassing.

**PERI-APT**, *s.* App. to—An amulet; “a medicine *hanged* about any part of the body.”—*Cot.*

Fr. *Périapte*, from Gr. *Περί-απτειν*, to fasten around, to hang around.

**PER-JENETE**, *s.* Fr. *Pere jeunette*, a young pear tree.

**PERIL**, *v. s.* *Peril*,—risk, hazard, danger; and *Parlous* or *Per'lous*,—

-OUS. Dangerous; from which danger

-OUSLY. is to be feared; venturesome,

**PARLOUS**. fearless, daring.

-LY. Fr. *Pér-il*; It. *-iglio*; Sp. *Peligro*;

-NESS. Q Q

L. *Periculum*, from the *v. Perio*, whence *Experior*, and that from Gr. Πειραν, to try; and hence *periculum*, trial, risk, hazard, danger.

**PERI-METER**, *s.* The *measure* of the line or lines which inscribe a figure.

Gr. Περίμετρος; (περι-μετραίν, to measure round.)

**PERI-OD**, *s. v.* A circle or cycle, orbit or -IC. round; a revolution, (sc. of one -ICAL. or more of the heavenly bodies,) -ICALLY. time of revolution; point of time, when the revolution ends or terminates; the end or termination; a course or progression of years.

In Grammar, "A *period* is the distinction of a sentence, in all respects perfect, and is marked with one full prick, over against the lower part of the last letter, thus (.)"—*B. Jonson*.

Fr. *Période*; It. & Sp. -o; L. *Periodus*; Gr. Περίοδος, from περι, around, and ὁδός, a way or path—ὁδός περι τι; and thus equivalent to *circumference*.

**PERI-PATETIC**, *ad. s.* "The Stagirite -TICISM. settled in a gymnasium in the -TICAL. suburbs, well shaded with trees, -CIAN. near to which the soldiers used to exercise; and adorned by the temple of Lycian Apollo, from whose *peripaton*, or walk, Aristotle and his followers were called *peripatetics*."—*Dr. Gillies*.

L. *Peripateticus*; Gr. Περιπατητικός, from περιπατεῖν, *circumambulare*, to walk about.

**PERI-PHERY**, *s.* The line which is borne around, which surrounds, sc. a circle; the circumference.

Fr. *Périphérie*; L. *Peripheria*; Gr. Περιφέρεια, (περι-φέρειν, *circum-ferre*, to bear around.)

**PERI-PHRASIS**, *s.* A circumlocution, -ASTICAL. circuitous speech or ex- -ASTICALLY. pression; expression of a word by a *phrase*, or more words than one.

The *ad.* and *av.* are not uncommon.

It. *Peri-frasi*; Sp. -*phrasis*; Fr. -*phraser*, "to *periphrase*, to use circumlocutions, express one word by many."—*Col.* Gr. Περιφρασις.

**PERI-PNEUMONY**, *s.* App. to—An inflammation about the lungs, or of the lungs.

Fr. *Péripneumonie*; L. *Peripneumonia*; Gr. Περιπνευμονία, (περι, about, and πνευμών, the lungs, from πνεῖν, to breathe.)

**PERI-SCIANT**, *ad.* "In every clime we are in a *periscian* state, and with our light our *shadow* and darkness walk about us."—*Brown*.

Gr. Περισκοῖ, (περι, about, around; and σκία, shadow.)

**PERISH**, *v.* To decay, to waste or wither -ABLE. away, to *parch*, (qv.); do -ABLENESS. destroy, to ruin; to de cease, -ING. to die.—*\*Udal*.

-MENT.\* Fr. *Pér-ir*; Sp. *Perecer*; It. & L. *Perire*, to go throughly, to go away, to de cease. Em- In- Un-

**PERI-STALTIC**, *ad.* That can or may compress or contract: app. to the contraction of the spiral fibres of the guts.

Gr. Περισταλτικός, from περι-σπνέλλ-ειν, *compressere*, *circum-premere*; Fr. *Peristaltique*.

**PERI-STYLE**, *s.* A place surrounded with pillars; a circular colonnade; a circle of pillars.

Fr. *Peristile*; Gr. Περιστυλον; (περι, around, and στύλος, a pillar, or column.)

**PERITE**,\* *ad.* Having tried, experienced; cons.—skilful, active.—*\*Evelyn*.

L. *Peritus*, from *perior*, (whence *experior*,) to try.

**PER-JURE**, *v. s.* Gen.—To forswear; -EDLY. to swear falsely; to break or violate an oath; to be guilty, or -Y. bring upon oneself the guilt, of -ER. false swearing. -OUS.\*

-IOUS.† *\*Middleton*. †*Prynne*.

Fr. *Parjurer*; It. *Per-giurare*; Sp. -*jurar*; L. *Per-jurare*, *pejorare*, to forswear, to do that which he has sworn not to do, or to omit to do that which he has sworn to do. Un-

**PERI-WIG**. See **PERUKE**.

**PERI-WINK**, *s.* -LING. A plant, so called because it is evergreen, and overcomes the injuries of weather. Also—

A small shell-fish, so called from the twisted form; Gr. Περιεχνη, *circuitus*."—*Sk.*

A. S. *Per-uince*, -*uinc*; L. *Vinca peruinca*, quia vireat semper, aerisque injurias vincat et pervincat.—*Voss*.

**PERK**,\* *v. ad. i. e.* *Perch* (ch into k).

To mount or rise, to set or put up; to hold up.

*Perk*, *ad.*—Alert; brisk or brusk.

\**Spenser*. *Shak*.

**PERLOUS**. See **PERIL**.

**PER-LUSTRATION**,\* *s.* Survey.

\**Howell*.

L. *Perlustrare*, to view thoroughly all over, all around; to survey.

**PER-MANENT**, *ad.* Staying, abiding,

-ENTLY. continuing, lasting, enduring.

-ENCE. \**Bp. Pearson*.

-ENCY. Fr. *Perman-ent*; It. & Sp. -*ente*; L. -SION.\* *Permanens*, p. p. of *permanere*, to stay.

**PER-MEATE**, *v.* To pass or go through,

-ABLE. to penetrate, to pervade.

-ANT. Fr. *Permeable*; L. *Permeare*, to pass -ATION. through.

**PER-MIT**, *v. s.* To give or grant leave

-TANCE. or liberty to do or not to do;

-TER. to allow, to suffer, to concede.

-MISSION. *Permit*, *s.* (i. e. *permission*,)—used technically by excise officers.

-IVE. -IVELY. Fr. *Perm-ettre*; It. -*ettere*; Sp. -*istir*;

L. *Permittere*, *permissus*; Gr. Μεδισθαι, to come to go or pass through, to give or grant power, or to enable, to go or pass through; and hence, gen., to give or grant, to concede.

**PER-MIX**, *v.* -TION. To mingle thoroughly; to combine or co-unite different or various ingredients.

Fr. *Permission*; L. *Permistio*, or *permistio*, from *permiscere*, to mix thoroughly.

**PER-MUTE, v. -ATION.** To exchange or give one thing or wares of one kind, and receive another or wares of another kind in return; to barter, to truck.

Fr. *Permut-er*; Sp. *-ar*; It. & L. *Permutare*, to exchange.

**PERNANCY, s.** "The actual *pernancy* of the profits is, the *taking*, perception, or receipt, of the rents and other advantages arising therefrom."—*Blackstone*.

In old Law books, the *pernour* of profits is the *taker* or receiver of the profits. Fr. *Preneur*, from *prendre* to take. See **MAIN-PRIZE**.

**PER-NICIOUS,\* ad. -CITY.†** Quick, swift, speedy.—\**Milton*. †*Ray*.

L. *Pernix*, striving or labouring through, (from *per*, and *niti*, to strive,) qui in *nitendo* perseverat; who perseveres or persists in striving, strenuous in his exertions, exerting activity, active.

**PER-NICIOUS, ad.** Destructive, deadly; -OUSLY. noxious, hurtful, injurious.

-ON.\* \**Butler*. *Brooke*.

Fr. *Pernici-ous*; It. & Sp. *-oso*; L. *Perniciosus*, from *per-necare*, to kill or destroy thoroughly, *per*, and *necare*, from Gr. *Nekros*, the same as *vesper*, that is, *mortuus*, dead.—*Voss*.

**PER-NOCTATION,\* s.** A staying, abiding, or passing of the night.

\**Bp. Taylor*. *Prynne*.

L. *Pernoctare*, to stay or abide through the night, (*per noctem*), to pass the night.

**PER-ORATION, s.** The end or close of a speech or oration; the concluding part; (intended in Oratory to gain effect or give force to the speech.)

Fr. *Peror-ation*; It. *-are*; Sp. *-ar*, *-acion*; L. *Peroratio*, from *perorare*, to speak through a speech, or to the end of it.

**PER-PEND, v. -N-SION.\*** To weigh accurately, carefully, exactly; to deliberate, to consider.—\**Brown*. *Boyle*.

L. *Per-pendere*, to weigh thoroughly, carefully, accurately.

**PER-PENDICULAR, ad. s.** One line -LY. is perpendicular to another, when it -ITY. inclines not more on the one side than the other, or when the angles on both sides of it are equal.

"Thou maiste haue a *plomet* hanginge on a *lyne* hygher than thy head on a *perche* and that *lyne* mote hange euen *perpendicular* by twixe the *pol* and thine eye."—*Chaucer*.

Fr. *Perpendi-culaire*; It. *-colare*; Sp. *-cular*; L. *Perpendicularis*, from *perpendicularum*; a plumb-line, or line with lead affixed and hanging to the end of it.

**PER-PESSION,\* s.** Sufferance, endurance.—\**Bp. Pearson*.

L. *Perpassio*, from *perpeti*, to bear or suffer. See **PASSION**.

**PER-PETRATE, v.** To consummate, -ION. to accomplish; to perfect; to effect, -OR. to act or do, sc. some ill or evil.

Fr. *Perpétrer*; It. Sp. & L. *Perpetrare*. See **PATERNAL**.

**PERPETUAL, ad.** Ceaseless or un-  
-ALLY. ceasing, incessant; unintermitted,  
-ALTY. uninterrupted.  
-ATE, v. Fr. *Perpétu-el*; It. & Sp. *-o*; L. *Perpetuus*. Of uncertain etym.; æternum dicitur, quod non habet finem; per-  
-ITY. petuum, quod est sine intermissione; without intermission or interruption.—*Voss*.

**PER-PLEX, v. ad.** To entangle, to in-  
-ITY. tricate, to involve, to puzzle;  
-LY. to harass or embarrass, sc. with  
-EDLY. different thoughts or opinions.  
-EDNESS. \**H. More*.  
-IVENESS.\* Fr. *Per-plex*; It. *-pléso*; Sp. *-plezo*; L. *Per-plexus*, (*per*, and *plexus*, from *plectere*, *plicare*; Gr. *Πλεκ-ειν*, to knit, to intertwine;) entwined or entwisted, and, cons. entangled. See **PLY**. Un-

**PER-QUISITE, s.** *Perquisition*, — a  
-ION. careful or diligent search, or exami-  
-ED.\* nation.

*Perquisite*,—sought for diligently, and cons. attained or obtained, won or gained; and thus app. to—

Gains, profits, or emoluments; (in lieu of, or in addition to, regular wages or salary, or other income.)—\**Savage*.

Fr. *Perquisi-tion*, *-teur*; L. *Perquirere*, *perquisitum*, to search thoroughly, carefully.

**PERRIE, s.** App. to—Jewels or precious stones.

Fr. *Pierrerie*, from *pierre*; L. *Petra*, a stone.

**PERRIER, s.** Engines to cast stones, (*petræ*.)

Fr. *Perrier*; Low L. *Petraria*. The Greeks had their *λιθο-βολοι*.

**PERRY,\* or PIRRY, s.** App. to—A whirlwind, a sudden gust of wind.

\**Hackluyt*. *Hall*. *Udal*. *North*.

Perhaps from Fr. *Pirouetter*, to whirl.

**PERRY.** See **PEAR**.

**PERSE, s.** Sky colour; qd. *Persian* colour, or *peach*-coloured.

**PER-SECUTE, v.** To follow; to follow  
-ION. diligently; to follow, (sc.) with  
-OR. pains and penalties; to follow or  
*pursue* (with enmity); to persist in fol-  
lowing or *pursuing*; to tease, harass, dis-  
tress, or punish by so doing.

Fr. *Perse-cuter*; It. *-guire*; Sp. *-guir*; L. *Persequi*; to follow through, to *pursue*. Un-

**PER-SEVERE, v.** To stand or stay, to

-ANTLY. continue or persist, rigidly, firmly,  
-ANCE. steadily, or stedfastly.  
-INGLY. \**Fabian*. *Bp. Hall*.

-ANT.\* Fr. *Persevé-rer*; It. *-dre*; Sp. *-ar*; L. *Perseverare*; hoc est, *severe* in sententiâ *perma-nere*; to remain or continue *severely*, rigidly, in an opinion.—*Voss*.

**PER-SIST, v.** To stand or stay firmly;

-ENCE. to remain, abide, or continue, fixed,  
-ENCY. or settled, firm or stedfast; to per-  
-ING. severe.—\**Shak*.

-IVE.\* Fr. & Sp. *Persister*; It. & L. *Persistere*,

# P E R

(*per*, and *sistere*, quod nihil aliud est, quam stare facere, to make or cause to stand,) to make or cause to stand firmly.

**PER-SOLVE,\*** *v.* To pay thoroughly, wholly, completely.—\**Bale. Hall.*

*L. Per-solvere.*

**PERSON, s.** *Person*, in Eng. seems

-AGE. app. to express,—The individuality of a human being;  
-AL. individual, animate existence;  
-ALLY. individual character or station;  
-ALITY. bodily or corporeal form or substance.  
-ATE, *v.* "To find wherein *personal*  
-ATING, *s.* *identity* consists, we must consider what *person* stands for;  
-ATOR. which, I think, is a thinking  
-IFY, *v.* intelligent being, that has  
-IPICATION. reason and reflection, and can consider itself as itself, the same thinking thing in different times and places; which it does only by that consciousness which is inseparable from thinking, and as it seems to me essential to it: it being impossible for any one to perceive without perceiving that he does perceive."  
-ER.\* —*Locke.*

To *personify*,—to ascribe to, to describe as having, to invest with, to assume, to wear, the qualities or attributes of an animate being—with the bodily or corporal substance of a living creature.

To *personate* was the old verb.

\**Chaucer. †Spenser. Observer.*

*Fr. Personne; Sp. It. & L. Persona.* The etymology is unsettled; the Latin word seems to have been primarily app. to the mask worn by actors, within which it is said the vocal powers were concentrated, and through the mouth-piece of which the voice sent forth sounds, (*personuit*.) Hence, it is said, the name was first so given to the mask; to the wearer of it, the player or actor; to the character acted; to any assumed character or station; to any character or station; to any one having or holding any character or station. *Martin.* gives from an ancient vocabulary, *per se una.* *Voss.* records other conjectures. In-Im-

**PER-SPECTIVE, ad. s.** *Perspective, s.*

-LY. and *Perspicil*,—an instrument, a glass, to look or see through. In Drawing,—the representation of things delineated or depicted, in the same forms and proportions and respective distances as they would be seen in reality, from the same point of view.

*Perspicuous*,—through which the eye may see; clear, transparent; met. clear, easily seen through, perceived, or understood.

*Perspicacious*,—seeing through, seeing easily or quickly through; quick or sharp-sighted; quick, keen.

*Fr. Perspective, -icacité, -icuité; It. -attivo, -icace, -icuo; Sp. -ectiva, -icaz, -icuo; L. Perspicax, perspicuus, from Per-spicere, to look, to see through.*

# P E R

**PER-SPIRE, v.** To pass or emit, (the -ABLE. sweat or vaporous moisture of the -ATION. body through the pores of the -ATORY. skin;) to exude, to emit, or expel (moisture).

*It. & L. Per-spirare, to breathe through, to pass or emit the breath through.*

**PER-STRINGE, v.** To mention briefly or cursorily; to touch slightly; to touch upon.

*L. Per-stringere, to be or bind thoroughly, closely; to strain, to press close, to compress; and hence, to speak or write compressedly, concisely, briefly.*

**PER-SUADE, v. s.** To represent, as

-ER. agreeable, fitting, advisable,  
-SUAS-IBLE. advantageous; to advise,  
-IBLY. press, urge, or solicit; to induce, to prevail upon.  
-IBILITY. *Persuadedness*,—a strong persuasion, a firm belief.  
-ION. \**Boyle.*  
-IVE, *ad. s.* *Cot. and Mina. use Persuadeable; Cot. also, — Persuadeably. Fr. Persuad-er; Sp. -ir; It. & L. Persuadere, to render sweet or agreeable that which was not so. Mis- Over- Un-*

**PERT, ad.** Active, nimble, lively, quick; -LY. quick to excess, saucy. See *MAL-NESS. APERT.*

*Sk. derives from Fr. Appert, (q. ad-peritus: peritus, skillful, active; see PERITE,) active, prompt, dexterous. Over-*

**PER-TAIN, v.** To *pertain*,—to keep or

-TIN-ACY. hold thoroughly to; to belong to; to be the property,  
-ACIOUS. or in the possession of; to  
-ACIOUSLY. concern, to regard.  
-ACIOUSNESS. *Pertinacious*, — obstinate, stubborn, immovable; keeping or holding to, constantly, steadily, firmly; and, thus, constant, steady, firm.  
-ACITY. *Pertinent*, — belonging to,  
-ENT. concerning, regarding; appropriate, apposite.  
-ENTLY.  
-ENCE.  
-ENCY.  
-ATE.\*  
-ATELY.\*

*Joy uses Pertinate-ly as equivalent to Pertinacious-ly.—\*Joye.*

*Fr. Appartenir, pertinent; It. Appartenere, pertinente; Sp. Pertin-ecer, -ent; L. Pertinere, to keep, to hold, through or thoroughly. Pertinacious,—It. Pertin-ace; Sp. -az; L. Pertinax, (per, and tenax, valde tenax, ultra modum tenax propositi,)—tenacious to excess.*

**PER-TURB, v.** To put thoroughly into

-ANCE. a medley or confusion, to confuse;  
-ATION. to put quite out of order, to disorder, to disarrange, to distract,  
-ER. to trouble.  
-ING.

*Fr. Perturb-er; Sp. -ar; It. & L. Perturbare.*

**PER-TUSION, s.** A beating through, a piercing through; perforation, hole.

*Fr. Pertuiser; L. Per-tundere, -tusum, to beat through.*

**PER-VADE, v.** To go or pass through

-VAS-ION. or throughout; to penetrate or enter into the whole or every part; to spread over.  
-IVE.

*L. Per-vad-ere, to go through.*

**PER-VERT, v.** To turn thoroughly; to  
 -ER. turn from its proper use or pur-  
 -IBLE. pose; to wring or wrest to evil.  
 -VERSE. *Perverse*, — turned, wrung, or  
 -VERS-ED. wrested to ill; fixed in wrong,  
 -EDLY. obstinately wrong; ill-tempered,  
 -LY. ill-natured, crossly disposed;  
 -NESS. uncomplying with, vexatiously  
 -ION. opposing.  
 -ITY. Fr. & Sp. *Percertir*; It. & L. *Per-  
 certere*, to turn thoroughly.

**PER-VESTIGATION,\* s.** Careful  
 search or inquiry, or examination.  
 \**Chillingworth*.

L. *Pervestigatio*, from *Per-vestigare*, to search  
 thoroughly; from *Vestigium*, which is app. to—  
 any mark left by which a thing may be traced and  
 pursued.

**PER-VIAL,\* ad.** Having a way or pas-  
 -OUS. sage through; passable, pene-  
 -OUSNESS. trable.—\**Chapman*.  
 -ALLY.\* L. *Per-vius*, having a way through.

**PER-VICACIOUS, -ad. -NESS.** Per-  
 sisting till victorious; obstinately persisting  
 or persevering; obstinate, stubborn.

L. *Pervicax*, q. *pervincax*, quod non cesset  
 usque dum pervicerit.

**PERUKE, s. or PERIWIG, s. v.** *Periwicke*,  
 or *Periwig*,—a cover for the head, made of  
 hair, or of other material, in imitation of  
 hair.

To *periwig*,—to cover or clothe as with  
 a *periwig*.

Som. writes the word—*Perwick*; Mins.—  
*Perwicke* or *perwigge*.

Fr. *Perruque*; It. *Parracca*; Sp. *Peluca*; Low  
 L. *Perruqua*, capillamentum. Wach. derives from  
 Gr. *Περρικός*, yellow; because the Romans made  
 their *perukes* of the yellow hair of the Germans;  
 and the ingenuity of this etym. is praised by the  
 editor of Men. But it does not appear that the  
 Romans imposed this Gr. name upon an ornament  
 formed of Ger. materials. Voss. (de Vit. lib. ii.  
 c. 15,) gives the Low L. *Perruqua*, but no instance  
 of its use. The attempts to trace it to a northern  
 origin are equally unsatisfactory.

**PERUSE, v.** To look thoroughly at; to  
 -AL. inspect carefully or thoroughly; to  
 -ER. examine, to investigate; to read  
 through.

From L. *Per*, and *uti*, vel *usus*, iterum et ite-  
 rum *uti*.—Mins. *Per* et *usus*.—Sk. Comps. in  
 our language, of words not used so comp. in L.,  
 and hybrid comps., half L. half Eng., are always  
 to be received with caution. It appears to be from  
 Fr. *Pour voir*, to look through. Un-

**PEST, s.** *Pest* and *Pestilence* are app. to—  
 -IFEROUS. A widely destroying, consum-  
 -ILENT. ing, deadly disease; a viru-  
 -ILENCE. lent, devastating infection or  
 -ILENTIAL. contagion; the plague.  
 -ILENTLY. *Pest* also to—Any thing de-  
 -ILENTIOUS. structive, noisome, mischie-  
 -IDUCT.\* vious, vexatious, tormenting,  
 -ILITY.† plaguing; a plague or tor-  
 ment.—\**Donne*. †*Fox*.

Fr. *Pest-e*, -ifère, -ilent; It. & Sp. -e, -ifero,  
 -ilente; L. *Pest-is*, -ifer, -ilens, -ilialis. "*Pestis*  
 nomen factum est per syncopen ex composito

*perestis*, et mutato *r* in *s*, (ut sæpe factum est,) *pesestis* sive *pesestas*, à verbo *per-edo*, *per-es*, *perest*; quo significatur, quidquid *peredit* et planè consumit et *perdit* materiam quamque, unde facta est, ut lues illa epidemica *pestis* appellationem obtinuerat.—Fr. Jun. Other conjectures may be seen in Voss. and Martin.

**PESTER, v. s. -ous.\*** To plague, to vex,  
 to tease, to torment, to trouble, to harass,  
 to perplex, to embarrass, to encumber.

\**Bacon*.

Fr. *Empes-ter*, -trer; without doubt (Sk.) from  
 It. *Impestare* or *appesitare*, *peste* inficere *pestem*,  
 i. e. magnum malum inferre, to infect with a *pest*  
 or plague, to bring a *pest* or plague, or some great  
 ill, upon any one. Over-

**PESTLE, s. v.** That which, an instru-  
 -TILLATION, or ment which, beats or  
 PISTILLATION.\* bruises, or with which we  
 beat or bruise, break into small particles,  
 bray, pound, or crush.—\**Brown*.

Fr. *Pesteil*, *pisteau*; It. & Sp. *Pestello*; L. *Pis-  
 tillum*, from *Pistum*, past p. of *Pinsere*, to beat or  
 bruise, quia eo *pinsatur*.—Voss.

**PET, or PEAT, s.** A little favourite, or  
 -TISH. fondling, or darling; a little  
 -TISH-LY. spoiled child; and then app. to  
 -NESS. —the humour or temper pro-  
 duced in, and manifested by, a child so  
 spoiled; i. e. fretfulness, peevishness, dis-  
 contentedness.

Sk. suggests L. *Impetus*, or Fr. *Despit*; prendre  
*despit*, to take *pet*. Jun. derives from the *ad*.  
*Petty*, and describes a *pettish* person to be one  
 "that falleth out with his friend for *petty* things,  
 and upon every slight and frivolous occasion."  
 And it does appear to have a common source with  
 our *ad. Petty*, though it may have been app. first  
 —as above.

**PETAL, s. -ISM.** The leaf of the flower.  
 "The effect of this law was, that the name  
 of him that aspired to make himself abso-  
 lute lord of the city [Syracuse], should be  
 written in an olive *leaf*, which being put  
 into the hand of this lord, without further  
 ceremony it was to tell him that he was  
 banished the city for five years, much after  
 the fashion that is reported of the *ostra-  
 cisme* of the Athenians. By means of this  
*petalisme*, the lords banished one another,  
 so that in the end, the people became  
 lord."—North. *Plutarch*.

Gr. *Πεταλον*; Fr. *Pétalisme*.

**PETAR, s.** Cot. calls it "an engine  
 -ARD. (made like a bell or mortar)  
 -ERARO. wherewith strong gates are burst  
 open." It was so called from the noise of  
 the explosion.

The *Peteraro* is probably a small piece  
 of ordnance, and the word is—à sono con-  
 fectum.

Fr. *Pétart*; It. & Sp. *Petardo*; from Fr. *Péter*,  
 to crake; L. *Pedere*.

**PETER-PENCE, s.** "Thys Inas be-  
 came a monke there, & was the fyrst that  
 clogged the West Saxons w<sup>e</sup> payment of  
 the *Rome shot*, or *Peter Pens* to the Pope."  
 —*Bale*.



**PETITION, s. v.** A seeking or asking, -ARY, *ad.* (gen. with some degree of earnestness;) a beseeching or request, a solicitation, entreaty, -TORY.\* supplication, prayer.—\**Brewer.*  
Fr. *Péti-tion*, (*pétitoire*, *petitory*, Cot.;) It. *-zione*, *-torio*; Sp. *-cion*; L. *Petitio*, from *petere*, to seek, to ask.

**PETREL, s. PETRONEL.** *Petrel*, or *Pettrel*, is app. to—A breastplate for a horse.

*Petronel*,—a horseman's piece; and so called because hung to the breast.

Fr. *Poictrail*; It. *Pettiorale*; from L. *Pectus*, the breast.

**PETRI-FY, v.** To be or become stone; -IFIC. to be or become stony, hard -IFICATE, *v.* or obdurate, callous or un-IFACTION. feeling, stiff, motionless. -IFACTIVE. Fr. *Pétrif-er*; Sp. *-car*; It. *Impi-* -IFICATION. *etrare*; L. *Petra*, a stone, and *feri* to cause to be or become. Un-ESCENT.

**PETTI-FOG, v.** A collector of small -G-ER. suits; a paltry encourager of liti-ERY. gation. See *Fog*.

In A. S. *Fogere*, is (says Som.) "a wooer or suitor to have a woman in marriage:" and hence, he thinks, our *Fogger* in the word *Pettifogger*. In A. S. *Fog-an*, is to set, put, or join together; and, cons. to gather, to collect; and *Fog*, is a gathering or collection; whence, under the word *Fog*, it has been suggested that a *Pettifogger* is—as above explained.

**PETTI-TOE, s. i. e.** Little toes, little feet.

**PETTY, or PETIT, ad.** -TINESS. Small, little, diminutive.

*Petty* is gen. used with the force of—mean, shabby, contemptible.

Fr. *Petit*; of unknown origin. See *Petit* in Men. and *Petilus* in Voss.

**PETULANT, ad.** Saucily attacking or -ANTLY. assailing; wantonly offending; -ANCE. impudent, insolent; also, slightly -ANCY. or easily offended, peevish. -COUS.\* \**Cane*. †*Bp. Hall*.

-CITY.† Fr. *Pétul-ance*; It. & Sp. *-ante*; L. *Petulus*, *petulus*,—à *petendo*, quod alios contumellis et injuriis impudenter petat.—Voss.

**PEW, s. -FELLOW.** Com. app. to—An inclosed seat in a church. A *Pew-fellow*,—merely a fellow or companion in the same seat or situation; as boys of the same class in an inclosed seat. See *Steevens* on Shak.

D. *Puys*, *puysde*, suggestum, from L. *Podium*, (Sk.) a projecting seat in the amphitheatre, appropriated to the emperor, consuls, &c.; and whence the Fr. have *Puy*, and the It. *Pugio*, a hillock. (See *Men*.) But the etym. implies that we borrowed our division of the interior of churches into *pews* from the Dutch.

**PEWTER, s. -ER.** A compound of tin and lead, or lead and zinc.

It. *Pel-tro*; Sp. *-tre*. The Fr. call a *pewterer*, *potier d'estain*,—a potter of tin, or a maker of tin pots. D. *Peawter*, *speawter*; Fr. *Pewtre*, espèce de métal.—1220, *Lacombe*.

**PHAETON, s.** A carriage, so called from the fabled son of Phœbus, and driver of his father's chariot.

**PHAGEDENICAL, ad. -NOUS.** "*Phagedæna*, strictly so called, is an ulcer with swelled lips, that eats the flesh and neighbouring parts in the bottom and edges of the ulcer."—*Wiseman*.

Fr. *Phagédiane*; Gr. *Φαγεδαίνα*, *φαγαίνα*, from *φαγ-ειν*, to eat, to consume.

**PHALANX, s.** "The Macedonian *phalanx* is described by Polybius to be a square battail of pikemen, consisting of sixteen in flank, and five hundred in front; the soldiers standing so close together, that the pikes of the fifth rank were extended three foot beyond the front of the battail. The rest, whose pikes were not serviceable by reason of their distance from the front, couched them upon the shoulders of those that stood before them, and so, locking them together in file, press'd forward to support and push on the former ranks, whereby the assault was render'd more violent and irresistible."—*Potter*.

Gr. *Φαλαγγίς*, of uncertain origin.

**PHANE,\* i. e. Fane, (qv.)** A temple.

\**Joye. Browne*. From L. *Fanum*.

**PHANTASM, s.** *Phantasm* or *Phantom*, -ASTIC. —an apparition, a vision, &c. -ASTICAL. of some one dead or absent; -ASY, *s. v.* a spectre; a ghost; a mere -ASTRY. imagination; a creation of the fancy.—\**H. More*.

-ASMATICAL.\* Fr. *Phantasie*, *fantasie*; *phant-* -osme, *fantosme*; L. *Phantasia*; Gr. *Φαντασία*. See *FANCY* and *FANTASY*.

**PHARE, s.** App. to—A watch-tower; a beacon, lighthouse, or light. "A great name there is of a tower built by one of the Kings of Ægypt within the island *Pharos*, and it keepeth and commaundeth the haven of Alexandria, which tower (they say) cost eight hundred talents the building."—*Holland. Plinie*.

Fr. *Phare*; It. *Fard*; Sp. *Farol*; Gr. *Φαρος*.

**PHARISAISM, s.** *Pharisaism* (from the -AIC. sect of *Pharisees*) is used as -AICAL. equivalent to—Hypocrisy, si- -AICALNESS. mulation, or the feigning or -EAN. fiction of virtues not pos- sessed: dissimulation, or the concealment, cloaking, or suppression of real vices.

**PHARMACY, s.** The knowledge of medicines, and their use; the art of pre-paring and mixing them.

Fr. *Pharmacie*; It. & Sp. *Farmacia*; Gr. *Φαρμακον*, from *φαρμασσειν*, *medicari*, hoc est *mederi*.—Voss.

**PHASE, s.** Used in the plural to express the appearances of the planetary bodies.

Gr. *Φασις*, from *φαίνεσθαι*, to appear.

**PHEASANT, s.** A bird:—so called from *Phasis*, a river of Colchia, at the mouth of which great numbers of the species were said to be found.

Fr. & Sp. *Faisan*; It. *Fagiano*; L. *Phasianus*; Gr. *Φασιανός*.

**PHEER, s.** A fellow, a companion, a mate. See **FERE**. A. S. *Fera, ge-fera*.

**PHEEZE, v.** To do, to do away, to do for; to give a good beating or drubbing.

The commentators on the Taming of the Shrew produce various instances of the use of this word. Sir T. Smith says.—To *seize* means, in *fla deducere*; Stanyhurst translates, *Italis longè disjungimur oris*, "We are touz'd and from Italy *seaz'd*." Fuller says,—“But Bishop Turberville recovered some lost lands, which Bishop Voysey had *vezed*, and particularly obtained of Queen Mary the restitution of the fair manor of Crediton;” and in the margin he explains, *vezed*, “driven away, in the dialect of the West.”—*Worthies of Dorsetshire*.

Sk. says,—that *seaze*, or *seag*, is to lash, to beat with rods; and derives from Ger. *Fegen*, to sweep, to cleanse, or from *ſcken*, to rub. It may have descended from the Fr. *v. Faire*, more immediately from the *pt. Faisable*, *feasible*, or that may be done; and hence mean—as above explained. See **FEIZE**.

**PHENIX, s.** “The bird *Phoenix* is supposed to have taken that name of this date tree, (called in Greek *φοινίξ*), for it was assured unto me that the said bird died with the tree, and revived of itself as the tree sprung again.”—*Holland. Plinie*.

App. met. to any thing of extreme rarity and excellence.

Gr. *φοινίξ*; L. *Phœnix*.

**PHENOMENON, or PHÆNOMENON, s.** Any appearance; sensible object.

Gr. *φαινόμενον*, (*past p.* of *φαίνεσθαι*, to appear,) that which has appeared, sc. to any of the senses.

**PHIAL, s.** -LED. Also written *Vial*.

A small bottle.

Fr. *Phiole*; It. *Fidola*; L. *Phiala*; Gr. *φιάλη*, *pusillum, patella, phiala*; from *φίειν*, *cul vicinum φυνεσθαι*, *fund-ere*, to pour.—*Lessop*.

**PHIL-ANTHROPY, s.** A love of men

-IC. or mankind; benevolence towards

-IST. mankind.

App. by Bp. Taylor to—the love of God for man; and used by Dryden as an exotic; which we have not a proper word in Eng. to express.

Fr. *Philanthropie*; Gr. *φιλανθρωπία*, (from *φιλέειν*, to love, and *άνθρωπος*, man,) a loving of men.—*Mins*.

**PHIL-AUTY, s.** Love of one's self; self-liking.—*Mins*.

Gr. *φιλαυτία*, (*φιλέειν*, *αυτον*, to love self.)

**PHILIPPIC, s.** -PIZE,\* *v.* Orations, declamations,—assailing, condemning, the character, the conduct: so called from certain orations of Demosthenes against *Philip* of Macedon.—\**Burke*.

L. *Philippica*.

**PHILO-LOGY, s.** A love of speech, of

-G-ER. language, of grammatical learn-

-IC. ing; and hence app. to—

-ICAL. Grammar, grammatical learning,

-IST. the general principles of language.

-IZE, *v.* A *philologist* or *philologue* is—a lover of learning, study, talk, or discourse.

—*Mins*.

Fr. *Philologie*; Sp. -o, -ia; It. *Filologia*, -o; L. *Philologia*; Gr. *φιλολογία*, *amor loquendi*, a love of talking or speaking.

**PHILO-MATH, s.** *Philomathy*, the love and desire of learning.—*Mins*. Gr. *φιλομαθης*, one desirous of learning, a lover of learning, (*φίλος*, a lover, and *μαθησις*, learning.)

**PHILO-MEL, s.** -MENE. The nightingale.

Gr. *φίλος*, a lover, and *μελος*, a song.

**PHILO-MOT,\* ad.** Having the colour of a dead leaf.—\**Spectator*.

From Fr. *Feuille morte*, a dead leaf.

**PHILO-SOPHY, s.** In common speech

-ER. app. to—The general principles

-IC. of knowledge or science, physical

-ICAL. and moral.

-ICALLY. \**Barrow*. †*H. More*.

-ICALS, s. Fr. *Philosophie*; It. *Filosofia*; Sp. &

-IST. L. *Philosophia*; Gr. *φιλοσοφία*, the

-IZE, *v.* love of wisdom.

-ATE,\* *v.* -ASTER.†

**PHILTRE, s. v.** That which, any thing which, causes or inspires love.

Fr. *Philtre*; It. *Filtro*; Sp. *Feltro*; L. *Philtreum*; Gr. *φίλτρον*, that which causes love, (*φίλειν*, to love.)

**PHIPH,\* s.** -ER.\* i. e. *Fife*, and *Fifer*, (qv.) \**Hackluyt*.

**PHLEBO-TOMY, s.** The cutting of a vein.

Fr. *Phlébotomie*; It. & Sp. *Plebotomia*; L. *Phlebotomia*; Gr. *φλεβοτομία*, venesection, (*φλεψ*, *εβος*, *vepa*, a vein, and *τεμν-ειν*, *secare*, to cut.)

**PHLEGM, s.** “*Phlegm* amongst the an-

-ATIC. cients signified a cold viscons hu-

-ATICLY. mour, contrary to the etym. of the

-LESS.\* word, which comes from *φλεγειν*,

to burn; but amongst them there were two

sorts of *phlegm*, cold and hot.”—*Arbuthnot*.

Met.—Dulness, sluggishness, apathy, insensibility.—\**Boyle*.

Fr. *Phlegme*; It. *Flèm-ma*; Sp. -a; L. *Phlegma*; Gr. *φλεγμα*, from *φλεγειν*, to burn. See **FLEAM**. De-

**PHLEGMON, s.** -OUS. A burning or inflammation. See **PHLEGM**.

Fr. *Phlegmon*; Gr. *φλεγμονη*.

**PHLEME.** See **FLEAM**.

**PHRASE, s. v.** A mode or form of speech,

-LESS. or diction; an expression or

-EOLOG-Y. combination of words.

-ICAL. To *phrase*,—to call, name, or

-IST. denominate.

*Phrase-less*, (Shaks.) — nameless; to which no name, no epithet, can be given.

Gr. *φρασις*, from *φραζειν*, to speak. Meta-  
Phra- Peri-

**PHRENO-LOGY, s.** A compound term of modern formation, in very common use, but not very clearly explained by those who employ it.

Gr. *φρην*, the mind, and *λογος*, a discourse.

**PHRENSY, s.** More com. written

-N-ETIC. *Frenzy*, (qv.)

-TIC. A disease of mind; a delirium, raving; a paroxysm approaching to raving madness. Em-

**PTHISIC**, *s.* -AL. Destroying, consuming, wasting.

Fr. *Phthisis*; It. *Tisi-co*, -*chēzza*; Sp. -*ca*; L. *Phthisis*; Gr. *φθίσις*, from *φθίειν*, or *φθε-ειν*, *corumpere, perdere, consumere*, to destroy, to consume.

**PHYLACTERY**, *s.* A protection or -ICAL. preservation. App. to—bits or -ED. slips of parchment on which the Jews wrote certain portions of the Law, and bound them on their foreheads and wrists. See *Deut.* vi. 8, and xi. 18.

Fr. *Phylactère*; It. *Filatèria*; Gr. *φυλακτήριον*, from *φυλασσειν*, to guard, to protect, to preserve from danger. Pro-phylactic.

**PHYSIC**, *s. v.* *Physic*,—natural philosophy; and *Physician*, a natural -ALLY. philosopher: app. esp. to— -Y. The knowledge of such *physical* -IAN. substances as are medical or healing; to the science of medicine; to the medical substance or medicine; and to a professor or practitioner of the science of Medicine.

*Physics*, *pl.* is still app. gen. to Natural Philosophy.

As *physical* philosophy is contra-distinguished from *moral*, a name is wanted in contradistinction from *Moralist*;—suppose—*Physicalist*.

Fr. *Physique*; It. & Sp. *Fisica*; L. *Physica*; Gr. *φυσική*, from *φύσις*, *natura*, from *φύειν*, *gignere*, *nasci*. Meta- Un-

**PHYSIO-GNOMY**, *s.* The art of judging -ICAL. or discerning the nature or natural -ER. disposition, (*sc.* of men;) now usually restricted to the art of discovering such nature by examining the countenance or features of the face.

Our old writers not unfrequently contracted to *Phisomy* and *Visnomy*.

Fr. *Physiognomie*; It. *Fis-ognomia*; Sp. -*ionomia*; L. *Physiognomonía*; Gr. *φυσιογνωμονία*, from *φύσις*, *natura*, and *γνῶμων*, *cognoscens*, from *γινώσκειν*, *cognoscere*, to know.

**PHYSIO-LOGY**, *s.* As Fr.—“A reasoning, disputing, or searching out -IC. of the nature of things; also, -ICAL. anatomizing physic, or that part -ER. of physic which treats of the composition, or structure of man's frame.”—*Cot.*

Fr. *Physiologie*; It. *Fisiologia*; Gr. *φυσιολογία*, (*φύσις*, *natura*, and *λεγειν*, to discourse.)

**PHYTI-VOROUS**, *ad.* Devouring, eating plants.

From Gr. *φυτον*, a plant, and L. *Vorare*, to devour, to eat.

**PHYTO-LOGY**, *s.* -IST. A discourse on, science of, the nature of plants; Botany.

From Gr. *φυτον*, a plant, and *λεγειν*, to discourse.

**PIACLE**, *s.* The *s.* is app. to the act -CUL-AR. or deed for which atonement -OUS. should be made; and hence to—A great crime or offence, a great sin.

*Piaculous*,—requiring expiation; criminal, sinful.

L. *Piaculum*, (from *pius*,) an act of *pious* atonement, or expiation.—Also as the Eng.:—see *EXPIATE*.

**PIAZZA**, *s.* A broad way, a wide street; in Eng. app. to—

A way or footpath under covering; as the *Piazza* of Covent Garden, above which are habitations, supported at the front by pillars.

From L. *Platea*: *platea*, *platea*, *piazza*, *piazza*. —*Men.*

**PICAROON**, *s.* **PICKEER**, *v.* A forager, pil-lager, robber, plunderer. And to *Pickeer*,—To forage, pillage, rob, or plunder.

Fr. *Piqueron*, from *v. Picorer*, *qd. pecorare*, to steal cattle, (*pecora*.)

**PICCADEL**, *s.* -KARDEL. Fr. *Peccadilles*,—“the several divisions or pieces fastened together about the brim of the collar of a doublet,” &c.—*Cbt.* B. Jonson writes it *Picardel*; as if he supposed the fashion of wearing it to be derived from *Picardy*; the term is simply a dim. of *Picca*, (Sp. & It.) a spear head, and was given to this article of foppery, from a fancied resemblance of its stiffened plaits to the bristled points of those weapons.”—*Gifford*.

**PICK**, *v. s.* To act or do with any thing -ED. pointed, or sharp at the point; to -EDLY. strike at or into with any thing -EDNESS. pointed; to *pick* good from bad; -ER. cons. to take or choose, to select, -ERY. to glean, to distinguish.

To *pick* a quarrel,—to take, *sc.* any opportunity, choose or seek for any pretence or slight occasion, for quarrelling.

To *pick* a pocket,—to *pick* or take (with the fingers) any thing out.

*Ypiked*,—“full fresh and new her geare *ypiked* was,” (Chaucer, *Prol.* to C. T.) is spoken, (Sk.) if I mistake not, of shoes or boots with sharp pointed *peaks*, which were the fashion in Chaucer's time. And hence,—

*Picked* or *Piked* was app. gen. as an epithet to one smartly, sprucely, foppishly dressed; to a fop or beau.—\**Holinshed*.

Fr. *Piquer*; D. & Ger. *Picken*; Dan. *Pikker*; A. S. *Pyc-an*. In old writers, To *pike*. See **PICK**, **POKE**, **POCK**, **POCKET**. Un-

**PICK-APACK**, *av.* -BACK. *Pick* is, perhaps, *pight*, *piked*, i. e. *pitched* or *thrown*; and *Pick-apack*, *pick-a-back*, pitched on the back; or it may be a reduplication of *pack*.

**PICKLE**, *v. s.* *Pickle*, (met.)—Dirty, sorry plight or condition. A *pickle*, or a *pickled* rogue,—

One seasoned, imbued, impregnated with roguery, mischief, or vicious dispositions.

D. *Pekel*; perhaps (Sk.) from Fr. *Piquer*, *pungere*, from the *pungency* of the taste. Pennant gives a different history:—“Flanders had the honour of *pickling* of herrings. One *William Beukeler* of Bierolet, near Sluys, hit on this useful expedient; from him was derived the name *Pickle*, which we borrow from D. & Ger.”

**PICTURE**, *s. v.* Any thing *paint*ed, sc.  
**-ORIAL**. in likeness or resemblance;  
**-UR-AL**. a likeness, resemblance, or  
**-ER**. representation; gen. the art,  
**-ING**. the workmanship of *painting*,  
**-ESQUE**, *ad. s.* or of the *painter*.

*Picturesque*,—It. *Pittresco*. "*Picturesque* properly means what is done in the style and with the spirit of a painter; and it was thus, if I am not much mistaken, that the word was commonly employed when it was first adopted in England. . . . [It also] has been frequently employed to denote those combinations, or groups, or attitudes of objects, that are fitted for the purposes of the painter."—*Stewart*.

Fr. *Peint-ure*, -*urer*; It. *Pittura*, *pittùr-a*, -*àre*; Sp. *Pint-ura*, -*ar*; L. *Pictura*, from *pictum*, *past p.* of *pingere*, to *paint*, (qv.) De- Im- Over-

**PIDDLE**, *s. v.* *Piddle*, *s.* is the name of a river which discharges itself into the sea at Pool, formerly "entitled Trent:" it seems (from Drayton) to have received its name from the *small assistant brooks* which flow into it.

To *piddle* is,—to busy or employ, or to be busy or employed about, to attend to, trifling matters; to act or deal in a small way.

*Piddling*,—minute, trifling, frivolous.

Either (Sk.) from It. *Piccolo*, small, or the *v.* To *peddle*; or Fr. *Petite*, petty.

**PIE**, *s.* A bird.

**PIED**. *Pied*,—of different colours, like  
**-NESS**. the *Pie*; party-coloured; varie-  
**PIEBALD**. gated in colour.

Fr. *Pie*; Sp. *Picaza*; L. *Pica*; Gr. *Κίττα* vel *κίττα*, from *κί-ειν*, to move; from the frequent motion of the tail and body, remarkable in the mag-pie.

**PIE**, or **PYE**, *s.* A portion of paste, with meat or other esculents, covered by or inclosed in it; for baking.

Sk. suggests A. S. *Byc-gan*, to build, sc. of *paste*; it is perhaps the name of the *paste* itself, corrupted from Fr. *Pâte*.

**PIE**, *s.* "The *Pie* is a table or rule in the old Roman offices, shewing in a technical way, how to find out the service which is to be read upon each day."—*Stevens*. What was called *The Pie*, by the Clergy, before the Reformation, was called by the Greeks *Πί-ναξ*, or the index; (lit. a plank, met. a painted table or picture;) and because indexes or tables of books were formed into square figures resembling pictures or painters' tables, hung up in a frame, these likewise were called *Πί-ναξες*, or being marked only with the first letter of the word, *πi's* or *pies*.—*Ridley*.

It is the familiar Eng. name for the Romish *Pica*, Ordinal or Service Book.

**PIECE**, *v. s.* To *piece* is to patch; to put  
**-LESS**. on a part or portion, a frag-  
**-MENTAL**, *ad. av.* ment, a bit; to add, join, or unite a part or portion. A *piece* is—

A patch; also, gen. a part, whether put

on, added, joined; or taken away or disjoined; a portion, a fragment, a bit; any thing *pieced* or put together, constructed or composed; as a *piece* of music, writing, painting; a fowling *piece*, a *piece* of ordnance, a *piece* of cloth.

It is frequently app. by Spenser to signify a castle; as it also is in Speed, quoted by Mr. Todd in a Note on Spenser, b. iii. c. 10. "Of this towne and *peece*, (the castle of Peniche,) Conde de Fuentes had the command."—*Speed*, an. 1589.

*Piece*, (of money,)—a minted *piece*, sc. of metal, gold, silver, &c.

Fr. *Pièce*; It. *Pèzzo*; Sp. *Pieza*; Low L. *Pectia*. The etymologists scarcely attempt to account for this word; it is probably from the A. S. *Pæc-an*, *pæcc-ean*, (c soft,) to *patch*. See **PATCH**.

**PIE-POUDRE**, *s.* "The lowest, and at the same time the most expeditious, court of justice known to the law of England is the Court of *Piepoudre*, curia pedis pulverizati: so called from the dusty feet of the suitors; or according to Sir Edward Coke, because justice is there done as speedily as the dust can fall from the foot."—*Blackstone*.

Fr. *Pieds poudreux*, dusty feet. Spel. and Sk. give the first etym. stated by Blackstone, (qv.) See also *Men*.

**PIER**, *s.* A structure raised against the violence of the waves in the sea or in rivers. From the L. *Petra*, or rather the Fr. *Pierre*, a stone, because usually made of *stones*; and afterwards app. of whatever material the thing might be made. The foundations upon which the columns that sustain bridges are raised were also called *piers*, whether made of stone, timber, piles of wood, earth, &c.—*Spel*.

**PIERCE**, *v.* Anciently *Perse*, *Persaunt*.

**-ABLE**. To prick, stick, strike, or bore through; to penetrate, to perforate, to transfix.  
**-ER**.  
**-ING**.  
**-ING-LY**. \**Chaucer*. *Spenser*. †*Drant*.  
**-NESS**. Fr. *Per-cer*; It. *-lugiare*, which Men.

**PIERSANT**. \* derives from the L. *Pertundere*, to beat through; Sk.—from *Per*, and **-LY**.† *icere*, to strike through; and Mins.—from Gr. *Πει-ρειν*, *penetrare*, to bore through, to penetrate. Em- En- Trans-

**PIG**, *s. v.* An animal. A lump or mass of melted lead or iron is called a *sow* or *pig*.

To *pig*,—is to bring forth *pigs*; to lie, or do any other thing as *pigs* do.

The acorn is in old Gloss. cited by Lye, called *pic-bred*. In D. *Bigghe*, *vigghe*, *værcken*, is *porcus*. D. *Bercksken*; Ger. *Ferkel*, *ferkel*, *porcellus*; from L. *Porcus*.—*Wach*.

**PIGEON**, *s.* A bird.

To *pigeon*,—(met.) to entrap, (as *pigeons* are, and taken.)

Fr. *Pigeon*; It. *Picciòne*; Sp. *Pichon*; L. *Pipio*, from *Pipire*, to *peep*, or make the noise or cry of young birds.

**PIGGESNIE**, *s.* The Romans (says Tyrw.) used *Oculus* as a term of endearment; and perhaps *Piggiesnie*, in vulgar language, only means *ocellus*; the *eyes* of that animal

(the pig) being remarkably small. "A. S. *Piga*, a little maid. We use at this day to call such a little one a *pigsney*."—*Som.* And *Sk.* says, from *Piga*, *puellula*; qd. *lepidæ puellæ oculus*, vel *puellarum oculus*, i. e. *decus*.

**PIGHT**, *pt.* i. e. *Picht*, or *pitched*, (qv.) in *Wiclif*,—fixed, transfixed, *pierced*. Em-Under-

**PIGMENT**, *s.* "I employ the word *pigments* to signify such prepared materials (as cochineal, vermilion, orpiment,) as painters, dyers, and other artificers make use of to impart or imitate particular colours."—*Boyle*.

L. *Pigmentum*, from *Pictum*, *past p.* of *Pingere*, to paint.

**PIGMY**, *s. ad.* -MEAN. App. gen. to—A dwarf, any very short, small, diminutive person or thing.

Fr. *Pigmeé*; It. & Sp. -o; L. *Pigmeus*; Gr. *Πυγμαίος*, from *πυγμή*, *spatium à cubito ad digitos clausum*.—*Voss*.

**PIKE**,\* *s.* -ED.† Any thing *peaked* or pointed, or having the point or end sharpened;—a weapon, a tool, &c.

\**Fabyan*. *Spenser*. †*Hackluyt*.

Fr. *Pique*; It. *Pic-ca*; Sp. -a, from *v.* To *pick*; because *picked*, *peaked*, or pointed as a *picker*.

**PIKE**, *s.* PICKEREL. A fish: so called (*Sk.*) either from the likeness of its nose to a *pike* or *spear*, or because it moves itself in the water like a *spear* thrown.

**PIKE**,\* *v.* i. e. To point the eye, to peep.  
\**Chaucer*.

**PILCH**, *s.* "A fur gown, (a *pilch*,) a garment of skins with the hair."—*Som*.

*Steevens*, on *Romeo and Juliet*, produces examples of *Pilch* from *Nash* and *Decker*. *Som.* says—*Pylce*, *toga pellicea*.

**PILCHARDS**, *s.* A fish, so called (*Sk.*) à *cutis levitate*, from the smoothness of its skin. See **PILCH**.

**PILE**, *v. s.* A *pile* or *pillar*,—raised upon -MENT.\* the ground or surface to support

-ING. or sustain any thing laid, placed,

**PILLAR**. reared upon it; also, driven into

-LARED. the ground for the same purpose:

-AST-ER. further, app. to the whole mass

-ERED. (moles, cumulus) heaped, or

structure raised upon it, (*strues*.) And

hence—

A mass, heap, accumulation, structure, superstructure.—\**Bp. Hall*.

Fr. *Pil-e*, -*ler*, -*astre*; It. -*a*, -*ière*, -*à-tro*; Sp. -*a*, -*ar*, -*astro*; A. S. *Pil*; *sudes*, *moles*, *cumulus*, *strues*. Com-*pile*. Ex-*pilate*. Op-*pillation*. Un-*pillared*.

**PILE**, *s.* Hair, wool; any thing of a -EDNESS. hairy, woolly, fleecy, texture or

-OUS. substance.

-OSITY. Fr. *Poil*; It. & Sp. *Pelo*; L. *Pilus*;

Gr. *Πίλος*, hair, wool. De-

**PILE**,\* *s.* -ED.\* The point of a spear or arrow.—\**Chapman*.

L. *Pilum*, which *Var.* derives—à *percutenda*. *Voss.* prefers *Pilum*, from *Pisillum*, a *pebble*, from *Pistum*, the *past p.* of *Pisere*, to beat or bruise. See **PESTLE**.

**PILE**, *s.* *Cot.* calls it, the *pile* or under-iron of the stamp, wherein money is stamped; and the *pile-side* of a piece of money, the opposite whereof is a *cross*. Fr. *Pil-e*; It. -*a*.

**PILGRIM**, *s. v.* One from another land, -AGE. or other lands; a wanderer, a

-IZE,\* *v.* traveller. "A *palmer*, opposed

to a *pilgrim*, was one who made it his sole

business to visit different holy shrines,

travelling incessantly, and subsisting by

charity; whereas the *pilgrim* retired to his

usual home and occupations when he had

paid his devotions at the particular spot

which was the object of his *pilgrimage*."—

*Sir W. Scott*. \**B. Jonson*.

Fr. *Pèlerin*, *pérégryn*; It. *Pellegrino*, *peregrino*; Sp. *Pelerino*, from L. *Peregrinus*, qui *peregrè* venit; *Pereger*, i. e. *per ager*. See **PELEGRINE**.

**PILL**, *v.* To *thieve*, to *rob*, to *plunder*.

-AGE, *v. s.* To *pilfer*,—to practise petty

-AGER. theft; or to steal small quan-

-ER. tities.

-ERY. To *pill* is sometimes written

-FER, *v.* —To *peel*. See **PEEL**, and

-FER-ER, *s.* **PEELER**.

-Y. Fr. *Pill-er*, -age; (*pilfer*, *pilferier*,

-ING. —*Lacombe*;) Sp. -are, -age; L.

*Pilare*, (used in composition;) Gr. *Πίλων*, or

*πίλειν*, *densare*, *constipare*, to stow or pack thick

or close; and further, *furari*, to *thieve*, to *rob*,

nempe à *more furum cum occultare furta student*,

from the manner or custom of thieves or robbers,

when they endeavour to *hide* their plunder. Un-

**PILL**, *s.* App. to—A little ball of drugs; met. any thing nauseous or disagreeable.

Fr. *Pilule*; L. *Pila*, a *ball*; *pilula*, a little *bell*.

**PILLORY**, *s. v.* -IZE,\* *v.* A frame, so constructed as to expose the hands, and more esp. the head of the sufferer, to mockery and insult.—\**A. Wood*.

Fr. *Pilor-i*, -er; Low L. *Pillorium*. *Sk.* thinks—from *Pila*, because the place where the sentence of the law was executed, was formerly surrounded by *pillars*. *Spel.* suggests *Pilleur*, a *piller*, or *pilferer*; because appropriated to their punishment; and transferred from the criminal to the instrument of punishment.

**PILLOW**, *s. v.* -LION. Pillow is, perhaps, the same word as *Billow*, (qv.)

A case stuffed with some material, to sit, or rest the head, upon.

*Pillion* is a *pillow*, used, and suitably made, for riding upon.

Dan. *Pude*; D. *Pulwa*, *pulvinus*; *pulvisce*, *pulvini theca*; *Sk.* thinks—from L. *Pulvinus*. *Jun.*—from Gr. *Πίλωτος*, *constipatus*, because stuffed with wool. In A. S. *Pyle*. *Chaucer*,—*Pilre*. Un-

**PILOT**, *v. s.* -AGE. One to whom the steerage or guidance of a ship is intrusted; met. one who steers, or guides, or directs.

Fr. *Pil-ot*, -otage; It. -*ota*; Sp. -*oto*; D. *Piloot*, or *Pilloot*; which latter is said to be formed of *pril*, a plummet line, and *loot*, lead; or from D. *Pilow*, *peilen*, to measure, (sc. the depth of the waters,)



## PIN

and *loot*, *lead*, (in Dutch called also *Loote-man*.) (See *Sk. Jun.* and *Kilian*.) Others,—from an old Fr. word, *Pillé*, a ship. See *Ménage*.

**PIMENT**, *s.* A mixture of wine, honey, and spices.

Fr. *Piment*; Low L. *Pimentum*.

**PIMP**, *v. s.* A *pimp*,—one who procures or provides, (sc. to gratify the vices of others) meanly, basely.

*Sk.* thinks it has some reference to Gr. *Πεμπειν*, to procure, to obtain. See *Pump*.

**PIMPLE**, *s.* -ED. A small mattery or pustulous swelling; a pustule.

A. S. *Pimpel*; Fr. *Pompelle*, a pumple or pimple; corrupted (*Sk.*) from *pustula*.

**PIN**, *v. s.* To inclose, to shut up, to con-  
-NER. fine, to fasten, to keep or coop up,  
-FOLD. to incage.

-GLE.\* A *pin* or web in the eye,—because it closes the eye.—*Sk.*

A measure. See *PINT*.

*Pingle*, dim.—a small close or inclosure.

A merry *pin*,—from the custom of drinking in mugs with a *pin* fixed, as a measure of the exact quantity to be drunk.

*Pinner*, or *Pindar*,—one who *pins* (the sheep in the fold, cattle, &c. in the *pen*-fold or pound.)—\**Holland*.

A. S. *Pyndan*, includere, to *pen*. See *Pen*, *Pond*, *Pound*, *Bin*. Un-

**PINCERS**, *s. i. e.* *Pinchers*, which E. Hall writes *Pinsons*.

**PINCH**, *v. s.* To press, nip, or squeeze,  
-ER. (sc. between two hard substances;)  
-ING. to press, to compress, to con-  
-INGLY. strain, or constringe; to hold tight, to gripe, to twinge.

Fr. *Pincher*; It. *Pizzicare*; D. *Pitsen*; Ger. *Pfetsen*. Men. derives—from L. *Pungere*. See *To Punch*. Be-

**PINDARIC**, *ad.* -AL. After or in imitation of the manner of *Pindar*.

**PINE**, *s.* A tree.

-Y. Fr. *Pin*; It. *Pin*; Sp. *Pin*; L. *Pinus*;  
-ASTER. Gr. *Πινυς*. See *Pitch*.

**PINE**, *v. s.* -FUL.\* To *pain*, feel, or suffer pain, wretchedness, or misery; to wane or waste away, to decay with *pain*, with grief or distress of mind; to grieve or fret for; gen. to decay, to wither.—\**Bp. Hall*.

A. S. *Pin-an*; D. *Pitnen*; Ger. *Peinen*; Sp. *Pina*, to *pain*. For-

**PINE-APPLE**, *s.* "The fruit [of the *Ananas* or *pine-apple*] resembles the cones of the *pine-tree*, from whence it is supposed to have its name."—*Miller*.

**PINGUID**,\* *ad.* -GUIFY,† *v.* Fat, slimy, greasy, unctuous.

\**Evelyn*. Search. †*Holland*. *Cudworth*. L. *Pinguis*, fat.

**PINION**, *s. v.* Milton writes *Pennon*.

-ING. *Pinion*, the wing, is also app. to the  
-IST. small joint at the end of the wing; and to the feathers.

*Pinion*, *v.*—to confine the wings or *pinions*

## P I O

of birds; to disable them; to confine (in like manner) the arms of man: gen. to confine or fasten.

Fr. *Pignon*; L. *Pinna*; a wing.

**PINK**, *v. s.* The *s.* may have been app. to—An eye with the lids somewhat contracted; to a small eye, an eyelet. The *v.*—

To form or fashion, to work in eyelets or small holes; to cut, to pierce small holes; and gen. to pierce.

*Pink*, the flower,—Fr. *Œillet*, a pink; an eyelet.

*Pink*,—a colour, from its brightness.

*Pink*,—navis speculatoria, (*Kilian*,)—loots-mans boat; i. e. a pilot's boat, sc. for searching, looking, or spying, taking soundings, &c.

D. *Pincken*, scintillare, micare, to sparkle, to glitter: *pincken* ooghen, connivere, nictare, palpebras oculorum alternatim movere;—*Pincke*, oculus; probably connected with *Wincken*: A. S. *Winc-ian*, be-winc-ian, corrupted into *Binc-ian*, and thus (by the common change of *b* into *p*) D. *Pincken*, to sparkle, to glitter, as eyes winked. Un-

**PINNACE**, *s.* A small ship.

Fr. *Pin-asse*; It. *-nazza*, *-accia*; Sp. *-aza*; from L. *Pinus*.—*Sk. Men.* &c.

**PINNACLE**, *s.* The highest turret or  
-NACLED. tower; the tip, top, or summit.  
-NET.\* \**W. Scott*.

Fr. *Pin-a-cle*; It. *-acole*; Sp. *-aculo*; L. of the Lower Ages, *Pinnaculum*, from *Pinna*, a wing; Gr. *Πτερυγιον*, from *πτερον*, a wing.

**PINT**, *s.* A measure of liquids, and also of weight.

Fr. & D. *Pinte*; Low L. *Pinta*; and in A. S. *Pynte*; perhaps from *Pynd-an*, to *pen* or *pin*, to hold. A *pin* is still used for a small barrel holding four and a half gallons.

**PIONEER**, *s.* -N-ING. *Kilian* gives *Spadenieren*, or *spacyeniren*, as equivalent to *Pionnieren*, i. e.—to work with a *spade*, sc. in making roads, entrenchments, mines, &c.; and thus preparing for the progress, security, or operations of the soldiery.

Fr. *Pionnier*; Sp. *Peonero*, from *Peon*, the foot.—*Men.* Jun. thinks that *Pioniers* was orig. *Paieniers*, itself corrupted from *Spacyeniers*, diggers with a *spaye* or *spade*.

**PIOUS**, *ad.* By common usage *Piety* is—  
-OUSLY. Godliness or goodness, right-  
-ET-Y. eousness; religiousness, regard or  
-ISM. reverence for God or religious  
-IST. duties; for our duties as created beings, towards God; as children, to our parents and brethren.

In our older writers it is sometimes written *Piety* when used as we now use *Pity*, and *Pity* where we now use *Piety*. "And then himselfe, affrighted as it were with the rigorous cruelty of that punishment, would intercede in these words: 'Permit, my good L L, this to be obtained of your gracious *piety*, that yee would doe so much favour unto these persons condemned, as they may choose what death they will die.'"—*Holland*. *Suetonius*.

Fr. *Pieux*, *piété*; It. *Pio*, *pietà*; Sp. *Pío*, *piEDAD*; L. *Pius*, *pietas*; of unknown etym. And see *PITY*. Im-

**PIP**, or **PEP**, *s.* Cot. has "*Pépin*, a *pippin* **PEPIN**. or kernel, the seed of fruit; *Pépin*-**NER**. *nerie*, a seed-plot, nursery, nursing orchard, a part of an orchard, wherein the *pippins*, kernels, or stones of fruit be sown."

*Pips*,—the spotted characters on cards,—may have been so called from the resemblance between such spots or dots, and separate seeds scattered upon a surface of lighter colour.

Fr. *Pépin*; Men. refers to L. *Pipinna*, an infant.—See his Dictionary.

**PIP**, *s. v.* The *v.* To *pip* or *peep*, (qv.) L. *Pip-are*, formed from the sound; and the disease is probably so named because fowls, when suffering it, frequently emit a similar sound.

D. *Pippe*; Ger. *Pips*; Fr. *Pépie*; It. *Pipita*; Sp. *Pépita*, and also, *Petela*, which induces Men. to believe *Pipita* to be a corruption of L. *Pituita*. Palladius describes the *Pituita* in fowls to be a disease which covers the tip of the tongue with a white pellicle. Martin. gives *Pipita*.

**PIPE**, *v. s.* *Fife* is app. to the hollow **-ER**. instrument *puffed* or blown **-LING**,\* *ad.* into. *Pipe*, to—

Any similar shaped tube, whether intended to be blown into or not; a *pipe* to smoke; the wind-*pipe*; a *pipe* to convey water, to contain wine, &c.

To play on the *pipe*,—to utter or emit, or cause to utter or emit, sounds similar to those of a *pipe*, when blown or played upon.

*Piping* hot is equivalent to *hissing* hot.

*Pipe-office*,—Spel. thinks, so called because the papers were kept in a large *pipe* or cask.—\**Phaer*.

Dan. *Pibe*; D. *Pyper*; Ger. *Pfeifer*; and (as Hackluyt writes) Eng. *Phiph*. (See **PHIPH**, which we now write *Fife*.) From Ger. *Puffen*, or *psuffen*, to *puff*, to *blow*.

**PIPKIN**, *s.* A small *pipe* or vessel.

**PIPPIN**, *s.* An apple said to be so named from the *pips*, dots, or spots upon its skin or peel.

**PIQUE**, *v. s.* To *pick* or *peck*, met. with **-ANT**. sharp words; to vex, to irritate, **-ANTLY**. to exasperate, to provoke, to in-**-ANCY**. cite, to spur on.

*Se piquer*,—to be tichy, (touchy,) soon offended, quickly moved; also, to provoke, excite himself unto the doing of a thing, (*se piquer à*,)—Cot.: and cons. to pride himself upon it.

Fr. *Piquer*, to *pick* or *peck*, qqv. and *Peak*.

**PIRATE**, *s. v.* A be-reaver, robber or **-ICAL**. plunderer, (by sea;) gen. a rob-**-ICALLY**. ber, a stealer. To *pirate*,—**-OUSLY**. To rob or steal. To *pirate* a book; cons. to print and publish it, surreptitiously,

or without consent of the author or his publisher.

Fr. *Pirate*; It. Sp. & L. *Pirata*; Gr. Πειρατής, which Voss. prefers to derive—απο του περιπα-ζεσθαι, quia multa experitur pericula, because he risks many dangers.

**PIRRIE**. See **PERRY**.

**PISCATION**, *s.* Fishing, or the art of **-ATORY**. fishing.—\**Ray*.

**-IVOROUS**.\* L. *Piscatio*, *piscatorius*, from *pis*-*cis*, a fish; perhaps from πινειν, to drink. See *Voss*; and see **FISH**.

**PISH**, *s. v.* "The ejaculations *Pish* and *Pshaw* are—A. S. *Pæc*, *pæca*, (see **PATCH**), pron. *pesh* and *pesha*, (a broad;) and are equivalent to the ejaculation—*Trumpery*! i. e. *tromperie*, from *tromper*," to deceive, to trick. See *Tooke*.

**PISS**, *v.* **PIZZLE**. To discharge or emit water.

Fr. *Piss-er*; D. & Ger. **-en**; Sw. **-s**; Dan. **-er**; It. *Pisciàre*; Sp. *Pizar*: supposed to be formed from the sounds.

**PISTIC**, *ad.* "*Pistic nard*," (Brown,)—Genuine nard, or nard unadulterated and faithfully prepared. See *Parkhurst*.

Gr. Πιστικός, faithful, from πιστός, faith; and thus—pure, genuine.

**PISTILLATION**. See **PESTLE**.

**PISTLE**, *s. i. e.* *Epistle*, (qv.) And as in Chaucer, equivalent to a short lesson or lecture:—

"Then rowned she a *pistel* in his ere,  
And bad him to be glad, and have no fere."

**PISTOL**, *s. v.* A small hand-gun. Also—**-OLE**. a coin.

**-OLET**. Fr. *Pist-ol*, *-olet*; It. *-ola*; Sp. *-ole*, *-olete*. The weapon (Sk. thinks) is—*Astula*; qd. *Astula ferrea glandifera*. But the name is said to have been first given to a small *poignard*, made at *Pistoie*, a little village, (a day's journey from Florence,) and subsequently to have been transferred to the small *harquebuse*; afterwards to the coin. Sk. derives the name of the coin from *Pistoria* or *Pistoia*, where it was first coined. *Pistoye*, *pistoyer*, *pistolier*, *pistollet*. The editors of Men. and Wach. agree with Sk.

**PIT**, *v. s.* **-FALL**. To *pit*, is to excavate, to sink into a hollow; and this *v.* has not been traced to any more ancient language.

A *pit* is also the area in which cocks fight; hence, To *pit* one against another,—to place them in the same *pit*, hole, or hollow place, one against the other, for a contest; to put or place as a match.

A. S. *Pit*, *pytt*; D. *Put*, *putte*; Ger. *Pyt*, which Sk. derives from L. *Puteus*, a well. Fr. *Puits*, *puis*; It. *Pozzo*; Sp. *Pozo*. *Pit*, the *s.* and *Put* (*Tooke*) are the past tense and past p. of the *s.*

**PIT-A-PAT**, *av.* (Also written *Apit-pat*, qv.) i. e. *Pit-pat*; to express by a repetition of the word, the frequent recurrence of the thing, the *pat*.

**PITCH**, *v. s.* **-Y**. "The liquid *pitch* or tar throughout all Europe is boiled out of the torch tree: and this kind of *pitch*

serveth to calk ships withall, and for many other uses."—*Holland. Plinie.*

A. S. *Pic*; D. *Pak*; Ger. *Pech*; Sw. *Bec*; Fr. *Pois*; It. *Pèce*; Sp. *Pez*. In Lancashire (say Som. and Sk.) still called *pick*. All from L. *Pix*, Gr. *Πισσα*, or *πίττα*, from *πίτυς*, the pine tree; and *πίτυς*, from *πίος*, *pinguis*, quia *pinguis* abundat.—*Martin.*

**PITCH**, *v. s.* To *pitch*. (which has not with any probability been traced to its origin) seems to have orig. meant—

To throw, to cast, to fling; and hence, to cause to fall or alight; to fall, to alight, to drop, to set or settle; and hence, further, (to set or settle,) to fix upon, to fix; and also to settle, order, or arrange.

*Pitch*, *s.*—cast, throw; height or distance thrown or cast; gen.—height, elevation, extent.

**PITCHER**, *s.* A cup or mug with a peaked spout.

Fr. *Pichier*, (Jun.) is fictile poculum; Sp. *Pichel*, poculum. It. *Bicchiere*, a beaker, a beaked or peaked cup, seems to lead to the true etym. See *Sk.*, *Wach.*, and *Men.*, in vv. *Beaker*, *Becker*, *Pichier*, and *Bicchiere*.

**PITH**, *s.* The marrow; met.—strength, -Y. vigour, energy, robustness.

-ILY. A. S. *Pitha*; D. *Pit*, *pitte*: medulla ar-

-INESS. boris, fructuave; the marrow of the tree or fruit. Sk. is dissatisfied with

-FUL. Gr. *Βούρ*, and L. *Pix*. It may be that

-LESS. which *pitte* holloweth, excavateth, or which we excavate from the wood; though the root seems to subsist in *Put*.

**PITTANCE**, *s.* A dole or portion, an allowance.

Fr. *Pitance*; Sp. *-a*; It. *Pistanza*; Low L. *Pitanciaris*, *pitanciaris*; and Fr. *Pitancier*. The manciple or distributor of victuals in a monastery.—*Cot.* Etyma. various. Perhaps from *Pietas*, the dole of real or pretended piety.—*Voss.* and see *Sk.*

**PITUITE**, *s.* "The *pituite* or mucus, -ARY. secerned in the nose, mouth, palate, -OUS. stomach, intestines, and windpipe, is not excrementitious, but a laudable humour, necessary for defending those parts from which it is secerned, from ex-coriations, as happens in the nose, when the *pituite* is too thin."—*Arbuthnot.*

Fr. *Pituite*; It. Sp. & L. *Pituita*; which (*Voss.*) may be from Gr. *Πίττα*, *pix*, quia glutinoso lentore *pitui* similis sit; because in its glutinous clamminess it resembles *pitch*.

**PITY**, *s. v.* We now use Eng. *Pity*, as

-IABLE. Fr. *Pitié*.

-IABLENESS. "Ruth, compassion, commi-

-IEDLY. seration; charity, kindness, or

-IER. tenderness of disposition;

-IFUL. also grace, clemency, merci-

-IFULLY. fulness."—*Cot.*

-IFULNESS. *Pitius*, (as in Chaucer,)—

-ILESS. feeling, or causing the feeling

-EOUS. of compassion.

-EOUS-LY. Wiclif renders *Pietas*, *pious*,

-NESS. *piè*,—*pity*, *pitous*, *pitiously*.

*Pitiful*,—full of the feeling of *pity*; also—of that which causes *pity*; and thus,

humble, lowly, debased; abject, contemptible.

Fr. *Pitié*; It. *Pi-tà*; Sp. *-dad*; L. *Pietas*. (See *Pious*.) G. Douglas writes it *Pietie*, p. 43:—

"Haue reuth and *pietie* on aa fell harmes smert,  
And tak compassioun in thy gentile hert."

The Glossarist remarks, that L. *Pietas* signifies "the duty and love that one owes to God, to his parents, and to his country, and frequently used by Lat. authors for clemency or sweetness of temper." Un-

**PIVOT**, *s.* The point on which any thing turns or revolves: met.—on which any thing depends: the stay, the support.

Fr. *Pivot*; dim. of *Pieu*, a stake, for *pievot*.—*Huet.*

**PIX**, *s.* -ED. A box, (sc.) in which the crucifix was kept; or in which the consecrated wafers, or both crucifix and wafers were kept.

It. *Piscide*; L. *Pysis*, a box.

**PLACABLE**, *ad.* That can or may be

-ABLENESS. appeased or pacified; mitigated,

-ABILITY. or assuaged.

-ATED.\* "Placability is properly where

a man is by any occasion moued to be

angry, and nat withstandynge eyther by his

owne reason ingenerate, or by counsaylle

perswaded, omitteth to be reuenged, and

oftentimes receyuethe the transgressoure

ones reconsyled, into more fauour."—*Sir*

*T. Elyot.* \**Cudworth.*

Fr. & Sp. *Placa-ble*; It. *-bile*; L. *Placabilis*, from *placare*, and this (*Voss.*) from *placere*, to please. See **PLACID**. Com- Im-

**PLACARD**, *s.* "A tablet wherein laws, orders, &c. are written, and hung up; also a bill or libel stuck upon a post, &c." (*Cot.*) and hence app. to—

The law, edict, decree, order itself.

In Hall, it is app. to part of the armour for the head: "Some had the helme, the visere, the two bauiers, & the two *placardes* of the same curiously grauen & conningly costed." See **PLACKET**.

D. *Plac-kaert*, *-kaet*; Fr. *Pla-card*, *-guard*, from *plaque*; and *plaque* from Gr. *πλαξ*, a broad tablet.—*Men.*

**PLACE**, *s. v.* In common usage, — A

-ER. point, a part or portion of space,

-FUL. (implying gen. an occupier.)

A *place*, (sc.) of existence,—a station or situation, rank or order.

A *place* of abode or dwelling,—a dwelling, residence, seat, mansion.

A *place* in motion or progression,—precedence or priority; height or elevation.

To *place*,—to put or move into a *place*; to put, to set, to lay, to station.

To give *place*,—to give, to concede, to yield, (sc. *place* or station.)

To take *place*,—to take precedence or superiority of *place* or station; to precede; to be preferred.

To take *place*,—(sc. in being or existence,)—to be, or happen to be.

"The Stoics, and Epicurus do hold, that there is a difference between voidnesse,

*place*, and room: (*κερον, τορον, χωρον*;) for voidness (say they) is the solitude or vacuity of a body: *place*, (*τον δε τορον*) that which is fully occupied and taken up with a body: but room or space, that which is occupied but in part; as we may see in a rundlet or barrell of wine."—*Holland. Plutarch.*

"In our idea of *place*, we consider the relation of distance betwixt any thing, and any two or more points, which are considered as keeping the same distance one with another, and so considered as at rest. . . . Though it be true, that the word *place* has sometimes a more confused sense, and stands for that space, which any body takes up, and so the universe is in a *place*."—*Locke.*

"The generality of philosophers, after Aristotle, conceive *place* to be the immovable and immediately contiguous concave surface of the ambient body, so that it is a kind of vessel, that every way contains the body lodged in it, but with this difference, that a vessel is a kind of moveable *place*, as when a bottle of wine is carried from the cellar to the table; but *place* is an immovable vessel, or a vessel considered as immovable."—*Boyle.*

Fr. *Places*; It. *Plazzi*; Sp. *Plaza*; D. *Platz*; Ger. *Platz*; Sw. *Platz*; A. S. *Plac*, *placa*, supposed to be cognate with L. *Plates*; Gr. *πλατυς*, broad, wide; (A. S. *Be-licyan*, or *lag-an*, *jac-ere*. *Blie*, or *Plic*, *Plac*. See LOCAL.) Our word *Place* is used by metaphysical writers as equivalent to Gr. *τορον*. Dis- Inter- Mis- Re- Trans- Un-

**PLACID**, *ad.* Undisturbed, unmoved by  
-ITY. any painful or *unpleasing* feeling;  
-LY. tranquil, quiet, gentle, mild; smoothly and evenly tempered or disposed.

Fr. *Pla-cide*; It. & Sp. *-cido*; L. *Placidus*, quia quod hujusmodi est, *placet* omnibus; because any thing of this kind is *pleasing* to all, (Voss.) it seems rather to express a state of *tranquil pleasure*.

**PLACIT**, *s.* That which has pleased; a dogma.

L. *Placitum*, past p. of *placere*, to please.

**PLACKET**, *s.* Perhaps (Sk.) from Fr. *Placque*, a plate, (see **PLACARD**, and the quotation from Hall,) or D. *Plagghe*, a small piece of cloth. Serenius adopts the latter. Florio, in v. *Torace*, seems to consider it "a stomacher." Others say—"the open part of a woman's petticoat." (Is it not still thus used in Oxon?) Mr. Nares,—"a petticoat, gen. an under-petticoat." Mr. Moor had heard it was used in Norfolk for—a smock.

**PLAGES**,\* *s.* Extent of land; region, country. L. *Plagæ*.

\**Chaucer*; and not unfrequent in the old version of the Bible, 1549.

**PLAGIARY**, *s. ad. -ISM.* App. to—One who steals from the books of others; who steals and appropriates to himself the

writings, sayings, ideas of others. In Brown, the theft itself:—"Plagiarie had not its nativity with printing."

Fr. *Plagi-aire*; It. & Sp. *-arie*; L. *Plagiaris*; from *Plagium*, the crime of stealing away and retaining the children of freemen and slaves; from Gr. *πλαγιον*, quod propriè notat *obliquum* et oppositur *ορθω*, met.—*dolosum*; and then app. to one who pretended himself the author of another man's books.

**PLAGUE**, *s. v.* Used in Eng. as equivalent to—Pest, pestilence, (qv.)  
-Y. And the *v.*—To afflict with pestilence or disease, calamity or distress; to distress, to harass, to pain, to punish.—*\*Mir. for Mag.*

D. *Plage*; Ger. *Plage*; Sw. *Plaaga*; Dan. *Plager*; Fr. *Plage*; It. *Piaga*; Sp. *Plaga*, from L. *Plaga*; Gr. *πληγη*, a blow, from obsolete *πλᾶν-ειν*, to strike; qd. (Sk.) ictus divinus; for it is the belief of all pious persons that this, the most deadly of all diseases, is sent as an infliction from Heaven. Un-

**PLAICE**, *s.* A fish.

"*Platuse*, a *plaice*, (fish,—Langued,)" —*Col.* D. *Platte*, *plaidis*; Ger. *Platels*; Low L. *Platesia*; said to receive its name from its broadness.—*St. Wack.* See **PLATE**. Un-

**PLAIN**, *ad. s. v.* or **PLANE**, *s. v.* The *v.*—  
-ER. To even, to smoothen, to level, to  
-LY. bring to an even or smooth surface,  
-NESS. without asperity or roughness; met.  
-SONG. to explain.

*Plain*, *s.*—an extent or expanse, even, level, flat. The tool usually written *Plane*.

*Plain*, *ad.*—even, smooth, level; without any thing to interrupt the progress or intercept the view; free from obstacle or difficulty; clear, manifest, evident; free from disguise, simple, sincere, open, direct; free from ornament or decoration, unornamented, undecked; homely.

By *plain song*,—the uniform modulation or simplicity of the *chant* was anciently distinguished, in opposition to *prick song*, or variegated music sung by note.—*Warton.*

Fr. *Plain*; It. & Sp. *Piano*; L. *Planus*, from Gr. *πλατ*, any thing smooth or even. Perhaps, *be*, or *pe-lay-on*, *pe-lain*, *plain*,—to lay, to lay flat, or even. Ex- Un- Under- Also *Com-planate*.

**PLAIN**, *v.* To utter grief, sorrow, or discontent; to deplore, to be-

**PLAIN**, *s.* wail, to lament; to bemoan, to  
PLAIN-FUL. mourn, to express a sense of  
-T-FUL. pain, wrong, or injury.

-IFF, *s. ad.* *Plaintiff*, (in Law,)—one who  
-IVE. *plaints* or complains of an injury.

Fr. *Plaindre*; It. *Piagnere*; Sp. *Planir*; L. *Plangere*, to beat; to beat or strike the head or breast, through or on account of grief; and hence to express grief loudly or clamorously, to declare or manifest grief. Com- Un-

**PLAIT**, *v. s.* To fold, to wrap over; to enwrap, to entwine, to involve, to entangle.

Fr. *Plier*; It. *Piegare*; Sp. *Plegar*; L. *Plieare*. Gr. *πλεκ-ειν*, to fold. See **PLIANT**. Re-

**PLAN**, *s. v.* A *plan*,—A plain or level, a levelled surface or plot of ground, *sc.* prepared, for a foundation on which to erect a building; divided into portions or apart-

ments; marked out, laid out, designed; and, cons. a design, contrivance, scheme.

To *plan*,—to lay out, mark out, design—such plot; to describe, to delineate it; and then gen. to design, to contrive, to project.

Fr. *Plan*. The ground *plan* of a building.—Cot. It. *Pian-o*, -*ta*; Sp. *Plano*.

**PLANCH**, *v.* To *plank* or cover with -ER, *v. s.* *planks* or boards; to cover with -ING. broad pieces, to piece.

"Fr. *Plancher*, to *plank* or floor with *planks*."—Cot. See **PLANK**.

**PLANE**, *s.* A tree, so called from the broad expanse of its branches.

Fr. *Plane*, *platane*; It. & Sp. *Platano*; L. *Platanus*; Gr. *Πλατανος*, from *πλατυς*, broad.

**PLANET**, *s.* *Planets* are so called from -ED. "a Gr. word, which signifies wandering; because they change their -ICAL. places, and do not always keep the same distance with one another, nor with the fixt stars, as the fixt stars do."—Locke.

Fr. *Planette*; It. *Pianeta*; L. & Sp. *Planeta*; Gr. *Πλανητης*, απο του *πλανασθαι*, *errare*, *vagari*, to stray, to wander. Inter-

**PLANK**, *v. s.* -Y. A *plain*, level, even, flat board of wood or other material.

Fr. *Planch-e*, -er; Sp. -a; It. *Pianca*; D. *Plancke*; Ger. & Dan. *Planke*; L. *Planca*; from Gr. *πλαξ*, and so called because *plain*, or even to the foot. See **PLAIN**, and **FLANK**, **LANE**.

**PLANO-CONICAL**, *ad.* *Plain* or flat on one side, and *conical* on the other.

**PLANO-CONVEX**, *ad.* *Plain* or flat on one side, and *convex* or bowing outwards on the other.

**PLANT**, *s. v.* A *plant* is,—that which -ATION. buds or germinates, puts forth, -ER. sprouts or shoots forth,—buds, -ING. leaves, branches, &c. -AGE.\* To *plant*,—to set a *plant*; gen. -AL.† to set or place; to settle or fix; to place firmly or rootedly; to root.

\*Shak. †Glanvill.

Fr. *Plante*; It. *Planta*; Sp. & L. *Planta*, from Gr. *βλαστη* or *βλαστην*, (by the insertion of *n*;) and this from *βλασταειν*, *germinare*, to germinate, to bud. Dis- Im- Over- Re- Sub- Super- Trans- Un-

**PLANT**,\* *s.* The sole of the foot.

\*B. Jonson. L. *Planta*.

**PLANTAIN**, *s.* A plant, so named because it is like the sole of the foot. And the fruit, from the likeness of its leaves to the herb.—Sk.

Fr. *Plantain*; It. *Piantaggine*; L. *Plantago*; quia *plantæ* pedum similis sit.—Voss.

**PLASH**, *v. s.* or **PLEACH**, *v.* "Fr. *Plessier*, to *plash*, bow, fold, or plait young branches, one within another; also to thicken a hedge or cover a walk by *plashing*."—Cot.

Fr. *Plessier*, from *plexum*; past p. of *plectere*, *plicare*, to *plait*, (qv.) Im-pleach.

**PLASH**, *v. s.* -Y. To *splash* or *dash*, or make a noise by *splashing* or *dashing* into water.

A *plash*,—a puddle or pool.

D. *Plat-schen*; Ger. -zen; Sw. *Plaska*. Formed from the sound, (say the etymologists.)

**PLASM**, *s.* A form or frame; a mould -ATICAL. in which any thing is formed, -ATION.\* or framed, or made.

**PLAST-IC**. "Plastique is not only under -ICAL. sculpture, but indeed very sculpture itself: but with this difference; that the *plasterer* doth make his figures by addition, and the carver by subtraction."—Wotton.—\*Grafton.

Fr. *Plasmation*, is app. to the making of images. &c. of clay or earth, (Cot.); L. *Plasma*; Gr. *πλάσμα*, from *πλασσειν*, or *πλαττειν*, to form or frame, to make. Cata-

**PLASTER**, *v. s.* To form or mould, to -ING. fashion, fit, or adapt, (an inter-ER. mixture or compound substance;) to spread over or cover with such substance.

Fr. *Plastrer*. See **PLASM**. Be-Em-

**PLAT**, *v. s.* -TING. To *plat*, i. e. to *plait*, (qv.) to fold, to entwine, to interweave.

**PLAT**, *ad.*\* *av.† s.* *Plat*, *ad.*—Flat, level, -FORM. plain.

-LY.\* A *plat*,—a flat, level plain; surface of ground, grass, &c.

*Plat-form*,—form or description, or delineation of the form on a *plain* surface; a *plain* form or frame; gen. a form or plan.

\*†Chaucer. †Gower.

Fr. D. Ger. & Dan. *Plat*; It. *Piatto*, from Gr. *πλατυς*; broad, expanded. (See **FLAT**.) Fr. *Plateforme*; It. *Piatto forma*; Sp. *Plattaforma*, designatio operis in *piano*.—Sk.

**PLATE**, *s. v.* A *plate* or *platter*, (to eat **PLAT-TER**. from,)—so called, from its *flat* -Y.\* surface.

A *plate* of metal,—a *flat* piece of metal; of the precious metals, silver or gold; and hence app. to those metals, and to vessels, &c. made of them.

To *plate*,—to cover the *flat* surface; to cover with *plates*, (sc. of metal;) to cover or protect the surface.—\*Sir T. Elyot.

Fr. *Plat*; It. *Piatto*. See **PLAT**.

**PLATONIC**, *ad.* *Platonic*, or *Platonical*, -ICAL. is used to denote—Purely philo- -ICALLY. sophical, pure; free from sensual -ISM. desire, or passions. -IST. -IZE, *v.*

**PLAUDIT**, *s.* *Plausible*,—that can or **PLAUS-IBLE**. may be, or deserve to be clapped -IBLY. or applauded; deserving appro- -IBILITY. bation or favour; and, cons. not -IBLENESS. deserving reprobation; having -IVE. a fair appearance, specious.

L. *Plaud-ere*, (of uncertain etym., perhaps *be-or pe-laud*,—*plaudere*,) to beat; *plaudite*, (imper.) beat or clap your hands, sc. in token of being pleased or satisfied; a word addressed by Roman actors to the spectators; and hence *plausible*, L. *Plausibilis*. Ap-plaud. Dis-Ex-plode. Im-Un-plausible.

**PLAY**, *v. s.* To keep working or at work; -ER. to keep in action, exercise, or -ERLY. practice; to exercise, to practise, -FUL. to perform.

-SOME. To *play* or *ply*, (an engine,)—to work or labour, keep it at work,

γρᾶκ  
ἐμπλάσσειν



To *play*, (an instrument of music,)—to work it, to perform upon it, and, *cons.* bring forth its powers, either by the touch or breath; to produce its music.

To *play*, (a game at cards, cricket, dice, &c.)—to work, labour, employ, or keep employed, busy or busied; and hence, To *play*, is to game or to gamble.

And as to *play* a musical instrument, or to *play* games, is in lieu or in relief of more serious occupation, To *play* is,—

To amuse, to sport, to frolic, to trifle; to do any thing sportively, frolicsomenely, triflingly, gaily, merrily, jestingly; to keep in sportive, light, or sprightly action or motion.

*Play* is much used *pref.*

*Playful-ly* and *Playful-ness* are regular, and not uncommon in speech.

A. S. *Pleg-an*, to jest, to sport, and also to dance. —*Som.* A. S. *Pleg-an*, is lit. to *ply* or *play*, i. e. to work,—as above explained.

**PLEA, s.** *Plea* is now *app.* to — that **PLEAD, v.** which is advanced either in prosecution of a suit at Law, or in defence; any thing claimed in such suit; *gen.* an allegation or averment; a denial, a defence.

To *plead*,—to put in, offer, urge, a *plea*; to urge in favour of a *plea*; to argue; *gen.* to urge, to allege; to defend or deny, to excuse.

Fr. *Plaider*; It. *Plattare*; Sp. *Pleytear*; L. *Placitare*, ab eâ *placiti* significatione, quâ poneretur pro foro, sive loco, ubi jus diceretur, vel etiam pro causæ actione.—*Voss. de Vit. lib. iv. c. 16.* L. *Placita*, (Gr. *Απεστα*), from *Placere*, to *please*; the sentences, judgments, decrees, which were given as the *pleasure* or will of a court; and hence *app.* to the sentences, judgments, decrees themselves; and further, to the court or place where judgments were pronounced; and also to the prosecution of a suit at law, to obtain judgment or *pleasure* of the court. Em- Re- Un-

**PLEACH.** See **PLASH.**

**PLEASE, v.** It is only possible to describe the usage:—

-ANT. To cause or create agreeable sensations, or sensations agreeable to our natures, as sensitive beings; such as we wish or desire to feel or continue to feel, which satisfy, content, or gratify, when felt; to give joy, gladness, or delight; to gladden, to delight; to be the object of choice, selection or preference; to like, to choose, to select, to prefer.

-ANTLY. To cause or create agreeable sensations, or sensations agreeable to our natures, as sensitive beings; such as we wish or desire to feel or continue to feel, which satisfy, content, or gratify, when felt; to give joy, gladness, or delight; to gladden, to delight; to be the object of choice, selection or preference; to like, to choose, to select, to prefer.

-ANCE.\* To cause or create agreeable sensations, or sensations agreeable to our natures, as sensitive beings; such as we wish or desire to feel or continue to feel, which satisfy, content, or gratify, when felt; to give joy, gladness, or delight; to gladden, to delight; to be the object of choice, selection or preference; to like, to choose, to select, to prefer.

-ANTNESS. To cause or create agreeable sensations, or sensations agreeable to our natures, as sensitive beings; such as we wish or desire to feel or continue to feel, which satisfy, content, or gratify, when felt; to give joy, gladness, or delight; to gladden, to delight; to be the object of choice, selection or preference; to like, to choose, to select, to prefer.

-ANTRY. To cause or create agreeable sensations, or sensations agreeable to our natures, as sensitive beings; such as we wish or desire to feel or continue to feel, which satisfy, content, or gratify, when felt; to give joy, gladness, or delight; to gladden, to delight; to be the object of choice, selection or preference; to like, to choose, to select, to prefer.

-EDLY. To cause or create agreeable sensations, or sensations agreeable to our natures, as sensitive beings; such as we wish or desire to feel or continue to feel, which satisfy, content, or gratify, when felt; to give joy, gladness, or delight; to gladden, to delight; to be the object of choice, selection or preference; to like, to choose, to select, to prefer.

-EDNESS. To cause or create agreeable sensations, or sensations agreeable to our natures, as sensitive beings; such as we wish or desire to feel or continue to feel, which satisfy, content, or gratify, when felt; to give joy, gladness, or delight; to gladden, to delight; to be the object of choice, selection or preference; to like, to choose, to select, to prefer.

-ER, s. To cause or create agreeable sensations, or sensations agreeable to our natures, as sensitive beings; such as we wish or desire to feel or continue to feel, which satisfy, content, or gratify, when felt; to give joy, gladness, or delight; to gladden, to delight; to be the object of choice, selection or preference; to like, to choose, to select, to prefer.

-ING. To cause or create agreeable sensations, or sensations agreeable to our natures, as sensitive beings; such as we wish or desire to feel or continue to feel, which satisfy, content, or gratify, when felt; to give joy, gladness, or delight; to gladden, to delight; to be the object of choice, selection or preference; to like, to choose, to select, to prefer.

-INGLY. To cause or create agreeable sensations, or sensations agreeable to our natures, as sensitive beings; such as we wish or desire to feel or continue to feel, which satisfy, content, or gratify, when felt; to give joy, gladness, or delight; to gladden, to delight; to be the object of choice, selection or preference; to like, to choose, to select, to prefer.

-INGNESS. To cause or create agreeable sensations, or sensations agreeable to our natures, as sensitive beings; such as we wish or desire to feel or continue to feel, which satisfy, content, or gratify, when felt; to give joy, gladness, or delight; to gladden, to delight; to be the object of choice, selection or preference; to like, to choose, to select, to prefer.

-URE, s. v. To cause or create agreeable sensations, or sensations agreeable to our natures, as sensitive beings; such as we wish or desire to feel or continue to feel, which satisfy, content, or gratify, when felt; to give joy, gladness, or delight; to gladden, to delight; to be the object of choice, selection or preference; to like, to choose, to select, to prefer.

-UR-ABLE. To cause or create agreeable sensations, or sensations agreeable to our natures, as sensitive beings; such as we wish or desire to feel or continue to feel, which satisfy, content, or gratify, when felt; to give joy, gladness, or delight; to gladden, to delight; to be the object of choice, selection or preference; to like, to choose, to select, to prefer.

-ABLY. *Pleasurable*, (that may be *pleasable*), is used *actively*, i. e. that can or may please; pleasing; or *pleasureful*, (as Abp. Abbot writes.) — \**Chaucer. Gower. Spenser. †Abbot. †Brown.*

Fr. *Plaire*, *plaisant*, -ir; It. *Plac-ere*, -ente; Sp. *Placer*; L. *Placere*. Of uncertain etym. (*Placere* is *Pe-lacere*; and for *Lacere*, see **DELIGHT**.) Dis-Over-please. Com-placent. Com-plaisant. Un-pleasant.

**PLEBEIAN, ad. s. -ANCE.\*** Of or pertaining to the multitude; the common people, the vulgar; the lower or poorer classes.—\**Du Bartas* (1621) *Pref.*

L. *Plebeius*, from *Plebes*; and this from Gr. *Πληθος*, (*plebos*, by change of θ into β,) a multitude.

**PLEDGE, v. s. -ER.** To be, or become, surety or security; to undertake to answer for; to stake as a gage; to put in pawn; to warrant, to offer in warranty, or proof of good faith, of good fellowship.

Hickes (Gram. Franco-Theot. p. 97,) from A. S. *Plihtan*, to *plight*, (qv.) in D. *Plichten*, *plichten*; Ger. *Pflegen*; Sw. *Pligta*; Low L. *Plegiare*; Fr. *Pleger*. Inter-

**PLENE,\* ad.** As the Fr. “full, whole, complete, large, ample, solid.”

-AL. complete, large, ample, solid.”

-ARY, ad. —Cot.

-ARILY. *Plenarty*,—fulness, sc. of the church.

-ARTY. church.

-ITUDE. *Plenist*,—one who believes in a *plenum*, or that all space is full of matter.

-IST. a *plenum*, or that all space is full of matter.

-ISH, v.† full of matter.

**PLENT-Y.** *Plenty*,—fulness, abundance, exuberance, copiousness, great store or sufficiency, fruitful-

-EOUS. exuberance, copiousness, great

-EOUSLY. store or sufficiency, fruitful-

-EOUSNESS. ness.

-IFUL. \**Chaucer. †Reeve*, (1657.)

-IFULLY. Fr. *Plains*; It. *Pieno*; Sp. *Pleno*;

-IFULNESS. L. *Plenus*, full; Gr. *Πλεος*. Com- plish. Com-Op-Re-plete. Ex-Im-pletion. Sup-ply.

**PLENI-POTENT,\* ad.** Fully, completely, powerful; having full or complete power—or authority.—\**Milton.*

L. *Plenus*, full, and *potens*, powerful.

**PLEONASM, s.** A fulness (of expression), a fulness, to excess; abundance, superabundance (of words).

Fr. *Pleon-asme*; It. -*demo*; L. *Pleonasmus*; Gr. *Πλεονασμος*, from *πλεος*, full.

**PLERO-PHORY, s.** Met.—A full assurance, a full or complete confidence or conviction.

Gr. *Πληροφορια*, (*πληρης*, full, and *φορ-ειν*, from *φerein*, to bear,) a full burden, a full weight.

**PLETHORY, s. -ic.** A fulness, an abundance, superabundance, or superfluity (sc. of humours).

Fr. *Pléthore*; Gr. *Πληθωρα*, from *πληθειν*, to fill.

**PLEURISY, s.** A disease, an inflammation in the side.

-ITIC. Fr. *Pleuris-ie*; -*sis*; L. *Pleuritis*; Gr. *Πλευριτις*, from *πλευρα*, the side, the rib.

**PLEXURE,\* s.** Embrace, entwining.

\**Brooke.*

From *Plexum*, past p. of *Plectere*. See **PLASH**. Am-Circum-

**PLICATURE, s. -TILE.\*** As the Fr.—A folding, plaiting, bowing, bending.

\**H. More.*

Fr. *Plicature*; L. *Plicatura*, from *Plicare*, to fold. Com-De-Ex-Im-

**PLIGHT, -ER.** See To **PLEDGE**.

**PLIGHT, s.** As that which is *pledged* or *plighted*, or staked as a security, is put (*laid*) in a state of risk or hazard, danger or peril: *Plight* is, thus—

A state of risk or hazard; and, gen. lot, fortune, situation, state, condition.

A. S. *Plihtan*, spondere; periculo exponere.

**PLIGHT, v. s. i. e.** To *plait*; to turn, to bend over, to fold, (immediately, perhaps, from the v. To *ply*, qv.)

A *plight*, in Chapman, (Homer. *Odyss.*)—a folded or folding garment. Mr. Nares thinks—*condition*. The original speaks only of the *Εμματα*,—*χλαίνας* *τε*, *χιτῶνα* *τε*.—*Od. xiv. 320*. "A *plite* of lawn, &c. seemeth (says Mins.) to be a certain measure or quantitie thereof." It may have been so much as was usually *plighted* or folded into one piece or package. Un-

**PLIGHT.** Past tense and past p. of the v. To *pluck*.—*Tyrw.*

**PLIM.** See **PLUMP**.

**PLINTH, s.** A brick; any thing shaped like a brick; a square; com. app. to the square foot of a pillar.

Fr. *Plinthe*; L. *Plinthus*; Gr. *Πλινθος*.

**PLOD, v.** To keep working or at work; -D-ER. to labour; to keep labouring; to -ING. toil; to move on laboriously or wearisomely, or as if wearied; sluggishly, heavily.

A. S. *Ploug*, *plough*, or *plow*, *plowed*, *plow'd*, *plod*; from A. S. *Pleg-an*; D. *Ploeg-hen*; to *ply*, (qv. and also To **PLOUGH**;) i. e. to work, or keep working.

**PLOT, v. s.** *Plot*, i. e. *plat*,—a surface or superficial extent of ground.

To *plot*,—to plan or lay out such extent of ground.

**PLOT, v. s. -TER.** To *plot* or *plight*, or pledge each to other, sc. for any common purpose, for the execution of some design; in any conspiracy or confederacy; and thus, to conspire, to confederate, to combine; and hence, gen. to contrive, to scheme, to devise.

A. S. *Plihtan*, to pledge or *pleght*, (qv.) *Plot*, i. e. *plighted*; (by dropping the term. *ed*, omitting the gutturals *gh*, and by the change of the characteristic *i* into *e*.) A *plighted* agreement,—any agreement to the performance of which the parties have *plighted* or pledged their faith to each other.—See **TOOKE**. Com- Im- Under-

**PLOTCH,\* s. i. e.** *Blotch*, (qv.)—\**Udal*.

**PLOVER, s.** A bird, so called, it is supposed, because it delights—*aere pluvio*, (Jun.): *quia pluvio gaudet*.—*Sk.*

Fr. & D. *Pluvier*. See **PLUVIOUS**.

**PLOUGH, v. s.** The *s.*—That which is -ER. leaned upon, pressed upon, sc. in -ING. tilling or turning the ground; in ering it. And, To *plough*, cons.—

To till or turn up, to ere; to cut or cleave, to shear, to divide, to furrow.

D. *Ploeghen*; Ger. *Pflügen*; Dan. *Pløjer*; Sw. -ga. Jun. and Ihre direct us to Sw. *Ploega*, *exercere*; A. S. *Pleggan*, (i. e. *Be-* or *Pe-leg-an*, *pleg-an*;) *incumbere*, *incumbere aratro*, to lean over or

upon; and Tooke believes the *s. Plough* to be the past p. of that v. Un- Up-

**PLUCK, v. s. -ER.** To *pull*, (sc. so as to sever or separate,)—to pull with a quick and short action or motion; to tear away.

The *pluck* of an animal is probably so much as is *plucked* or pulled all together from the inside; separate from the bowels or entrails; sc. the heart, liver, and lights; and hence, *Pluck*, met.—heart, courage, spirit. "Show your *pluck*,"—show your courage or spirit. "*Pluck* up,"—rouse your courage or spirit.

A. S. *Plucc-ian*; D. *Plocken*, *plucken*; Ger. *Pflocken*; Sw. *Plocka*; Dan. *Plukker*. *Alucan* and *Upaluccan* are used in A. S. for *avellere*, *eradicare*, to tear away, to eradicate, or root up. Of *Luc-an*, with the pref. *Be* or *pe*, was formed *Pluc-an*, *pluc-ian*. The A. S. v. *Læcc-ean* and *Luc-an* are the same word. See To **CLUTCH**, and To **LUG**. Un- Up-

**PLUG, s. v.** That which blocks, closes, or stops up; a stopper; and To *plug*,—

To block or stop up.

D. *Plugghe*; Ger. *Pflock*; Sw. *Plugg*. Perhaps from A. S. *Be-lycan*, *-lucan*, to block up, to close or stop up; *Be-luc*, *bluc*, (by the change of *b* into *p*.)—*Pluc*, *plug*.

**PLUM, s. -KET.** A tree; a fruit.

D. *Pruyme*; Ger. *Pflaum*; Sw. *Plomm*, from the L. *Pruna*. See **PRUNE**.

**PLUM, s.** The sum of 100,000*l.* is so called; and though this usage is comparatively modern, no instance has occurred that will explain the origin of it:—but it is perhaps,—a *plump* or *plumper*. See **PLUMP**.

**PLUMB, v. s. av.** To *plumb*,—To do any -BER. thing with a *plumb* or *plummet*, or -BERY. line with *lead* affixed to it; to find -MET. the depth of water by a *plumb*-line.

To fall or drop *plumb*; i. e. as *lead* falls, rapidly, quickly; directly, perpendicularly.

Fr. *Plomb*; It. *Piombo*; Sp. *Plombo*; L. *Plumbum*; Gr. *Μολιβδος*; whence Voss. contrives to form the L.: (thus, *μολιβδος*, by dropping the *i*, and transposing *μο*, is *λομβος*, and by prefixing (more *Æolium*) the *β*, it becomes *βλομβος*; L. *Plumbum*. See **PLUMF**. Un-

**PLUME, s. v.** A feather; a collection of -AGE. feathers; sometimes used as an or- -LESS. nament to a helmet, &c.; hence, -ING. met.—a token of pride, ambition, -Y. victory; and further,—pride or ambition.

To *plume*,—to feather; to dress or cleanse the feather, to adorn or deck with; and also, as *Deplume*, (qv.) to strip off the feathers; and gen.—to strip.

Fr. *Plum-e*, -er; It. *Pluma*; Sp. & L. *Pluma*, a feather. Be- De- Im- Un-

**PLUMP, s. ad. v.** A close collection, a -ER. cluster, (of birds, men, &c.); a great -NESS. number or quantity, a mass, an ag- -Y. gregate:—"Such as were chief PLIM, v. officers revolted by *plumpes*."—*Goldyng*. And hence, probably, the *ad. Plump*,—

Enlarged, increased; ample, full, expanded; and also,—swollen or tumid, filled out, enlarged by feeding, well fed, or fat.

To *plim*, is still a provincialism ; to *swell*, to increase in bulk ; as, This bacon will *plim* in the pot. Also,—to make any thing swell by beating.—Grose. Cot. uses *Plumme*, *Plum*, in *vv. Pote, Potele*.

A *plumper*, (at an election,)—a full vote to one candidate, not shared with another.

The A. S. *Lim-an*, connectere, conglutinare, (see *LIME*.) appears to have given us the *s. Lump*, a connected body or mass ; with the usual pref. *Ge-lim-an*, the *s. Clump*, a close collection or cluster of trees ; with the usual pref. *Be-liman*, by the common change of *b* into *p*, the *v. Plim*, and thence the *s. Plump*.

**PLUNDER, v. s.** To pillage, to despoil, -ER. to rob.

-ING. D. *Plunderen* ; Ger. *Plun-dern* ; Sw. -*dra*. The word is supposed to have been introduced at the commencement of the Great Rebellion. "I think the Parliament never yet approved the *plundering* (or in plain English, *robbing*) of any man."—*Prynne*.

**PLUNGE, v. s. -y.** To throw or cast, to thrust, to drive, to rush into, (gen. into something that is supposed to close around or involve, as water ; met. trouble, danger, &c. ; ) any business or occupation ; to throw, as a horse *throws* his legs.

Fr. *Plonger*, *plombiere*, *plombjars*, *plonger*.—*Men*. D. *Plonssen* into water, demergere.—*Kilian*. Em-

**PLURAL, ad.** Of or pertaining to many ; -ALLY. to more than one, many ; imply-  
-ALIST. ing or comprising a number, ex-  
-ALITY. ceeding unity.

-ISY. Shak. and other writers of his age, as the commentators have shown, use *Plurisy* as if derived from *Pluris* ; and mean by the word,—a greater quantity, an excess.

Fr. & Sp. *Plur-al* ; It. -*ale* ; L. *Pluralis*, from *Plus*, contracted from *Pletis*, and this from *πλεον*, by changing *n* into *s*.—*Voss*. Others contract *Plus* from *πολυς*.

**PLUSH, s.** A hairy or shaggy stuff.

Fr. *Peluche* ; from L. *Pilus*, hair ; or perhaps immediately from It. *Peluzzo*, short or small hair.

**PLUVIOUS,\* ad.** Of or pertaining to rain ; rainy, watery.—\**More*. *Brown*.

Fr. *Pluvieus*, -*ial* ; from *Pluvi*, the old preterperfect of *Pluere*, to rain, (*De-* or *pe-luere*.)

**PLY, v.** To *plie* (as the Fr. and It.) is—  
**PLI-ABLE.** To bend, bow, or turn.

-ABLY. *Pliable*,—that may be bent,  
-ABLENESS. bowed, or turned.  
-ANT. *Pliant*, met.—bending, yield-  
-ANTNESS. ing. To *ply*, also, is (as the  
-ANCY. D. and Ger.)—

To work, or keep working, or at work ; to keep in action or motion, exercise or practice ; to exercise, to practise. See To **PLAY**, and **APPLY**.

D. *Plien*, *piephen* ; Ger. *Pflegen* ; A. S. *Pleg-an* ; Fr. *Plier*, *pliable* ; It. *Piegare*, *pieghevole*. The A. S. *Pleg-an* is—incumbere ; Ac *piegge* on his boccum ;—sed libris incumbat. Let him *plie* his books. Let him lay, or lean, bend, or incline (his mind) to them. Ap- Com- In- Over- Re- Sub- Un-ply. Com- Per-plex. Com- Im- Du- Ex- Sup- plicate.

**PNEUMATIC, ad.** That can or may -ICAL. blow or breathe ; pertaining to  
-ICA. breath, spirit, wind. "The  
-OLOGY. branch [of philosophy] which treats of the nature and operations of minds, has by some been called *pneumatology*."—*Reid*.

Gr. Πνευμα, πνευματικός, from πνέειν, to blow, to breathe. Peri-pneumony.

**POACH, v.** Also written *Poche* and *Potch*.

-ER. To *poke* or thrust into. To *poach*  
-ING. ground, to thrust into, as cattle,  
-Y. their feet ; and, cons., to be soft  
-INESS. or yielding (to the tread or pressure).

To *poach*,—to *poke* or peck at, sc. without thoroughly making way through, without penetrating ; met.—without persisting or persevering.

Fr. "*Pocher*, to thrust or dig ; to *poch* into or encroach upon another man's employment, practice, or trade."—*Cot*. To thrust into, sc. another man's ground, another man's property ; and, cons., to purloin, to steal, to plunder.

To *poach* or *potch* an egg, (pollice elidere ; or from *pungere*, see *Men*.) is—to peck or poke, or break by pecking or striking the shell, sc. that we may throw out the yolk. See To **POKE**.

**POCK, s.** A purulent disease ; usually  
-Y. followed by *pock-holes*, or hollow  
-HOLE. marks (upon the face).

D. *Pocke* ; Ger. *Pock* ; A. S. *Pocca* ; perhaps (Sk.) from L. *Pustula*, a blister. Wach., among other conjectures, thinks that, velut *expulsiones* nature, Ger. *Pock* may be from the *v. Pochen*, pulsare, to beat, (to *poke* ; ) and Tooke is of opinion—that *Pock* is so app. as we use it, because, where the pustules have been, the face is usually marked as if it had been *picked* or *pecked*. This accounts for one disease, the small *pocks* or *pos* ; and the other may have received its name from the similarity of the pustules. Fr. *Picote*, or small *pos*, is derived by *Men*. from the *v. Piquer*.

**POCKET, s. v.** A dim. of *Poke* ; that into which any thing is *poked*, pushed, or thrust ; a small bag.

To *pocket*,—to put into the *pocket* ; met.—to put away, to put up.

*Pocketing* sleeves,—i. e. swelling and hanging, like a bag or *poke*.

Fr. *Poche*, *pochette*.

**POCULENT,\* ad.** That may be drunk.

\**Bacon*.

From L. *Poculum*, q. *potaculum*, from *potare*, drink. L. *Potulentus*.

**POD, s.** That which holds or contains, (the seed,) the case or capsule.

Sk. derives from D. *Kode*, domuscula, a small house or abode. *Pod* (Moor, Suffolk Words) is a basket, a panier ; it occurs in Ray, and is used by V. K. the Glossarist to Spenser's Shepherd's Calender.—*Nares*. *Pod*, Moor likewise says—is the belly or paunch. Both *Pod* and *Pod* are found in Tusser, (Husbandry Furniture, s. 5, 6,) and, though app. by him to different articles, each seems to signify a something which is to hold or contain other things ; and in this they agree with the *pod* of peas, beans, &c. ; and all have, probably, a common origin.

**POD-AGRICAL, ad.** Gouty in the feet.

Gr. Ποναγρᾶ, q. αγρα των ποδων, *captura pedum*, sc. by the gout

**POEM, s.** Modern writers consider making,

- ESY. creating, inventing, i. e. in-
- ET. vention, (not verse-making,) as
- ET-ASTER. the characteristic of *poetry*.
- ESS. "They that make verses, ex-
- IC. pressyng therby none other
- ICAL. lernynge, but the crafte of
- ICALLY. versifenge, be not of auncient
- ICS. writers named *poetes*, but only
- IZE, v. called versifyers." — *Sir T. Elyot*.
- RESS. *Elyot*.
- RY. "Poesy is his [the *Poet's*] skill

or craft of making; the very fiction itself, the reason or form of the work. And these three voices differ, as the thing done, the doing, and the doer; the thing feigned, the feigning, and the feigner; so the *poem*, the *poesy*, and the *poet*." — *B. Jonson*. "Because the acts or events of true history have not that magnitude, which satisfieth the mind of man, *poesy* feigneth acts and events greater and more historical; because true history propoundeth the successes and issues of actions not so agreeable to the merits of virtue and vice, therefore *poesy* feigns them more just in retribution, and more according to revealed providence; because true history representeth actions and events more ordinary, and less interchanged, therefore *poesy* endueth them with more rareness, and more unexpected and alternative variations: so it appeareth that *poesy* serveth and conferreth to magnanimity, morality, and to delectation." — *Bacon*.

Fr. *Po-ème*, -*ésie*, -*ite*; It. & Sp. *Poe-ma*, -*sia*, -*ta*; L. *Poema*, *poeta*; Gr. Ποιητης, from ποιεω, to make, sc. verses; or, to make, to create, to invent stories, fables. Utrum autem à versibus, an fabulis faciendis id nomen (*Poeta*) sit indeptus, disputamus in commentatione nostra de Arte Poetica. — *Foss*. See *FEIGN*, and *MAKE*. Un-

**POIGNANT, ad.** Pricking, piercing;

- ANCY. keen, stinging.
- ANTLY. Fr. *Poignant*; It. *Pungente*, from *pungens*, p. p. of *pungere*, to prick. See *POINT*, and *PURGENT*.

**POINT, v. -MENT.** i. e. *Appoint*, (qv.) To fix, settle, or agree upon, a precise *point* of time or place, or both.

**POINT, s. v.** The sharp or acute end or

- EDLY. extremity; an end or extremity
- EDNESS. lessening or diminishing from a
- EL. thicker or broader substance or
- ER. surface; app. (from the sharpness
- LESS. or acuteness) to that which cuts,
- ABLE. pierces, penetrates, stings; to sharpness, keenness, acuteness; (from smallness) to a minute, measureless, indivisible portion of time or space; to a single, entire or integral, a particular portion of time or space; to a minute part, portion, or particular; to a minute object

aimed at, sought; to a minute object of thought.

*Point blank* or *blanc*. *Punctum album*, (in Ascham called the *prick*,) — to aim or shoot at the *point-blanc* or to shoot *point-blanc*, is to aim or shoot *straight* at it — without allowing for any bias which the wind may cause; and hence, gen., to act or do any thing straight forward, without obliquity or reserve.

A *pointer*, — dog, that *points*, sc. his nose towards the game he scents. — *\*Fox*.

Fr. *Poincter*, or *pointer*; It. *Punt-à-re*; Sp. -*ar*, from *punctum*, past p. of *pungere*, aciem in aliquo figere; the L. *Pungere*, formerly *pugere*, from Gr. Πυνγ-ειν, fig-ere. Counter- Inter- Un-

**POISE, v. s. or POIZE, v.** Also written *Peise* and *Payse*.

To weigh; to impose a weight; to balance, to ponder.

Fr. *Pes-er*; It. -*dre*; Sp. -*ar*; from L. *Pondere*, to hang; to hang in balance, and, cons., to weigh. Over- Out- Un-

**POISON, s. v.** App. to — A *medicated*

- ER. drink or draught; a drink in which
- ING. some venomous, mortal, or deadly
- OUS. ingredient is mixed; and further
- OUSLY. app. to other venomous, mortal,
- ERESS. or deadly substances.
- FULL.† *\*Greneway*. †*Dr. White*, 1665.

Fr. *Pole-on*, -*oneux*; Sp. *Ponzona*, from L. *Potio*, a drink. Em- Un-

**POKE, v. s.** The v. — To thrust, (sub. into

*POUCH, v. s.* a bag, sack, &c.) to thrust, to

*POKER.* push against, (with any thing *peaked*;) to push out, sc. as feelers or finders; to grope.

The s. cons. — A bag or sack.

Fr. *Pocher*, to thrust; *poché*, thrust; *pochs*, s. a *pecket*, *pouch*, or *poke*; also a meal-sack or corn-sack. — *Col*. In the North, a bag or sack is yet called a *poke*; and Ray says, it was a general word for all measures. A. S. *Pocca*, a *poke* or *peck*, was probably that wherein any thing was *poked* or thrust, pushed or pressed. See *PECK*, *POACH*, *POCK*, and *POCKET*.

**POLE, s.** App. to — The extremities of the

- AR. axis round which the heavens are
- AR-Y. turned.

-ILY. Fr. *Poi*; It. & Sp. *Polo*; L. *Polus*; Gr.

-ITY. Πολος, απο του πολ-ειν, quod est *vertere*, to turn. (See *POLL*.) Extrema axis, circa quæ cælum *vertitur*. — *Foss*.

**POLE, s. v. -AXE.** A long staff; a staff to measure with; a measure. To *pole*, —

To set *poles*, to support with *poles* or staves.

*Pole-axe*, — an axe affixed to a *pole*.

Fr. *Pal*; It. & Sp. *Palo*; L. *Palus*. See *PALE*.

**POLE-CAT, s. i. e.** The *Polish* cat.

**POLEMIC, ad. s.** Warlike, militant or

- ICAL. military. *Polemics* is usually app.
- ICS, s. to the disputes, controversies, or contentions upon points of doctrine in the church.

Gr. Πολεμικος, from πολεμος, war, warfare.

**POLICE, s.** App. to—The laws, rules, or regulations for the government of a city; of a state or country.  
**-ICED.**  
**-ICY.**  
**-ICIED.**  
**-ICYING.** *Politic*,—that can or may, is able to, form laws, rules, or regulations for the government of a city, state, or country;  
**-IT-Y.**  
**-IC, ad. s.** regulations for the government of a city, state, or country;  
**-ICLY.** gen. wise in enacting laws, in ruling or governing;  
**-ICS.** wise in adapting the means to the end;  
**-ICAL.** prudent or provident;  
**-ICALLY.** skilful, cunning.  
**-ICIAN, ad. s.**  
**-ICASTER.\***

**-IZE, v.\*** "A *policy* of insurance is a contract between A and B, that upon A's paying a premium equivalent to the hazard run, B will indemnify or insure him against a particular event."—*Blackstone*. \**Milton*.

Fr. *Pol-ice*, *-icer*; It. *-itica*, *-itico*; Sp. *-icia*, *-itica*, *-itico*; L. *Polit-ia*, *-icus*; Gr. Πολιτεία, πολιτικός, from πόλις, a city. Un- Also Im-policy. Inter-polate.

**POLISH, v. s.** To smoothen, to brighten,  
**-ISHABLE.** to burnish; to rub or take off the roughness, the rudeness;  
**-ISHER.** the roughness, the rudeness;  
**-ISHEDNESS.** to give an elegance or refinement; to refine, to civilize.  
**-ISHING.**  
**-ITELY.** *Polite*, *ad.*—smooth, as a *polite* surface; met. —refined, urbane.  
**-ITENESS.**  
**-ITURE.\***

**-ISHMENT.†** \**F. Beaumont*. †*Howell*. †*Ray*.

**-ITE,† ad. v.** Fr. *Pol-ir*, *-isseur*, *-itesse*; Sp. *-ir*; It. *Pul-ire*, *-ilore*, *-itezza*; L. *Pol-ire*, *-itum*, which some think from Gr. Πόλις, with the same application as *urbanus*, from *urbs*. Voss. prefers, with C. Scal., Gr. Πολ-ειν, to turn; or otherwise, Gr. Φαλος, splendid, bright. Inter-Re-Un-

**POLL, s. v.** App. to—The head; persons,  
**-AGE.** animals, numbered, counted by  
**-ARD, s. v.** the head; number, catalogue,  
**-ER.** register of persons.  
**-ING.** To *poll*,—to cut, to lop, to shear or clip the *poll*, head, or top; to cut or crop.

A *poll-tax*,—a tax upon or by the head or person; and hence, To *poll*,—

To tax; to impose or exact a tax; to exact, to extort, to plunder, to rob. "He *polled* the people."—*E. Hall*.

To *poll*,—to count or number; to be, to put or place, to act, as one among or in the number of *polls*, heads, or persons; to vote.

D. *Pol*; Ger. *Bol*; D. & Ger. *Bollen*, vertere, rotare, to roll or turn round; *bol*, rotundus, round. See BALL, and BOWL. Un-

**POLLINGER,\* s.** Perhaps *polled* trees, or suckers from trees.—\**Tusser*.

**POLLICITATION,\* s.** A promise.

\**Wolsey*, &c.

L. *Polllicitatio*, from *Polllicitari*, to promise.

**POLLINCTOR,\* s.** An anointer, or embalmer.—\**Brown*.

L. *Pollinctor*, from *Pollinctum*, past p. of *Pollingere*, to bathe or anoint a dead body.—See Voss. who writes very largely without satisfying himself.

**POLLUTE, v.** To dirt, to soil, to file or  
**-ER.** defile, to stain or distain; to vitiate,  
**-ION.** to corrupt.

Fr. *Polluer*; L. *Polluere*, which, (Voss.) may seem to be formed from *Perluer*, to wash or wet through; but he prefers Gr. Φολενναι, which Heychius interprets—μολυνναι, *inquinare*. There seems no difficulty in accounting for the usage of *Polluere* from *Perluer*; to wet is not necessarily to cleanse; *lutum*, is—*humida terra*, wetted earth or mud, mire, dirt; and, cons. *Polluere*, to pollute. Un-

**POLT-FOOT, ad. s.** -ED. *Splay*, or rather *club-footed*, say the editors; it is probably a *polled*, *poll'd*, *polt*, foot; a *foot* shear'd or shortened, a short, constricted foot; squeezed into a lump, as a *club-foot* appears to be.

**POLTRON, ad. s.** -ERY. Lit. — One maimed in the thumb, or who has maimed his thumb, sc. to avoid military service; (an offence so common as to occasion severe laws against it;) hence, a coward, a dastard, a mean-spirited fellow.

Fr. *Pol-tron*; It. *-trone*. Etymologists differ as to the origin of this word.—See in *Men.* and *Wack.* *Pollice trancus*, (adopted by Tooke,) seems to be the true one. See PALTRY.

**POLY-ANTHUS, s.** A plant, so called from its many flowers.

Gr. Πολυς, many, and ανθος, a flower.

**POLY-ARCHY, s.** -IST. The rule or government of many.

Gr. Πολυς, many, and αρχη, rule or government.

**POLY-CHIERANY, s.** A government of many chiefs or princes.

Gr. Πολυκχιρανιη; (πολυς, many, and κχιρανς, a chief.)

**POLY-EDRON, s.** A figure, having  
**-R-ICAL.** many angles and sides.

-OUS. Gr. Πολυεδρον; (πολυς, *multus*, and εδρα, *sedes*; and, therefore, having *multos angulos et latera*.)

**POLY-GAMY, s.** -IST. A state of intermarriage with many at the same time.

Fr. *Polig-amie*; It. & Sp. *-amia*; Gr. Πολυγαμια, (πολυς, many, and γαμος, γαμ-ειν, to unite in marriage.)

**POLY-GLOT, s.** App. to—One who knows many tongues or languages; to a book containing or consisting of many tongues or languages; in which versions in many languages are comprised.

Gr. Πολυγλωττος, (πολυς, many, and γλωσσα or γλωττα, a tongue, a language.)

**POLY-GON, s.** -AL. A figure with many angles.

Gr. Πολυγωνιος, (πολυς, many, γωνια, an angle.)

**POLY-GONY, s.** A plant, so called from its many knees or bends. In Eng. *Knot-grass*.

Fr. *Polygonie*; It. *Polygono*; L. *Polygonos*; Gr. Πολυγονον, from πολυς, many, and γονυ, the knee.

**POLY-GRAPHY, s.** Writing many (characters, books, &c.)

Fr. *Poligraphie*; Gr. Πολυγραφει, (πολυς, many, and γραφειν, to write.)

**POLY-MATHY, s.** -IST. Learning in many things; much or various learning.

Gr. Πολυμαθεια, (πολυς, and μαθειν, to learn.)



**POLY-ONOMY, s. -ous.** A multitude, a variety of names.

Gr. Πολωνυμία, *multitudo nominum*, (πολυ, many, and ονομα, a name.)

**POLY-PE, s.** An animal, many-footed.  
-POSE, or See POLYPODE.

-POUS. Fr. *Poly-pe*, -pus; It. -po; Sp. *Pulpo*; L. *Polyopus*; Gr. Πολυ-πους, (πολυ, many, πους, a foot.)

**POLY-PHONISM, s.** A multiplicity, a repetition of sound.

Gr. Πολυς, many, and φωνη, a voice, a sound.

**POLY-PODE, s. -y.** A plant, having many feet, many roots. In Eng. the *Oak Fern*.

Fr. *Poly-pode*; It. -ipòdeo; Sp. -ipodio; L. *Poly-podium*; Gr. Πολυ-ποδιος.

**POLY-SYLLABLE, s.** Having many syllables.

Fr. *Polisyllable*; L. *Polysyllable*; Gr. Πολυ-συλλαβος, (πολυ, many, συλλαβη, a syllable.)

**POLY-THEISM, s.** A multitude of -IST. gods.

-ISTICAL. Gr. Πολυθεϊα, *multitudo deorum*, (πολυ, many, and θεος, a god.)

**POM-ANDER, s.** App. to—A ball of perfumes.

From Fr. *Pomme d'ambre*; an apple of amber.

**POMATUM, s.** A perfumed ointment; so called, perhaps, from the form in which it was usually made. See POMANDER.

Fr. *Pom-made*; It. -ata; Sp. -ada.

**POME,\* v.** To grow or become round (as -ACEOUS. an apple), to form a head (as a -AGE. cauliflower).

-IPEROUS. *Pomiferous*,—bearing apples.

\**Evelyn*.

From L. *Pomum*,—app. to a variety of fruits—apples, pears, cherries, nuts, &c. Voss. (after C. Scaliger) derives from Gr. Πωμα, *potio*; because the generality of fruits so called quench the thirst, and serve at the same time for meat and drink.

**POME-GRANATE, s.** A plant, so named from the *grains*, or, as Elyot calls them, kernels contained in the fruit. "Kynge Xerxes, cuttynge an odly great *pomegranate*, and beholdynge it fayre and full of kernels, sayde in the presence of all his counsayle, he had leuer haue suche one friende, as Zopirus was, thanne as many Babylons as there were kernels in the *pomegarnet*."—Sir T. Elyot.

Fr. *Pomme de granade*; It. *Pomo-granato*; Sp. *Granada*; L. *Granatum*.

**PO-MERIDIAN, s. i. e.** Post-meridian, afternoon.

**POME-WATER, s.** The name of an apple, and seems used for apple; the apple of the eye.

**POMMEL, s. v. or PUMMEL, s.** Of a Saddle,—so called from a similarity in the form or shape to a *Pome*, (qv.) The *pommel* of the head, (in Chaucer,)—the round of the head.

To *pommel*, (written by Udall To *pumble*,) is, probably,—To strike or beat with the *pommel*; with any thick or blunt weapon.

Fr. *Pommeau*, *pommèle d'espée*; It. *Pomo della spada*, the *pommel* of the sword—*della salla*, of the saddle; Sp. *Poma*, from L. *Pomum*. To *pommel* is derived by Serenius from Isl. *Bomps*, a blow.

**POMP, s.** A showy, ostentatious procession; a splendid show, or exhibition, or ceremony; show, ostentation, splendour.

-OUSNESS. \**Barrow*.

-OSITY. Fr. *Pompe*; It. Sp. & L. *Pompa*; Gr. -ATIC.\* Πομπη, (from πεμπειν, *mittere*,) app. to "the long train or company going with any great man or in a show, ('going with, i. e. sent as attendant upon;') a glorious ostentation in manner of a procession."—*Jun*.

**POMPION, or PUMPION, s.** A plant; its fruit.

Fr. *Pompon*; It. *Pep-one*; Sp. -on; L. *Pepo*; Gr. Πεπων, from πεπτειν, *coquere*; percoctum, sc. solibus, et maturum.—*Voss*.

**POND, s.** App. to—a piece of water (in which aquatic animals are) confined or inclosed; surrounded by its own banks, or otherwise secured.

From A. S. *Pynd-an*, includere, to shut up, sc. fish, (Sk.) because the water is there *pent* up.—*Mins*. See To *Pex*.

**PONDER, v.** To weigh, to hold in balance, to examine, to consider, to contemplate.

-INGLY. *Ponderous*,—weighty, heavy,

-OUS. massive; met. of great weight

-OUSNESS. or moment; momentous, im-

-OSITY. portant.

-AL.\* \**Arbutnot*. †*Brown*. ‡*Byrom*.

-ATION.† Fr. *Pondér-eux*, -osté; It. -are,

-MENT.‡ -azione; Sp. -ar, -able, -al; L. *Ponderare*, from *pondus*, and this from *pond-ere*, to weigh. Pre-Over- Also Im-ponderous.

**PONENT, ad.** The west; western.

Fr. *Pon-ent*; It. -ente; L. *Ponens*, from *ponere*, to put, to set.

**PONIARD, s. v.** That which (a weapon which) pierces or stabs, or with which we pierce or stab.

Fr. *Poin-ard*, -arder, to *pointard*, (Cot.) from the Fr. *Poindre*, *pungere*, to prick or pierce, to stab.

**PONK, s. i. e.** *Pouke*, the fairy, Robin Goodfellow, known by the name of Puck, (Todd on Spenser.) See PUCK.

**PONTAGE, s.** Fr. *Pontage*,—Bridge work, bridge making, also bridge toll.—*Cot*.

-IFICAL. toll.—*Cot*.

-ON. *Pontifice*,—from *pons*, a bridge, and *facere*, to make.

*Ponton*,—"Fr. a wherry or ferry-boat."—*Cot*.

A bridge of boats.

**PONTIFF, s.** App. in Eng. to—A chief or high priest; the Pope.

-ICAL, ad. s. \**Bp. Hall*.

-ICALITY. Fr. *Pont-iff*; It. -eſce; Sp. -iſce;

L. *Pontifex*; of which Varro says,

—"Pontifex, ego à ponte arbitrator,

nam ab iis sublicius est factus

primum, et restitutus sæpe, cum ideo sacra et ius

et eis Tiberim non medicri ritu fiant."—*De Ling. Lat. lib. iv*. Voss. has no doubt that this is the true etym.

**PONY, s.** A word of modern introduction; perhaps a *poony*, *puny*, or small horse.

**POOL, s.** A piece of water, usually of muddy water.

A. S. *Pul*; D. *Pool*; Ger. *Pfuhl*; manifestly, (Sk.) from L. *Palus*. Tooke thinks it a contraction of *Podell* or *Puddle*, (qv.) And see **PEDDLE**.

**POOP, s.** The hinder part of the ship.

Fr. *Poupe*; It. *Pòp-pa*; Sp. *-a*; L. *Puppis*; which Voss. after Martin. derives from *πρωτο*; *πρωτο*, that is, O gods, or, O deum fidem: quia tutela, quæ deus deave, in *puppe* poneretur.

**POOR, ad.** Having little, having a small quantity or number; indigent,

-LY. needy, necessitous; (little sub-

**POURAIL.\*** stance or flesh,) lean, thin; (little worth,) lowly, humble, mean, base; abject, contemptible; (little produce,) barren, sterile.—\**Fabyan*.

Fr. *Pauvre*, *poivre*; It. *Pòvero*; Sp. *Pobre*; L. *Pauper*; which Varro derives—à *pauvula* re; J. Scal.—from *παυρος*; and Voss.—from *parum*; though *parum* may be from *παυρον*. Our old authors wrote *Povere*. And see **POVERTY**.

**POP, s. v. -GUN.** A smart, sudden, short noise.

To *pop*,—to make, to emit, such noise; to move suddenly; to put or place, suddenly,—by a smart, sudden motion.

L. & Gr. *Poppysmus* and *poppysma*; all, without doubt, from the sound.—Sk. Oris pressi sonus et labiorum in se collisorum strepitus, says the Scholiast upon Juvenal.

**POPE, s.** (Also anciently *Pape*.) Father;

-DOM. the head of the Roman Catho-

-ERY. lic church.

-ISH. \**For*. †*Frith*. *Joye*.

-ISHLY. Fr. *Pape*; L. It. & Sp. *Papa*; Gr.

-ISHNESS. Πάπας. See **PAPACY**.

-LING.\* -ETRY.†

**POPINJAY, s.** A general name for all parrots, and app. met. to one all noise and finery; a prating coxcomb.

Fr. *Pap-egay*; Sp. *-agayo*; It. *-agallo*.

**POPLAR, s. -ED.** A tree, so called from the number of its leaves, branches, or scions. See *Voss*.

Fr. *Peuplier*; It. *Ploppo*; L. *Populus*, from Gr. Πόλος, many.

**POPPET.** See **PUPPET**.

**POPPY, s.** A plant.

Fr. *Pavot*; It. *Papàvero*; L. *Papaver*, from *α. Papo*. (See **PAP**.) Quod inderetur *papa* ad conciliandum somnum, (Voss.); because it was put into the food (*pap*) of children to procure sleep for them.

**POPULACE, s.** The many; the multi-

-ACY. tude; the common or vulgar

-AR. multitude.

-ARITY. *Popular*,—of or pertaining to

-ARLY. the *people*; belonging to,

-ATION. acting among, pleasing to, the

-OUS. vulgar, common *people*.

-OUSNESS. *Populous*,—full of, abounding

-ATE, ad.\* v. in people or inhabitants.

-OSITY.† \**Bacon*. †*Brown*.

Fr. *Pop-ulace*, *-uleux*; It. *-olaccio*, *-olazzo*, *-oldo*; Sp. *-uloso*, from L. *Populus*, from Gr. Πόλος, many,—by doubling the first syllable *polus*, *populus*; or by inserting *p*, *polus*, *populus*.—*Voss*. De- Un-

**PORCELAIN, s.** (or China dishes;) so called perhaps because they are believed to be buried for many years in *cells* (qd. *procellanea*) or subterraneous places. Much is said about this word in *Men*. (qv.)

**PORCH, s.** A place before a gate, gateway, or door, roofed or covered over; a place similarly roofed or covered, for walking.

The *Porch*, (Hackluyt,) now the *Porte*.

Fr. *Por-che*, *-tique*; It. & Sp. *-tico*; L. *Porticus*, from *Porta*, a gate or door. Out-

**PORCU-PINE, s.** An animal so called.

Written by Ascham, *Porpentine*; by Holland, *Porkpen*.

Fr. *Porc espi*; It. *Porco-spinoso*; Sp. *Puerco espin*; qd. *Porcus spinatus*, from the prickles or thorns (*spinis*) with which it is armed by nature; and its likeness to a pig, (*porcus*.)

**PORE, s.** Cot. well explains—"The *pores*, -Y. the small, invisible holes in the

-INESS. skin, through which the sweat

-OUS. and vapours pass out of the

-OUSNESS. body;" the passage.—\**H. More*.

-OSITY.\* Fr. *Por-e*; It. & Sp. *-o*; L. *Porus*; Gr. Πορος, a passage, from *περ-ειν*, to pass. Imporous.

**PORE, v.** Perhaps to *peer* or *pere*, (qv.); in its consequential usage,—To *peep*; to *peep* closely, minutely; to look closely, earnestly.

**PORE-BLIND, or PUR-BLIND, ad.** In R.

Gloucester, a man with both his eyes put out is called *purbblind*. In Udal. *purbblind*

is a *little* appaired or impaired (in sight):

and this latter has continued, and is now the common usage.

Sk. derives from the *v*. To *pore*; to look with eyes near to the object, as people with imperfect sight usually do.

**PORISM, s.** "Geometricians, when they have shewed their propositions; been wonte to bringen in thinges, that they cleapen *porrismes*, or declarations of foresaide thinges."—*Chaucer*. *Boecius*.

Gr. Πορίσμος, from *πορίζειν*, to make a way, (*πορος*); to find or discover a way.

**PORK, s.** A pig; the flesh or meat of a

-ER. pig killed.

-ET. Fr. *Porc*; It. *Pòrco*; Sp. *Puerco*; L.

-LING. *Porcus*. Of unsettled etym.; perhaps

*Boric-us*. See **BOAR**.

**PORPHYRY, s. -RIT.** A species of marble.

Fr. *Por-phire*; It. *-Ade*; Sp. *-pàgre*; L. *Porphyrites*; Gr. Πορφυρίτης, having the likeness of purple, πορφυρα.

**POR-POISE, s.** The hog fish.

Fr. *Porc poisson*; It. *Porco pesce*; L. *Porcus* and *piscis*.

**PORRACEOUS, ad.** Green as a leek, (*porrum*.)

Fr. *Porrac-e*; It. *-eo*; L. *Porraceus*.

**PORRIDGE, s. -RINGER.** The Fr. *Por-rés* is—pottage made of beet or other herbs, (Cot.); but *Porrés*, Sk. believes to be from L. *Porrum*, a leek, a principal ingredient in Greek and Roman pottages.

port - autonic for a fenced town } was, anciently called a Portogrove  
grave - or reve - } Verstegan

## P O R

**PORT, s. v.** *Port*,—a gate. *Porter*,—one  
-ABLE. who attends the gate: and also  
-AGE. (qui *portat*) one who carries or  
-AL, *ad. s.* bears (sc. loads, &c.) Also a  
-ANCE. beer,—*porter's* beer.  
-ATIF. To *port*, (Milton,)—to bear or  
-ER. carry.  
-RESS. *Port*, (met.)—carriage; mode  
-LY. or manner of bearing or carry-  
-LINESS. ing; mien, demeanour.  
-CULLIS. *Portly*,—of good bearing or  
-CULLIZED. carriage, mien or demeanour;  
-MANTEAU. stately, of good size or stature.  
-SALE. *Porte*, (Sublime,)—so called  
“from the distribution of justice, and the  
despatch of public business, that is carried  
on in the *gates* of the city.”—*Shaw*, quoted  
by Lowth on Isaiah xxix. 21. Hackluyt  
calls it the *Porch*. See **PORCH**.

*Portcullis*,—Fr. *Couliasse*, from *Couler*, to  
let down, to drop (*porta descensoria*;) a  
falling gate.

*Port-manteau*,—in which to carry (a *man-  
teau*; gen.) clothes.

*Port-sale*,—a public sale, published or  
made known at the door or gate.

Fr. *Port-e*, -*er*; It. -*a*, -*dre*; Sp. *Puerta*, *portar*;  
L. *Port-a*, -*are*, -*a*, the gate, (sc. of a town,) is  
said to be so called from L. *Portare*, to bear or  
carry; because in marking out the circumference  
of a town with the plough, when they reached a  
spot where the gate was intended, the plough was  
carried over it, and the furrow recommenced. As-  
Com- De- Ex- Im- Sub- Trans- Pur-port. Un-  
portable.

**PORT, s.** App. to—A haven or harbour  
for ships, (sc.) to ride or float in safety;  
(met.) a place of safety or security.

Fr. *Port*; It. *Porto*; Sp. *Puerto*; L. *Portus*, à  
*portando*, quia res per eum importantur et export-  
antur, carried in or carried out through it; or  
rather from *Πορτος*, or *πορτῖος*, as omitted (Voss.);  
from *περ-ειν*, to pass. Im- Op-portune. Un-  
portuous.

**PORTASS, s.** Nearly equivalent to—  
A manual; a breviary or small book of  
prayers.

Low L. *Portiforium*, i. e. *breviarium*: quod  
*foras facile portari possit*; because *portable* or  
easily carried abroad.

**POR-TEND, v.** To show or exhibit, to

-T-ENT. manifest or declare; to fore-

-ENTOUS. show, foretell, or presage.

-ENTOUSLY. Pope uses the word lit.

-ENSION.\* \*Brown. †Brome.

-ENTIVE.† It. & Sp. *Portento*; L. *Portentum*,  
from *Portendere*, i. e. *Porro tendere*, (Gr. *τεν-ειν*,)  
to stretch, reach, or hold out, or forth; to show.

**PORTICO, s.** “An open *porch*, portal,  
or walking place, covered over head with a  
roof borne up with pillars.”—*Cot.*

Fr. *Port-ique*; It. & Sp. -*ico*; L. *Porticus*, a  
*porch*. See **PORCH**.

**PORTION, s. v.** -IST. A *part*, parcel, or  
share. To *portion*,—

To *part*; to share, to deal or divide into  
*portions*; to allot the *part* or share.

Fr. *Por-tion*, -*tionner*; It. -*zione*; Sp. -*cion*,  
-*cionar*; L. *Portio*, (quasi *Partio*, from *Par*, a part  
or share.) See **PART**. Pro- Un-

## P O S

**PORTRAY, or POURTRAY, v.** To draw,  
-ER. to draw out, to delineate, to  
-TRAIT, *s. v.* describe, to depicture.  
-TRAITURE. Udal writes it *Porture*; Hyde,  
*Porture*.

Fr. *Pourtr-atre*, -*aire*; from the L. *Pro-trahere*,  
-*tractum*, to draw forth. De-

**POSE, s.** The murr, or stuffing of the  
head.—*Som.* (Frequent in Holland's Plin.)  
A. S. *Ge-poss*, *gravedo*.

**POSE,\* v. i. e.** *Suppose*, (qv.)—\*Chaucer.

**POSE, v.** To give *pause* to, to cause or  
-ER. make to *pause* or hesitate; to stop, to  
-ING. stay—sc. the judgment, decision, or  
determination; to puzzle, to perplex.

Fr. *Pose*; It. -*a*; Sp. *Posa*, *pausa*; D. *Poosen*,  
*quiescere*, *pausam facere*; *poose*, *pausa*; a *pause*,  
or stop, or stay. But see **APPOSE**.

**POSH, or POSS.** See **PUSH**.

**POSITION, s.** Place or placing, station

-ITIONAL. or situation. Met.—putting

-ITIVE, *ad. s.* or laying down—a sentence;

-ITIVELY. sentence laid down, asserted,

-ITIVENESS. or affirmed.

-ITED.\* *Positive*,—that can or may

-ITIVITY.† place or lay down—(met.)

-ITURE,† or assert, affirm; apt, prompt—

-TURE, *s. v.* to assert, affirm, or deter-  
mine; determined, decided; settled, esta-  
blished.

*Positive* is also opposed to *Negative*; and  
(Fuller) *Position* to *Negation*.

\*Hale. †Watts. ‡Bramhall.

Fr. *Pos-ition*, -*itif*; It. -*izione*, -*itura*, -*itico*;  
Sp. -*icion*, -*tura*, -*itico*; L. *Posit-io*, -*itum*, from  
*Positum*, past p. of *Posere*, to put or place. Ap-  
Circum-Com-De-Dis-Ex-Im-Inter-Juxta-Ob-  
Pre-Pro-Re-Se-Sup-Trans-

**POSNET,\* s.** A pipkin.—\*Bacon.

Perhaps from Fr. *Bassinnet*, a small basin.—*Sk.*

**POSSESS, v.** To have or hold; to keep,

-ION. to take or seize hold; to occupy;

-IONER. to hold or occupy, (as owner or

-IVE. master or proprietor;) to be or

-OR. cause to be, to make, owner or

-ORY. master, or proprietor.

Fr. *Posséd-er*; It. -*ère*; Sp. *Posseder*; L. *Possid-  
ere*; perhaps contracted from *Potes sedere*; that  
can or may stay or remain, keep its seat, place, or  
*position*. Dis-Pre-Re-Un-Under-

**POSSET, s. v.** Milk curdled with treacle,  
ale, &c.

Mins. derives from Fr. *Posson*; L. *Potio*. *Sk.*  
—from Fr. *Poiser*, to settle; because, when the  
milk curds, the heavier particles settle at the  
bottom.

**POSSIBLE, ad.** That can or may be, or

-BLY. be done, or performed, or prac-

-BILITY. tised; practicable, that can or may  
happen to be.

Fr. *Poss-ible*; It. -*ibile*; Sp. *Possible*; L. *Possi-  
bilitas*, from *Posse*, (i. e. *Potis esse*,) that can or  
may be. Com-Im-Un-

**POST, s. v.** A *post* is—something, some

-AGE. substance or material, set or fixed

-ILION. (in the ground).

-ABLE.\* *Post*,—a fixed or settled place. A

military *post*,—a fixed or settled place or station for soldiery or military purposes.

*Post horses*, (*equi positi*,)—horses placed, stationed, or kept at fixed or settled places.

*Post*, for conveyance of letters, &c.—fixed, settled mode of conveyance.

*Post haste*,—the haste used by *post* riders of *post* horses.

To *post*,—to put, place, set, or fix; to station; to set upon or affix to a *post*; to ride or travel with *post* horses; with the speed or despatch of *post* horses.

\**W. Montagu*.

Fr. *Post-e*; It. *-a*; Sp. *Poste*, *puesto*; Fr. & Sp. *Postillon*; It. *-iglione*; L. *Positum*, past p. of *Ponere*, to put, place, set, or fix. Over- Out-

**POST-DATE**, *v.* To *date* after; *sc.* after the time of writing; at some later time.

L. *Post*, after, and *datum*, *dated* or given.

**POSTERIOR**, *ad.* Being or existing, -ERIOR, *s.* moving after or behind; fol- -ERIORITY. lowing, hinder.

-ERITY. *Posterity*,—app. as a collective -ERN, *ad. s.* term, to those who will be or -IC.\* exist hereafter; to generations, or people to come; children, descendents.

*Postern* door, or *Postern*, (Fr. *Poterne*; It. *Postierla*,)—a back door; a door at the back or behind; backwards, or towards the back.—\**Brown*.

Fr. *Postéri-eur*; It. *-dre*; Sp. & L. *Posterior*, from *posternus*, after or behind. Pre-posterous.

**POST-EXIST**, *v.* To *exist*, to be, to live, -ENT. after.

-ENCE. L. *Post*, after, and *existere*, to stand out.

**POST-HUME**, *ad.* After the interment -ED. or burial, *sc.* of the parent, author, -OUS. &c.; born, produced after the death of the parent or author.

Fr. *Post-ume*; It. *-umo*; Sp. *-humo*; L. *Post-humus*; (*post*, and *humum*, the ground.) See HUMBLE.

**POSTIL**, *s. v.* -LER. To add or append, (*sc.* a note or writing,) to annotate.

Fr. *Postill-e*; It. *-a*, *-dre*, *qd. post illa*; but Sk. prefers Fr. *Appostille*; *responsum seu scriptum appostille*, i. e. alteri scripto *appositum*, an answer or writing affixed or appended to some other writing. See APPOSTILL.

**POSTLE**,\* *s. i. e.* *Apostle*, (*qv.*)—\**Fisher*.

**POST-LIMINIAR**, *ad.* -NIUS. After, or posterior, or subsequent to the repossession, or reinstatement in our own threshold or home; *gen.*—posterior or subsequent.

L. *Postliminium*, (*post limen*;) *aded postliminium dictum, quia eodem limine revertebatur, quo amissus fuerat.*—See *Voss*. See ELIMINATE.

**POST-MERIDIAN**, *s.* After mid-day; afternoon.

L. *Post*, and *meridiem*.

**POST-NATE**, *ad.* Born after.

L. *Post*, and *natum*, past p. of *nasci*, to be born.

**POST-PONE**, *v.* To put, place, or set, -ER. after, back, or behind; to an -MENT. after or some future time; to -POSITIVE. delay; to put or set aside, (*sc.* as of less value or importance,) and thus opposed to—to prefer.—*Mede*.

Fr. *Post-poser*; It. *Posporre*; L. *Postponere*; to put or place after.

**POST-SCRIPT**, *s.* Any thing written after, *sc.* the principal writing or letter.

L. *Post*, and *scriptum*, past p. of *scribere*, to write.

**POSTULATE**, *s. v.* Any thing sought, -ION. or demanded, or required, *sc.* to -ORY. be granted or given; that which is assumed to be given or granted.

Fr. *Postul-er*; It. *-dre*; L. *Postulare*, *postulatum*, which (*Voss*.) is from the obsolete supine, *poscitum*, contracted into *posum*, of the *v.* *Pescere*, to seek or demand. Ex-

**POSY**, or **POISY**, *s.* Corrupted from *Poesy*, i. e. a *poetical* sentence or expression; a motto; an inscription; a sententious maxim or saying.

**POT**, *s. v.* Any thing, any place, hollowed -TAGE. out; a hollow vessel, (of any -TAGER. substance or material, used for various purposes.) To *pot*,— -TER. To put or place in a *pot*. -TERN. To go to *pot*,—*qd.* to go to the *pot* -TERT. or *pit*, *sc.* of destruction; and thus -TLE. —to go to destruction or ruin.

*Pottage*,—any thing seethed, cooked, in a *pot*.

*Potsherd*,—a part sheared or separated from a *pot*; a fragment of a *pot*.

Fr. & D. *Pot*; Dan. *Potte*; Fr. *Potage*; D. *Pot-agie*.—Sk. Perhaps from *potus*, drink. Tooke,—that the *s.* is the past tense and past p. of the *v.* To *pit*; i. e. to excavate, to sink into a hollow. See PIT.

**POTABLE**, *ad. s.* That can or may be -ATION. drunk; drinkable.

-ION. *Potion*, (Fr. *Potion*,)—a drink, a draught. See POISON.

Fr. & Sp. *Potab-le*; It. *-ile*; L. *Potabilis*, from *potare*, to drink; Gr. *Πω*, the obsolete theme of *πιω*. Com-

**POTATO**, *s.* A plant; the root or fruit.

Fr. *Potade*; It. & Sp. *Patata*. Sk. says, the American name is *Battatas*.

**POTCH**. See POACH.

**POTENT**, *ad. s.\** Able, strong, powerful,

-ENCY. mighty, forceful or forcible,

-ENTATE. efficient or efficacious.

-ENTIAL. *Potent*, *s.* (Fr. *Potence*,)—*s.*

-ENTIALITY. crutch or staff, so called (Sk.)

-ENTLY. because by it the lame are

-ENTLY. enabled to walk.

-ENTACY.\* \**Barrow*. †*Chaucer*. †*Pearson*.

-ESTAT.† Fr. (*Puissant*) *Pot-entia*; It. & Sp.

-ESTATIVE.† -ente; L. *Potens*, able. See POSSIBLE. Im- Over- Pre-

**POT-GUN**, *s.* *Pot-gun* and *Pop-gun* have been confounded. It is evident, from Hack-luyt's Artillerie of the Turkes, that the

former was a gun of a very different description from the latter. It may have been so called from the shape or the size of the hollow. Hackluyt says — "there were three sorts of them, whereof the greatest were of sixe or seven spannes about, and that they were charged with bullets of brasse or copper, full of wild-fire, and that when they were in the aire they flamed foorth, and on falling on the ground they brake, and the fire came out, and did some harm."

**POTHECARY.** See **APOTHECARY**.

**POTHER, or PUDDER, s.** Cons.—To be or cause to be as one involved in dust, in a cloud; as one who cannot see his way; to perplex, to puzzle, to confound.

To *pother* or *pudder* is to make a *pudder*, qd. a powder; to raise a dust, as a horse running with speed.—*Sk.* And see **BOTHER**.

**POUCH.** See **POKE**.

**POVERTY, s.** See **POOR**; anciently written *Povere*.

Fr. *Pauvreté*, *poverty*; It. *Pover-tà*, *-tade*; Sp. *Pobresa*; L. *Paupertas*.

**POULT, or PULLETT, s.** App. in Eng. to -ER. —the young of birds usually -ERER. called domestic fowls.

-RY. Fr. *Poul-ette*, *-ette*; It. *Poll-astro*, *-ame*; Sp. *-a*; L. *Pullus*; Gr. *Πωλος*, or contracted from *puellas*. See *Voss* and *Lennepe*.

**POULTICE, s. v.** A moistened, softened plaster; a cataplasim.

Fr. *Pulte*; L. *Pultis*; Gr. *Πολτος*, a kind of thick gruel or pottage.

**POUNCE, v. s. POUNSONED.\*** The pounce (of a hawk),—that which pierces or penetrates, strikes through; his claws or talons.

To *pounce*,—to pierce, to penetrate, to make holes; to work in holes; to strike at, to seize upon—as a bird with his pounces or talons.

A *pouncet* box,—a box with holes pierced in it.—*\*Chaucer*.

It. *Puns-ellare*; Sp. *-ar*, from *pungere*, to prick, to pierce, to penetrate, to punch.

**POUNCE, or PUMICE.** See **PUMICE**.

**POUND, s.** The A. S. *Pond* was, gen. -AGE. a weight; then app. to a specific -ER. weight, consisting of a certain number of equal parts; to a certain number of pieces of money amounting to such weight; to a coin equalling such number of pieces in value.

A. S. *Pund*, *pond*; D. *Pond*; Ger. *Pfund*, from the L. *Pondo*, *pondus*, weight.

**POUND, v.** To bray, to beat, to break, to pound or stamp in a mortar.—*Som.* The Glossarist to Wiclif cites (from some manuscript not printed) *powne*.

A. S. *Pun-ian*, *conterere*, *contundere*, *ferire*. See **TO PUN**.

**POUND, v. s.** To inclose, shut up, or confine.

A. S. *Pynd-an*, *includere*, to inclose. See **PEN**, &c. Im-

**POUPE, v.** To make a noise, (of a blast of wind in a confined tube.) See **POP**.

**POUR, v. -ING.** To throw or cast forth water from an opening, a hole, in large quantities, not as rain in drops, but in a stream, as if from a waterspout; to throw, cast, send forth, in a stream, in large quantities, in great numbers; to emit, to utter in a continued course or current, or constant succession.

Mins. derives from D. *Bor-en*, to tilt, (a vessel.) *Sk.*—either from the sound of falling water, or from L. *Purus*. In some parts of England the influx of the tide, the rush of it, is called the *bore*; (see **BORR**;) and in Scotland, "an opening in the clouds, when the sky is thick and gloomy, or during rain, is called the blue *bore*."—*Jamieson*. The word *Bore*, in each of these usages, may be traced to A. S. *Bor-ian*, to bore, to pierce; and, cons. to make an opening. To *pour* (by the change of *p* into *b*) may be the same word, and app. as above explained. Out-

**POURFILL.** See **PURPLE**.

**POUSHES,\* s. i. e. Pouches**, bladders.

\**Sir T. Elyot*.

**POUT, v. s.** To put or push out or forth; to thrust out, to project, to overhang.

*Sk.* suggests Fr. *Bouter*, to thrust, *put*, force, or push forward; (to *bud*, D. *Botter*.)

**POWDER, v. s.** Also written by old authors *Poulder* and *Powther*.

-DRY, ad. "To dust or bedust; to make, beat, or turn into,—to season, sprinkle, or dredge with, powder or dust."—*Cot.* And, gen. to sprinkle, to scatter.

Fr. *Poudre*, *poudre*; It. *Pòlo-ere*; Sp. *-o*; L. *Pulvis*, dust. See **PULVERISE**. Be-En-

**POWDIKE, s.** A *pow* or *pool* collected in the dikes dug for draining the ground.

*Pow*, in Sc. is used to denote a marshy or watery place: a very slow running water is called a *dead pow*. (See *Jamieson*.) In the statistical account of Perthshire, quoted by *Jamieson*, the *pows* are said to be collected mostly from the trenches opened for draining the ground.

**POWER, s.** Ableness or ability; strength,

-FUL. might, force.

-FULLY. *Power* to rule or govern,—rule,

-FULNESS. government, command, autho-

-LESS. rity, dominion.

-ABLE.\* *Power* of the mind,—a faculty of the mind.

*Powers*, pl.—those who have or are supposed to have *power*.—*\*Camden*.

Fr. *Pouvoir*; It. *Potere*; Sp. *Poder*; L. *Posse*, (*potis esse*,) to be able or strong. Em- Over- Un-

**POX.** See **POCK**.

**POZE.** See **POSE**.

**PRACTISE, v.** To do or continue to do;

-ICE, s. to do continually or habit-

-ICABLE. ually; to perform, to use, to

-ICABLY. exercise; to try or make

-ICABLENESS. trial; to act or transact.

-ICABILITY. *Practice* (i. e. any thing *prac-*

-ICAL. *tised*, exercised, tried, at-

-ICALLY. tempted,) is, in our old

-IC, ad. s. writers,—an experiment, a



## P R A

**PRACT-ISER.** trick, an artifice, a stratagem.  
**-ISING.** \**Shak.* †*Warner.*  
**-ITIONER.** Fr. *Practique*, -*quer*; Sp. -*ca*,  
**-ISANT,\* s.** -*car*; It. -*Prattio-s*, -*dre*; Low L.  
**-IVELY,†** *Practicare*, from Gr. Πρακτικος,  
 from πρᾶττειν, to do, to continue to do. Im- Un-

**PRÆ, L. pr.** Gr. Πρῶ; Eng. *Fore*, before.  
 In Composition, usually written *Pre*; as—  
 To *pre*-cede, to go or come before.

**PRÆ-CORDIAL, ad.** "Now that I  
 am come to speake of the *præcordiall* region  
 of the bodie, know this, that by this one  
 word (*præcordia*) I mean the inwards or  
 entrailes in man or woman, called in Latine,  
*exta.*"—*Holland. Plinie.*

**PRÆ-OPERATION,\* s.** A previous  
 operation.—\**Warburton.*

**PRAGMATIC, ad.** Able to do or act;  
**-ICAL.** skilful, apt, expert in action;  
**-ICALLY.** willing or desirous to do or  
**-ICALNESS.** act; acting officiously, busily;  
**-IST.** officious, busy, intermeddling.  
 Fr. *Pragmatique*; Gr. Πραγματικός, from πραγ-  
 μα, and this from πρᾶττειν, to do.

**PRAISE, v. s.** To name or express, the  
**-ABLE.** price, the estimation, in which any  
**-ER.** person or thing is held; to ex-  
**-ING.** press the high price, estimation, or  
**-FUL,\*** value; to speak well or highly of;  
**-LESS,†** to extol, to laud, to commend.

Cot. uses the word *Praiseress* in v. *Lone-  
 resse.*—\**Sidney.* †*Phaer.*

Dan. *Prisær*; D. -*en*; Ger. *Preis*, laudare;  
 Fr. *Priser*, to prize or esteem. See *PRAISE*, *infra*,  
 and *PRIZE*. Be- Dis- Over- Super- Un- Under-

**PRAISE, v.** The same word as the above,  
**-MENT.** though so diff. app.  
**-ER.** To set or fix a price; to rate or  
 estimate the value.

Fr. *Priser*; D. *Prisen*; Ger. *Preis*. Ap-

**PRANCE, v. -ING.** To move proudly,  
 ostentatiously, gaily, gallantly; to bound  
 or spring as a mettlesome horse. G. Doug-  
 las writes, "Turnus *pranced* on semely  
 stedis," (fol. 813.) "The Philistines  
*pranced* in the valley," ("spread them-  
 selves," Mod. Ver.)—*Bible*, 1549. 1 Chron.  
 D. *Pronken*; Ger. *Prangen*, superbire, to move  
 proudly. See *PRANK*.

**PRANK, v. s. ad.** To display or array  
**-ER.** ostentatiously or gaudily; to set  
**-ING.** out, to deck.

**-INGLY.** A *prank*,—a gaiety or gay action;  
 a sportive, playful action; a frolic, a trick.

D. *Pronken*; Ger. *Prangen*, superbire, ornatum  
 arroganter ostendere; to act proudly, to display  
 ostentatiously. Wach. thinks the word orig. D.  
 It may have the same origin as *Branch*, qv. (b  
 into p,) and have been orig. app. to a curved  
 motion or action, a *curvet*. See *PRANCE*.

**PRATE, v. s.** To *prate*,—to talk, to con-  
**-ER.** tinue to talk.

**-ING.** To *prattle*,—to talk easily,  
**-TL-E, v. s.** lightly, triflingly, thoughtlessly;  
**-ER.** to chatter.

**-ING.** D. *Prætan*; Sw. *Prata*; perhaps

## P R E

from A. S. *Ræd-an*, *be-rædan*, corrupted into  
*brædan*, and, by a common change of b into p,  
 and d into t, *prætan*, to talk.

**PRAVITY, s.** Baseness, wickedness,  
 corruption. L. *Pravitas*. De-

**PRAXIS, s.** The practice, (qv.) Gr. Πραξις.

**PRAY, v.** To seek, or beseech, or ask, to  
**-ER.** entreat, to petition, to beg, to sup-  
**-ING.** plicate, to implore.

**-INGLY.** Fr. *Prier*; It. *Pregare*; L. *Pre-ari*,  
 to beseech. Out- Un-

**PREACH, v. s.** To proclaim or pro-  
**-ER.** nounce; to teach publicly; usu-  
**-ERSHIP.** ally app. to the public teaching of  
**-ING.** religion.—\**Howell.*

**-MENT.** Fr. *Prêcher*; Sp. -*dicar*; It. & L. *Pred-*  
**-MAN.\*** *icare*, quia, sc. verbum Dei *predicant*; be-  
 cause (the preacher) proclaims the word of God. Un-

**PRE-ACTION,\* s.** The fore or former  
 action.—\**Brown.*

**PRE-ADMONISH,\* v.** To advise, to  
 bring to mind, to apprise, before or before-  
 hand; to forewarn.—\**Milton.*

**PRE-ADVERTISE,\* v.** To turn, (sc.  
 the mind) to, before or previously; to in-  
 form or give information before.—\**H. More.*

**PRE-AMBLE, s. s.\*** That which comes  
**-BUL-ATE, v.** before, sc. as an introduction;  
**-AR.** a preface, a poem.

**-ARY.** *Preambulate*,—to walk, to

**-ATION.** move, go, or come, before.

**-ATORY.** \**Milton. Feltham.* †*Brown.*

**-OUS,†** Fr. *Préambule*; It. -*olo*; Sp. -*ulo*,  
 from L. *Præ-ambulare*, to walk before; to go or  
 come before, (sc. in speech or writing.)

**PRE-APPOINT, v.** To fix, settle, or  
 agree upon a point (of time, &c.)—before.

**PRE-APPREHENSION,\* s.** A taking,  
 conception, understanding before or pre-  
 viously, a previous conception.—\**Brown.*

**PRE-AUDIENCE,\* s.** A fore or first  
 audience or hearing.—\**Blackstone.*

**PRE-BEND, s.** The portion which every

**-AL.** member or canon of a cathedral

**-ARY.** church receiveth in the right of

**-ARYSHIP.** his place for his maintenance.—

**-SHIP.** *Mins.* \**Grafton.*

**-ATED.\*** Fr. *Prébende*; It. Sp. & L. *Præbenda*.  
 (sc. pars aut portio.)

**PRE-CARIOUS, ad.** Obtained by prayer

**-LY.** of or from another; and, cons.,

**-NESS.** depending on the will of another  
 and hence, gen.—uncertain, unfixed, un-  
 settled, unsteady, doubtful.

L. *Præcarius*, obtained by prayer, (*precari*;) Fr.  
*Préc-aire*, -*airement*; Sp. -*orio*.—Cot. Un-

**PRE-CATION, s.** A praying or entreat-  
**-ATIVE.** ing, beseeching or supplication.

**-ATORY.** L. *Præcatio*, from *precari*, to pray, (qv.)  
 Ap- De- Im-

**PRE-CAUTION, s. v. -AL.** A fore or  
 previous warning; a preadmonition.

Fr. *Précaution*; It. -*zione*; Sp. -*cion*; L. *Præ-*  
*cautio*.

**PRE-CEDE**, *v.* To move, go, or come  
**-ENT**, *ad. s.* before; in time or space, in  
**-ENCE**. rank or degree.  
**-ENCY**. *Precedent, s.*—any thing go-  
**-ENTED**.<sup>\*</sup> ing before, or that has gone  
**-ENTIAL**.<sup>†</sup> before, (sc. as an example to  
**-CESSION**. follow or shun.) Sometimes  
**-CEDANEUS**. anciently written *President*.  
<sup>\*</sup>H. Walpole. <sup>†</sup>Fuller.

Fr. & Sp. *Preceder*; It. & L. *Precedere*. Un-

**PRE-CEL**,<sup>\*</sup> *v.* To move before, sc. in  
**-L-ENT**.<sup>†</sup> degree or quality; to surmount,  
**-ENCY**.<sup>‡</sup> to surpass.—<sup>\*</sup>Hall. *Udal*. <sup>†</sup>Hol-  
**-ING**.<sup>§</sup> land. <sup>‡</sup>H. More. <sup>§</sup>Chaucer.

Fr. *Préciller*; L. *Præcellere*; Gr. *Καλλ-ειν*, *mo-  
 cere, currere*, to move, to run. See **EXCEL**.

**PRE-CEPT**, *s.* A command, order, or  
**-IVE**. direction, (what to do,) a man-  
**-OR**. date, an authority.  
**-ORY**, *ad. s.* *Preceptor*,—a teacher, an in-  
**-RESS**. structor, a tutor.  
**-ION**.<sup>\*</sup> <sup>\*</sup>Bp. Hall. <sup>†</sup>Shak.

**-IAL**.<sup>†</sup> Fr. *Précepte*; Sp. *-o*; It. *Precepto*;  
 L. *Præceptum*; from *præcipere*, to take before-  
 hand, to anticipate, to foretell; and hence to  
 teach or instruct, to command.

**PRE-CINCT**, *s.* A place within, inclosed  
 within, certain bounds or limits; a boundary  
 or limit.

It. *Præcinto*; from L. *Præcinctus*, past p. of  
*præcingere*.

**PRE-CIOUS**, *s.* Valuable, or of great  
**-OUSLY**. price, value, or worth; costly;  
**-OUSNESS**. highly prized, esteemed or  
**-OSITY**.<sup>\*</sup> valued. In Chaucer, valuing  
 (myself) too highly, too nicely, too scrup-  
 ulously; and thus,—

Overnice, overscrupulous.

<sup>\*</sup>Fabyan. Brown.

Fr. *Pré-cieux*; It. *-cioso*; Sp. *-cioso*; L. *Pre-  
 tius*, from *pretium*, a price; the value, the  
 worth. On the origin of L. *Pretium*, the etymo-  
 logists have written nothing satisfactorily; and  
 unless it can be referred to the past p. of *Prendere*,  
*presum*, *pressum*, *præcium*, or *pretium*, that which  
 is taken, (as Fr. *Preis*, whence *prize* and *price*,  
 from *prendre*,) the similarity between the Lat.  
 and Eng. words must remain unaccounted for.  
 Ap. De-preciate.

**PRE-CIPITATE**, *v. ad. s.* To precipi-  
**-ITATELY**. tate,—to throw or fall head-  
**-ITATION**. long, suddenly, rapidly, vio-  
**-ITATOR**. lently, without stop or stay;  
**-ITANT**. to hasten, or hurry, or force  
**-ITANTLY** along without thought, incon-  
**-ITANCE**. siderately, rashly; to throw  
**-ITANCY**. or fall from top to bottom.  
**-ICE**. *Precipice*,—a place whence  
**-ITOUS**. the descent is headlong or  
**-ITOUSLY**. with head foremost, without  
**-ITOUSNESS**. stop or stay, or gradual slope;  
**-ITIOUS**.<sup>\*</sup> a steep, a perpendicular;  
**-ITIOUSLY**.<sup>†</sup> (met.) a situation from which  
 the fall or descent is sudden and dangerous.

<sup>\*</sup>Wotton. <sup>†</sup>Decay of Piety.

Fr. *Précipit-ter*, *-ité*, *-teux*; It. *-lare*, *-zia*, *-toso*;  
 Sp. *-lar*, *-clo*, *-toso*; L. *Præcipit-are*, *-ium*; *Præ-  
 ceps*, qui prius caput locum, consilium, alludve,  
 pro natura rei, de qua sermo. Or rather, (*Præ*,

before, and *caput*, the head,) qui in *caput* ruit,  
 (Voss.); headforemost, headlong, headstrong.

**PRE-CISE**, *ad.* Cut, pared, trimmed, in  
**-LY**. size or form; and, cons. exactly,  
**-NESS**. accurately fitted or suited; exact,  
**-ION**. accurate, formal; confined or  
**-IAN**. constrained within narrow bounds  
**-IANISM**. or limits; rigorously confined or  
**-IVE**.<sup>\*</sup> restricted.—<sup>\*</sup>Watts.

Fr. *Précis*; It. & Sp. *-iso*; L. *Præcisus*, from  
*Præcidere*, to cut before, to cut the fore part; and,  
 cons. to shorten; to cut off needless parts; to cut  
 into form. See **PRÆCIND**. Un-

**PRE-CLUDE**, *v.* To stop, to hinder, to  
 prevent with some stoppage or hinderance.

L. *Præcludere*, to close or shut before; and,  
 cons. to stop, to hinder. See **EXCLUDE**, &c.

**PRE-COCE**,<sup>\*</sup> *ad.* Ripe, mature, too soon,  
**-IOUS**. before the season, unseason-  
**-IOUSNESS**. ably; too forward, premature.  
**-ITY**. <sup>\*</sup>Evelyn.

L. *Præ-cox*, *-cognus*, (*Præ*, and *coquere*, to  
 ripen,) ripe before, or early, too soon.

**PRE-COETANEAN**, *s.* "Petrarch (the  
*præ-cotanean* of our Chaucer) was crowned  
 with a laurel in the Capitol, by the senate  
 of Rome, an. 1341."—Fuller: (*Chaucer then  
 about 13.*) *Præ*, before, and *coetanean*, (qv.)

**PRE-COGNITION**,<sup>\*</sup> *s.* Foreknowledge,  
 prescience; previous learning or inquiry  
 for knowledge, or for the sake of knowing.

<sup>\*</sup>Bp. Taylor.

Fr. *Præcognition*; L. *Præcognitio* (used by Boe-  
 thius, and rendered by Chaucer *Prescience*,) from  
*Præcognitus*; *Præ*, before, and *cognoscere*, to know.

**PRE-COMPOSE**,<sup>\*</sup> *v.* To compose or put  
 together, sc. in writing, to write—before  
 (delivery).—<sup>\*</sup>Dr. Johnson.

**PRE-CONCEIVE**, *v.* To take or hold  
**-CEIT**. within, (the mind,) before or  
**-CEPTION**. precedently; to comprehend pre-  
 cedently or previously; to forethink; to  
 anticipate in thought.

**PRE-CONCERT**, *v.* To plan, plot, de-  
 sign, or contrive together, before or prece-  
 dently.

**PRE-CONDEMN**,<sup>\*</sup> *v.* To condemn, i. e.  
 to deem or adjudge any one criminal, any  
 thing wrong, before or precedently; to  
 censure or blame previously.—<sup>\*</sup>Prynne.

**PRE-CONIZATE**,<sup>\*</sup> *v.* **-ION**.<sup>†</sup> Gen.—To  
 call, to cite, to summon.—<sup>\*</sup>Burnet. *The  
 King's Letter*, June 1529. <sup>†</sup>Bp. Hall.

Low L. *Præconizare*, to call upon—voce *præconis*,  
 by the voice of the public crier.

**PRE-CONQUER**,<sup>\*</sup> *v.* To conquer be-  
 fore (sc. the battle).—<sup>\*</sup>Fuller.

**PRE-CONTRACT**, *v. s.* To consent or  
 agree, sc. upon terms of a compact or bar-  
 gain; as of sale or marriage, before or  
 precedently; to bargain, affiance, or be-  
 troth—before or precedently.

**PRE-CURSE**,<sup>\*</sup> *s.* *Precursor*,—A fore-  
**-SOR**. runner, one who foreruns or  
**-SORRY**, *ad. s.* precedes; a predecessor.  
**-RER**.<sup>\*</sup> <sup>\*</sup>Shak.

L. *Præcursum*, past p. of *Præcurrere*, to run  
 before.

**PRE-DACEOUS**, *ad.* Robbing, plundering, pillaging; living upon plunder, or rapine, or prey.

**-AL.** plunder, or rapine, or prey.

**-ATION.** *Prede*, *v. s.* *Predour*, found only in Holinshed; and *Prædal* in Boyse.

*Predatory* alone is in common use.

*L. Predator, prædatorius*, from *Præda*, prey, plunder. De-predate.

**PRE-DECAY**, *s.* A falling away from, before, *sc.* the season; premature decay.

**PRE-DECEASE**, *v.* **-CESSOR.** To go away from, to depart from, *sc.* life; and thus, to die before, previously to.

*Predecessor*, — (*Fr. Prédéces-seur*; *It. -sore*; *Sp. -sor*;)—one who has *deceased* or departed before; *gen.* one who has gone before or preceded.

**PRE-DEFINE**,\* *v.* **-ITION.**† To bound or limit, or set bounds or limits, before or previously; to describe the bounds or limits, before or previously; to preordain, to predetermine.—\**Bp. Hall*. †*Bale*.

**PRE-DESTINE**, *v.* To stand or cause

**-ATE**, *v. ad. s.* to stand; to set or place any

**-ATION.** fixed or certain end, purpose,

**-ATOR.** or event—before or pre-

**-ARIAN**, *ad. s.* viously; to preordain, to

**-Y.**\* preappoint, to foredoom, to forejudge, to predetermine.—\**Chaucer*.

*Fr. Prædestin-er*; *It. -dre*; *Sp. ar*; *L. Præ*, before, and *destinare*, to destine.

**PRE-DETERMINE**, *v.* To end, or

**-ATE.** limit, or set or fix the end, bound,

**-ATION.** or limit, before or previously; to preordain, to predefine.

**PREDIAL**, *ad.* Of, or pertaining, or belonging to, a farm. "Tithes are defined to be the tenth part of the increase, yearly arising and renewing from the profits of lands, the stock upon lands, and the personal industry of the inhabitants: the first species being usually called *predial*, as of corn, grass, hops, and wood."—*Blackstone*.

*Fr. Prædial*, consisting of, growing in, belonging unto, meadows.—*Cot.* *L. Prædium*, a farm.

**PRE-DICATE**, *v. s.* To proclaim, to pro-

**-C-ABLE**, *ad. s.* nounce, to declare,—to affirm;

**-ABILITY.** and in this latter application,

**-AMENT.** it is *com.* used in logic or

**-AMENTAL.** reasoning.

**-ATION.** *Predicament*, — state, situa-

**-ATORY.** tion, or condition, (*sc.*) in which certain affirmations may be made, or certain inferences or consequences drawn. See **CATEGORY**.

*Predication*, (*Chaucer*,)—a preaching or preachment.

"What is affirmed or denied is called the *predicate*; and that of which it is affirmed or denied, is called the subject. The *predicate* being a more general idea than the subject of which it is *predicated*, must contain or include it, if it be an affirmative

proposition; or if it be a negative proposition, it must exclude it."—*Monboddo*.

*Fr. Prédic-able, -ament, -at*; *It. àbile, -amènte, -àto*; *Sp. -able, -amento*; *Low L. Predicabile. Predicamentum*, from *Predicare*, to proclaim or pronounce. See **PREACH**. De-

**PREDICT**, *v.* To foretell, to speak prophetically, or to prophesy; to

**-ION.** presage.

**-IVE.**

**-OR.** *Fr. Préd-ire*; *It. -icere, -ire*; the *Sp. -ORY*, *ad.* use *Prophetizar*, (see **PROPHET**;) *L. Prædicere*, to foresee or foretell. Un-

**PREDIGESTION**, *s.* "*Predigestion*, or hasty digestion, is sure to fill the body full of crudities and secret seeds of diseases."—*Bacon*.

**PREDILECTED**,\* *ad.* **-TION.** Chosen before or precedently; chosen from previous affection, from prepossession. \**Harte*.

**PREDOMINATE**, *v.* To rule, or have

**-ATION.** rule or sovereignty; to be sove-

**-ANT.** reign or supreme; to reign.

**-ANTLY.** *Fr. Prædomin-er*; *It. -dre*; *Sp. -or*;

**-ANCE.** (*L. Præ*, before, and *dominare*, to rule

**-ANCY.** or have dominion or mastery).

**PRE-ELECT**,\* *v.* **-ION.** To choose or take out, before or precedently.—\**Fox*.

*It. Pre-eliggere*.

**PRE-EMINENT**, *ad.* Standing out

**-ENTLY.** before; rising, exalted, above or

**-ENCE.** superior to, conspicuous, illus-

**-ENCY.** trious, before, or above others.

*Fr. Præ-émin-ence*; *Sp. -ente, -encia*; *It. Pre-min-ente, -enza*; *L. Præ-eminens*, *p. p.* of *Præ-emnere*, to stand out before.

**PRE-EMPTION**, *s.* A first or prior purchase, a claim to buy or purchase before others.

**PREEN.** See **PRUNE**.

**PRE-ENGAGE**, *v.* **-MENT.** To bind or pledge before or precedently; to lay or place under precedent obligation; to pre-occupy.

**PRE-ERECT**,\* *v.* To set up, to raise up or elevate, before or precedently.—\**Prynne*.

**PRE-ESTABLISH**, *v.* To make steadfast or able to stand, before or precedently; to fix, to settle previously.

**PRE-ETERNITY**,\* *s.* Time without beginning.—\**Cudworth*.

**PRE-EXAMINATION**, *s.* Precedent or previous search or inquiry.

**PRE-EXIST**, *v.* To stand out, *sc.* from

**-ENT.** the surface; to be, to live, before

**-ENCE.** or precedently; to have a prece-

**-ENCY.** dent or previous being or life.

**PRE-FACE**, *s. v.* A saying or writing

**-ACER.** before, *sc.* something to

**-ATORIAL**, *ad.* follow; any thing said or

**-ATORY.** written introductory to something else; a prologue, an introduction.

*Fr. Præ-fac-er*; *It. -azio*; *Sp. -acic*; *L. Præ-fatio*, from *Præ-fatus*, *past p.* of *Præ-fari*, to speak before.

**PRE-FECT, s. -SHIP.** One set or placed before, or in prior place or rank; a principal, a president, a ruler or governor.

Fr. *Præ-fect*; It. *-etto*; Sp. *-ecto*; L. *Præ-fectus*, made, i. e. set or placed before.

**PRE-FER, v.** To bring forward, to hold  
-ABLE. or place before; to advance, to  
-ABLENESS. propose, to promote; to choose  
-ABLY. or take before, sc. any other  
-ENCE. thing, and, cons.—to value or  
-MENT. esteem more.

-ER. Fr. *Præ-ferre*; It. *-erire*; Sp. *-irir*; L. *Præ-ferre*, to bear or carry before. Un-

**PRE-FIGURE, v.** To frame or form, to  
-ATE. fashion, to shape, to portray or  
-ATION. depicture, the form or image be-  
-ATIVE. fore, precedently, or previously;  
to depicture or present a prior or previous  
form or image.

L. of Low. Ages, *Præ-figurare*.

**PRE-FINE,\* v. -ITION.†** To terminate or  
determine the ends, bounds, or limits, be-  
fore or precedently; to set or place previous  
bounds or limits.—\**Joye*. †*Fotherby*.

Fr. *Præ-faire*; L. *Præ-ficere*.

**PRE-FIX, v. s.** To fasten,—to put, place,  
set fast or firm, before or precedently; to  
place, to set before; to settle or establish  
previously.

Fr. *Præ-fixe*; Sp. *-o*; It. *Præ-fixere*; L. *Præ-  
fixum*, past p. of *præ-fixere*.

**PRE-FOOL,\* v.** To play the fool before.  
\**Shirley*.

**PRE-FORM, v.** To frame or fashion,  
mould or shape, before or precedently.

L. *Præ-formare*.

**PRE-FULGENCY,\* s.** The superior  
fulgency, brilliancy, or splendour.—\**Barrow*.

**PREGNABLE,\* ad.** That can or may be  
taken or conquered.—\**Berners*.

Fr. *Prenable*, from *prendre*, to take. Im-

**PREGNANT, ad.** Gen.—Teeming, full,  
-ANCE. abundant, fruitful, liberal, co-  
-ANCY. pious.

-ANTLY. Fr. *Pregnans*; It. *-no*; Sp. *Preñado*;  
L. *Pregnans*, qd. *præ genans*, generating, getting,  
filling or becoming full with young. Im-pregn.

**PRE-GRAVATE,\* v.** To weigh down  
greatly, to press heavily upon.—\**Bp. Hall*.

L. *Præ-gravare*, to weigh down greatly.

**PRE-HEND,\* v.** To take, seize, or catch.  
See **PRIZE**.—\**T. Middleton*.

Fr. *Prendre*; L. *Præ-hendere*. Ap- Con- De- Re-  
prehend. Re-trieve

**PRE-INSTRUCT,\* v.** To teach, to guide,  
to direct, before or precedently.—\**H. More*.

**PRE-JUDGE, v.** To deem or doom be-  
-JUDGMENT. fore or precedently; to have,  
-JUD-ICE, s. v. hold, or give, a precedent or  
-ICATE, v. ad. previous sentence or opinion;  
-ICATIVE. to sentence, to decide, to  
-ICIAL. determine before or pre-  
cedently.

*Prejudice*,—a precedent or previous judg-  
ment, i. e. precedent or previous to inquiry,

trial, or examination; without trial or ex-  
amination; and, cons. a judgment, whether  
favourable or unfavourable, without reason.  
From the common application to an un-  
favourable *prejudgment*, *Prejudice* is far-  
ther app. to—

Wrong or injury, hurt, harm, or mischief.

Fr. *Præ-juger*, *judicier*; It. *-giudicare*; Sp. *-judicar*; L. *Præ-judicare*. Un-

**PRE-LATE, s.** One who is brought for-  
-ACY. ward or *preferred*, advanced,  
-ATE-SHIP. promoted, set over, or exalted;  
-ESS. gen. app. to those who are pre-  
-IC. ferred to the highest orders of  
-ICAL. ecclesiastics; to the bishops.

-ICALLY. \**Bale*.

-ION. Fr. *Præ-lat*, *-ation*; It. *-ato*, *-azione*;  
Sp. *-ado*, *-acion*; L. *Prælatio*; Low

-IZE, v. L. *Prælatus*, formed upon *prælatus*,  
the past p. of *præ-ferre*, to prefer,

-Y. (qv.) Un-

**PRE-LECT,\* v.** The s.—The *lection*,  
-ION. lesson, or reading of the master  
-OR. prior to that of the student, or other  
person, and preparatory to it; gen. a les-  
son or discourse.—\**Horsley*.

L. *Prælectio*, (*præ*, before, and *lectio*, a lesson,  
a reading.)

**PRE-LIBATION,\* s.** A prior or pre-  
vious taste.—\**H. More*. *Cowper*.

L. *Prælibatio*, from *præ-libare*, to taste before,  
(*λειβ-ειν*, to pour, and, cons. to taste.)

**PRE-LIMINARY, ad. s.** Before the  
entrance, sc. upon the main subject or  
business; prior, previous, or precedent.

Fr. *Prælimin-aire*; It. *-dre*; Sp. *-ar*; L. *Præ*,  
before, and *limen*, the threshold or entrance.

**PRE-LOOK,\* v.** To look forward; to di-  
rect the eye or sight forward.—\**Surrey*.

**PRE-LUDE, v. s.** To play or ply before,  
-ER. or precedently; gen. as pre-  
-IUM. paratory or introductory to some-  
-IOUS.\* thing that is to follow; to be  
-LUS-ORY. introductory to; to preface, to  
-IVE.† premise.

\**H. More*. †*Bacon*. *Thomson*.

Fr. *Præ-lud-e*; It. & Sp. *-io*; L. *Præ-lud-ium*,  
-ere.

**PRE-MATURE, ad.** Ripe, perfect, com-  
-LY. plete, before, sc. the time or season;  
-ITY. unseasonably ripe; unseasonably  
early; too early.

Fr. *Præ-mat-ure*; It. *-uro*; L. *Præ-maturus*,  
neither too quick or early, nor too slow or late.—  
*Voss*.

**PRE-MEDITATE, v. ad.** To think  
-LY. carefully, studiously—before or pre-  
-ION. cedently; to keep the thoughts pre-  
viously fixed upon with care or anxiety; to  
contemplate, to consider beforehand.

Fr. *Præ-médit-er*; It. *-dre*; Sp. *-ar*; L. *Præ-  
meditari*. Un-

**PREMIER, ad. s.** The *prime*, first, or  
chief. Fr. *Premier*; L. *Primus*, first.

**PRE-MISE**, *v. s.* or *-MISS*, *s.* The *pre-mises* are *propositiones præmissæ*,—the propositions which precede or come before, *sc.* the conclusion; and To *premise*,—

To place, or set, or stand before; to state, to propose previously; to lay down previous propositions; to preface.

*Premises*, (in Law,)—circumstances *pre-mised* or set forth *previously* to the covenants, &c. Also the houses, lands, &c. set forth, *proposed*, to be conveyed, &c.

Fr. *Pré-mise*; It. *-messa*; Sp. *-misa*. Fr. *-mices*; It. *Primitia*; *premites*, or first gatherings: and so used by Dryden.

**PRE-MONISH**, *v.* To advise, to bring *-ISHMENT*. to mind, to apprize before or *-ITION*. beforehand; to forewarn.

*-ITOR*. L. *Præ-monere*. See **PREADMONISH**.

**PRE-MONSTRATE**,\* *v. -ION*.† To show or exhibit before or precedently; to present previously to the senses, to the mind; to portend, to foreshow.

\**Hartlib*. †*Shelford*.

Fr. *Prémonstrer*; L. *Præ-monstrare*; to show beforehand: from *Monere*, to advise or call to mind. See **MONSTER**.

**PRE-NOMINATE**, *v. ad.*\* To name or *-AL*. *nominate* before or precedently. *-ATION*.† To mention or make mention of, first.—\**Shak*. †*Brown*.

From L. *Præ-nominare*, to give a *prænomen* or first name.

**PRE-NOTE**, *v.* To *prenote*,—to mark, *-NOTION*. signify, or designate, before or *-NOSTIC*. precedently.

A *prenotion*,—a notion or opinion previously formed; a forethought.

*Prenosticks*, (in Gower,)—prognostic or presage.

L. *Præ-notare*, *-notto*.

**PRENSATION**,\* *s.* Seizing, catching hold of.—\**Barrow*.

L. *Prensatio*, from *Prensare*, (*prehensare*), to catch hold of, to seize.

**PRENTICE**, *s.* Now more usually written *Apprentice*, (*qv.*)

**PRE-OCCUPY**, *v.* To take, seize, or *-PATE*, *v.* catch hold of, before or *-PATION*. dently; to anticipate, to prepossess, to take previous possession.

Fr. *Préoccup-er*; It. *-dre*; Sp. *-ar*; L. *Præ-occupare*, to take before.

**PRE-OMINATE**,\* *v.* To give a previous omen, to presage, to predict.—\**Brown*.

**PRE-OPINION**,\* *s.* A previous opinion; a presentiment.\*—*Brown*.

**PRE-ORDAIN**, *v.* To dispose or ap-*-DIN-ATE*. point the order, before; to de-*-ATION*. termine or define, to settle or *-ANCE*. establish, before or prior; to predetermine, to preestablish.

Fr. *Préordonner*.

**PRE-PARE**, *v. s.* To be or cause to be *-ATION*. fit or suitable, *sc.* for some

*-ATIVE*, *ad. s.* end or purpose; to make

*-ATIVELY*. ready, apt, or fit; to form,

*-ATORY*, *ad. s.* frame, or fashion; (*sc.* in a fit state, order, or condition;)

*-EDLY*. to provide for; to take mea-

*-EDNESS*. sures previous or introduc-

*-ER*. tory to.

*-ABLE*.\*

*-ATE*.† \**Boyle*. †*Chaucer*. ‡*Poz*.

Fr. *Prépar-er*; It. *-dre*; Sp. *-ar*;

L. *Præ-parare*. Un-

**PRE-PENSE**, *ad. v.*\* To weigh before or precedently; to place previously in the balance; to examine, to consider, to meditate beforehand; to premeditate.

\**Sir T. Elyot*. *Brende*. *Bp. Hall*.

L. *Pre*, before, and *penser*, to weigh, from *Pensum*, past p. of *Pendere*, to weigh.

**PRE-PONDER**,\* *v.* To precede or ex-

*-ATE*, *v.* ceed in weight; to outweigh, to

*-ANT*. be heavier, to overbalance; to

*-ANCE*. have greater weight, moment or

*-ANCY*. importance.—\**Wotton*. *Cowper*.

*-ATION*. L. *Præ-ponderare*.

**PRE-POSE**, *v.* To put or place before;

*-ITION*. in a precedent or antecedent sta-

*-ITIVE*. tion or condition.

*-ITOR*. In our old writers, *Preposition*

*-ITURE*. seems to be used as equivalent to *Proposition* or *Exposition*.

*Prepositor*,—a common name in schools and colleges.

"Those are stiled connexive particles whose proper use is to express, the construction of word with word called *preposition*; whose proper office it is to joyn integral with integral on the same side of the copula: signifying some respect of cause, place, time, or other circumstance, either positively or privatively."—*Wilkins*.

"*Prepositions* also are the names of real objects."—*Tooke*.

Fr. *Prépo-ser*; Sp. *-nar*; It. & L. *Præ-ponere*.

**PRE-POSSESS**, *v.* To have or hold

*-ION*. before or precedently; to take or

*-OR*. seize a previous hold; to hold as a

previous opinion, or opinion previous to

knowledge or inquiry; as a prejudice or

prejudgment; to preoccupy. Un-

**PRE-POSTEROUS**, *s.* Having or

*-LY*. placing the first last and last first;

*-NESS*. reverse or reverted; perverse or

perversed; absurd, monstrous.

Fr. *Prépostérer*, *prépostère*; L. *Præposterus*, (*præ*, before, and *posterus*, after or behind.)

**PRE-POTENT**,\* *ad. -ENCY*.† Able, strong, powerful, before others; preceding or exceeding in strength or power.

\**Plaisere*. †*Brown*. L. *Præ-potens*.

**PRE-PUCE**, *s. -PUTIAL*. The fore-skin.

Fr. *Pré-puce*; It. *-puzio*; Sp. *-pueto*; L. *Præ-puitum*; Gr. *Προκοστιον*.

**PRE-REGNANT**, *s.* Reigning predecessor.—*Warner*.



**PRE-REPT,\* v.** To snatch or seize before.

\*Joye.

L. *Præ-reptum*, past p. of *præ-ripere*.

**PRE-REQUIRE, v.** -REQUISITE. To seek, ask, demand, before or precedently; to make a previous demand; to exact as a necessary previous condition.

**PRE-RESOLVE,\* v.** To predetermine.

\*Prynne.

**PRE-ROGATIVE, s.** -ED. A prior right, a prior or peculiar privilege, a right or privilege exercised before and prior to others; and thus implying a subsequent exercise of their right by others; but now used without such implication.

"This foredome and choise of the *prerogative* centurie all the rest followed after.

. . . . The centurie Galeria of the yonger sort, which by lot had the *prerogative* of giving their first voices, elected for consuls Q. Fulvius and Q. Fabius."—*Holland. Liv.*

Fr. *Prærogative*; It. & Sp. *-tiva*; L. *Prærogativa*, from *prærogare*, to ask before or first. The tribus aut centuria *prærogativa* was that tribe or century which was asked first, or before the others, for its vote.

**PRE-SAGE, s. v.** To foresee, to fore-

-FUL. know, to forebode, to foretell, to -MENT. have a presentiment.

-ER. Fr. *Pré-sage*, -*sagier*; It. *-sàgio*, -*sagire*; Sp. *-sagio*; L. *Præ-sagium*, *præ-sagire*, to see before, or foresee.

**PRESBYTER, s.** "What are they that

-ESS. imbrace the gospell but sonnes

-IAL. of God? what are churches

-IAN, *ad. s.* but his families? Seeing,

-IANLY. therefore, wee receiue the

-IANISM. adoption and state of sonnes

-Y. by their ministerie whom God

hath chosen out for that purpose, seeing

also that when we are the sonnes of God,

our continuance is still vnder their care

which were our progenitors, what better

title could there bee giuen them then the

reuerend name of *presbyters*, or fatherly

guides?"—*Hooker*.

Fr. *Presbître*, *prestre*; It. *Prèle*, *presbiteriano*; Sp. *Presbytero*; L. *Presbyter*; Gr. *Πρεσβυτερος*, elder, from *προεισβναι*, to be far entered into, or advanced in (sc.) life or years. See **PRIEST**. Com-

**PRE-SCIENT, ad.** Knowing before;

-ENCE. foreknowing, foreseeing, presaging.

-OUS.\* \*Dryden.

Fr. *Præ-science*; It. *-ente*, -*enza*; Sp. *-o*; L. *Præ-scienza*, p. p. of *præ-scire*, to know before.

**PRE-SCIND, v.** -ENT, *ad.* To cut or lop from, to shear, to sever away from.

\*Cheyne.

It. *Præ-scindere*; Sp. *dar*; L. *Præ-scindere*. See **SCISSIBLE**.

**PRE-SCRIBE, v.** To write before; to

-ER. put or place in writing be-

-SCRIPT, *ad. s.* fore; to rule or direct by a

-SCRIPT-IBLE. previous writing or written

-ION. order; gen. to rule or di-

-IVE. rect; to have the power or

authority of previous, preceding, or pre-established rule, direction, or law; of customary law, of custom; to settle by previous direction or appointment, to preappoint, to preordain.

Fr. *Præ-scrire*, -*script*; It. *-scrivere*, -*scritto*; Sp. *-scribir*, -*escrito*; L. *Præ-scribere*, -*scriptum*. Un-

**PRE-SENSATION,\* s.** A precedent or -TIMENT. previous thought or feeling.

-SION.† \*H. More. †Barrow. Dr. Scott.

Fr. *Præ-senti-ment*; It. & Sp. *-mento*; from L. *Præ-sentire*, to think, to feel, before.

**PRE-SENT, ad. s. v.** Being before, in

-ENCE. the front of, in the sight or

-ENT-ATION. view of; instant, being now,

-EE. being here; opposed to or

-ER. contradistinguished from *ab-*

-LY. *sent*, distant, past, future.

-IAL. *Present*,—cons. prompt, ready;

-IALITY. prompt to see or perceive;

-IALLY. quick, sagacious; prompt to

-IATE, v. aid or serve; favourable, pro-

-IFIC. pitions.

-IFICLY. To *present*,—to put or place

-MENT. before or in view of, to show,

-ABLE.\* to exhibit, to offer; to place

-ATIVE.† (as an offering or gift) before;

-ANEOUS.† to make a gift or donation, to

-ARY,† *ad.* give.

-NESS.‡ *Presential*, &c. are used by

our metaphysical divines.

\*Harvey. †Spel. ‡Chaucer. †Sidney.

Clarendon.

Fr. *Præ-sent*, -*enter*; It. *-ente*, -*entare*; Sp. *-ente*, -*entiar*; L. *Præ-sens*, being before, *præ-sentare*, to place before, (*præ*, before, and *ens*, being.) Re-Un-

**PRE-SERVE, v. s.** To draw or with-

-ATION. draw, to shelter or place

-ATIVE. under shelter, from harm,

-ATORY, *ad. s.* or danger, or injury; to

-ER. protect, to shield, to keep

-ERESS. safe, to secure, to guard, to

-ING. defend.

Fr. *Præ-servo-er*; It. *-dre*; Sp. *-ar*; L. *Præ-servare*, to draw, or withdraw, sc. from harm or danger, and, thus, to protect, to save.

**PRE-SIDE, v.** To sit in the chief place;

-ENT. to sit, or be set or placed as

-ENCE. chief or head; to superintend.

-ENCY. *Precedent* is sometimes written

-ENT-IAL. *President*. See **PRECEDENT**.

-SHIP. Fr. & Sp. *Præ-sider*; It. *-edère*; L.

*Præ-sidere*, to sit before; in the first or chief place.

**PRESIDIAL,\* ad.** Of or pertaining to a

-SIDIARY.\* garrison; protected by a garri-

-SIDY.† son.—\*Howell. †Fox.

It. & Sp. *Presidio*; L. *Præsidium*; so named, quia extra castra *præsidabant* in loco aliquo, quo tutior regio esset, (Var. lib. iv.) because set or stationed before the camps, for the sake of protection; a guard, a garrison.

**PRE-SIGNIFY, v.** -ICATION. To signify or make a mark or sign before, to mark or denote before or precedently.

Fr. *Præ-signifie*; L. *Præ-significare*.

**PRESS**, *v. s.* In our old authors sometimes written *Prease*.  
**-ER.** times written *Prease*.  
**-INGLY.** To lie or lay, heavily or weightily, upon; to weigh  
**-ION.** heavily upon; to be or cause  
**-LY.** heavily upon; to be or cause  
**-URE.** to be close, or in close contact;  
**-ITANT, ad.\*** to shove, thrust, or squeeze close together, so as to cause a closer contact; to strain or constrain closely; to crowd into a small space.

**Met.**—to urge, to enforce; to act or move urgently or with urgency, forcibly or with force.

To *press* men into the sea-service,—to force them to serve; or to have them *ready* (*prest*) to serve.

A *press*, in which clothes, &c. are pressed or compressed, closely packed, laid,—a case or frame for such purpose. *Press-bed*,—a bed, suited for, placed in, such case.

\**H. More.*

**Fr. Press-er**; **It. -dre**; **Sp. Premir**; (used comp.) **L. Press-um**, past p. of *Premere*, which (Voss. thinks) may be from Gr. *Βαρυα*, *pondus*, because *Premere* is properly to lean against, to lie upon any thing, *cum pondere*. **Com- De- Ex- Im- Op- Over- Re- Sub-**

**PREST**, \**v. ad. s.* **-LY.** To offer as a loan, to lend. **And—**

**Prest, ad.**—Prompt, ready, provided, prepared.—\**Chaucer to Faifrefax: all common.*

**Fr. Prest-er**; **It. -dre**; **Sp. -ar**, to lend. **Fr. Prest**; **It. & Sp. Presto**, ready, prompt. **Low L. Præstare**, mutuo dare, to grant a loan; *præsto habere*, to have or keep in readiness; from **L. Præstare**, to stand before; to be or stand present or in presence; and, hence, to be near, instant, or in readiness; also to set or cause to stand before; to set or place in presence; to present or offer; and, cons. in the usage of the **Low L. &c.**—as above. **Ad-**

**PRE-STIGES**, \**s.* Tricks by slight of  
**-GI-ous.**† hand or legerdemain; delusive,  
**-ATION.**‡ juggling, or cozening tricks;  
**-ATOR.**§ delusions, deceits, impostures.  
**-ATORY.**‖ \**Warburton.* †*Bale.* ‡*H. More.*

‡*Howell.* ‖*Tomkins.*

**Fr. Prestig-es**, **-iateur**; **It. -ia**, **-iàre**; **L. Præstigia**, ex eo dictæ, quod celeritate manuum præstingantur oculi, ita ut miracula videantur fieri.—*Voss.* Because the eyes are so dazzled by the sleight of hand, that wonders appear to be done.

**PRE-STRICITION**, \**s.* An obstruction (of the sight), a dimness, a dizziness. See **PRESTIGES**.—\**Milton.*

**L. of the Low Ages, Præstrietto**, from *præstricium*, past p. of *præstringere*, to draw close together, or cause to draw close together, so the eyes; and, cons., to obstruct the sight.

**PRE-SULTOR**, \**s.* **-CENTOR**, \**s.* The leader of the dance, of the song. \**Cudworth.*

*Qui in sacris choream ducit, et ante alios salit.*  
*Precentor*,—*qui canentibus præ-est.*

**PRE-SUME**, *v.* To take or put before, to  
**-ABLY.** prefer, to promote, to take before,  
**-ER.** sc. proof or trial; to anticipate,  
**-PT-ION.** to presuppose; to take up or  
**-IVE.** adopt without examination; to  
**-IVELY.** trust or confide without trial; to  
**-VOUS.** be confident, sc. in ourselves, in  
**-VOUSLY.** our opinions; to be conceited, to

be arrogant; to take before granted or allowed, to arrogate, as granted, conceded, or permitted.

**Bacon** writes—"The end ought to be—to *presume* and augment whatsoever is solid and fruitful."—*Adv. of L. b. i. Bale*,—*Presumed*.

**Fr. Presum-er**; **Sp. -ir**; **It. & L. Præsumere**, to take before, to anticipate. **Un-**

**PRE-SUPPOSE**, *v.* To put, place, or  
**-AL.** lay under, before, or precedently;  
**-ITION.** to put or place, to lay down as previously granted or allowed, as a previous fact or truth; to conjecture, or imagine, or surmise previously.

**Fr. Présup-poser**; **It. -porre**; **Sp. -oner**; **L. Præ**, and *supponere*, to put or lay under, sc. as a groundwork or foundation, a something to be previously or conditionally granted.

**PRE-SURMISE**, \**s.* Previous surmise, supposition or suspicion.—\**Shak.*

**PRE-TEND**, *v.* To stretch out before or  
**-EDLY.** forward; to hold out before—  
**-ENT, s.** as a reason or excuse, as a  
**-ENCE.** design or purpose; to hold  
**-ER.** forth—a false reason decep-  
**-INGLY.** tively, delusively, feignedly—  
**-T-ENCE, s.** for purposes of deceit or de-  
**-ENCEDLY.** lusion; to hold forth or ad-  
**-ENCELESS.** vance a claim to.  
**-ENSION.** \**Used in old Law writers.*

**-ENSE**, \**v.* **Fr. Pretend-re**; **It. -ere**; **Sp. -er**; **L. Præ-tendere**, *prætensum*, to stretch, reach, or hold out before. **Un-**

**PRE-TENTATIVE**, \**ad.* That can or may try, before or precedently.

\**Wotton.*

**PRETER-IENT**, \**ad.* *Preterit*,—past or  
**-TER-IT.** gone by, or beyond.

**-ITION.** \**R. Cumberland.* †*Bentley.*

**-ITENESS.**† **Fr. Prétér-ir**; **It. -ire**, **-ito**; **Sp. -ito**; **L. Præter-iens**, *præter-itus*; from *præter-ire*, to go by, to pass by or beyond (*ire præter*).

**PRETER-LAPSED**, \**pt.* Glided by, slipped away, passed away.

\**Glanville.*

**PRETER-MIT**, *v.* To go by, to pass by  
**-MITTER.** or beyond; to neglect, to dis-  
**-MISSION.** regard.

**Fr. Prætermettre**; **It. Prætermitt-tere**, **-ir**; **L. Præter-mittere**, to send or cause to go.

**PRETER-NATURAL**, *ad. -LY.* Beyond or beside (what is) *natural*; out of the bounds of *nature*; not possessed of the characteristics of *nature*.

**PRE-TEX**, \**v. -TEXT.* The *s.*—A cover or cloak, sc. to the thoughts; and the *v.*—

To cover, to hide, to conceal; to throw a cloak or covering over; (sc. to conceal the thoughts;) to give a false appearance to.

\**Joye.*

**Fr. Pré-téxte**; **It. -telo**; **Sp. Prætexto**; **L. Præ-tegere**, *præ-textum*; to cover before, to hide or conceal.

**PRETOR, s.** A leader; a chief, civil or military.

**-IAL.** military.  
**-IAN, ad. s.** *Prætorian* or *Prætorial*, is sometimes used gen. as equivalent to *Judicial*.

Fr. *Prét-eur*; It. *-dre*; Sp. *-or*; L. *Prætor*, q. *prætor*, from *præ-tre*, or from *præ-esse*. See *Voss*.

**PRETTY, ad.** The application may be traced thus:—Decked, adorned, or ornamented, to a pleasing degree, or in a pleasing manner; and, thus, having a pleasing degree or kind of beauty.

The word is often used in contempt; and as distinguished from a defined certainty or full sufficiency; expressing merely, a degree that may satisfy.

D. *Prat*, *practigh*; Ger. *Prachtich*; A. S. *Prate*. The etymologists seem to suspect an affinity between *Pretty* and *Proud*, but the common source, A. S. *Prut-ian*, superbiere, seems to have escaped them. *Prut*, superbus, diff. written, is "*prate*, ornatus, exultus, adorned, decked, tricked; hence, perhaps, (adds Som.) our *Pretty*, *id est bellus, scitus, concinnus*."

**PRE-VAIL, v.** To exceed in strength, power, or ability; to have greater force or effect, power or influence; to predominate, to effect a purpose; to influence, induce, or persuade; (where difficulty or opposition is implied or supposed.)

\**Shak.* †*Bacon*.

Fr. *Préval-oir*; It. *-dre*; Sp. *-er*; L. *Præ-valere*, to exceed in strength. Un-

**PRE-VARICATE, v.** To move crookedly, out of a straight line; to move or go diversely or perversely; to evade or escape the direct course; "to swerve or digress from truth and honesty." —*Cot.* To act or speak evasively or indirectly.

"The ploughman, unlesse he bend and stoupe forward with his bodie, must needs make slight worke, and leave much undone as it ought to be; a fault which in Latine we call *prevarication*: and this tearme appropriate unto husbandrie, is borrowed from thence by lawyers, and translated by them into their courts and halls of pleas: if it be then a reprochfull crime for lawyers to abuse their clients by way of collusion, we ought to take heed how wee deceive and mocke the ground where this fault was first found and discovered." —*Holland. Plinie*.

"There lay an action of *prevarication*, when the accuser, instead of urging the crime home, seemed rather to hide or extenuate the guilt. Hence, the Civilians define a *prevaricator* to be one that betrays his cause to the adversary and turns on the criminal's side, whom he ought to prosecute." —*Kennett, Rom. Antiquities*.

Fr. *Prévar-iquer*; It. *-icare*; Sp. *-icar*; L. *Præ-varicari*, præter modum *varicare*, prætergredi. See *Voss* and *Marlin*. The former tells us that *Varicare* is interpreted by Nonus—*distortis cruribus*; and by Festus—*incurva crura habentes*, with distorted legs, or having bandy legs. Un- Also *Di-varicate*.

**PRE-VENE,\* v.** To come or go before; and cons.—to prepare the way, to lead, to guide.

**-IENT.** and cons.—to prepare the way, to lead, to guide.

**-VENT, v.** To come or go before; to anticipate, to preoccupy; to move or place before; and

**-VENT-ABLE.** To come or go before; to anticipate, to preoccupy; to move or place before; and

**-ER.** cons.—to obstruct, to hinder.

**-ION.** \**J. Philips*.

Fr. & Sp. *Préven-ir*; It. *-tre*; L. *Præ-venire*, to come before. Un-

**PRE-VIOUS, ad. -LY.** Going on the way before; preceding, antecedent.

L. *Prævius*, on the way (*via*) before.

**PRE-VISION,\* s.** i. e. Foreseeing or foresight.—\**Pearson*.

**PRE-WARN,\* v.** i. e. Fore-warn, (qv.) \**Beau. & F.*

**PREY, s. v.** To plunder, to pillage, to despoil, to ravage, to devour.

**-ER.** \**Chapman*.

Fr. *Proye*; It. *Préd-a, -dre*; Sp. *-a*; L. *Præda*, pillage, plunder. See *PREDATORY*.

**PRIAPISM,\* s.** Fr. *Priapisme*; Low L. *Priapismus*, from *Priapus*. Organic excitement.—\**Bacon*.

**PRICK, v. s.** To pierce, to penetrate, with a sharp point; to pierce, to point, to goad, to spur, to stimulate; to pain sharply or acutely.

**-ET.** A *pricket*, (cervus trinus,)—a deer

**-ING.** two years old, so called from the state of its horns, (stimuli instar.)

**-LE.** \**Chaucer*.

Fr. *Prick-en, -elen*; Sw. *Prick*; Dan. *Prikker*; A. S. *Price-an*, pungere, to pierce with a sharp point. Up-

**-LY.** To extol, to exalt, to lift,

**-ASOUR.\*** two years old, so called from the state of its horns, (stimuli instar.)

**-ET.** with a sharp point; to pierce, to

**-ING.** point, to goad, to spur, to stimu-

**-LE.** late; to pain sharply or acutely.

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**-ASOUR.\*** two years old, so called from the state of its horns, (stimuli instar.)

**-ET.** with a sharp point; to pierce, to

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*Prog*, the *s.* — Any thing procured by begging or filching; victuals, provisions so procured; and gen.—provisions.

A *prig* or *pridgeman*,—a filcher, a thief.

A *prig* or *priggish* fellow,—one who has *pricked* himself out to be looked at. D. *Priiken*, dare se spectandum.

*Prigg*, *Prugge*, (used by Drant,) and *Prog*, seem to be the same word. Sk. contracts *Prog* from *Procurare*; but they are probably genuine Eng. and may be formed from A. S. *Price-an*, to *prick*; to *prick* out, to *pick* out, to *filch*, to *steal*.

**PRIM**, *ad.* -NESS. Formal, stiff or starch. Contracted from *Primitive*. See **PRIME**.

**PRIMATE**, *s.* “Fr. *Primace*,—*primacy*; -ACY. excellence, chief rule, highest -ATICAL. estate, greatest authority; and, particularly, an ecclesiastical dignity or command over all the archbishops and bishops of a kingdom or province.”—*Cot.*

Fr. *Prim-at*; It. -*ale*; Sp. -*ado*; L. of Lower Ages, *Primas*; a first or chief person, from *Primus*, first.

**PRIME**, *ad. s. v.* The *prime*,—the first -AL. part or beginning of the day -ARY. or year; the morning, the -ABILY. spring; the season of growth, -ARINESS. of bloom or blossom, of youth; -LY. the first, chief, or principal, -ER, *ad. s.* the best part, state, or con- -ITIVE, *ad. s.* dition. -ITIVELY. *Primitive*,—early, original; -Y.” of or pertaining to old or early times; old fashioned.

A *primer*,—a first or elementary book.

To *prime*,—to do the *first* or preparatory act.

To *prime* a gun,—to put in the *first* or previous powder.

To *prime* canvass, &c. for painting,—to lay on the *first* or preparatory substance.

\**Shak.*

Fr. *Prim-e*; It. & Sp. -*o*; L. *Primus*. *Cot.* uses *Primeness* in *v. Primeur*. First; first in time or space; first in quality; chief, principal, original, early. Un-

**PRIM-EVAL**, *ad.* Of the first time, or earliest ages; original.

L. *Primævus*, *primum ævum*; Gr. *Αἰών*, q. *æi ov*, *semper existens*, ever being.—*Voss.*

**PRIMO-GENIAL**, *ad.* Born first or -IOUS.” earliest; implanted at the birth -IT-OR. or earliest existence; connate, -URE. original, elemental.—\**Bp. Hall.* -URESHIP. Fr. *Primogénit-ure*; It. & Sp. -*ura*; L. *Primigenius*, *primo-genitus*, first born.

**PRIM-ORDIAL**, *ad. s.* -DIATE.\* Begin-ning first; or being or existing at the first beginning, at the origin; original.—\**Boyle.*

Fr. *Primordial*; L. *Prim-ordialis*, (*primum*, and *ordiri*,) to begin.

**PRIM-ROSE**, or **PRIMEROSE**, *s.* The *prime rose* or flower. Chaucer writes *Prime-rose*. It is used by Ascham met., and by Shak. adjectively, as equivalent to—strewed with early flowers; flowery.

**PRINCE**, *s. v.* One who holds the first -DOM. place of power or rank; a first or -HOOD. chief ruler; a chief personage:— -LY. the son of a king or sovereign is -ESS. also so called. Shak. uses it as a *v.*;—to act the part of a *prince*.

Fr. *Princ-e*, -*esse*; It. -*ipe*, -*e*, -*ipèss*; Sp. -*ipe*, -*esa*; L. *Princeps*. *Princeps* prius fuit *primi-capis*; quod si à caput venit, *princeps* dicitur, quasi *primum caput*: sin à capiendo, *princeps* vocabitur, quia prius cepit.—*Voss.*; who, after Festus, approves the latter etym. Un-

**PRINCIPAL**, *ad. s.* First or chief; -ALLY. being, or being placed, first or at -ALITY. the head; and used by Spenser -ATE. as in Latin, of or pertaining to a *prince*, *princely*.

*Principal*, *s.*—the chief, head, or leader; also app. to a first, chief, or capital sum of money, as distinguished from the interest or gains produced from it.

Fr. & Sp. *Princip-al*; It. -*ale*; L. *Principalis*, from *Princeps*. See **PRINCE**.

**PRINCIPLE**, *s. v.* A first, original, or -P-IATE.\* elementary being, substance, -IATION.† power, agent, or active cause; (“Our new poet flieth as a birde whose *prin-cipals* be scarce growne out,”—*Spenser*;) axiom, maxim, rule, proposition; assumed, proved, or to be proved.

*Principle*, in Reasoning, is app. not only to the first of a series of consecutive, or among a number of connected propositions, laid down, as premises to the establishment or affirmation of an ultimate conclusion; but to any intermediate or collateral propositions, from which other intermediate or collateral consequences are inferred.

\**Glanville.* †*Bacon.*

Fr. *Princip-e*; It. & Sp. -*io*; L. *Principium*, (from *Princeps*, see **PRINCE**,) the beginning, (in which signification it is used by Spenser,) a first element. “Doubting, sad end of *principle* unsound.” Un-

**PRIN-COCK**, or -COX,\* *s.* Appears to be merely a *prime cock*; a cock (met. any one) of *prime* courage or gallantry; suba. of a pert, conceited, or forward spirit.

\**Phaer. Stanihurst, &c.*

Mins. calls him—“a ripe-headed young boy;” and derives the word from *Precox*. Sk.—*potius dictum quasi jam primum gallus*. Mr. Brockett gives it as still a northern name for a pert, forward fellow.

**PRINK**,\* *v. i. e.* To *prank* or to *deck*. See **PRANK**.—\**North. Cooper.*

**PRINT**, *v. s.* To press, mark, stamp, or -ER. infix—letters, characters, forms or -ING. figures.

-LESS. From L. *Prem-ere*, to press. (See **IM-PRINT**.) Fr. *Imprim-er*; It. -*ere*; Sp. -*ir*. Em-En-Im-Mis-Re-Un-

**PRIOR**, *ad. s.* Fore or former, in time or -ATE. space; anterior, senior or elder, -ESS. precedent or antecedent. -Y. A *prior*,—the foreman; one who -ITY. has the fore or anterior place in -LY. rank or authority.

-SHIP. Fr. *Pri-our*, *s. -orité*; It. -*ore*, -*orità*; Sp.

## PRI

-er, s. -oridat; L. *Prior*, former; from the ancient *Pri*, *pris*; Gr. *Πρι*, *πρι*. Sub-

**PRISE.** See **PRIZE**.

**PRISM**, s. A segment. In Mensuration, a solid so called.

-ATIC. a solid so called.  
-ATICALLY. Fr. *Prisme*; It. -a; Gr. *Πρισμα*,  
-OLD. from *πρι-ειν*, *secare*, to cut.

**PRISON**, s. v. The s.—A place for those  
-ER. taken; for captives. And the v.  
-MENT. To *prison*, (or *imprison*, qv.)—

To put into or keep in *prison* or captivity;  
to confine any one taken; gen. to confine  
or shut up.

Fr. *Prison*; It. -gione, -gioniere; Sp. -sion,  
from Fr. *Pris*, taken, pt. of *Prendre*, to take. See  
HAND, and **PRIZE**. Em- In- Un-

**PRISTINE**, ad. -ATE. Used as the Fr.—  
Former, old, ancient, wonted, accustomed.

Fr. *Pristine*; It. -ino; L. *Pristinus*, from *Pri*,  
*pris*. See **PRIOR**.

**PRITTLE-PRATTLE**, s. i. e. *Prattle*-  
*prattle*; the reduplication, for the sake of  
emphasis.

**PRIVE**,\* v. To *prive* or *deprive*, is,—

-Y, ad. s. To make our own peculiar

property; to appropriate to

ourselves; and, thus,—to

take away, withdraw, or

withhold from another; to

take away, *bereave*, or de-

spoil. *Private* or *Privy*,—

-ATION. Appropriated, withdrawn,

-ATIVE, ad. s. secreted to ourselves, or

-ATIVELY. our own use; secret, se-

-ATEER. questered, retreated, retired,

-ATE, ad. s. v.† solitary; clandestine, hidden, concealed;

inmost or intimate, familiar or acquainted

with, admitted to—the inmost thoughts,

feelings, actions, or concerns.

\*Fabyan. †Hall.

Fr. *Prive*-er, -é, -ation; It. -dre, -dolo, -asiduo;  
Sp. -ar, -acion; L. *Privatus*, from *Privus*, which  
Voss. derives from Gr. *Πρι-ειν*, *emere*, "censeo,  
dici *privum*, quod quis sibi emit, atque ita *privum*  
et *proprium* fecit." De- Re-

**PRIVI-LEGE**, s. v. -ER.\* A law for *pri*-  
*vate* or separate persons; separated from,  
or exclusive of, others; an appropriate or  
peculiar law, or rule, or right; a peculiar  
immunity, liberty, or franchise.

To *privilege*,—to have or give a *privilege*  
or peculiar immunity, liberty, or franchise;  
an immunity, or exemption from general  
law or rule.—\*Harrison.

Fr. *Privilège*; It. -io; Sp. -io, -lar; L. *Privile-*  
*gium*, i. e. *Privata lex*, *privata lex*; a *privy* or *private*  
law. Un-

**PRIZE**, or **PRIZE**, s. v. *Price*,—That which  
-ER. is taken, sc. in purchase or pay-

**PRICE**, s. v. ment, as an equivalent; and,  
-LESS. cons. the sum at which a thing

is rated or valued; value, esteem. *Prize*,—

That which is taken, undertaken; an un-

dertaking or enterprize; that which is

taken, captured, gained, acquired, won;

## PRO

and, cons. reward or remuneration; booty.

And To *prize*, cons.—

To set a *price* (a high *price*) upon any  
thing; to reckon or account at a (great)  
*price*; to value, to estimate, to esteem.

Fr. *Pris*, taken; past p. of the v. *Prendre*, to  
take; and upon which past p. the v. *Prizer* is  
formed. See HAND, and **PRECIOUS**. Ap- Com-  
Em- Enter- Mis- Over- Re- Sur- Un- Under-

**PRO**, L. *pr*. (See **PRÆ**.) In composition,  
fore, forth, forwards; as *pro*-ceed (properly,  
*pro*-cede), to come forth, to go forwards.

**PROACH**,\* v. i. e. *Approach*.—\*Berners.

**PROBABLE**, ad. *Probable* and *Prov-*

-ABLY. *able* are the same word, and

-ABILITY. mean—

-ACT. That can or may be *proved*; de-

-ATE. monstrable; but *Probable*, by

-AT-IVE. usage, is now distinguished from

-OR. *demonstrable*.

-ORY. That may be reasonably ex-

-ION. pected to be, or happen to be;

-ION-AL. having a likelihood, or resem-

-ARY. blance, or similarity to truth

-ER. or reality: a verisimilitude.

-ERSHIP. "As demonstration is the shew-  
ing the agreement or disagreement of two  
ideas, by the intervention of one or more  
proofs, which have a constant, immutable,  
and visible connection one with another;  
so *probability* is nothing but the appearance  
of such an agreement or disagreement, by  
the intervention of proofs, whose connec-  
tion is not constant and immutable, or at  
least is not perceived to be so, but is, or  
appears for the most part to be so, and is  
enough to induce the mind to judge the  
proposition to be true or false, rather than  
the contrary."—Locke.

Fr. & Sp. *Probable*; It. -bile; L. *Probabilis*,  
that may be *proved*, from *Prob-are*, to *prove*, (qv.);  
A.S. *Pruf-ian*. Com- Re- Un-

**PROBE**, v. s. To *prove* or search for *proof*,  
sc. of the depth of a wound or sore; to  
search; to search to the bottom.

**PROBITY**, s. That which ought to be, or  
be done; rectitude, honour, or honesty, in-  
tegrity.

Fr. *Probité*; It. -tà; Sp. -dad; L. *Prob-itas*,  
-us; Gr. *Πρεπον*, *decorum*, *conveniens*.

**PROBLEM**, s. Any thing *proposed*; a  
-AT-ICAL. *proposition*; a question *proposed*,  
-ICALLY. —sc. for decision or determin-  
-IZE, v. ation; still undecided or un-  
determined.

B. Jonson, in the New Inn, forms the v.  
*Problematize*.

Fr. *Problème*; It. & Sp. -a; Gr. *Προβλημα*,  
from *προβαλ-λειν*, *proficere*, *proponere*, to throw  
out, to put or place before.

**PRO-BOSCIS**, s. The long snout or  
trunk with which the elephant seizes his  
food. Gen.—a long snout.

L. *Proboscis*; Gr. *Προβοσκis*, (*προ*, and *βοσκ-ειν*,  
to feed.) Holland does not attempt to natural-  
ize the word.



**PROCACIOUS**, *ad.* -ITY.\* Impudent in demanding or asking; bold, daring, forward in asking; and thus it appears to be used by Barrow, (from Tertullian.)

\*Burton.

L. *Procaz*, à *poscendo*; impudens in *poscendo* vel *petendo*.

**PRO-CAT-ARCTIC**, *ad.* -AL. That can or may precede, forego, or forerun.

Gr. Προκαταρκτικός, from προ-κατα-αρχεσθαι, to begin, to precede.

**PRO-CEED**, *v. s.* To go or move forwards or onwards; to come or issue out of, (qd. towards the front;) to advance; to make progress or advancement; to go forward, (sc. in pursuit or prosecution;) to prosecute, to pursue.

-ER. wards or onwards; to come or  
-URE. issue out of, (qd. towards the  
-ING. front;) to advance; to make  
-CESS. progress or advancement; to go  
-CESS-ION. forward, (sc. in pursuit or prose-  
-IONAL. cution;) to prosecute, to pursue.  
-IONARY. Fr. *Pro-céder*, -cès, -cession; It. -cedere,  
-IONED. -cèso, -cessione; Sp. -ceder, -cession;  
L. *Pro-cedere*, -cessum, to go forwards, (to *pro-cede*.)  
Mis-

**PROCERE**, \**s.* -ITY.† As Fr. *Procerité*,—height or length of body; tallness of stature.—\*Evelyn. †Bacon. Addison.

Fr. *Procerité*; It. -dad, from L. *Procerus*, eminent, elevated, high.

**PRO-CIDENCE**, *s.* As L. *Procidencia*, (*pro*, and *cadere*, to fall;) Fr. *Procidence*,—a falling down of a thing out of its right place, (Cot.)—as the *providence* of the matrix. Used by Ferrand on Melancholy, (1640,) p. 15.

**PRO-CINCT**, \**ad.* Girt, sc. for battle; prepared, ready.—\*Milton.

L. *Procinctus*, (*pro*, and *cingere*, to gird.)

**PRO-CLAIM**, *v.* To call or cry out, before or in presence of, openly, publicly; to tell, declare, or pronounce, openly or publicly.

Fr. & Sp. *Proclamer*; It. & L. *Pro-clamare*. Un-

**PRO-CLIVE**, \**ad.* -ITY. Bending forward to, bending towards; inclined or disposed, prone or apt to.—\*E. Hall. Latimer.

Fr. *Proclif*; It. -ive; L. *Proclivus*. See **DECLIVE**.

**PRO-CONSUL**, *s.* One who acts for or in the place of consul.

-ARY. L. *Pro-consul*, (*pro* consule.)

**PRO-CRASTINE**, \**v.* To postpone; to delay, to retard, to protract, to prolong; to be slow, tardy, dilatory.—\*E. Hall.

Fr. *Procrastiner*; It. & L. *Procrastinare*, to put forward till to-morrow, (*cras*,) to put off from day to day.

**PRO-CREATE**, *v.* To bring forth into being, life, or existence; to produce, generate, or ingender; to breed or beget.—\*Milton.

-IVE. to breed or beget.—\*Milton.  
-IVENESS. Fr. *Procréter*; Sp. -ar; It. & L. *Pro-creare*.

**PROCTOR**, *s.* One who takes care of any thing for another; a manager, conductor, (for another.)

-AGE. any thing for another; a manager,  
-ICAL. conductor, (for another.)  
-SHIP. See **PROCURE**. Fr. *Procurer*; It. -atore; Sp. -ador; L. *Procurator*, from *pro-curare*, to procure, (qv.)

**PRO-CURE**, *v.* To take care for; to take care or heed, sc. that any thing be done; to urge or endeavour, to manage or contrive, that it be done; to acquire, to obtain.

-ABLE. care or heed, sc. that any thing  
-ACY. be done; to urge or endea-  
-ATION. vour, to manage or contrive,  
-ATOR. that it be done; to acquire, to  
-ATORIAL. obtain.  
-ATORY. Fr. *Procurer*; Sp. -ar; It. & L. *Pro-curare*, to take care for, (*pro*, and *cura*.) *Procuracy* has been contracted into *Prozy*, and *Procurator* into *Proctor*. Un-  
-ER. into *Proctor*. Un-  
-ESS.

**PRO-DIGAL**, *ad. s.* One who drives from him, expels, casts, or throws away; and hence—

-ALITY. away; and hence—  
-ENCE.\* Excessive in expenditure, wasteful, lavish, profuse.—\*Hackluyt. Bp. Hall.

Fr. *Prodigal*; It. & Sp. -o; L. *Prodigus*, from *prodigere*, (*pro*, or *porro*, and *agere*,) to drive forth; (*præter modum erogare*, to give or bestow to excess.—*Voss*.)

**PRO-DIGY**, *s.* App. to—Any thing extraordinary, astonishing, wonderful, or marvellous; any thing unnatural or preternatural.

Fr. *Prodige*; It. & Sp. -io; L. *Prodigium*, quia *porro agatur*, hoc est, *averruncatur*; because it should be driven out, expelled, eradicated, rooted out.—*Voss*. Others, quia *prædicant* futura, because they foretell what is to come.

**PRO-DITION**, *s.* A discovering or disclosing, a betraying, treason or treachery.—\*Wotton.

-IOUS.\* Fr. *Prodition*; L. *Proditio*, from *prodere*, *pro* or *porro dare*; to give, bring, or put forth; to disclose or discover; and, cons. to betray.

**PRO-DUCE**, *v. s.* To lead or bring forward or forth; to draw forward or forth; to protract, to prolong; to bear or bring forth, to yield, to breed, to generate, to procreate.

-ER. ward or forth; to draw for-  
-IBLE. ward or forth; to protract, to  
-IBILITY. prolong; to bear or bring  
-IBLENESS. forth, to yield, to breed, to  
-ING. generate, to procreate.  
-MENT.\* \*Milton. †Glanvill. ‡Fox. Ho-  
-ENT.† linshed.

-DUCT, *s. v.†* Fr. *Prod-uire*, -uict; It. *arre*, -otto;  
-DUCT-ION. (*producimento*, whence, probably, Milton's *Producement*;) Sp. *Pro-ducir*; L. *Pro-ducere*; to lead forth. Com- Re- Un-

**PROEM**, *s. v.* -IAL. Gen.—A prelude, a preface, a prologue.

Fr. *Pro-ème*; It. & Sp. -emio; L. *Proemium*; Προοίμιον, *pro*, before, and *οἶμος*, *cantus*, *cantilena*; a musical prelude.

**PRO-FACE**, *v.* An expression of welcome.

Mr. Nares has added to the number of instances of this word collected by the commentators on Shak. Steevens conjectured that the origin of it was to be found in Cot.; who says,—“*Proas* for *Proust*; whence, *Bon proas leur face*, Much good may it do them;” and this Mr. Nares confirms from Rochefort: “*Prouface*, pronounface: souhait qui veut dire, *bien vous fasse: proficiat*.” Hence Nares infers that we had the word from the Norman Romance language.

**PRO-FANE**, *ad. v.* (Anciently also *Pro-phane*.) The Fr. usage is—"Lay, -NESS. temporal, worldly, wicked, un-  
-ER. holy, ungodly; unhallowed, vio-  
-ATE,\* *v.* lated; turned from a holy to a  
-ATION. common, from a divine to a humane, use."—*Cot.* And the Eng. *v.* To *profane*—

To use holy things, with unhallowed hands, to unholy purposes; to pollute, to violate.—\**For.*

Fr. *Pro-phane*, -*fane*; It. -*fanere*, -*fano*; Sp. -*faner*, -*fano*; L. *Profan-are*, -*as*; *pro*, and *fanum*, a temple, from Gr. *Naor*, by transposition *avor*, and by prefixing the digamma *Favor*. Those (says Voss.) were called *profane*, who were not initiated in the sacred rites, but to whom it was allowed only to stand before the temple (*pro fano*)—not to enter it, and take part in the solemnities. Var. gives a different account, (lib. v. p. 65. Ed. Bipontl.) Un-

**PROFECTION**, *s.* -TITIOUS.\* A going forward; a procedure.

*Profectionis*,—proceeding from, (sc. a parent.)—\**Gibbon*.

L. *Profecti-o*, -*tus*; from *profectus*, past p. of *Profectici*, to go forward or forth, to depart.

**PRO-FESS**, *v.* To declare the thoughts;  
-EDLY. to declare openly; to manifest,  
-ION. to display, to avow; to declare  
-IONAL. openly or publicly, (sc.) any art  
-OR. or science, or the practice or  
-OR-SHIP. teaching of any art or science.  
-IAL.\* \**Bentley*. †*Bacon*.

-Y, *ad.*† Fr. *Pro-fess-er*; It. -*dre*; Sp. -*ar*; from *professus*, past p. of *Proferri*, to bring forth the thoughts to light. Mis-

**PRO-FER**, *v. s.* -ER. To bring forward, to put, place, or lay before; to propose; to bring forward or propose, sc. for trial or experiment; to try or attempt.

Fr. *Profer-re*; It. -*ire*; Sp. -*ir*; L. *Proferre*, to bring or bear forward or forth. See *OFFER*.

**PRO-FICIENT**, *s.* One who is making  
-IENCE. progress or advancement; who  
-IENCY. has made improvement, gained or  
-UOUS.\* acquired skill.

*Proficiens*, (L. of Low. Ages, *Proficius*),—profitable, beneficial.—\**Philips*.

L. *Proficiens*, p. p. of *Proficere*, to make forward, to make progress; to get on. See *PROFIT*. Un-

**PRO-FILE**, *s. v.* Now app. to—The delineation of the side face; the side face. The Fr. was formerly app. to—the very middle or middle line of the face.—*Cot.* in *v. Pourfil*.

Fr. *Pro-fils*, wrought or done in thread; It. *Profilo*; Sp. *Perfil*, the outline of a picture or draught, so called from *Filum*, a thread, a thread-like line; *Morum*, i. e. linearum deductio et designatio.—*Sk.* See *PURPLE*.

**PRO-FIT**, *v. s.* To make or gain pro-  
-ABLE. gress, or advancement, or ad-  
-ABLY. vantage; to advance, to gain  
-ABLENESS. or win; to benefit, to be useful  
-LESS. or serviceable.

Fr. *Profit-er*; It. -*itare*; L. *Proficere*, to make forward. See *PROFICIENT*. Un-

**PRO-FLIGATE**, *v.\* ad.* To throw or  
-ACY. dash against; and cons.—to  
-ATE-LY. destroy, to ruin;—to throw or  
-NESS. dash against, into or among; and  
-ION.† cons.—to disperse, to discomfit.

*Profligate*, *ad.*—ruinous, destructive; of ruinous or destructive morals; careless, heedless of consequences; insensible to shame; depraved, abandoned, shameless.

\**E. Hall*. †*Bacon*. *Bp. Hall*.

L. *Proflig-are*, -*atum*, to dash against.

**PRO-FLUENT**,\* *ad.* -ENCE.† *Flowing* forward; pursuing a forward course or current.

\**Milton*. †*Wotton*.

L. *Profluens*, p. p. of *Profluere*, to flow forth.

**PRO-FOUND**, *ad. s. v.\** Having a deep  
-LY. foundation or base; having a  
-NESS. bottom at great depth or dis-  
-FUNDITY. tance from the surface; deep,  
low, lowly; bottomless.—\**Glanvil*.

Fr. *Prof-ond*, -*onder*; It. -*ondo*, -*ondare*; Sp. -*undo*; L. *Profundus*, having a deep foundation or base.

**PRO-FULGENT**,\* *ad.* Shining forth.

\**Chaucer*.

**PRO-FUSE**, *ad.* Poured forth, sc. abundantly, excessively; and, cons.—  
-LY. too abundant, excessive in liberality,  
-NESS. lavish, wasteful, prodigal.

-ION. Fr. *Profus-eur*, a pourer forth; It. -*o*, -*idne*; Sp. -*ion*; L. *Profusus*, past p. of *Profundere*, to pour forward or forth.

**PROG.** See *PRIG*.

**PRO-GENY**, *s.* -ITOR. Children, descendants, offspring, brood, race, or family.

*Progenitor*,—a forefather, an ancestor.

Fr. *Progén-te*, -*ier*; It. & Sp. -*ie*; L. *Progenies*; qui ab eodem progeniti sunt; those who have been born, bred, or begotten.

**PRO-GNOSTIC**, *ad. s. v.* That can or  
-ABLE. may foreknow or foresee, foretell  
-ATE, *v.* or prophesy; foreknowing, fore-  
-ATION. seeing, foretelling, forewarning.

-ATOR. Fr. *Prognost-ique*, -*iquer*; It. *Prognostic-o*, -*dre*; Sp. -*o*, -*ar*; L. *Prognosticum*; Gr. *Προγνωστικόν*, from *προ-γινώσκειν*, to foreknow.

**PRO-GRESS**, *s. v.* A step or motion  
-ION. forward; advancement, course on-  
-IONAL. ward; course, passage, process, or  
-IVE. procedure.

-IVELY. Shak. and Milton use the *v.*; and it is lately revived.

Fr. *Progr-éder*, -*és*; It. -*edire*, -*esso*; Sp. -*esso*; L. *Progressus*, past p. of *Progredi*, to step forward. See *GRADE*.

**PRO-HIBIT**, *v.* Cons.—To obstruct, to  
-ION. impede, to hinder, to prevent, to  
-IVE. forbid.

-ORY. Fr. *Prohib-er*; Sp. -*ir*; It. *Proibire*; L. *Prohibere*, to hold forth or forward, to hold off (*pro*, and *habere*.) Un-

**PRO-JECT**, *s. v.* To throw or cast for-  
-ILE. ward, to shoot or stretch forward,  
-ION. beyond; to forecast, to look, or  
-ING. cast the looks, the views, the  
-OR. thoughts—forward; to scheme, to  
-MENT.\* contrive.—\**Clarendon*.

Fr. *Pro-ject*, *-jecter*; L. *Pro-jectum*, past p. of *projicere*, to throw or cast forwards. Un-

**PRO-LATE**, *v.* *ad.* -ION. To bear or bring forth or out; to utter, to speak out, to pronounce.

*Prolate*, *ad.*—see OBLATE.—\*Howell.

Fr. *Pro-la-tion*; It. *-to*, *-zione*; Sp. *-cion*; L. *Pro-latum*, past p. of *proferre*, to bear or bring forth. See PROFER.

**PRO-LEPSIS**, *s.* An anticipation; or, -PT-IC. (as Cot. well says,) "A natural -ICAL. foreknowledge conceived in the -ICALLY. mind; and, hence, a figure whereby we prevent and avoid that which another intends to allege against us."

*Proleptic* is common in medical books.

Fr. *Prolepsis*; Gr. *Προληψις*, from *προλαμβάνειν*, to anticipate.

**PROLI-FIC**, *ad.* Productive, fertile, fruitful. -AL. ful; bearing or breeding fruit- -ATION. fully or plentifully.

*Proletary*, \**Proletarian*,† (L. *Proletarius*),—those who contributed to the strength of the republic by their offspring (*prole*) only; and thus—Poor, plebeian, vulgar.

\*Burton. †Butler.

Fr. *Prolif-que*, It. & Sp. *-co*, formed from L. *Proles*, and *facere*, to make, to produce—offspring. Un- Also Im-prolificate.

**PRO-LIX**, *ad.* Long, prolonged or length- -ITY. ened out, continued long; tedious, -LY. tiresome, wearisome.

-IOUS.\* \*Drayton. Shak.

Fr. *Pro-liz*; It. *-liso*; Sp. *-lizo*; L. *Prolixus*, (*pro*, and *laxus*, q. in *longitudinem laxus*, admodum *laxus*, longus.)

**PRO-LOCUTOR**, *s.* The (first) speaker.

L. *Pro-loquutor*, (*pro*, and *loqui*.)

**PRO-LOGUE**, *s. v.* Any thing spoken -G-IZE,\* *v.* before; a preface, a preamble.

-UISER,† *s.* \*Beau. & F. †Lloyd.

Fr. *Prologue*, (or forspeech,—Cot.;) It. & Sp. *Prologo*; L. *Prologus*; Gr. *Προ-λογος*, (*προ*, before, and *λογειν*, to speak.)

**PRO-LONG**, *v.* To lengthen out, or ex- -ER. tend, or stretch forward in length; -ING. to produce, to protract; to con- -ATION. tinue; to linger, to delay, to re- tard, to procrastinate.

Fr. *Prolong-er*; Sp. *-ar*; It. *-Prolungare*; L. *Prolongare*, (*pro*, and *longus*,) to draw forward in length.

**PRO-LUSION**, *s.* A prelude; a trial before the principal performance; and hence, gen., a trial, an essay.

L. *Prolusio*, from *pro-ludere*. See PRELUDE.

**PRO-MANATION**, *s.* An efflux, effluence, or issuing forth. See EMANATION.

From L. *Pro*, and *manare*, to flow or issue.

**PRO-MENADE**, *s.* A walk.

Fr. *Pourmener*, *promener*, (*pour*, and *mener*, to move,) to walk.

**PRO-MERIT**, *v.* To earn, to deserve, to gain by service; also (as in Bp. Hall, "he

*promerits* him with his favours,") to bestow or confer a favour before or in preference to others.

L. *Promeritus*, past p. of *promereri*, (*pro*, and *mereri*, to earn a share or part: Gr. *Μερεο*.)

**PROMINENT**, *ad.* Standing forwards; -ENTLY. projecting, jutting, or shooting -ENCE. forwards; stretching forth; met.— -ENCY. conspicuous.

Fr. *Promin-ent*; It. *-dnta*; L. *Prominens*, p. p. of *pro-minere*, to stand forwards. See EMINENT.

**PRO-MISCUOUS**, *ad.* -LY. Mixed or mingled; confused, disorderly; indiscriminate.

Fr. *Promiscue*; L. *Promiscuus*, (*pro*, and *miscere*,) mixed together.

**PROMISE**, *v. s.* To undertake or pledge, -ER. or engage that something shall be -EE. done; to assure or give assurance. -SORY. The common word in Wiclif is -ORILY. *Behight*. And—the land of *promise*,—land of *biheest*.

Fr. *Promet-tre*; It. *-tere*; Sp. *-er*; L. *Promittere*, to send, to throw forward. *Tanquam ante aut in longum mittens aliquid in verbis*—Martin. *Qui pollicentur, verbis aliquem in longum mittant, ut qui non tam faciant, quam aliquando se facturos recipiant*; they undertake or pledge themselves that they will do something at a future time.—*Foss.* Com- Un-

**PROMONT**,\* *s.* -ORY. App. to high or elevated land, projecting or reaching out, sc. into the sea.—\*Drayton.

Fr. *Promont-eire*, It. & Sp. *-orio*, L. *Promontorium*, (*pro monte*,) a rock or other thing standing out like a mountain.

**PRO-MOVE**,\* *v.* To move or put forward; -MOVER.† to forward, to prefer, to advance. -MOT-E, *v.* *Prometer*, (in old writers,)— -ER. mover, inciter; inciter to mis- -ION. chief, to strife or contention; informer.—\*†Joy. †Suckling.

Fr. *Promouvoir*, *-otion*; It. *-overe*, *-ozione*; Sp. *-over*; L. *Promo-vere*, *-tum*; to move forward.

**PROMPT**, *v. ad.* *Prompt*, *ad.*—Brought -ER. forth, set forth, prepared, ready; -LY. ready for use, ready for action, -NESS. quick; sharp.

-ITUDE. To *prompt*,—to prepare or make -UARY. ready; to quicken, to urge on; -URE. to give readiness or facility to; to quicken or help on, sc. the memory or recollection; to call or bring to mind, to remind, to remember.

*Promptuary*, (L. *Promptuarium*.)—from which any thing is brought forward or forth; a store-room, cellar, &c. Used met. by Howe and Warburton.

Fr. *Prompt*; It. & Sp. *Prompto*; L. *Promptus* from *Promere*, to bring forward or forth, (*pro*, and *emere*, i. e. *sumere*.) Over- Un-

**PRO-MULGE**, *v.* To publish; to make -G-ATE, *v.* publicly or commonly known; to -ATION. discover or disclose, to declare. -ATOR. L. *Promulgare*, (perhaps *Proculgare*—see *Foss.*) to divulge; *divulgare*, spargere voces in vulgum, to scatter words among the vulgar. -ER. -ING.

**PRONE**, *ad.* Bending or bowing, stooping  
-NESS. or leaning forwards, (sc. from an  
-ATION.\* erect position; and, cons.) down-  
-ITY.† wards, with the front or face  
downwards; moving, falling downwards;  
inclined, having an inclination, tendency,  
propensity, or disposition—towards; tend-  
ing, propense, disposed to.

\*Sir T. Smith. †Sir T. More. H. More.

Fr. *Pron-e*; It. *-o*; L. *Pronus*, quasi *pronus*,  
hoc est in anteriorem partem nutans sive nutans;  
nodding or bending forwards.—*Voss.*

**PRONG**, *s.* -ED. App. to—The (branch-  
ing) pikes of a fork (with which things  
may be pricked, or pierced, or pushed  
together.)

Sk. and Mina.—from D. *Pranghen*, urgere, pre-  
mere; comprimere, to press or push together:  
perhaps from the same source as *Branch*, (qv.)  
See also **PRANK**.

**PRO-NOUN**, *s.* -NOMINAL. “As nouns  
are notes or signs of things, so *pronouns*  
are of nouns; and are therefore called *pro-  
nomina*, quasi *vice nominum*, as being placed  
commonly instead of nouns.”—*Wilkins*.

Fr. *Pron-om*; It. *-dme*; Sp. *-ombre*; L. *Pro-  
nomen*.

**PRO-NOUNCE**, *v. s.* To tell, to speak  
-ER. forth; to speak openly, to  
-NUNCIAT-ION. utter, to declare, to pro-  
-IVE. claim.

Fr. *Pro-noncer*; It. *-annunciare*; Sp. & L. *Pro-  
nunciare*, (pro, and *nuncius*.) Mis- Un-

**PROP**, *v. s.* To underset, or set a support  
under or against; to support, to sustain;  
to hold, stay, or bear up; to uphold.

D. *Proppen*; Ger. *Pfropfen*; Sw. *Proppa*, ful-  
cire. Un- Under- Up-

**PRO-PAGATE**, *v.* To increase, to mul-  
-ATION. tiply, sc. the kind, the breed;  
-ATOR. to breed, to generate; gen. to  
-ABLE.\* increase, to spread.—\**Boyle*.

Fr. *Provigner*; It. & L. *Propagare*, (pro, and  
*pangere*; *Pango*, formerly *Pago*, from Gr *Παγω*,  
Doric, pro *πηγω*, whence *πηγνυμι*, seu *πηγνυμι*, to  
fix.) In the ways or methods of *propagating* trees,  
described by Pliny, one is, when the twigs or  
branches are fixed in the earth, or earth fixed  
round the branches; these branches, when rooted,  
are severed from the parent stock, and thus the  
tree multiplied or increased. Hence the expla-  
nation.

**PRO-PEL**, *v.* To drive forward, to drive  
-PULSE, *v.* forth or out; and, thus,  
-PULS-ATION. equivalent to—To *expel*; to  
-ION. drive off or away.

Fr. *Propuls-ation*; It. *-dre*; L. *Pro-pellere*, *pro-  
pulsus*, to move or drive forward.

**PRO-PEND**, *v.* To incline to; to have  
-PENSE. an inclination, tendency, or  
-PENCY.\* disposition to; to tend, be  
-PENS-ION. prone or disposed to.  
-ITY. \**Hale*. †*Donne*.

-ENESS.† Fr. & Sp. *Propens-ion*; It. *-dne*;  
L. *Propens-to*, -um, past p. of *Pro-pendere*, to hang  
or lean forwards.

**PROPER**, *ad.* Belonging to, peculiarly  
-LY. or particularly belonging to;  
-NESS. peculiar, particular; becom-  
-TY, *s. a.* ing, convenient, meet, suit-  
-PRIET-Y. able, apt, or adapted, fit; well  
-ARY, *ad. s.* adapted, (sc. to any purposes;)  
-OR. seemly, comely; having all  
suitable or becoming properties, qualities,  
or qualifications.

Fr. *Pro-pre*, -*priété*; It. *-pio*, -*prio*, -*prietà*; Sp.  
-*pio*, -*prio*, -*piedad*, -*priedad*; L. *Propri-us*, -*etas*,  
(*prope*, near.)—*Voss.* Im- Un- Also Ap- Im-  
proprie.

**PROPHECY**, *s.* To predict, to foretell,  
-SY, *s.* to presage, to foresee; also to  
-SYING. predict, to preach, to expound  
-SIEP. or explain.  
-PHET. “*Prophecy* comprehends these  
-PHET-ESS. three things: prediction; sing-  
-IC. ing, by the dictate of the Spirit;  
-ICAL. and understanding and explain-  
-ICALLY. ing the mysterious, hidden sense  
-IZE,\* *v.* of scripture, by an immediate  
illumination and motion of the Spirit.”—  
*Locke*.—\**Daniel*.

Fr. *Pro-phétie*, -*phétizer*; It. *-fetià*, -*fetóre*; Sp.  
-*fecia*, -*fetizar*; L. of the Low. Ages, *Prophetare*;  
Gr. *Προ-φητεν-ειν*, *pradicere*, to predict, to fore-  
tell. Un-

**PRO-PHYLACTIC**, *ad. s.* -AL. Pre-  
cautionary, preventing.

Fr. *Prophylactice*; Gr. *Προφυλακτικός*, that can  
or may guard against; (*προ*, and *φυλασσειν*.)

**PRO-PINE**,\* *v.* -ATION.† To drink before,  
(and give the cup to another;) and, thus,  
to give or offer in token of friendship or  
affection; to offer, to propose, to present.

\**Chaucer*. *Drummond*. †*Potter*.

Fr. *Propin-er*; It. & L. *-are*; Gr. *Προ-πιν-ειν*,  
*præ*, *bibere*, to drink before.

**PRO-PINQUITY**, *s.* Nearness in time  
or space; nearness of kin, near or close  
relationship.

It. *Propin-quo*, -*quità*; Sp. *-quo*; L. *Propin-  
quus*, (from *prope*, near.)

**PRO-PITIATE**, *v.* *Propitious*,—Present  
-IABLE. in aid, ready or willing to aid,  
-IATION. assist, or favour; favourable,  
-IATORY, *ad. s.* gracious.  
-IOUS. To *propitiate*,—to cause to  
-IOUSLY. be *propitious*, favourable, or  
-IOUSNESS. gracious; to gain the favour,  
-PICE,\* *ad.* to ingratiate; to conciliate,  
to reconcile, to atone.

*Propice* is used in our old writers as the  
Fr. *Propice*,—apt, fit, meet, proper, conve-  
nient for.—*Cot*.

\*Sir T. Elyot. E. Hall. Grafton.

Fr. *Pro-pitier*, -*pice*; It. *-pizio*; L. *Propitius*;  
à *prope*, quia, qui *propinqui* sunt auxilium ferre  
possunt et presentes pro *propitiis*, dicimus.—  
*Voss.* Un-

**PRO-PONE**, *s.* To put or place before,  
-FOUND, *v.* to lay before; to bring for-  
-FOUNDER. ward, to offer; to offer or pre-  
-FONENT. sent to the mind or thoughts;  
-FONING. to offer reciprocally, to confer.  
-POSE, *v. s.* *Propound* is formed upon the

**PROPOS-AL**, past p. of the formerly common  
-ER. *v. Propone*; thus *Proposed, propounded, propound*.  
-ITIONAL. *Propose*, the *s. is*, in the first folio of Shak. (*Much Ado*.) *Purpose*; the alteration is sanctioned by the Fr. *Propos*, and the usage of the *v.* by Shak. himself, a few lines preceding.

Fr. *Pro-poser*; It. *-porre*; Sp. *-poner*; L. *Proponere, -positum*, to put or place before. See **PURPOSE**.

**PRO-PORTION**, *s. v.* A comparison,  
-ABLE. adjustment, arrangement, or  
-ABLY. assortment; an adaptation, a  
-ABLENESS. correspondence of *parts*, or  
-AL. shares, (in number or measure,  
-ALLY. degree, quality, form, &c.;)  
-ALITY. a fit, suitable, appropriate, due  
-ATE, *ad. v.* part or share. To *proportion*—  
-ATELY. To fit, suit, or adapt, the parts  
-ATENESS. or shares; to form or fashion,  
-LESS. arrange or assort in fit or ap-  
-ARY,\* *s.* appropriate *parts* or shares.

\**Fabyan*.

Fr. *Proportion, -tionner*; It. *-zione, -zionare*; Sp. *-cion, -cionar*; L. *Proportio*. Dis- Im- Un- Under-

**PRO-PUGN**, *v.* To fight, strive, or con-  
-ATION. tend for; to defend.

-ER. *Propugnacle*,—a defence, a strong  
-ACLE.\* hold; a fortress.—\**Howell*.

Fr. *Propugnac-ure*; It. *-olo*; L. *Propugnaculum, -nare*, to fight for.

**PRORE**. See **PROW**.

**PRO-ROGUE**, *v. -GATION*. To lengthen  
or prolong the continuance; to continue, to  
prolong, to protract. — To put off or post-  
pone the period or termination; to put off,  
(*sc.* to a future time,) to postpone.

Fr. *Prorog-uer*; Sp. *-ar*; It. & L. *Prorogare*, (*pro* or *porro* *rogare*;) *prorogare* proprie est populi, per legem alicui magistratum, imperium, provinciam continuantes. Semperque dicitur, ubi continuatio sit saltem decreto aliquo, ut senatus.—*Ernestus*. To continue to a future period by law (*rogatione*). See **ARROGATE**, **DEROGATE**, &c.

**PRO-RUPTION**,\* *s.* A breaking or  
bursting forth.—\**Brown*.

L. *Proruptio*, from *prorumpere*, to burst forth.

**PRO-SCRIBE**, *v.* To pronounce or pro-  
-ER. claim the punishment, &c;  
-SCRIPT. the sentence of punishment;  
-SCRIPT-ION. to doom or adjudge; to out-  
-IVE. law, to banish, to interdict.

Fr. *Pro-scrire, -script*; It. *-scrivere, -scritto*; Sp. *-scribir, -scrito*; L. *Pro-scribere, proscriptum*, to place or set before in writing, to publish in writing, *sc.* goods to be sold, names of persons to be punished, by death, banishment, or otherwise.

**PROSE**, *s. v.* App. to — The direct,  
-AIC. straightforward continuity of words  
-AICAL. or language, *sc.* free from metrical  
-ER. portions or divisions.  
-AL.\* To *prose*,—to write *prose*; to con-  
tinue writing or speaking *prose*, dully,  
tediously.—\**Brown*.

Fr. *Prose*; It. Sp. & L. *Prosa*, i. e. *prosa* (seu *proversa*) oratio q. *recta*, cui opponitur *carmen*, quod *rectum* non est, quia cantu inflectitur.—*Voss*. Be- Trans-

**PRO-SECUTE**, *v.* To pursue or follow,  
-ION. to continue to follow; to proceed in  
-OR. or go on with; to proceed in or  
carry on, a suit.

Fr. *Poursuivre*; It. *Prose-guire*; Sp. *-guir*; L. *Pro-sequi*, to follow forth.

**PRO-SELYTE**, *s. v.* One who has come  
-ISM. over to; a convert.

-IZE, *v.* Fr. *Prosti-gte*; It. *-ila*; Sp. *-ito*; L. of Low. Ages, *Proselytus*; Gr. Προσηλυτος, (*pros*, to or towards, and *eleuthen*, to come,) one who has come; a foreigner or stranger.

**PRO-SEMINATION**,\* *s.* A first sowing.  
\**Hale*. L. *Proseminare*, to sow.

**PROS-ODY**, *s.* Quantity or accent.

-IAN, *s.* Fr. *Prosode*; It. Sp. & L. *Prosodia*; Gr. *-ICAL*. Προσῳδία, *pros*, and *ᾠδή*, song or tune.  
-IST.

**PROS-OPO-GRAPHY**, *s.* "Thus farre  
of the actes and deeds of Stephan; now a  
little touching the *prosopographie* or de-  
scription of his person."—*Holinshed*.

**PROS-OPO-LEPSIE**,\* *s.* Regard or  
favour to personal appearance; personal  
partiality.—\**Cudworth*.

Gr. Προσωποληψία, *persona acceptio, respectus*; *pros*, *ᾠψ*, and *ληψις*, from *ληψ-εσθαι*, to take.

**PROS-OPO-PEIA**, *s.* "Of the *prosopo-  
peia*, or personification, there are two kinds,  
one, when action and character are attri-  
buted to fictitious, irrational, or even in-  
animate objects; the other, when a pro-  
bable but fictitious speech is assigned to a  
real character."—*Lowth*.

Fr. *Prosopop-ée*; It. *-èa*; Sp. *-eia*; L. *Prosopo-  
peia*; Gr. Προσωποποιία, (*pros*, *ᾠψ*, *ποιε-ειν*, *προσωπον ποιειν*, to make, frame, or feign, a person.)

**PRO-SPECT**, *s.* The view before us, in  
-ION. space or time; the sight, the  
-IVE, *ad. s.* scene before us, (as we turn;  
and hence,) the scene around us.

Fr. *Prospect*; It. *-èllo*; Sp. *-ecto*; L. *Prospectus* from *Prospectum*, past p. of *Pro-spicere*, to look forwards.

**PRO-SPER**, *v.* To bear or bring (benefit  
-ITY. or advantage) to; to favour, to  
-OUS. have or cause to have good suc-  
-OUSLY. cess, good fortune; to succeed, or  
be successful or fortunate, to thrive.

Fr. *Prosper-er*; It. *-àre*; Sp. *-ar*; L. *Prosper-  
are*, from *Prosperus*; Gr. Προσ-φάρος, from *προσ-  
φέρ-ειν*, to bear or bring to. Im- Un-

**PRO-STERNATION**,\* *s.* Prostration.  
See **PROSTRATE**.—\**Fellham*.

Fr. *Prostern-er*; It. *-ere*; Sp. *-ares*; to pro-  
strate, to lay flat or along.—*Col*.

**PRO-STIBULOUS**,\* *ad.* Meretricious.  
\**Bale*.

L. *Prostibulum*, a prostitute, (*qv.*)

**PRO-STITUTE**, *v. ad. s.* To place or set  
-ION. out—to hire, (*sc.* to base purposes;)  
-OR. to put out, to expose to pollution.

Fr. *Prostitu-er*; It. *-ire*; Sp. *-ir*; L. *Pro-stituere*; quasi ante vel publice *statuere*; to place or set before, openly, publicly, *sc.* for hire or gain.



**PRO-STRATE**, *v. ad.* -ION. To throw, lay, fall flat before; to fell or strike down; to deject or cast down; to depress, to humiliate.

Fr. *Prostr-ation*; It. *-dre*; Sp. *-ar*; L. *Prostratus*, past p. of *Prostrernere*; to throw or lay flat before. See CONSTERNATION.

**PRO-STYLE**, *s.* "The *prostyle*, whose station, being at front, consisted of only four columns."—*Evelyn*.

Gr. Προστυλος, (προ, before, and στυλος, a column.)

**PRO-SYLLOGISM**, *s.* A second *sylllogism*, proving the first.—*Cot.* It seems to be properly app. to the two last propositions, which are made to serve for a complete *sylllogism*, without the repetition of one of the preceding three. "A *prosylllogism* contains in five propositions the force of two *sylllogisms*, because the third, which is the conclusion of the first *sylllogism*, is one of the premisses of the second."—*Crousaz*.

Fr. *Prosylllogisme*.

**PROT-AGONIST**, *s.* The chief persons of the drama are so named by Dryden.

Gr. Πρωτος, first, and αγωνιστης. See AGONIST.

**PROTEAN**,\* *ad.* -LY.\* An epithet, app. to change of form or appearance, from *Proteus*, whose powers of transformation are so celebrated in the Greek and Roman Poets.—\**Cudworth*.

**PRO-TECT**, *v.* To throw a covering, or -ION. shield, over; to shield, to shelter, -IVE. to secure, to guard, to defend, to -OR. save or keep harmless. -ORATE. Fr. *Pro-téger*, -teccion; It. -teggere, -tezione; Sp. -teger, -teccion; L. *Pro-tegere*, -tectum, to throw forth a covering. -RESS. Un-

**PRO-TEND**, *v.* -TENSE.\* To stretch or reach forward; to hold or push forward.

\**Spenser*.

L. & It. *Pro-tendere*, to stretch forward.

**PRO-TEST**, *v. s.* To testify, bear or call -ANT, *ad. s.* to witness, openly, publicly; -ANTISM. to show by testimony; to give -ANTLY. public proof of, to declare, to -ANTICAL. avouch or vow, to aver. -ANCY. "(This) protestation made by -ATION. the first public reformers of -ER. our religion against the im- -ING. perial edicts of Charles the Fifth, imposing Church traditions without scripture, gave first beginning to the name of *Protestant*."—*Milton*.

Fr. *Protest-er*; It. *-dre*; Sp. *-ar*; L. *Pro-testari*, to testify, avouch, or bear witness openly, publicly.

**PRO-THALAMION**, *s.* Any thing written, upon occasion or in celebration of a marriage.

Gr. Προ. and θαλαμος, a couch or bed; the nuptial bed.

**PROTHO-NOTARY**, *s.* -ISHIP. The first or chief *notary*.

Fr. *Pronot-aire*; It. & Sp. *-ario*; Gr. Πρωτος, first, and Low L. *Notarius*, a notary, (qv.)

**PROTO-COL**, *s.* The first draught of a deed, contract, instrument, or evidence of a short register kept thereof.—*Mins*.

The first sheet of a book; (and so called, as others think, because first glued in the book, from Gr. Κολλη, *gluten*.) See *Men*. The word is in common diplomatic use.

Fr. *Pro-tecole*, -tocolle, -thocolle; It. *-tocollo*; Sp. *-tocolle*; Low L. *Protocollum*; Gr. Πρωτον, *primum*, and κωλον, *membrum*.

**PROTO-MARTYR**, *s.* The first witness, (sc.) who by his suffering or death affirmed his testimony.

Fr. *Proto-martyre*; It. *-màrtire*; Gr. Πρωτο-μαρτυρ, (πρωτος, first, and μαρτυρ, a witness.)

**PROTO-PLAST**,\* *s.* -IC.† Any one first formed or framed, made or created: usually app. to our first parents.

\**Glanvill*. †*Howell*.

Gr. Πρωτος, and πλαστος, formed or framed; (πλαττειν, or πλασσειν, to form, to make.)

**PROTO-TYPE**, *s.* The first or original form or shape, model, or pattern.

Fr. *Proto-type*; It. *-tipo*; Sp. *-tipo*; L. *Proto-typea*; Gr. Πρωτοτυπος, πρωτος, first, and τυπος, form or image, struck (τυπτειν, to strike).

**PRO-TRACT**, *v. s.* To draw or drag -ION. forward or forth; and, cons. to -ING. lengthen or prolong; to lengthen -IVE. the duration or continuance, and, thus, to postpone or put off the end or termination; to delay, to retard.

It. *Pro-trarre*, -tratto; L. *Pro-trahere*, -tractum, to draw forward or forth.

**PRO-TRUDE**, *v.* -TRUSION. To thrust forward or forth, to push forth.

L. *Pro-trudere*, -trusum; to thrust forward.

**PRO-TUBERATE**, *v.* To swell forward

-ANT. or forth; to project or protrude, -ANCE. as a swelling.—\**Dr. John Smith*.

-ANCY. L. *Protuberare*, to swell forward or

-ATION. forth, (pro, and tuber, a swelling, from

-OUS.\* *tumere*, to swell.)

**PROVAND**,\* -ANT,\* OF-END,\* *ad. s.* -ENDER.

That which (food of any kind which) is afforded or supplied, allowed or bestowed; food, provisions.—\**Common in old Authors*.

D. *Pro-vande*; Fr. *-vende*, perhaps (Sk.) from Fr. *Pourvoir*; It. *Provvedere*; L. *Providere*, whence the It. *Proveditore*, a provider or purveyor. From L. *Præbenda*, (see *Men*;) and in confirmation of this latter etym. it may be observed, that *Præbend*, in the church, is in our old writers *Pro-vend*; in Low L. *Præbenda* and *Provenda*; that *provend* of a horse is *præbenda equi*.

**PROVE**, *v. s.* Also written *Preeve* or

-ABLE. *Prieve, Preefe, Priefe*.

-ER. To try or make trial of, to ex-

-ING. plore or subject to trial, expe-

-ABLY.\* riment, or essay; to essay, to

**PROOF**, *s. ad.* experience; to confirm or

-LESS. establish by trial or essay, ex-

periment or experience; to confirm, to

establish, to assure, to verify, to justify.

\**Udal*.

A. S. *Præf-ian*; Fr. *Prouver*; It. *Pro-vare*; Sp. *-bar*; L. *Probare*, (from *probus*, Voss.) *probum* seu rectum habere: agnoscere, explorare ut agnoscam seu cognoscam; and then, gen. explorare, tentare; and, cons. confirmare. Ap- Dis- In- Re- Un-

**PRO-VECT,\* ad.** Carried forward, advanced; "well grown in age, or of good years."—*Cot.* \**Sir T. Elyot.*

*Fr. Provecis; L. Pro-vehere, to carry forward.*

**PRO-VEDITOR,\* s.** A provider or purveyor.

\**Howell. South. Fr. Provédit-eur; It. -dre.*

**PRO-VERB, s. v.** A common saying; a -IAL. saying, sentiment, or sentence, in -IALLY. which all men agree; an adage, a sententious, concise saying.

*Fr. Proverb-s; It. -lo, -lare; Sp. -lo, -lar; L. Proverbium, commune omnium dictum, h. e. sententia; the public or common word, saying, or sentiment of all men, (Pro, i. e. ante, palam, and verbum.)—Voss.*

**PRO-VIDE, v.** To foresee, to see or look

-ENT. forward to, to forecast; and  
-ENCE. cons.—to prepare for, to guard  
-ENTIAL. against; to take heed, to be-  
-ENTIALLY. ware, to be cautious; to get  
-ENTLY. ready beforehand, to lay up, to  
-ENTNESS. store, (sc. for the supply of  
-ER. future need;) to supply, to fur-  
-VIS-ION. nish with, (to purvey, qv.)  
-IONAL. *Fr. Prouvoir, pourvoir, prov-idence,*  
-IONALLY. *-ision; It. -vedere, -idenza, -visione;*  
-IONARY. *Sp. -er, -idenia, -ision; L. Pro-*  
-O. *videre, -visum, to see or look for-*  
-OR. *-ORSHIP. ward, to foresee. Un-*

**PRO-VINCE, s.** A country conquered;

-IAL, *ad. s.* and, consequently,—under the  
-IALISM. rule or government of the con-  
-IALITY. querors; gen.—a country, ter-  
-IALSHIP. ritory, region, district. And,  
-IATE,\* *v.* cons.—rule or government,  
direction or control; official superintend-  
ence or management, especial office.

*Provinciate, v.—to reduce to a province.*

*Provincialism,—peculiarity of a province.*

\**Howell.*

*Fr. Province; It. Sp. & L. Provincia; (pro, non tam ante significat quam procul, sive foris; et vincere;) a country, at some distance, conquered.—Voss. Com-*

**PRO-VOKE, v.** To call forth, sc. to battle

-ER. or combat; and hence,—to  
-MENT.\* challenge;—to call forth, (the  
-VOC-ATION. passions,) to raise, rouse, or  
-ATIVE, *ad. s.* excite them; to move or  
-ABLE. urge forwards; to promote.

Also, as in the L.—

To call forth, sc. a cause or trial, from one to another judge; and hence,—to appeal. So used by Dryden.—\**Brende.*

*Fr. Prov-oquer; Sp. -ocar; It. & L. Provocare, to call forward or forth; met.—the passions. Over- Un-*

**PRO-VOST, s.** Any one placed before,

-ER. sc. in power or authority; a prin-  
-RY. cipal, chief ruler, or manager; a  
-SHIP. president; a governor (of a gaol); a gaoler.

*Provostry.—Chaucer so renders the L. Præfectura.*

*Fr. Pré-vost; It. -vosto, -posto; Sp. -vosto; Low L. Præpositus; from Præpositus, past p. of Præponere, to place before; to set over.*

**PROW, s. PRORE.** The *L. Proreta*, was —The man who looked out, kept a look out, sc. from the *prow*; and the *prow* may have been the place of keeping a look out; and hence,—

The fore-part of the ship.

*Fr. Proue; Sp. Proa; It. & L. Prora; Gr. Πρῶρα, which Voss. has no doubt is contracted from Πρῶρα, and that, he thinks, is from προερα, to look forward. Brende writes Prore; and so does Pope, for the sake of rhyme.*

**PROW, ad.\* s.** Hardy, courageous, vir-  
-ESS. tuous, brave, valiant.

-ESSED. *Prow*, in Brunne and Chaucer, is used, as the *It. Pròde* also is, for—any good or advantage or benefit.—\**Spenser.*

*Fr. Proue, prouesse; It. Prod-e, -essa; Sp. Prossa. Sk. says,—all, perhaps, from L. Probus, i. e. vir multis præliis probatus; one proved in many battles. Men. also derives from Probus.*

**PROWL, v. -ER.** To go about in search of; to ramble or wander about in search of prey; to prey or plunder; to pillage.

*Sk. forms from the Fr. Proie, prey, the v. Proier, and thence the dim. Proietier, from which he imagines we have formed the v. To prowle, to search for prey.*

**PROXENET,\* s.** A broker, a huckster, a mean dealer between party and party.

\**H. More. Fr. Proxnete. See PROXY.*

**PROXIME,\* ad.** Nearest to; nigh or

-ATE, *ad.* near to, without aught between;  
-ATELY. immediate, close to.—\**Watts.*

-ITY. *Fr. Proxim-ité; Sp. -e, -idad; It. Proxim-o, -ità; L. Proximus, nearest, (Prope, propior, propissimus, proximus, proximus.—Voss.) Ap-*

**PROXY, s. -ISHIP.** One who takes care for, manages or acts for, another; the agent, manager, or deputy; the agency, the deputation of another.

*In Low L. Proxietum. The Fr. have Prox-été; and H. More adopts Proxnet. Proxy is manifestly contracted (Sk.) from D. Procuratie, procuracy, the office of procurator or proctor, (qv.)*

**PRUCE,\* s. i. e. Pruss; Prussian leather.**

\**Dryden.*

**PRUDENT, ad.** Foreseeing, forecasting;

-ENCE. careful, wary, cautious, consi-  
-ENCY. derate, circumspect, discreet,  
-ENT-IAL. judicious.

-IALS. *Prude*, (a word of very modern

-IALLY. date,) is supposed by some to be

-IALITY. from *Provida*, by others from

-LY. *Proba. Prudery* seems to be

**PRUDE.** app. to—

-ERY. An excess, or affectation of pru-

-ISH. dence or discretion; a precision

-ISHLY. or nicety of discretion; an ex-

cess of seriousness or gravity in demeanour.

*Fr. Prud-ent; It. & Sp. -ente; L. Prudens, con-*

*tracted from Providens. See PROVIDE. Im- Un-*

**PRUNE, v. -ER.** Also written *Praine,*

*Preen.*

To cut away, (sc. for the purpose of improving the growth;) to clear away; to trim.

**Tyrw.** derives from Fr. *Prosigner*, "which," he says, "seems originally to have signified—to take cuttings from vines in order to plant them: and hence it has been used for the cutting away of the superfluous shoots of all trees, which we call *pruning*; and from that operation which birds, and particularly hawks, perform upon themselves, of picking out their superfluous or damaged feathers. In allusion to this last sense, Damian (in Chaucer's *March. Tale*) is said "to *prune* and pike himself." Re- Un-

**PRUNE, s.** A plum: gen. app. to a plum dried.

Fr. *Prune*; It. *-gna*; Sp. *-na*; L. *Prunus*.

**PRURIENT, ad.** Hot or heating, irritating, provoking.—\**Greenhill*.

**-GINOUS.\*** Fr. *Prur-ir*; It. *-ito*; *-iginoso*; L. *Prurire*, q. *Per-urere*, to burn through.—See *Voss*.

**PRY, v. s. -ING.** To peep or look into, to inspect or examine, to seek or search into.

Sk. suggests the Fr. *Prewer*, to make trial or examination. It is, perhaps, a corruption of the v. To *peer*, to peep or look into.

**PSALM, s.** A song or hymn sung to stringed instruments; a sacred

**-ODY.** or holy song.

**-ODIC.** Fr. *Psalm*, *psalm-odie*, *-odier*, *psautier*; It. *Sal-mo*, *-modia*, *-meggiore*,

**-ODICAL.** *-léro*; Sp. *Psalm*, *-modia*, *-modiar*,

**-ODIST.** *-tereo*; Low L. *Psalmus*; Gr. *Ψαλμος*,

**-ODIZE, v.** from *ψαλλ-ειν*, to touch; to touch,

**-OGRAPH.** sc. the strings.

**-OGRAPHER.** PSALT-ER, -ERY.

**PSEUDO-APOSTLE, s.** A false, a pretended apostle, or epis-

**-PROPHET.** copy, or prophet.

**-EPIGRAPHOUS.** *Pseud* - epigraphous, (Gr. *Ψευδοεπιγραφος*,) — inscribed with a false name; falsely ascribed to.

L. *Pseudo*, Gr. *Ψευδος*, false, from *ψεудειν*, to deceive.

**PTISAN, s.** "Ptyane is none other than pure barley, braided in a mortar, and sodden in water."—*Sir T. Elyot*. There are, however, other receipts for *ptisan*.

Fr. *Ptisane*, *tisanne*; L. *Ptisana*; Gr. *Πτισανη*, from *πτισσ-ειν*, to beat or bruise.

**PTOLEMAIC, ad.** A system of the world, so called from *Ptolemaeus*, the astronomer.

**PUBBLE,\* ad.** Perhaps *Bubble*; i. e. blown, puffy, pury.—\**Drant*.

**PUBERTY, s.** The vigour of youth, first appearance of manhood.

**-BESC-ENT.**

**-ENCE.** Fr. *Pub-erté*; It. *-ertà*, *-escenta*; Sp.

**-ENCY.** *-ertad*; L. *Pubertas*, *pubes*.

**PUBLIC, ad. s.** Of or pertaining, or belonging to the people, the many,

**-AN.** the multitude; common, ge-

**-ATION.** neral, manifest, open, evident,

**-IST.** notorious or generally known.

**-ITY.** To publish,—to make known

**-LY.** among the people, to the world;

**-NESS.** to divulge; to tell openly; to

**-LISH, v.** lay or place before the people;

**-LISH-ER.** to present to the world.

**-ING.** **-MENT.\*** *Publicity* is a word now in common use.—\**Fabian*.

Fr. *Pub-lic*, *-lier*; It. *-blico*, *-blicare*; Sp. *-lico*, *-licar*; L. *Publicus*, i. e. *populicus*, *poplicus*, from *Populus*, the people, (qv.) Re- Un-

**PUCE.** See **PUKE**.

**PUCK, s.** App. to—A sprite, full of tricks and mischief.

*Puck-fist*, or *-foist*, is not unfrequent in our elder dramatists.—See *Nares*.

Piers Plouhman writes *Pouk*. *Puke*, in Isl. is *spiritus malus*, (Hickes;) in Su. Go. *diabolus*; and *Poker*, *dæmon* vel *potius dæmones* in plurium numero.—*Ihre*. Sk. interprets *Ne non helle pouke*, in Piers Plouhman, *No pug of hell*; and would derive *Pug* from A. S. *Piga*; Dan. *Pige*, puellula. Th. H. (in Sk.) thinks *Pug* and *Bug*, qd. *bug-bear*, the same word. (See *Bug*.) But A. S. *Pæc*,—past p. of the v. *Pæc-an*, to deceive by false appearances, imitation, resemblance, semblance, or representation; to counterfeit, to delude, to illude, to dissemble, to impose upon,—by the mere change of the vowel, is *Puc*, or *Pack*; and by the further change of *c* into *g*, *Pug*; and by mere changes of a similar kind the Isl. and Su. Go. may have been formed.—See *Tooke*, Taylor's Ed. vol. II. p. 367, n. *Puck's* tricks account for his name from this v.

**PUCKER, v. s.** To rumple, to wrinkle; to gather into a rough surface; to ruffle.

Lye thinks it q. *Pocker*, in pustulas sufflari. *Seren*.—from *Poke*, a bag; with which probably it has the same origin; viz. the v. To *poke*; to poke or push, so. into rumples, furrows, wrinkles.

**PUDDER.** See **POTTER**.

**PUDDING, s.** App. in Cookery, to—Some substance (paste, e. g.) stuffed or filled with animal or vegetable food; to various articles of food, bearing some resemblance either in the manner of making or cooking, or both.

A *pudding-sleeve*,—a sleeve large and loose, like an empty *pudding-bag*.

Fr. *Boudin*; Low L. *Bodinus*, from the L. *Botulus*, (*l* being changed into *n*;) and this from the Gr. *Βυθάλων*, itself from *βυειν*, or *βυζειν*, *sarcire*, *opplere*, to stuff, to fill up.

**PUDDLE, s. v.** A small piece of standing water, of water and dirt; a muddy plash.

To *puddle*,—to defile with mud; to bemoir, to muddy: to stir up or among the mud or dirt. See **PIDDLE**, and **POOL**. Be-

**PUD-ENCY,\* s. -ICITY.†** Bashfulness or shamefacedness; modesty, purity.

\**Shak.* †*Holland. Howell.*

Fr. *Pud-ique*, *-icité*; It. *-ico*, *-icizia*; Sp. *-ico*, *-icidad*; L. *Pudens*, *pudicitia*, from *Pudere*, to be ashamed. *Voss* is inclined to deduce from *Pudere*, quia cum *pudet* mens rem aversatur, ut in *puditis*. Im-pudent. De-pudorate. In- Re-pudiate.

**PUERILE, ad. -ITY.** Boyish, childish; weak, trifling, or trivial, as boys or children.

Fr. & Sp. *Puer-il*; It. *-ile*; L. *Puerilis*, from *Puer*, a boy, (qv.) Var. says they are so called to the fifteenth year, quasi *pueros*, quod sint impubes.

**PUET, or PEWET, s.** The lapwing.

Fr. *Pietle*, from its cry.

**PUFF, v. s.** To blow; to swell out with blowing; to fill with wind; to expire

**-ING.** and inspire with quickness or diffi-

**-Y.** culty; to swell as if inflated

Fr. *Bouffer*; It. *Sbuffare*; Sp. *Buifar*; D. *Poffen*; Ger. *Puffen*; verbum ab ipso spiritu, dum efflatur, productum.—*Wach*. Men. derives from *Bucca*, the cheek. Sk.'s opinion coincides with *Wach*'s.

**PUG, s.** See *Puck*. App. endearingly as in *Drant*,—"And call it *pugges* and pretye peate;" and to a monkey, from its tricks of mimicry or wantonness; to a flat nose, or flat-nosed dog, from its resemblance to that of the monkey.

**PUGGER,\* ad. i. e. Puckered, (qv.)**  
\**More*.

**PUGIL, s.** *Pugilist*, (L. *Pugil*, a boxer,) -ILISM. and *Pugilism* are in common use -ILIST. for a boxer or fighter with the -NACIOUS. fists; and for boxing. -NACITY. *Pugnacious*,—able, disposed to fight or combat.  
L. *Pugillus*, parvus pugnus, a little fist; a handful. It. *Pugillo*.

**PUISNE, ad. s. -Y, ad.** Cons.—Younger, junior; inferior, small, little. See *PUNY*, *PONY*.  
Fr. *Puisne*, from *Puis né*, i. e. *post natus*, (Men. Casen. &c.) born afterwards.

**PUISSANT, ad.** Able, strong, powerful, -ANCE. mighty.  
-ANT-LY. Fr. *Puissant*; (It. *Possente*; Sp. *Pujante*;) pt. of the v. *Puis*, possum, I am able. (It. *Pot-tere*; Sp. -*der*.)

**PUKE, s.** Black, with an under tinge of *PUCE*. brown or red.—\**Drant*.

**PUKISH.\*** Pliny, (b. xiv. c. 13,) speaking of grapes, says that the *uva picina* is the blackest of all; qd. black as *pitch*, (*Picinus*, from *Pis*, *picis*.) And see Commentators on *Shak.* 1 Pt. Hen. IV.

**PUKE, v. s. -ER.** To expel or throw out, sc. from the stomach; to vomit.  
Sk. suggests the D. *Fnycken*, to *poke*, to thrust, to drive, to expel. It may be so, though it seems as well entitled to be considered a *sono fictum*, as many whose claims are undisputed.

**PULCHRITUDE,\* s.** L. *Pulcher*,—Brave, excelling in bravery, in every virtue, in every good quality; and thus,—fair, beauteous, or beautiful.  
\**Chaucer. E. Hall, &c.*  
Sp. *Pulcritud*; L. *Pulchritudo*, from *Pulcher*; and *Pulcher*, the Gr. Πολυχειρ, (πολυ, and χειρ, the hand;) *Romani qui omnia ponerent in fortitudine, eum demum bonum, et formosum putarent, qui esset fortis.*—*Scal. De Caus. c. 22.*

**PULE, v.** To cry like a chicken; to make -ING. a fretful, complaining, weak or -INGLY. childish whine.  
Fr. *Piuler*, *piabler*, to *pule* or cheep like a little chicken.—*Cot.* Formed from the sound.—See *Men.* and *Sk.*

**PULL, v. s.** To draw or drag; to hale or -ING. haul; to tow or tug. Opposed to -ER, s. —To *push*.  
A. S. *Pull-ian*; D. *Pellen*, vellere. Un-

**PULLAIL,\* s. PULLEN.†** Poultry.  
\**Chaucer. †Berners. Bp. Hall.*  
Fr. *Poule*, a hen. See *POULT*.

**PULLET.** See *POULT*.

**PULLEY, s. -ED.** A *pulley*,—wherein a cord runneth to draw any thing,—because it *pulleth* up continually.  
Fr. *Poulie*, from the v. To *pull*.—*Sk.* And see *Men.* and *Mins.*

**PULLULATE,\* v. -ION.†** To bud or bourgeon; to germinate; to shoot, or spring, or sprout.

\**T. Grainger. Warburton. †H. More.*

Fr. *Pulluler*; It. and L. *Pullulare*: *pullos seu stolones emittere*, to send forth young shoots. See *POULT*. Re-

**PULMONARY, ad. -NIC, ad. s.** Of or pertaining to the lungs.

Fr. *Poumon*; It. *Polmone*; Sp. *Pulmon*; L. *Pulmo*, the lungs; by transposition of the letter *l*, from *πλευμων*, Att. for *πνευμων*, from *πνε-ειν*, to breathe.

**PULP, s.** In Fr.—"The brawn, or solid -ous. and *musculy* flesh of the body; also -y. the pith of plants, &c."—*Cot.* Also the soft portion of fruit, &c.

Fr. *Pulpe*; It. *Pòlpa*; Sp. & L. *Pulpa*. *Voss.* prefers,—à *palpitatione*; quia caro sine ossibus (id enim est *pulpa*) mollis sit, ac tremula; because the flesh without the bones (for that is the *pulp*) is soft and tremulous. See *TO PALPITATE*.

**PULPIT, s. -EER.** A stage, or raised or elevated place or platform; a high or raised desk (for reading, preaching, &c.)

Fr. *Poulpitre*; It. & Sp. *Pulpito*; L. *Pulpitum*,—a raised place, (sc. for speaking, reading, &c.;) which *Martin.* derives from *πολφος*, or *βολβος*, quia tumeat instar *bulbi*; because it swells or rises like a *bulb*. See *Martin.* and *Voss.* in v. *Pulvinar*.

**PULSE, s. v.** The *pulse*,—that which, -ATION. the motion or action which, *drives* -ATORY. out, sc. the blood from the heart; -IFIC. that which beats or strikes, as -ION. the blood at every *expulsion*. And To *pulse*,—to drive; to beat.

Fr. *Pouls*, *poulser*; It. *Pòlso*, *pulsare*; Sp. *Puls-o*, -ar; L. *Pulsus*, from *pulsus*, past p. of *Pellere*, to drive; Gr. Πελ-ειν; L. *Pulsatio*, from *pulsare*, to drive. Ap- Com- De- Ex- Im- Pro- Re-*pulse*. Also Com- Dis- Ex- Im- Inter- Pro- Re-*pel*.

**PULSE, s.** Plants whose produce is *pulled* or gathered; opposed to those which are cut, though similar in growth or culture.

Sk. thinks from the v. To *pull*; because these plants are *pulled* or plucked, and not mown or cut: and so—*legumen*, quia *legatur*, because gathered. But the L. *Puls* was a pottage made of the produce of leguminous plants; and (though not adopted in the It. or Fr.) may have given in Eng. a name to the plants themselves.

**PULTICE.** See *POULTICE*.

**PULVERIZE, v.** To reduce to dust or -V-ERABLE. to a dry powder.

-IL, s.\* v.† *Pulvil* is app. to a sweet-scented or perfumed powder.

\**Gay. †Congreve.*

Fr. *Pulvériser*; It. *Pòlvo-ere*, -erizzàre; Sp. *Pulverizar*; L. *Pulvis*, dust.

**PUMICE, s.** The spume or feces of liquefied stones.

Fr. *Pierre pumice*; It. *Pomice*; Sp. *Piedra pumice*; L. *Pumex*; nihil aliud est, quam *spuma et fex* quædam lapidum liquefactorum, ut *scoria metallorum*; from Gr. Πν-ειν, *spuere*.—*Voss.*

**PUMMEL.** See *POMMEL*.

**PUMP, v. s.** An engine by which water -ER. or any other fluid is obtained or -ING. procured.

To *pump*,—to use or work with such en-

gine; to throw out, emit, or eject; to draw out, to extract; to obtain or procure from.

Fr. *Pomp-e*, -er; D. -en, -e; Ger. and Dan. -e; Sw. *Pumpa*. Men. derives from Gr. Πμπ-ειν, to send forth. And Wach. prefers this to Sk.'s "à sono assurgentis aquæ fictum," which Ihre proposes with the alternative, "aut unde nescio." Tooke,—the past p. of the v. To *pimp*, to procure or obtain.

**PUMP, s.** A shoe of one sole, (says Sk.) and so called, perhaps, because used in tripudiis *pompaticis*, which we call masks and balls; or (Th. H.) from the sound they make in dancing; or, it may be added, from the spring of the sole resembling the elasticity of the sucker of the *pump*.

**PUMPION, or PUMPKIN.** See **POMPION**.

**PUN,\* v.** To pound or bruise. See **To POUND**.—*A common word in older writers—Hackluyt, Holland, &c.* A. S. *Pun-ian*.

**PUN, v. s.** "I shall define it (a *pun*) to be -NING. a conceit arising from the use of -STER. two words that agree in the sound, but differ in the sense."—*Spectator*.

This word is not to be found in our older lexicographers. Serenius goes to the Isl. *Funalah*, frivolous, in a sense transferred from *Pune*, ashes. Mr. Todd is very much inclined to make *Pun* of it. Fr. *Pointe*: *discur de pointes*,—a *punster*. And Addison might have described a *pun* to be,—a conceit or witticism, the *point* of which arises from the use, &c.

**PUNCH, v. s.** *Punch, s.*—Any thing -ER. *pointed*, a *pointed* tool or instrument. -EON. To *punch, v.*—to strike with any thing *pointed*; to pierce or penetrate, bore or perforate, with a *punch* or *punchion*.

*Punch*,—a mixture of sweet and acid ingredients, e. g. sugar and lemon, with spirituous liquor.

*Punchion*, the vessel, (Fr. *Poinçon*,)—perhaps so called from the *pointed* form of the staves; the vessel bellying out in the middle, and tapering towards each end: and hence *Punch* (i. e. the large belly) became app. as Pepys records, to any thing thick and short.

Fr. *Poinçonner*; It. *Punz-onare*; Sp. -ar; L. *Pungere*, to pierce; A. S. *Pyngan*, to punge.

*Punch*, the liquor, (if the word be of Eng. origin,) so called, perhaps, from the agreeable *pungency* of its taste.—But it is usually supposed to be an Eastern word. *Pouch*, in Hindostan, is *see*, and this liquor is said to have been a mixture of *see* ingredients; and hence its name. See *Encyc. Metrop.*

**PUNCH, s. -INELLO.** *Punch*,—a buffoon in the Italian Drama: of unsettled origin, It. *Pulchino*.

**PUNESE, s.** Fr. *Punaise*,—the noisome and stinking worm or vermin, called a *puny*, or the bed-*puny*.—*Cot.*

**PUNGE, v.** *Pungent*,—Pricking, piercing, -ENT. penetrating, sharp, acute, biting, stinging. -ENCE. -ENCY. *Puncto*,—that which pricks; the *point*, the exact point. -ITIVE. -ION. *Punctual*,—that can or may be

**PUNCT-O.** *pointed* or marked by a *point* or *points*; pertaining or relating to, consisting of, ob-serv-ing or regarding, a *point*; an exact *point*; exact, accu-rate; scrupulous. And so, *Punctilious*. -ILIO. -ILIOUS. -ILIOUSLY. -UAL. -UALIST. -UALITY. -UALLY. *Punctuate*,—a v. in common use,—to mark or divide by *points*, sc. the different por-tions of a sentence. "*Punctu-ulate, v.* *ation* is the art of marking in writing the several pauses, or rests, between sentences, and the parts of sentences, according to their proper quantity or proportion, as they are expressed in a just and accurate pronuncia-tion."—*Lowth*.

*Puncture*:—"When prick'd by a sharp-pointed weapon, which kind of wound is call'd a *puncture*," &c.—*Wiseman*. \**Brown*.

Fr. *Poignant*, *punction*, *punctual*, *pointure*; It. *Pungente*, -gitivo, -zione, -tiale, -tira, -teggatura; Sp. -to, -tillo, -tuacion, -tual; L. *Pungens*, p. p. of *Pungere*; *punctum*, -io, -ura; A. S. *Pyng-an*, to punge or prick. The old v. To *punge*, is preserved in the MS. version of the N. Testament possessed by Tooke. See **POIGNANT**. Con- Dis- Ex- Inter-

**PUNIC. ad.** L. *Punica*,—Phœnician; Carthaginian.

**PUNISH, v.** To *pain* or cause *pain* to, -ABLE. to afflict with *pain*; to impose, -ER. inflict, or afflict with *pains* or -MENT. penalties, (sc. for acts done, offences committed.) **PUNIT-IVE.** -ION.\* \**Berners*. †*Search*.

-ORY.† Fr. & Sp. *Punir*; It. & L. *Punire*; A. S. *Pin-an*; to cause, or to give *pain* to. Dis-Un- Also Im-punty.

**PUNK, s. -LING.** The regular past p. of *Pyngan*, *pungere*; and means (subaud. a female) *pung* or *punc*, i. e. *puncta*.

**PUNT, s.** A game at cards. Perhaps from *Punto*, a point. The player was called the *Punter*.

**PUNT, s.** Now app. to—A kind of flat-bottomed boat.

A. S. *Punt*; L. *Ponto*, navigil genus, quo in tra-jiciendis aquis *pontis* loco utemur.—*Voss*.

**PUNY, ad. s.** Younger, and, cons. less; inferior, weak, small, petty. See **PUISNE**.

**PUPIL, s. -AGE.** App. to—A young per-son under ward or tutorship; also, to the organ of vision.

Fr. *Pup-ill*; It. -illo; Sp. -llo; L. *Pupillus*; à *pupus*, hoc est, *puer*.—*Voss*. See **BOY**. Com-

**PUPPET, or POPPET, s.** Any thing like -RY. a child or *baby*; childish or -ISH. babyish; made in the image of, dressed up like, a child; fondled like a child; a doll; a child-like image.

Fr. *Poupée*, a baby, a *puppet* or bawble; from L. *Pupus*. See **PUPIL**.

**PUPPY, v. s. PUP.** A whelp not yet weaned from its mother's milk. The young of certain quadrupeds; app. to men in



contempt, who manifest the qualities of *puppies*.

It. *Puppare*, (*poppare*), lactare. *Puppa* (*poppa*) mamma.—*Jun.* D. & Ger. *Puppe*; Fr. *Poupée*, from L. *Pupus*, an infant.—*Sk.* See PUPIL.

**PUR-BLIND.** See POREBLIND.

**PURCHASE**, *v. s.* In our old writers,  
-ABLE. to take, (as thieves or robbers,) to  
-ER. steal, to rob; now usually,—  
-ING. To obtain, to procure, to acquire;  
to get by payment of an equivalent, to buy.

"King William, Queen Mary, and Queen Anne, did not take the crown by hereditary right or descent, but by way of donation or *purchase*, as the lawyers call it; by which they mean any method of *acquiring* an estate otherwise than by descent."—*Blackstone*.

Fr. *Pour-chasser*; It. *Pro-cacciare*, to chase, to pursue, to hunt, and, cons. to catch, to take, to obtain. Re- Un-

**PURE**, *ad. v.* Cons.—Cleansed or clean,  
-LY. cleared or clear; freed or free  
-NESS. from dross, filth, or other in-  
-IST. termixture; and thus, whole,  
-IFY, *v.* entire, and, (as in Chaucer,)  
-IFICATION. mere, very; "the *pure* fetters,"  
-IFIER. the *very* fetters. See Tyrw.'s  
-IFYING. note.  
-IT-AN. Met.—Clean, clear; free from  
-ANICAL. evil, from vice; incorrupt, un-  
-ANICALLY. polluted, unspotted, unstained;  
-ANISM. innocent, guileless, or guilt-  
-ANIZE, *v.* less.  
-Y. *Puritan*,—app. to one who  
affects or arrogates *pureness* to excess.

Fr. *Pur*, *purifier*; It. *Pur-o*, *-iscare*; Sp. *-o*, *-iscar*; L. *Pur-us*, *-iscare*, i. e. *purum facere*; *purus*, from *pur*, fire; cleansed or cleared by fire. In- De- Re- Un-

**PURFLE**, or **POURFIL**, *s. v.* To surround with a thread-like edge or border; to embroider.

Fr. *Pourfler d'or*, to tinsel or overcast with gold thread, (*Alum.*) It. *Profflare*. See PROFILE.

**PURGE**, *v. s.* To cleanse, to clear, to  
-ER. scour; to wipe off, to clear  
-ATION. away, to eject or expel foul-  
-ATIVE, *ad. s.* ness or filthiness, physical or  
-ATORY, *ad. s.* moral; to clear from accu-  
-ATORIAL. sation, to excuse.  
-ATORIAN. *Purgatory*,—so called, be-  
-ING. cause in it the souls of the  
dead were believed to be *purged* or *purified*  
from the pollution of venial sins. "Their  
doctrine is, that all souls that have not  
made satisfaction for their sins while they  
lived, tho' all those sins were remitted,  
so that they never shall go to hell, but  
at last shall go to heaven; yet they shall,  
in the other state, undergo a grievous  
punishment in a certain kind of prison,  
which they call *purgatory*, for a long time,  
till they be perfectly *purged* of their sins."  
—*Sharp*.

Fr. *Purger*; Sp. *-ar*; It. & L. *Purgare*, to purify, to cleanse. Un- Also Con- Ex- Super-purgation.

**PURL**, *v. s.* -ING. To *purl*, or *purle*, (*qv.*)  
—to surround with an edge or border, or  
fringe; to fringe, to embroider.

To *purl*, (as water,)—to flow with gentle  
murmur; to murmur; to ripple; to wave,  
to undulate, to rise as waves do; to run  
into eddies.

*Purl* (a liquor)—is described to be "a  
medicated malt liquor, in which wormwood  
and aromatics are infused." It is pro-  
bably so named, because it *purls* or *mantles*  
in the glass.

To *purl*, app. to the sound of water, *Sk.* says,  
may be from L. *Proligare*, or *Bullire*, or formed  
from the sound. It may be so used from the  
fringes or edges formed upon the little waves or  
undulations, or eddies of the water, as it ruffles  
or ripples along, or causes the sound, to which  
the word is now app. See PURPLE.

**PUR-LIEU**, *s.* -MAN. Now app. to—  
Any place bordering or neighbouring upon;  
border, neighbourhood, suburb.

So (*Sk.*) were all lands called, which, having  
once pertained to the royal forests, were separated  
by law of the forest-court. Some derive from  
*Pourallée*, perambulation; Cowell,—from *Pur*,  
pure, and *lieu*, place, qd. a place free or exempt  
from the severity of the forest-laws. The Roman  
law calls that place *Parum locum*, qui sepulchro-  
rum religioni non est obstrictus.

**PUR-LOIN**, *v.* To remove, to take away,  
-ER. secretly or clandestinely; to steal,  
-ING. to pilfer.

*Jun.* suspects that *Elongare*, *Perlongare*, and  
*Prolongare*, were used in the Lower Ages as equi-  
valent to—longè aut procul auferre; and that  
from *Perlongare* the *v.* To *purloin* might be  
formed. *Sk.* imagines the Fr. *v.* *Pourloigner* is  
*Esloigner*, to put far away, a long way off.

**PUR-PARTY**, *s.* Share, division; part-  
nership.

Fr. *Pourpartie*, portion d'héritage. Roquesfort,—  
*Pour*, and *partir*, to part or share.

**PURPLE**, *s. ad. v.* *Purpur*, both as *s.*  
-ISH. (the name of a colour) and *v.* was  
-PUREAL. formerly in use. To *purple* is—

To die, stain, or imbue, tinge or steep, in  
the colour of *purple*.

Fr. *Pourpre*; It. *Porpora*; Sp. & L. *Purpura*;  
Gr. *Πορφυρα*, which Martin. thinks is a Tyrian  
word. Be- Em- or Im-

**PUR-PORT**, *v. s.* To convey or carry—  
a meaning, intention, or design; to intend,  
to design.

Old Fr. *Purport*.—Roquesfort, and Lacombe.  
Argumentum, quod scriptum *proportat*, vel *porro*  
*portat*; i. e. in progressu exhibit.—*Sk.* And see  
IMPORT, to which *Purport* may be considered as  
nearly equivalent.

**PUR-POSE**, *v. s.* i. e. To *propose*, (*qv.*)  
-LY. with some difference in the appli-  
-EDLY. cation.

-LESS.\* To put or place before, to offer, to  
present to our own mind or thoughts; to  
have or hold a meaning, design, intent, or  
determination; to mean, intend, or design;  
to have in view, as an end, object, or con-  
sequence; and also, (*Spenser*), to treat of,  
discuss, or discourse.

L. *Pro-ponere*, *-positum*, is rendered by  
Wiclif—to *purpose*, &c.—\**Bp. Hall*. Un-

**PUR-PRIZE,\* s.** An inclosure, a close.

\*Chaucer. *Holland.*

Fr. *Pourpris*, from *Pour-prendre*, to take wholly, (to comprise, qv.) to contain, to inclose.

**PURR, v.** A word formed from the sound.

—*Lye.* The name given to the noise made by a cat.

**PURSE, s. v.** Gen. a bag, a small bag.

—*ER.* To *purse*,—to put into the *purse*

—*PRIDE.* or bag; also to draw together or contract, as the mouth of a *purse* when tied.

*Purser*,—bearer, manager, of the *purse* or money-bag, of the expenditure.

*Purse-pride*,—the pride of having a full *purse*; of being wealthy.

Fr. *Bourse*; L. *Bursa*; Gr. *Bursa*, a hide or skin, the material of which that now called a *purse* or *bursa* was made. See *Bursa*, and *Pussy*. Un-

**PURSELANE, s.** A plant so called.

Fr. *Pourcelaine*; It. *Porcellana*; L. *Portulaca*, quia foliis portulas (little ports) imitatur.—*Voss.*

**PURSUE, v. s.** To follow, to continue

—*ER.* following; to go after, to strive

—*SUIT.* or endeavour to overtake, reach,

—*SUIVANT.* or attain; to follow, as an

—*SU-ANT.* enemy, or foe; as we now use—

—*ANCE.* to persecute.

A *pursuivant*,—a follower or attendant.

Fr. *Poursuivre*; It. *Perseguire*; Sp. *-uir*; L. *Persequi*, to persecute, (qv.) Un-

**PURSY, ad.** Bulging, swelling, or puffing out; hence, puffy, short-winded, short-breathed.

Fr. *Poussif*; *cheval poussif*, from *Pulsious*, qd. *illa pulsans*, or *illa ducens*; *Serenius*—from *Porre*, tussis, a cough. The Fr. *Bourser*, to *purse*, is also to gather, make bulch, (bulge,) or beat out, as a full *purse*.—*Col.* And from the *v.* To *purse*, in this application, the *ad.* *Pursy* is probably formed.

**PURTENANCE, s.** Any thing pertaining or belonging to. (See To PERTAIN.)

We now use *Appurtenance*.

**PUR-VEY, v.** *Purvey*,—to provide, or

—*ANCE.* make provision; to seek, to pro-

—*OR.* cure—food; or other articles, ne-

—*VIEW.* cessary or convenient.

*Purvey*,—the view forward; the forecast, the contemplation.

Chaucer attempts a distinction between *Providence* and *Purveyance*, rendering *prævidentia* by the former, and *providentia* by the latter: but it is evidently because he did not venture to adopt *Prævidence* as an English word.

Fr. *Pourvoir*, from L. *Providere*, to provide, (qv.) to foresee. Un-

**PURULENT, ad.** *Pus* is—A thick, mat-

—*ENCY.* tery fluid; and *Purulent*, mattery,

**PUSTULE** corrupt, foul. *Holland* places it in his Catalogue of Words of Art, and explains it, "yeelding filth and attyr," (attr.)

*Pustula*, quia *pus* continet.—*Voss.*

Fr. *Purulent*; L. *Purulentus*, from *Pus*; Gr. *Πύον*, from *πύειν*, *concretere*, (à notionne *premedi*; see *Lennep*), to grow together, to thicken.

**PUSH, v. s.** Written (Chaucer) *Possed*, and *Poshed*. To thrust or press against;

to beat or drive against, with continued pressure; to urge, enforce, impel.

A *push*, cons.—the time, moment, emergence at which a *push*, effort, or exertion should be made; (in Bacon,) a pustule or pimple, *pushing* forth or projecting.

Fr. *Pousser*, *pousser*; It. *Bussare*; L. *Pulsare*. See *PULSE*.

**PUSILL-ANIMOUS, ad.** Having a

—*OUSLY.* little mind; little-minded, mean-

—*ITY.* spirited, faint-hearted, cowardly, dastardly.

"*Pusillanimites*,

Whiche is to saie in this langage,

He that hath littell of courage,

And dare no man's werk begynne."—*Gower.*

Fr. & Sp. *Pusillan-ime*; (and so written by Fox;) It. *-imo*; L. *Pusillanimis*, from *Pusillus*, dim. of *Pusus* for *Pupus*, (see *PUPIL*), and *animus*, the mind. Boyle writes *Parvanimity*.

**PUSS, s.** App. to—A little fondling; to a cat, also to a hare; from *Pusa*.—*Sk.* See *PUPIL*.

**PUSTULE.** See *PURULENT*.

**PUT, v. s.** *Put*, a very common word in

—*TER.* our oldest writers, is of very exten-

—*TING.* sive application to every kind and

degree of motion. It has no cognate in

the other northern languages; unless it

has—and it may have—its origin in A. S.

*Bid-an*, Ger. *Beit-en*, by the change of *b*

and *d* into their cognates *p* and *t*; and thus

mean, to *bide* or stay, or cause to *bide* or

stay; and thus further—

To move into or out of place; to place,

to move, or cause to be in any position,

state, station, or situation, in any mode,

manner, or condition.

It is used as our derivatives from L. *Ponere* and its comps. with or without accompanying *prs.*

To appose,—to *put* or place to or near to.

To compose,—to *put* together.

To depose or deposit,—to *put* down.

To expose,—to *put* out, to *put* out before.

To impose,—to *put* upon.

To interpose,—to *put* between.

To oppose,—to *put* against.

To postpone,—to *put* back, behind; to defer.

To propose or purpose,—to *put* before;

to offer; met. to offer, to present to the mind; to mean.

To repose or reposit,—to *put* away, to *put* by, (in a place of rest or security.)

To suppose,—to *put* under, met.

To transpose,—to *put* across, to transfer.

Met.—to move, impel, induce; and, used with various other *prs.* has (met. and cons.) a designation which must be inferred from the context; as—To *put* on, to assume.

Glanvill writes *Put-pin*; usually called *Push-pin*.

*Sk.* derives from Fr. *Bouter*, *prorsum impellere*, to *bui*, (as a ram, qv.) to *push* or drive forwards, which G. Douglas writes To *put*.—P. 300. l. 14. And to show that *Put* was anciently used as equivalent to *Push*, Dr. Jamieson quotes from Brunne's Account of the Raising of Stonehenge:—

"Merlyn said, 'Now makes assay  
To *putte* this stones down if ye may.'  
And ilk man toke that he mote hent  
Ropes to drawe, trees to *put*,  
Thei schoned, thei thrist, &c.  
When alle the had *put* and thrist,  
And ilk man don that him list  
& left her *puttyng* manyon  
Git stired thei not thee lest ston."

R. Gloucester writes it *Putt*, which may with as good reason identify *Put* with *Pull*: "To hys scaubert he *pullt* ys hond." Under-

**PUTATIVE**, *ad.* Fr. "*Putatif*,—putative, reputed, imaginary, supposed, esteemed."—*Cot.* See **REPUTE**. In-

**PUTERIE**, *s.* -TOUR.† Harlotry, whoredom.—\**Chaucer.* †*P. Plouhman.*

Fr. *Put-erie*, -*ier*; Sp. -*eria*, -*a*; It. -*taneria*, -*tanière*, from It. *Patta*; and this from L. *Putā*.

**PUTID**, *ad.* Foul, dirty, vile, mean.

Fr. *Put-oir*; It. -*ito*, -*ire*; L. *Putidus*, from *Putere*, to stink; Gr. *Πυθ-ειν*. See **PUTRID**.

**PUTRE-FY**, *v.* To be or become rotten;

-EFACTION. to rot or cause to rot; to cor-

-IFICATION. rupt.

-EFACTIVE. Fr. *Putr-ifier*, -*id*, -*édineux*; It.

-*efàre*, -*ido*, -*edindeo*; Sp. -*ifcar*;

-ESCENT. L. *Putresceri*, from *Putrere*; Gr.

-ESCENCE. *Πυθ-ειν*, from *πυθ-ειν*. See **PURU-**

-ESCIBLE. LENT. UN-

-ID. -Y. -EDINOUS. -IDNESS.\*—\**Marston.*

**PUTTOCK**, *s.* Sk. derives from L. *Buteo*, a kind of hawk.

**PUTTY**, *s.* A metallic mixture or composition, used to give a polish, colour, or coating to *pots*; then app. to a similar composition used in the manufacture of glass; and, subs. (as now most usually,)

to a composition used in fixing glass in window frames.

Fr. *Potée*, *potin*. *Cot.* calls *Potée*, "brass, copper, tin, pewter, &c. burnt or calcinated." *Putty* or *Pottain* as Holland, or *Pot-brass* as Boyle writes, seem all to mean the same thing.

**PUZZLE**, *v. s.* To confuse, to perplex, to bewilder, to embarrass, to entangle.

Sk. almost acquiesces in the opinion that *Puzzle* is qd. *Posle*, from the *v.* To *pose*, to confuse by a difficult question. See **TO POSSE**. Em-

**PYGMY**. See **PIGMY**

**PYRAMID**, *s.* "Towers they be, erected

-AL. to such an height, as exceedeth

-ALLY. the handyworke of man; of a

-IC. huge breadth in the bottome, and

-ICAL. rising to a most sharpe pointed

-ICALLY. top: which figure in Geometre

is tearmed *pyramis*, for that to the forme of

fire (*του πυρος*), as we say, it commeth to

be small in the head, in fashion of a cone

or pine apple: the greatnesse whereof, be-

cause in climbing up to an exceeding height

it groweth small by little and little, con-

sumeth also the shaddowes by mechanicke

reason."—*Holland. Ammianus.*

Fr. & Sp. *Pyramide*; It. *Piramide*; L. *Pyramis*.

**PYRE**, *s.* A pile to be burned, sc. at a

-AL. funeral; a funeral pile.

-O-BOLIST.\* *Pyromancy*:—"Amphiaraus

-MAN-CY. was the first that had know-

-TIC. ledge of *pyromancie*, and ga-

thered signs by speculations of fire."—

*Holland. Plinie.*—\**Boyle.*

It. *Pira*; Sp. & L. *Pyra*; Gr. *Πυρ*, fire. *Πυρο-βολος*, from *πυρ*, and *βαλλ-ειν*, to throw fire; *Πυρο-μαντεια*, divination by fire. Em-pyrium.

## Q.

**JUNIUS** is inclined to think, and Lye more decidedly, that the Go. Θ, supposed by some to be equivalent to the L. Q, or A. S. *Cw* or *kw*, was merely A. S. *Hw*, or Eng. *Wh*. The *hw* in the A. S. *Hwa*, *what*, *when*, &c. is represented in the correspondent Go. words by Θ; and so in other instances—*wheat*, *warp*, *white*. The Eng. Saxons (says B. Jonson) knew not this halting *q* with her waiting woman *u* after her, but exprest *Quail* by *Kuail*, &c. &c. After the L. words *Quality*, *Quantity*, (for instance,) were introduced into our language, the letter *q* was allowed to usurp the best of *k*'s possessions in words of native growth. Wilkins observes that, being considered a comp. of *c* and *u*, it is in many ancient books written without the *u*—as *qis*, *qæ*, *qid*. The L. Q has evidently the force of the Gr. K, and the diphthong *ou*; thus *kovam*, or *cōam*, is *quam*. And see **QUADRANT**. and **QUALITY**.

"*Qu* (says Tooke) being sounded in L. (not as the Eng. but as the Fr. pronounce *Qu*, that is) as the Gr. K; *Kai* (by a change of the character, not of the sound) became the L. *Que* (used only enclitically in Mod. L.) hence *Kai orri*, became in L. *Qu'otti*, *quoddi*, *quodde*, *quod*. The Latins, in cutting off *e* at the end of *Que*, only followed the example of the Greeks, who did the same by *Kai*, e. g. *κ'οττι*." See **WHO**.

Q and C were used in common, as in *arguus* or *arcus*, *oquulus* or *oculus*, *quum* or *cum*, *hujusque* or *hujusce*, *quotidie* or *cotidie*. And in past p. of verbs, *qu* is changed into *cu*; as *sequor*, *secutus*.

**QUAB**, *s.* An unfledged bird, a nestling; met. any thing in an imperfect, unfinished, state.—*Gifford*. And see **SQUAB**.

**QUACK**, *v.* D. *Quacken*, *queken*; Ger. *Quäken*; to make the noise of frogs, ducks,

&c.; formed from the sound, as Gr. *Koak*; L. *Coazare*. In Chaucer ("As he were on the *quakke*, or on the pose,") *Quakke* (Tyrw.) seems to be put for an inarticulate noise, occasioned by any obstruction in the throat. But see **QUAKE**.

**QUACK**, *v. s.* *Quack*, *v.*—To make a -ERY. noisy crying or talking; to -ISH. make noisy claims or pre- -SALVER, *s. v.* tensions.

*Quacksalver*,—one who cries *salves* or unguents; one who sells them.

*Quackery*,—vain, false, presumption, or pretension.

D. *Quack-saluer*; Ger. *-salber*; Sw. *-salwa*. Properly, (Wach.) unguentarius inconditè et molestè vociferens, from *Quacken*, to *quack*, (see *ante*,) and Ger. *Salbe*; D. *Salus*; Sw. *Salwa*, *salos*.

**QUADRAGENE**, *s.* "You have with much labour and some charge, purchased to yourself so many *quadrages*, or lents of pardon; that is, you have bought off the penances of so many times forty days."—*Bp. Taylor*. See **QUARANTINE**.

Low L. *Quadragesna*, *quarentena*; forty.

**QUADRAGESIMAL**, *ad.* Lenten, of or pertaining to Lent. Also app. to—those who write the customary verses during the Lent season; the *carmina quadragesimalia*.

It. *Quadragesimale*; Fr. & Sp. *Quadragesimal*, from *Quadragesima*, the fortieth, sc. day before Easter; and, cons.—first of Lent.

**QUADR-ANGLE**, *s.* -GULAR. A square plot or figure, having four angles (*quatuor angulos*;) and four sides.

Fr. *Quadrangle*; It. *-golo*; Sp. *-gulo*.

**QUADRANT**, *s.* To *quadrare*,—to square, -R-ANTAL. or have or cause to have four -ATE, *ad. s. v.* equal sides and equal angles. -ATIC. Met.—to equal or be equi- -ATURE. valent, commensurate, or proportioned to; to assimilate or correspond; to fit, suit, or adapt.

*Quadrant*,—the fourth part; an instrument measuring the fourth part of a circle.

*Quadrare*, *ad.* is used met.—well-proportioned or regulated, firm, even.

Fr. *Quadr-er*, *-ature*; It. *-dre*, *-atura*, *-ante*; Sp. *-ar*, *-atura*, *-ante*; L. *Quadr-are*, *-atura*, *-ans*; from *Quatuor*, & transit in cognatam suam *q*, *Quatuor*, *Karepa*, pro *καί έρεπα*, sine aspiratione apud *Ædiles*; nam quum dixissent unum, alterum, tria; pro quarto dixere, et alterum.—*Scal. De Causis*, c. 18. Others from Gr. *Terrapa*, for *τεσσαρα*.

**QUADRILLE**, *s.* Fr. *Quadrille*; containing or consisting of four or a square.

**QUADRINE**, or **QUATRINE**, *s.* The fourth part of any thing, of an *as*. L. *Quadrans*.

**QUADRI-PARTITE**, *ad.* Divided into four parts or partitions.

L. *Quadri-part-itus*; It. *-ire*.

**QUADRI-VIAL**, *ad. s.* A place where four sundry ways do meet. "A forum, with *quadrivial* streets."—*B. Jonson*. App. met. by Holinshed:—"The *quadrivials*—I meane arythmetike, musike, geometrie, and astronomie." L. *Quadr-ivium*; Fr. *-ière*.

**QUADRU-PED**, *ad. s.* An animal having four feet, (*quatuor pedes*.)

Fr. *Quadrup-s*; It. & Sp. *-eds*; L. *Quadrupes*.

**QUADRUPLE**, *s. v. -y.* Fourfold; four times as much.

Fr. *Quadrupl-s*; It. & Sp. *-o*; L. *Quadrupl-co*, *-plex*, *-plicare*; to make fourfold, (*plicare*, to fold.) Sub-

**QUAFF**, *v. -ING.* To swallow or drink in abundant drafts; to drink abundantly or copiously.

Sk. derives from *Go off*, or rather from A. S. *Caf*, quick; qd. to drink quickly; but To *quaff* is—to drink copiously, abundantly. And A. S. *Wafan*, to wave, with the common pref. *Ge*, would form *Ge-wafan*; and by contraction—*Gwaf-ian*, or *Cwaf-ian*, to wave or flow in waves, to swallow in waves or gulps, in abundance. Sc. *Queff*, is a vessel to drink out of.

**QUAFFER**, *v.* Used by Derham, who probably meant,—to *quaver*, to shake.

**QUAG**, *s.* So called from their *quaking* or -GY. shaking; *qualing* or sinking; -MIRE. *quavering* or shaking.

*Quag* is *quake*. *Quagmire* is *quakemire*. Gardner writes *Qualmire*, qd. *Qualmire*; and see **QUAVERMIRE**.

**QUAID**, *pt. i. e.* *Quailed*; or, perhaps, *Cowed*, (qv.)

**QUAIL**, *v. -ING.* To *quell* or *kill*; to overpower, to subdue, to depress, to deject; to die, to decrease or decay; to sink, to droop, to fall or fail. See To **QUELL**. Un-

**QUAIL**, *s. -PIPE.* A bird, so called from the noise it makes.

Fr. *Caille*; It. *Quaglia*; Sp. *Coalla*; D. *Quackel*.

**QUAINT**, *ad.* Dressed, decked, trimmed -LY. —neatly or nicely; carefully or -NESS. curiously, artfully, dressed, or -ISE.\* decked or trimmed; neat, nice, -ISED.† curious; cunning or artful, subtle; curious or surprising, odd, strange.

\* *Chaucer*. † *Gower*.

Fr. *Coint*, *cointise*, from the L. *Comptus*, (Men.) past p. of *Comere*, to dress or deck. Cot. in his explanations, uses the words, *Compt*, *comptly*, *compiness*. R. Gloucester writes it with *k* and *e* as well as *qu*.

**QUAKE**, *v. s.* To tremble, to shake, to -ER. totter, (to *wag*.) -ERISM. In Holinshed, *quake* appears to -ERLY. be the *agus*:—"The smoke in those daies was reputed a far -ERY. better medicine to keepe the -ING. goodman and his familie from the -INGLY. *quake* or pose." See **QUACK**.

A. S. *Cwac-ian*, (*Ce-wactian*;) tremere, to tremble, to shake.

**QUALITY, s.** Any thing pertaining or  
-TIED. belonging to, constituting or  
-FY, v. forming a constituent part or  
-FICATION. portion of, appropriated to; to  
-PIER. the kind or sort, degree or  
-FYING. rank, manner, state, condition,  
-FIABLE.\* property; and also, emph.—to  
-FICATIVE.† high degree or rank, as people  
of *quality*.

*Qualify*,—to bestow or endow with *quali-  
ties*, sc. fit or suitable for the purpose; to  
fit, suit, or render fit or suitable; to em-  
power; also, to alter or change, to abate or  
reduce, the force of some *qualities* by the  
intermixture of others; and thus,—to  
modify or moderate, to abate, to mitigate.

\*Barrow. †Fuller.

Fr. *Qualité*, -*ité*; It. -*ità*, -*itàre*; Sp. *Cal-  
idad*, -*idad*; L. *Qualitas*, from *Qualis*, which  
Voss. leaves unsettled. Tooke says, "*Talis* and  
*qualis* are compound words; the first part Gr. *Te*,  
and *kar*, both signifying *and*; re-*illius*,—*kar-illius*;  
i. e. and of this,—and of that," (8vo. ed.) *Qualis*,  
—of that kind, degree, &c. Be-Dis-Un-

**QUALM, s.** -ISH. A sinking, drooping,  
failing or faintness.

A. S. *Cwealm*, subita segitudo, from *cwellan*,  
to *quell* or *quail*, (qqv.)

**QUANDARY, s.** -IED. A puzzle or  
perplexity; a fear of, or arising from, un-  
certainty.

From the Fr. *Qu's diray-je*; i. e. quid agam,  
quid dicam, quo me vertam, nescio, (Sk.); what  
I shall do or say, or where turn me, I know not.

**QUANTITY, s.** App. to—Measurement  
-T-ATIVE. of magnitude, of weight; that  
-ATIVELY. which, the part or portion which,  
-IVE. is measured or weighed; weight or  
bigness, bulk; emph. a large part or portion.

*Quantitative*, &c. are found in scholastic  
Metaphysics, and Divinity.

Fr. *Quantité*; It. -*tà*; Sp. *Cantidad*; L. *Quan-  
titas*, *quantus*; i. e. *Quantitas*, *quantus*; *quam*,  
the accusative of *quis*, i. e. *kar* or *or*; and *tantus*, *re*  
or. See QUALITY. De-

**QUAPPE,\* v.** To *quaver*, shake, quail.  
\*Chaucer.

**QUAR,\* s.** The place where the stone is  
-RY. cut in *squares*; gen. a stone-pit.  
-RIED.† Phaer seems to use *Quar* for a mass  
or body, (a squadron.)

\*Phaer. B. Jonson. †Chaucer.

Fr. *Quarrière*; in the L. of the Low. Ages,  
*Quadratarus* was a stone-cutter, a *querroux*,  
(Chaucer.) qui marmora *quadrat*; and hence  
*Quarrière*, the place where he *quadrates* or cuts  
the stone in *squares*. And see QUARREL.

**QUARANTINE, s.** Forty, sc. days.

"These forty days, (during which, after his  
death, she shall remain in her husband's capi-  
tal mansion house,) are called the widow's  
*quarentine*; a term made use of in Law to sig-  
nify the number of *forty days*, whether app.  
to this occasion or any other. It signifies  
in particular, the *forty days* which persons  
coming from infected countries are obliged  
to wait before they are permitted to land in  
England."—*Blackstone*.

Fr. *Quarantaine*. See QUADRIGENE.

**QUARRE-FOUR,\* s.** A cross-way;—  
perhaps a *quarre-fare*; a *quadrivial*, (qv.)  
\*Holland.

**QUARREL, v. s.** 1. To lay a complaint  
-LER. against: to litigate, to contend,  
-LING. to wrangle, to disagree, to  
-LINGLY. dispute.  
-LOUS. 2. To contend, to contest, to  
-SOME. dispute, to disagree, to squab-  
-SOMENESS. ble, to wrangle.

Fr. *Querel-ler*; It. -*dre*; Low L. *Querelari*,  
*querelas* effundere, to pour forth complaints;  
more especially complaints, accusations in courts  
of justice.—Voss. De Vitiis, p. 731. And hence  
the first explanation. But the It. *Querel-a*, Fr.  
-*le*, are more probably (as the Sp. *Guerilla*, a little  
war, from *guerra*) diminutives of *guerre*, *guerra*,  
war. And hence the second explanation. Un-

**QUARREL, s. or QUARRY.** Gen.—A  
little *square* thing; a *quarrel* or *boult*, for  
a cross-bow, or an arrow with a four-square  
head.—*Cot*.

Fr. *Quarreau*; It. *Quadrèllo*; Low L. *Quad-  
rellus*, *quarellus*. Also called *Quarry*, (qv.) In  
Cartwright, *Quarrel* is app. to a *square* of  
glass.

**QUARRY, s.** Seems to be—The prey  
*sought*, pursued, chased, hunted, aimed at.

"I know not whether from the Fr. *Querir*, L.  
*Quarere*, to seek or search after.—*Sk*. Lye adds  
the conjecture of Kennet, from *carry*, the prey  
carried off.

**QUART, s.** A *quart* or *quarter*,—a  
-AN. fourth part of any thing;  
-ER, v. s. a part or division (of the  
-ERAGE. heavens), or district of a  
-ERING. country or town, of a field  
-ERLY, ad. av. or encampment; perhaps  
-ILE. because formerly divided  
-O. into *quarters*. Hence *Quar-*  
-ATION.\* *ters*, app. to the station or  
lodgement of soldiers; and—

To live in the same *quarters*,—to live as  
fellow-soldiers, sociably, amicably; whence  
*Quarter* is further app. to good fellowship  
or companionship, friendliness, kindness,  
sympathy, or compassion; and to give  
*quarter*, is to give or grant mercy, to spare  
from slaughter.

This latter usage, is, however, historically  
accounted for by De Brieux. (See in  
*Men*.) He says that *quarter* was the por-  
tion of pay, promised as ransom by sol-  
diers or officers to their conquerors in  
battle; but he does not state of pay for  
what time, whether week, month, or a whole  
campaign.—\*Boyle.

Fr. *Quart*, *quart-aire*, -*ier*; It. *Quart-a*, -*ière*,  
*squartare*; Sp. *Quart-a*, -*a*, -*er*, -*er*. See QUAD-  
RANT, for etym.

**QUASH, v.** To annul, to annihilate, to  
put an end to. See QUASH, *infra*.

See TO CASH or CASHIER. From the L.  
*Cassus*, which signifies vain, useless, good for  
nothing, has been formed (says Caseneuve) the  
Bar. L. v. *Casso*, *cassare*, *cassum reddere*; and  
thence the Fr. *Casser*, to destroy, to annul. And  
see Voss. De Vitiis, lib iv. c. 3.



**QUASH, v.** To beat down, to crush, to dash, to squeeze or press down.

"The erthe quook and *quashete*, as hit quyke were."—*Piers Plouhman*.

"The euill spirite that tooke him, *quashing* the childe on the grounde."—*Udal*.

"Hope brings the boll whereon they all must *quasse*."—*Gascoigne*.

"A thin and fine membrane strait and closely adhering to keep it [the brain] from *quashing* and shaking."—*Ray*.

D. *Quas-en*; Ger. *-chen*; Sw. *-a*; A. S. *Cwoysan*, to crush, to bruise, to squeeze, (i. e. *squeeze*, *qv.*) to burst asunder.—Som. Fr. *Casser* is derived by Caseneuve from *quassare*, frequentative of *quatre*, to shake. The L. *Qualere* and *Quassare* are (Tooke) from *Quacian*, to quake. *Quash*, in *Piers Plouhman* and *Ray*, is equivalent to *Quassare*, i. e. to quake or shake. *Quasse*, in *Gascoigne*, seems to be used as *Crush*, in the expression,—To *crush* a cup.

**QUATERNARY, s. -NITY.** Four; containing, consisting of four.

Fr. *Quaternaire*; L. *Quaternarius*.

**QUATERNION, s. v.** A company, of four in number.

L. *Quaternio*, the number four.

**QUATRAINE, s.** A stanza of four verses.—*Cot.* Fr. *Quatrain*.

**QUAVE, v.** To move to and fro, back-  
-ING.\* wards and forwards; to have a  
-ER, v. s. tremulous motion, to shake.

-ERING. An earth-*quave* (Sir T. Elyot),—  
i. e. an earth-quake.

*Quave-mire* (North),—see QUAGMIRE.

Sir T. Elyot.

Formed, perhaps, as the v. To *quaff*, (*qv.*); to wave, to waver, to move to and fro.

**QUAY, s.** That by which the water is confined and shut out; cons.—a place secured (from sea or river), for goods lading or unlading.

Fr. *Quay*, from A. S. *Cægg-ian*, to shut, fasten, or confine.—*Tooke*. See *Wæks*.

**QUEACH, s. -Y.** Seems to mean—a *washy* place (like an oziery) set with trees; and *Queachy*, *washy*.

A. S. *Ge-wasc-an*; by contraction *gwaso-* or *cwaso-ian*, (the *c* softened,) lavare, to wash. Sk.—*dumetum*, *vepretum*, locus arbusculis densis stipatus, a place crowded with young or little trees. Chapman renders Gr. Περνία πυκρά, thorniest *queaches*. See *QUEASY*.

**QUEAN, s.** The dweller with, mate,  
**QUEEN, s. v.** fellow, bedfellow (of a man, his  
-LY. concubine); a wench, a strumpet. Written *Quean*. Also—

The married mate, the wife, of a king or sovereign; the female sovereign. Written *Queen*.

In A. S. *Cwen*, *quena*; D. *Quene*; Ger. *Queen*; Sw. *Kuna*, *kona*, *quinna*; a wife, a woman; formerly (says Som.) a name of honour, now usually app. to women of loose character (meretricibus). It may be formed from A. S. *Ge-wæn-ian*, *ge-wun-ian*; D. *Ghe-woonen*; Ger. *Ge-woehnen*, *ge-wohnen*, manere, habitare, to wone, wont, or be wont. In Sc. To *won* is, still, to dwell, to live. The A. S. *Ge-wæn-ian*, by contraction *gwan-ian* or *cwan-*

*ian*, would give *cwan*, one who dwells with, lives with, is fellow or mate to, matched with, sc. a man; and thus app. in honour or dishonour, according to the terms upon which the woman dwelt with the man, in a married or unmarried state;—to the fellow or companion of a king, &c. &c.;—to the *hor-cwena*, the hired *queane*, the harlot. In Sw. *Quæn-as*, in Isl. *Quongæt* is uxorem ducere, to take a wife, sc. to our home, to dwell or live with us. Wach. derives *Queen* from *Ceanen*, parere; Jun.—from Gr. *Γυνή*. Un-

**QUEASY, ad. -INESS.** i. e. *Queachy*, (*qv.*) or *washy*, as if floating, sc. on the stomach; rising on the stomach, and hence—

Feeling a tendency to sickness; sickly, nauseating, weak, delicate.

**QUEER, ad.** Perverse, or not pursuing  
-LY. any direct course, or doing as  
-NESS. others do, or would expect to be done; cross-grained, odd.

G. Douglas writes, "Calland the colzeare ane knaif, and coulroun full *quere*:" i. e. "Calling the collier a knave and the cullion full *quere*:" which (*quere*) Lye suggests may pertain to our present *ad. Queer*. Neither Ruddiman nor Dr. Jamieson says any thing about it. Our old authors write, *Churn*, *Querne*, in A. S. *Cweorne*, which is the past p. of *Cyrran*, *ge-cyrran*, to turn, *vertere*, *revertere*, *pervertere*,—and *Cyrr* (i. e. perhaps, *queer*) is *perversus*. See *QUERNE*.

**QUEINT,\* v.** To extinguish; to destroy, to allay, to cool.

\**Chaucer*. *Gower*, &c. *Spenser*.

A. S. *Quenced*, (*quencet*, *quent*), past p. of *Quenen*, extinguere, to *quench*, (*qv.*)

**QUELL, v. s.\* -ER.** To destroy, to subdue, to subject or reduce to subjection; to deject, to depress, to fail.—\**Shak*.

A. S. *Cwellan*; D. *Quelen*; to *kill*, to die or cause to die, perish, or decay. See To *QUAIL*. Over- Un-

**QUELQUE-CHOSE,\* s.** Any thing.  
See *KICKSHAW*.—\**Donne*.

**QUEME, v.** To please, to delight, to content, to fit.

Ger. *Quemen*; A. S. *Cwem-an*. The Ger. *Quemen* Wach. derives from *Kommen*, to come, to become, to be convenient or agreeable, and hence to please.

**QUENCH, v.** To extinguish; to destroy  
-ER. (the light, life, heat, or power of,)  
-ING. to destroy, to overpower, to subdue,  
-LESS. to allay, or assuage, to cool.

A. S. *Cwenc-an*; to extinguish, slake, or put out.—Som. Out- Un-

**QUERNE,\* s.** Any thing, a mill, a millstone—turned, (by the hand.)

\**Wiclif*. *Chaucer*. *Chapman*, &c.

Any thing turned or *churned*: from A. S. *Cyrran*, to turn. See *QUERNE*.

**QUERPO, s.** It seems app. to—Any dress that fits tight to and exposes the shape of the body; any slight covering.

Sp. *En cuerpo*, (L. *Corpus*), a man without a cloak, or a woman without a veil or scarf.

**QUERULOUS, ad.** Complaining, lamenting, bewailing; uttering  
-LY. or expressing complaint, dissatisfaction, or discontent.  
-NESS.  
-RIMON-Y. It. *Querulo*; Sp. *-eloso*; L. *Querulus*, from *queri*, to complain.  
-IOUSLY.

**QUERY, s. v.** To inquire, to seek, to  
-IST. ask; to make or put a question,  
-ENT,\* s. express a doubt.  
*Querent*,—an inquirer, seeker; plain-  
tiff.—\**Aubrey*.  
L. *Quære*, inquire, seek, ask.

**QUEST, s. v.\*** *Quest, s.*—Seeking, asking,  
-ION, s. v. searching; search or examina-  
-IONABLE. tion: those who search or exam-  
-IONARY. mine. And To *quest*,—  
-IONER. To seek, ask, or search; to  
-IONIST. sue. *Question*,—asking, seeking  
-IONLESS. by interrogation; interroga-  
-MONGER. tion, examination, investigation;  
-ANT.† matter or subject of examina-  
-ER.‡ tion or investigation; opposed  
-RIST.§ to positive affirmation or nega-  
tion; and, thus—doubt, uncertainty, debate,  
dispute, discussion.

*Questmongers*,—dealers in suits; prose-  
cutors.—\**B. Jonson*. †*Shak*. ‡*Rowe*.

Fr. *Quest-e, -er*; -ion, -ionner; It. -ione, -ionare;  
Sp. -ion, -ionar; L. *Quæstio*, from *Quærere*, to  
seek, to ask. *Quærere* ab eo quod *quæ* res ut  
recuperatur, datur opera.—*Varro*, lib. v. Ac-  
Con- Ex- In- Per- Re- Un-

**QUESTOR, s. -SHIP.** "He did also first  
erect the office of *quæstores*, for keeping  
all fines, taxes, and other collections of  
money."—*North. Plutarch*.  
L. *Quæstor*, à *quærendo*.

**QUESTUARY, ad. s.** Seeking, pursu-  
ing, gain or profit.  
L. *Quæstuaris*, ad *quæstum* pertinens; of or  
pertaining to gain.

**QUEUE, s.** A tail.  
Fr. *Cue*, or *Queue*, from the L. *Cauda*. See *Cuz*.

**QUICH, v. QUECHING.** To quake, to  
shiver or shudder, to wince, to flinch, to  
stir out of the way; to stir, to move.

Bacon applies *queching* to the cry or  
groan extorted by severe pain; and the D.  
*Quetschen*, is—gemere.

Variously written.—Said by the editors of  
*Spenser* to be from the A.S. *Cwicc-ian*; D. *Quicken*,  
to *quicken*. It is more probably to *quake*.

**QUICK, v.\* ad. s.** To quick, or quicken,—  
-EN, v. To be or become, to cause to be  
-ENER. or become, alive, a living or  
-ENING. breathing creature, an animal;  
-ING. animated, vivacious; to give  
-LY. life, spirit, or activity; to in-  
-NESS. spirit or animate, to excite, to  
-SAND. sharpen; to increase the acti-  
-SET, s. v. vity, speed, or swiftness, to  
-SILVER. hasten, to accelerate.—\**Chaucer*.

A.S. *Cwico-an*, (ce-wicc-ian,) vivificare, to *quicken*  
or make alive. (See *Wick*.) *Cwice*,—all kinds  
of herbs and grasse; particularly that called  
dogg's-grasse, couch-grass, or *quitch*-grass. *Cwic-  
seolfer*, argentum vivum; *cwic-treow*,—the haw-  
thorne tree.—*Som*. D. *Quicken*; Ger. *Quicken*,  
*erquicken*; Sw. *Quicka*; Dan. *Quæger*. Un-

**QUID, s. i. e. Cud, (qv.)**

**QUIDDIT, s. -Y.** A subtle question or  
inquiry.

Fr. *Quidditat-if, -ive*, fraught with *quiddities*.  
—*Col*. From the Low or School L. *Quidditas*.

**QUIESCENT, ad. Quiescent**,—Becoming  
-ESCENCE. still; resting, reposing; ceas-  
-ET, ad. s. v. ing, stopping, or staying from  
-ET-ING. motion or action; lying at rest,  
-LY. in stillness, tranquillity, calm-  
-NESS. ness, peace. And *Quiet*,—  
-UDE. Still, tranquil, calm, peaceful.  
-ISM. *Quietus*,—full and final ac-  
-IST. quittance, lasting rest.  
-US. \**Bale*. †*Spenser*.  
-OUS.\* Fr. *Qui-et, -étude, -étism*; It. -*èscere*,  
-*die, -etar*; Sp. -*eto, -eta*; L. *Qui-*  
-OUSLY.\* *escere, -es*. From Gr. *Κῆ* (hoc est  
-SOME.† *κειμαι*, quod notat *cubo*) we may  
form *Quiesco*, and, thence, *Quiesco*, to lie down.—  
*Voss*. From Gr. *παύειν*, to cause to cease, stop,  
or stay, comes the s. *παύσις*, (*pausa*, a pause, or  
stop;) whence the L. *Quies*.—*Lensep*. Ac-*quiesco*.  
Also Dis- In- Un-quiet.

**QUILL, s. v. QUILT, v. s.** A quill is app.  
to the full-grown, *hard-pointed* feather of  
a bird; to the pricks of the porcupine, and  
to other things similarly formed.

And To *quilt*,—to prick or stitch with a  
*pointed* instrument or needle; and—

A *quilt*,—any thing—a coverlet—so  
stitched.

From L. *Caulis*, a stalk, or from *Calamus*, a  
reed.—See *Sk*. and *Jun*. It is, perhaps, from Fr.  
*Aiguille*; It. *Aguglia, gùglia, acicula, acue*, a  
point.

**QUILLET,\* s.** That of which you may  
make what you please; a fallacious sub-  
tilty; a nice distinction, a nicety.

\**Shak*. *Milton*.

Fr. *Quolibet*, i. e. *Quidlibet*; what you please.  
See *QUIP*, and *QUODLIBET*.

**QUINARY, ad.** Containing or consisting  
of five.  
L. *Quinarius*, *quinque* continens.

**QUINCE, s.** A fruit so called, from  
*Cydon*, an isle near Lesbos, or the town of  
Crete, so called.

Fr. *Coing*; It. *Cologna*; L. *Coloneum, cytonium*,  
*cydonium malum*.

**QUINCH,\* v.** To move to and fro, sc. out  
of the reach of harm; to flinch or shrink  
from.—\**Spenser*. *North*.

Said to be the same word as *Quich*, but more  
probably it is *Wink, wince, wink*; A. S. *Ge-winc-  
ian, gwinc-* or *cwinc-ian*, to *wink*; app. to the  
motion of the eyelid gen.

**QUINCUNX, s. L. Quincunx.** If (*Voss*.)  
-UNC-IAL. you cut X into two parts, the  
-IALLY. upper part will be the letter V,  
which was used as the note or sign *quin-  
cuncis* sive *quinque* assium; and trees so dis-  
posed or arranged as to represent this figure  
were called a *quincunx*. Others say, because  
*quinque uncie* were denoted thus,

**QUINDENE, s.** The fifteenth (day, part,  
-ECIM. &c.)

-ISME. From L. *Quindecim*, fifteen; *Quinde-  
cimus*, the fifteenth.

**QUINQU-ARTICULAR**, *ad.* Containing, consisting of, five articles (*quinque articulos*).

**QUINQU-ENNIAL**, *ad.* Happening or taking place at the end of five years; continuing five years.

It. *Quinquennio*; L. *Quinquennis*, (*quinque annos*, five years)

**QUINQUE-REME**, *s.* A vessel having five rows or ranks of rowers, (*quinque remorum ordines*.)

**QUINSY**, *s.* Strangulation, suffocation. *Squinancy, quincy, quincy.* (See *SQUINANCY*.) Gr. *Συναγχή*; L. *Angina*.

**QUINT**, *s.* So called, because divided -AL. into five equal parts of twenty -ALINE. each; or perhaps, *qd. centale*, from *centum*—*Sk.*

Fr. & Sp. *Quintal*, centupondium.

**QUINTAIN**, *s.* A kind of game, says our learned Spel., to try the agility of country youths, and the swiftness of their horses; and he describes the fashion of it as he saw it himself when a little boy.—See his *Gloss. Arch.*, and *Du Cange*, for the description of another fashion.

Fr. *Quintaine*, a *quintane* (or *whintane*) for country youths to run at; It. *Quintana* or *Chintana*; Low L. *Quintana*. Much has been written about the origin of this word. Some suppose it to be from one *Quintus*; others, with great appearance of probability, from L. *Contus*, a pole.—See Fr. & It. etyms. of *Men.*, and also *Du Cange* and *Spel.* in v. *Quintana*.

**QUINT-ESSENCE**, *s.* App. as Fr.—-ENCED. The virtue, force, or spirit of a -ENTIAL. thing extracted.

Fr. *Quintessence*; It. *Quinta*; L. *Quinta essentia*, a fifth essence.

**QUINTUPLE**, *ad.* Fivefold. See *QUADRUPL.* Sub-

**QUIP**, *v. s.* *Quip* (according to Jun.) will **QUIBBLE**, *v. s.* be—To lash, to cut with some -ING. sharp or smart saying, with -ER. some sarcasm; to scoff, to taunt.

"*Manes.* We cynics are mad fellows; didst thou not find I did *quip* thee?"

"*Pyri.* No verily: why, what's a *quip*?"

"*Manes.* We great girders call it a short saying of a sharp wit, with a bitter sense in a sweet word."—*Lyly. Alexander & Campaspe.*

And *Quibble*, a dim.; *qd. Quipple*,—a sharp or smart play upon words; a quick, sharp, or acute elusion or evasion by verbal subtilty.

Jun. thinks,—from *Whip*, (A. S. *Hweopan*, to whip, to lash.) But *Quibble* is more probably a corruption of *Quidlibet*, (also corrupted into *Quillet*, *qv.*); and *Quip*, as a further corruption of *Quibble*, is much more satisfactorily accounted for. (See also *QUODLIBET*.) All these words we seem to owe to the subtle trifling of the schools.

**QUIRE**, **QUAIRE**, or **QUEARE**, *s.* A square or bundle of squares (of paper).

Fr. *Quayer* or *cayer*; D. *Qua-dern* or *-tern*, from L. *Quaternio*. Fr. *Quarreau* or *carreau*, a square.

**QUIRE**, *s. v.* -ISTER, i. e. *Choir*, (*qv.*)

**QUIRITATION**,\* *s.* A calling or imploring for help.—\**Bp. Hall.*

L. *Quiritatio*, from *quiritare*. *Quirites* *cicere*, to call upon the *Quirites* or Romans (for help).

**QUIRK**, *s.* -ISH. That which wrests or twists any thing from its straight course, its right meaning; a twist or turn, an artful or subtle evasion; a subtle conceit, a subtilty.

Sk. suggests Ger. *Zwerch*, thwarted or swerved, wrested, twisted. *Zwerch* is A. S. *Thwecorh*, past p. of *thwecor-ian*, to wrest, (also written *ge-thwecor-ian*.)

**QUISH**,\* *s. i. e.* *Cuish*, (*qv.*)

\**E. Hall, &c.*

**QUISHEN**,\* *s. i. e.* *Cushion*, (*qv.*)

\**Chaucer. Berners.*

**QUISTRON**, *s.* Tyrw. thinks—A scullion, "*un guerçon de cuisine*;" perhaps, as Urry supposed, a beggar, from Fr. *Quistrer*, to ask, to beg. *Quistrent*,—see *Roquefort*.

**QUIT**, *v.* To clear, free, or deliver, (to **QUITE**, *av.* *acquit*,) to release, to discharge, -LY.\* to absolve; to clear or free ourselves, (from debt or obligation, *s. v.* *tion*,) to repay, (to *requite*,) to -URE.† recompense; to fulfil, to perform.

To *quit*,—to leave or go away from; Law L. *Quittare*, (*Du Cange* and *Spel.*) i. e. to leave quietly, give up peaceable possession; to relinquish, to resign, to forsake. See *TO LEAVE*.

*Quite*,—clearly, absolutely; wholly.

\**Chaucer. Chapman.*

See *ACQUIT*, and *REQUIRE*. Fr. *Quit-er* or *-ter*, -s or *-le*; It. *-ure*; Sp. *-ar*; D. *Quyt*; Ger. *Quitt*; Low L. *Quettiare*, *quettare*, (from *quietus*,) *quietem reddere*, to render (sc. the debtor or obligor) quiet; and thus, to forgive a debt, to confess it satisfied; and hence the explanation. Ac- Re-

**QUIVER**, *v. ad.* -ING. To move to and fro, backwards and forwards; to move tremulously; to tremble, to shake, to quake, (to waver.) See *TO QUAYER*, and *TO SHIVER*.

*Quiver*, the *ad.* may be from *Quick*, nimble, active, lively, animated: "Thy quick and quiver wings."—*Turbervile*. "Of body feble and impotente, but of soule quiver and lustie."—*Udal*.

**QUIVER**, *s.* -ED. A cover, case, or sheath (for arrows).

In Fr. *Carquois*; It. *-casso*; Sp. *-car*. In Ger. *Ko-cher*; D. *-ker*; Sw. *Coger*; but our Eng. word seems to come immediately from Fr. *Coverir*, to cover, co-operire; est enim pharetra operculamentum quoddam.—*Martin.* in v. *Pharetra*.

**QUOD-LIBET**, *s. i. e.* A *quillet* or *quidlibet*,\* (*qv.*) What you please. -ICALLY. That of which you may make what you please. Proposed at pleasure;

proposed extempore for discourse or disputation; discoursed or disputed, affirmed or denied as each pleases.

\*Used by Scholastic Divines and Metaphysicians.

Low L. *Quodlibetum*, quia, *quod libet*, defenditur.—*Foss.* De Vitiis, lib. iii. c. 40. See QUIP, QUIBBLE.

QUOIF, *s. v.* -FURE; i. e. *Coif*, (qv.)

QUOIL,\* *s. i. e.* *Coil*, (qv.)—\**Heywood*.

QUOIN, *s. i. e.* *Coign*, (qv.)

QUOIT, *s. v. i. e.* *Coit*, (qv.)

QUONDAM, *ad.* -SHIP.\* Former; at one or some time.

*Quondamship*,—some former state or condition.—\**Latimer*.

L. *Quondam*; at some time, at some former time.

QUOTE, *v.* To note or mark; to copy, -ATION. extract, repeat, a part or portion; to set down, affix, or name the quantity, the price, (*how much*.)

Fr. *Quoter*, *coter*; It. *Cotàre*; Sp. *Quotar*; Low L. *Quotare*, from *Quotus*, to note or mark *how much*, what part or portion. Mis-

QUOTH, *v.* QUOD. i. e. Said I.

*Quod*, i. e. *Quothed*, *quothd*, *quod*.

A.S. *Cwoth*, past tense of *Queth-an*, to say; Ger. *Queden*.

QUOTI-DIAN, *ad.* Daily; coming, happening every day; incessant.

Fr. *Quotidi-en*; It. & Sp. -*ano*; L. *Quotidianus*, from *Quotidie*, (*quota dies*), daily, each or every day.

QUEUE, *s. i. e.* *Cue*, (qv. and *Queue*.)

## R.

R. This letter (Wilkins) is called, from the snarling of dogs, *litera canina*; 'tis made by a quick trepidation of the tip of the tongue being vibrated against the palate; for which they who are disabled, by reason of the natural infirmity of their tongues, which is called *Τραυλισμος*, *balbuties*, do commonly pronounce, instead of it, the letter *l*, which is of a more soft and easie sound.

*Rh* or *hr*, the correspondent mute to this, is made by a forcible emission of the breath through the instruments of speech in the same position as for the letter *R*, but without any vocal sound.

*R* presents itself as a literal root in the Go. *Air*, A.S. *Ar*. See ARE, ER, ERE, OR, HERO, &c.; and RE, the prefix.

RABATO. See REBATO.

RABBET, *v. s.* To plane, level, make or lay even; also to smooth.—*Cot*.

A *rabbit-stock* is reckoned by Tusser among husbandry furniture.

Fr. *Raboter*, from L. *Rad-ere*. See MEN.

RABBI, *s.* The Heb. *Rabbi*, from *Rab*, -BIN-IC. great, excellent, chief, chief master, was equivalent to the Gr. -ICAL. *Διδασκαλος*, master, teacher. -ICALLY. -IST.

RABBIT, *s.* An animal.

D. *Robb-s*, -*eken*. Sk.—from L. *Rapidus*, swift; Jun. believes it to have been formerly written *Robbet*; and, perhaps, corrupted from *Rough-fet*; (D. *Rouwoet*.) See HARE.

RABBLE, *s. v.* -MENT. A *rabble*,—a noisy, confused brawling, a noisy, clamorous

profusion of words; also a noisy, tumultuous medley (of people).

D. *Rabbelen*, *præcipitare*, sive *confundere verba*; from L. *Rabula*, a bawler or brawler,—a *rabie dictus*. See RABID.

RABID, *ad.* Virulent, violent, furious; -NESS. *ravening*.—\**Chaucer*.

-BIATE.\* L. *Rab-idus*, -*ies*, from *Rabire*; and this either from Gr. *Ραισθαί βια*, *corrumpi violentia*; or from *ραῖ-ειν*, *latrare*, to bark, as the word is peculiarly used of dogs.—*Foss.* A.S. *Reaf-ian*, to *reave*, to *rape*, (qqv.)?

RACE, *s.* The root; the origin whence any thing rises or issues; the lineage, family, kindred, breed, or generation; the course or progress, process or procedure. See RACE, *s. v.* and RACE, RACY.

*Race* of ginger,—Sp. *Rayz de gengibre*; L. *Radix zinziberis*.

Fr. *Race*, *racine*; It. *Razza*; Sp. *Raza*, from L. *Radix*, a root, from Gr. *Ραδξ*, a branch.—*Foss.* See RADICATE.

RACE, *s. v.* -ER. Not improbably the same word as the preceding, app. from the consequential usage,—*ac.* course, progress, procedure, to—

A course or progress, in contest or rivalry; motion of swiftness or speed; a foot-race, horse-race, boat-race.

Sk.—perhaps from D. *Rennen*, *qd.* *Races*; others from the Isl. *Raas*, of a similar meaning.

RACE, *s.* App. to—A taste or flavour, -Y. savouring of the right vintage, of -INESS. the right kind or sort; showing its root or origin, its soil; peculiar to its kind.

Also a consequential usage of *Race*, *radix*. De-En- Un-

**RACEMATION, s.** Formation of, or into, bunches or clusters.

L. *Racemus*, a bunch or cluster. See RAISIN.

**RACK, s.** A rack of hay, (in which is put) —a quantity of hay, collected, drawn, *raked* together. See RAKE.

**RACK, s. i. e. Rock:** the part of the spinning machine covered by the wool that is to be spun. See ROCK.

**RACK, v. s.** That which is *reeked*. See REEK.

To rack,—to *reek*, to move like vapour or smoke.

*Rack, s.* —vapour, steam, exhalation, fume.

The commentators on Shak. (see their Notes, and Tooke, vol. ii. p. 389 et seq., and Dr. Jamieson, in v. *Rak*.) have fallen into the common mistake of including a meaning expressed by the context in their explanation of the word; and were thus entirely diverted from its etym. and consequently from its intrinsic signification.

A. S. *Ree*, smoke, steam, *reak* or *reek*; *Rec-an*, to smoke, *reeke*, or cast forth vapours.

**RACK, v. s.** To afflict or distress; to —ER. pain, to torture, to torment; to dis-ING. tract, to stretch, to strain; and hence,—to draw off, sc. liquors, or the pure portion from the foul or lees.

D. *Racken*; Ger. *Rachen*; Go. *Wrikan*; A. S. *Wræcan*, *wrican*, to *wreak*, (qv.) exercere, agitare, affligere, infligere, punire; to exercise, constrain, or correct; to afflict or inflict, to punish, to distress or distract.

**RACKET, s. v.** App. to—A game in which balls are struck or beaten; to the instrument with which they are struck; and further,—to the noise, clamour, bustle of the game. And the v.—

To dash, strike, or beat; to drive about with noise, bustle, confusion.

Fr. *Raquette*; Sp. *-eta*; It. *Racchetta*. Men.—from L. *Rete*; thus *Rete*, *reticulum*, *retica*, *reticella*, *retiquetta*, *rekella*, *rakella*, *raquella*: it is more probably a dim. from *Wric-an*, to rack, affligere, to dash against, to strike or beat against.

**RADDLE, s.** A raddle hedge is a hedge of pleached or plashed, or turned or wreathed twigs or boughs. See TOOKE.

So pronounced for *Wrathel*, the dim. of *Wrath*, i. e. wreathed.

**RADIATE, v.** To throw forth, eject, or —I-ANT. emit, to surround or encircle with, —ANTLY. —rays (of light); to shine, en-ANCE. lighten, or illuminate; to brighten, —ATION. give brightness, splendour, brilliant.\* liancy.—\*G. Fletcher.

Fr. *Rad-iaux*, —iation; L. & It. *Radiare*, from *Radius*; Gr. *ῥαβδος*, *virga*, a rod; first app. to—a measuring rod, to any thing similar, the spokes of a wheel, the bone of the arm, the lines which the sun emits. The Gr. *ῥαβδος*, from *ῥαβδ-ειν*, to cut off; for it is a long, slender branch cut from a tree.—Martin. Cor. E- Ir-

**RADICAL, ad. s.** To root or enroot, to —CALLY. fix, to infix, as the root in the —CALITY. earth, firmly, deeply; to plant, —CATE, u. ad. to implant. —CATION. Fr. & Sp. *Radical*; It. *-ale*; L. —CLE. *Radicali*, from *Rad-ix*, —*icis*, a root; from the Gr. *ῥαβδος*, a branch, (Voss.); as the upper part of the tree spreads itself in branches, so the lower disperses in fibres through the earth. See RACK. E-

**RADISH, s.** A plant.

Fr. *Radis*, from L. *Radix*, a root. In L. *Raphanus*; Gr. *ῥαφανος*, and also *ῥαβδος*.

**RAFF, s. v.\*** Any thing *reaved* or torn away, (*roughly*, *raggedly*, *coarsely*.) the *rough* or *ragged* or *coarse* parts, the *rags*; the *refuse*; a *rough*, *unsorted* heap or mass or medley.

To *raff* up, is—to put up or collect *roughly*, *coarsely*, in a disorderly manner.

\*Carew.

Sk. in v. *Riff-raff*, (qv.) from the D. *Raffen*, to *rive* or *reave*; and Tooke, immediately from A. S. *Ref-ian*, *reaf-ian*, *rapere*, to *rive*, *reave*, or *bersave*, to tear away. See REAVE, &c.

**RAFFLE, v. s.** To *raffle*, is—to *rifle*, which Sk. derives from A. S. *Reafian*, *rapere*, to *reave*. See RAFF. Fr. *Raffle*,—"A game at three dice, wherein he that throws all three alike wins whatsoever is set; also, a *rifling*. *Faire un raffle*,—to *rifle*; to sweep all away before them. *Raffler*,—to *rifle*; to sweep all away," (Cot.); win all. "Most commonly they use *rafle*; that is, to throw in with three dice, till duplets and a chance be thrown; and the highest duplets wins, except you throw *in and in*, which is called *raffle*; and that *wins all*."—Dryden.

Dan. *Rafter*. See REAVE, &c.

**RAFT, s. -ER.** That which is *raft*, *rest*, torn, or *roughly* hewn or cut. A *raft* is formed or framed of pieces of wood or timber so *rest*.

A *rafter*,—such or similar piece used in building.

*Raft*, Sk. thinks, is the L. *Ratis*. *Rafter*,—A. S. *Ræft-er*; D. *Raft-er*, *lignum*, *rude*. It is the past p. *Raf-ed*, *raft*, or *rest*, of the A. S. *Reaf-ian*, to *rive* or *reave*, to tear away. See REAVE, &c.

**RAG, s.** That which is rent or torn, —GED. severed, tattered; a tatter. —GEDNESS. *Ragabash* or *Raggabash* (see —GY. *Gross* and *Brocket*) is, perhaps, a corruption of *Ragged* (or perhaps *Rakell*) *rubbish*: but of *Ragamuffin*, (written in Shak. *Rag of muffin*, and in P. Plouhman *Ragamuffin*.) the examples found have afforded no clue to trace the origin.

*Rag*, in Shak. (T. of A., and M. W. of W.) is a very different word: the commentators call it an opprobrious term; it is merely *Rogue*, (qv.) cheat, impostor; (one having a concealed, covered character. See ROGUE, and RAY.)

Jun.—from the Gr. *ῥακος*, a torn garment. The A. S. *Hracod*, Lye says, is *Rak-ed*, *ragged*, *laceratus*; and it may be *racked*, *bracked*, or broken, distracted, rent, or torn asunder. See RACK, v.; and BRACK.



**RAGE**, *s. v.* To be or feel, or cause to be  
-ING. or feel, to do or act, *ravingly*,  
-INGLY. *rabidly*, madly, wildly, wan-  
-FUL.\* tonly; to be furious, violent;  
-IOUS.† to storm, to act furiously, vio-  
-IOUSNESS.‡ lently, or vehemently.

"Anger, in the excess of its violence, when it is excited to a degree of phrenzy, so that the mind has totally lost self-command, when it prompts to threats and actions extravagant and atrocious, is termed *rage*."—Cogan.

*Ragerie*,—wantonness, (Tyrw.): though it may admit of doubt, whether To *rage*, in Chaucer (Miller's Tale), may not mean to play the *rogue*. See **RAG**.

\**Sidney*. †*Bp Fisher*. ‡*Hyrde*.

Fr. *Rage*; It. *Rab-bia*; Sp. -*ia*, -*iar*, from L. *Rabies*. See **RABID**. En- (or In-) Out-

**RAIL**, *s. v.* -ING. *Rails*,—by which any area, court-yard, or other place is thinly (i. e. not closely, but with small intervals) covered. And also a woman's *rail*, or night-rail,—a covering, sc. a vest, to cover or throw over her.—Tooke.

A. S. *Rag-el* is dim. of *Rag* or *Ray*, the past tense of *Wrig-an*, to *rig* or cover. See **RAX**. En- In-

**RAIL**, *v.* Slightly covered, or cloaked, or  
-ER. concealed, sc. jesting, or banter-  
-ING. ing, or satire. And the *v.* Fr.  
-INGLY. *Railler*,—  
-LERY. To *rally*, to joke or jest at or  
**RALLY**, *v.* with, to banter, to satirize  
gently or slightly. And—

To *rail* (by usage),—to satirize roughly or coarsely; to abuse, or employ abusive, angry, contumelious or opprobrious language, of or toward—any one.

*Rally* and *Raillery*: Fr. *Rail-ler*, -*lerie*; D. *Rallen*, *rellen*, from *ridiculiari* or *ridere*. (See in *Men* and *Sk*.) Tooke thinks from *Rag-el*, the dim. of *Rag*, or *Ray*, the past tense of *Wrig-an*, to cover; (see **RAIL**, *supra*;) and this etym. coincides with the usage, viz. Fr. *Railler*-*ie*, -*y*, (a word, says *Sk*. lately introduced.)

**RAILE**,\* *v.* To spring, gush forth, flow.

\*Chaucer. Spenser. *Fairefax*.

I know not (*Sk*.) whether from Fr. *Rouler*, to *roll*. Lye,—to *rill*, which he derives from D. *Rivole*, *rivulus*.

**RAIN**, *s. v.* -Y. *Rain*,—That which (water which) runs, flows, falls, or drops, sc. from the clouds.

To *rain*, met.—to pour or shower down. Piers Plouhman writes—"In Helies time heauen was closed, that no rains ne ronne."

*Rain-bow*,—an arch in the heavens formed by reflections and refractions of the rays of light through drops of falling rain. See **Bow**.

D. *Reg-ken*, -*kenen*; Ger. -*en*, -*enen*; Dan. *Ragn*, *rogner*; Sw. *Ragn*, *regna*, pluvia, pluer; Go. *Rign*, *rignan*; A. S. *Rin-an*, to *rain* (or, as anciently written, to *reyne*.) Perhaps Go. and A. S. *Rinnan*, to *run*, *currere*, *decurrere*, *defluere*, to *run* or flow down. Be-

**RAINE**,\* *s. i. e.* *Reign*, or region.

\*Spenser.

**RAINMENT**,\* *s. i. e.* *Arraignment*, (qv.)

\*Fox.

**RAISE**, *v. s.* To put, place, or set up; to  
-ER. bear, bring, take up; to *rear*, to  
-EDLY. lift, to heave, to erect, to heighten,  
to exalt, to levy, to elevate, to extol, to  
excite; to give rise or origin, to train.

Bale and Hackluyt use *Raise*, *s.* We now use *Rise*, (qv.)

Dan. *Reiser*; D. *Ryssen*; Go. *Reison*, *raisan*, exists in the comp. *Urreis-an*, *Urreisyan*, *surgere*, *suscitare*, to *raise*, *rise*, or cause to *rise*. See **LAY**. Jun. thinks it the same word as *Rear*, (qv.) by a common change of *r* into *s*. Mis- Un- Up-

**RAISIN**, *s.* A fruit; the grape, dried. So named from their growing in bunches.

Fr. *Raisins*; (*Raisins de Corinthe*, the Corinth or currant;) L. *Racemus*, a bunch or cluster.

**RAKE**, *s. v.* -ER. A *rake*,—the tool with which hay, grass, &c. is drawn together.

To *rake*,—to draw together, to gather, or collect, (into a heap;) and, cona. to draw apart, to examine, to search.

To draw or drag along, to rend or tear along or away; to scour. "Such an ungratious couple, a man shall not finde agayne, if he *raked* all hell for them."—Ascham.

D. *Raecke*, *raecken*, *recken*; Dan. *Rager*; Ger. *Rechen*; A. S. *Race*, past p. of *Racian*; Go. *Ricyan*, *congerere*, *colligere*, to collect, to draw together. See **RACK**, **RICK**, **RICH**. Un-

**RAKEL**, *s.* A *rakel* or *rake*,—A *reck*-  
**RAKEHELL**. less, heedless, rash, profligate  
-LY. person.

**RAKE**. *Rakehell*, from *Rakel*, which seems  
-SHAME. to be a corruption from *Rekeles*, that is, *reckless*; and a *rake*, a still further corruption. See **RACK**, and see in *v.* **RACK**, above, the quotation from Ascham.

**RALLY**, *v.* "Fr. *Rallier*,—to *rally*, reassemble, reunite; gather dispersed, close disjoyned things together," (Cot.); to recollect.

*Sk*. (also Lye,) qd. *Re-alligare*; or, as Spenser writes it, *Re-ally*.

**RAM**, *v. s.* To *ram* is,—to stop, to stop  
-MER. or block up; to *cram*, to press  
-MISH.\* close, to drive, push, beat, or other-  
wise force down; to beat or batter; to butt.

*Ram*,—an animal, male of the sheep or goat: remarkable for its propensity to *ram* or butt.

The military engine,—“It is called a *ram*, eyther because it hath a very hard front, whych pusheth up the wals, or els bicause, after the manner of *rammes*, it goeth backe to thentent to stryke wyth greater violence.”

—Goldinge. *Cesar*.

*Rammish*,—having the qualities or disposition of a *ram*, its salaciousness, strong smell, &c.—\*Chaucer. *Joy*.

Wach. and Lye write learnedly, but to little purpose. D. Ger. & A. S. *Ram*, *aries*. There seems little reason to doubt that A. S. *Hremman*, which Lye, Som. and Benson interpret *Impedire*, to impede, to stop, is the true origin of the *v.* To *ram*, and that the animal is so called from its action with the head.

**RAMAGE**, *ad.\* s.† -ious.†* Wild, untamed; from *Ramage*, *s.* boughs or branches.

\*Gower. †Drummond. †Chaucer.

Fr. *Ramage*, from *Ramus*, (See **RAMIFY**.) *Le ramage d'oiseau*, the wood or wild song of a bird, (see *Men.*); and hence, *gen.*—as above.

**RAMBLE**, *v. s.* To go over small spaces, -ER. to wander over short distances; to -ING. move or go about irregularly.

Sk., among other suggestions, has *L. Re-ambulare*: it is the *dim.* of *Roam*, (*qv.*)

**RAMI-FY**, *v.* To branch out, to extend, -IFICATION. to expand separately, as the -ous.\* branches from the trunk.

\*Newton.

Fr. *Ramifier*; It. *-càre*; Sp. *-car*; *ramos facere*, to form branches or boughs. Voss. suggests various etyms. of *L. Ramus*. May it not be from *A. S. Rym-an*, to spread, to extend, to reach out, to branch? See **ROAM**, **RAMBLE**.

**RAMP**, *v. s.* To climb, to mount, to ascend; to rise or spring up, to -ANCY. leap or jump up or about, to -ALLIAN.\* rise, spring, or grow up, (rapidly, wantonly, superabundantly.)

*Rampallian* may be a *ramping* or *romping* wanton person.—\*Shak. *Beau. & F.*

Fr. *Ramp-er*, -ant; It. *-dre*, -ante; Sp. *-ar*, -ante; to climb, to ascend, to mount. *Men.* derives from *L. Rep-ere*, to creep. *Rampende* is given by Lye and Jun. from *Ælfred's Translation* of Gregory, *De Cura Pastoralis*; where the *L.* is *Præcipitata*. Probably akin to *A. S. Rym-an*, to roam.

**RAMPART**, *s.* Something raised or -P-ER, or thrown up, *sc.* in defence, for protection; a bank, wall, fortress.

Fr. *Remp-art*, -arer. *Men.* from *Riparo*, defence, and *Riparo* from *Ripa*: more probably of the same origin as *Ramp*, signifying to rise or raise.

**RANCH**, or **RAUNCH**, *v. i. e.* To wrench. To wrest, to distort, to strain, to distraint, to rend or tear. See **BRANCH**, **CRANCH**.

*A. S. Wring-an*; torquere, distorquere, extorquere, to wrest, to pull or drag out or aside.

**RANCOUR**, *s.* App. to—A feeling that -COROUS. wrings or tortures (the heart); a -CID. feeling of bitter malice, or malignity, or hatred.

*Rancid*,—a *rancid* or *rank* smell or taste, —see **RANK**.

Fr. *Ran-cœur*; It. *-core*; Sp. & *L. Rancor*, from *Rancere*, perhaps from Gr. *'Pai-eiv*, *corrumpere*.—Voss. It probably is of the same origin as the *Eng. Rank*; *D. Wranghe*, *wranck*, (*qv.*)

**RAND**, *s.* The *D. & Ger. Rand* is the border or margin, perhaps the round or circumference; and a *rand* may be a round, *sc.* lump or piece. *Beau. & F.*:—To cut into *rands*.

**RANDOM**, *s. ad.* App. to—The motion of any thing running, flowing, or falling without a fixed, determined, or confined course or channel; motion or action, at hap or hazard; without guidance or direction, choice or selection.

Fr. *Random*. The swiftness or force of a strong or violent stream. *Randonner*, to run swiftly, violently, as fast as he can.—*Cot.* Some say from *donner le rennes*. *Hickes* (*Gram. A. S. p. 232*),—

that it is *A. S. Rennan*, and *dwn*, fluere deorsum; whence—aller à grand *randon*, to run like a rapid torrent, in a headlong or precipitate course. *Hickes* gives from an *A. Nor. MS.*—"Ac furre fleeth into *randun*."

**RANGE**, *v. s. -ER.* To move over or about; to wander, or roam, or rove over; to traverse, to extend or reach over.

To *range meal*,—cernere seu cribrare; from *D. Ranghen*, to move, to shake.—*Sk.*

Perhaps (*Sk.*) from *D. Rannen*, to run, or *Ranghen*, to agitate or shake, to move. It may be *A. S. Renn-an*, *ran-ig-an*; *D. Rannen*, *rannen*, currere, discurrere, to run or move quickly; to move about. *En-*

**RANGE**, *v. s. -MENT.* To put or place in order, to dispose in an orderly manner; to methodize, to order rightly; to put, to dispose.

*Range*, in a kitchen,—so called, perhaps, from the *ranks* or rows of bars.

*Dan. Rang-er*; Fr. *-er*, *arranger*, (from *A. S. Ring*, *hring*, a ring or circle,) to order and dispose persons and things, as is usually done at public assemblies, where those who meet generally form themselves into a ring or circle. See **RANK**. *Ar-De-*

**RANK**, *v. s.* Order, method; disposition in order or method; place in order, station, or degree; place or station, *sc.* in line or row.

To be in, to put or place in, *rank*, order, or method; to *range*, (*qv.*)

*Rank* (*Dan. Rang*) is *rang* (*g* hard into *k.*) *En-Over-*

**RANK**, *ad. av.* A *rank* smell or taste,—a -LY. sour, harsh, coarse, strong, gross, -NESS. foul, smell or taste. A *rank* growth, strong, coarse, gross. And, *gen.* *Rank* is strong, gross, coarse; inordinately or riotously strong or robust; inordinate, violent.

*A. S. Ranc*, *ranc-lic*, -ness; *superbia*, *fecunditas*; in *D. Wranghe*, *wranc*, *astrensens*, *austerus*, *asper gustu*, (from *wringhen*; *A. S. Wring-an*, to wring, torquere, stringere, *astrensens*; *astrensens*, bitter or biting to the taste;) and in *Eng. Rank* is also app. to the smell.

**RANKLE**, *v.* To be or become foul or corrupt; virulent, sore; painfully diseased or distempered; to fester.

A *dim.* of *Rank*, foul.

**RAN-SACK**, *v.* To seek or search for plunder, booty, pillage; to search carefully, earnestly, eagerly; to plunder, to pillage, to take by violence.

*Dan. Ransager*; Fr. *Sac-cager*; It. *-cheggare*; Sp. *Saquear*; to sack, *ransack*, pillage, rifle, ruin, destroy.—*Cot.* The *Sulo-Goth. Ran sacka*, *rem furtivam in alienâ domo quaerere*, to seek plunder in the house of another, is (by common consent, says *Ihre*) from *Ran*, *rapina*, (in *A. S. Ran*, from *rend-an*, *driper*;) and *sacka*, *quaerere*, (in *A. S. Sec-an*, to seek.) *Un-*

**RANSOM**, *s. v.* Anciently also written -ER. *Ranson*.

-LESS. To redeem, (or *agenbye*, as *Wiclif* writes,) to repurchase, to regain by purchase.

Fr. *Ran-çonner*; *D. -soen*; *Ger. -zeon*, the price of redemption. Orig.—the redemption of plunder or rapine; afterwards transferred to the price of

liberty—pro captivo; compounded of *Ran*, rapine, and *alma*, redemption.—*Wach.* Ger. *Suna*; Flem. *Soen*; Sw. *Sona*; Go. *Sana*, are used for the act of reconciliation, or for that which is given to appease the anger of another.—*Ihre.* Notwithstanding all this, the word *Ransom* seems more probably to be corrupted from *redemptio*; Gr. *Αντρον*, quod propriè pretium significat, quò redimuntur captivi, quod Galli vocant *ransonam*.—*Erasmus.* See in *Men.* Un-

**RANT**, *v. s.* To rend or tear; to rave, to -ER. speak or write tearingly, rav-  
-IPOLE, *s. v.* ingly; with senseless noise or violence.

*Rantipole*,—a tearing, wild, noisy person.  
\**Wood.*

D. *Randen*, *randien*, dellrare. *Rant* is *rent*, past p. of *rendan*, lacerare, to rend, or tear; (qd. to tear a passion to tatters, to very raga.)

**RAP**, *v. s.* To hit, to knock, to strike.

-P-ER, *s.* A. S. *Hreppan*, which Lye interprets  
-ING. *tangere, attingere*, to touch; Som.  
adds,—to hit, to rap; Sk. thinks,—à sono fictum.

**RAP**, *v.* or **RAPE**, *v. s.* To rap or rape is—

-LY. To reave or tear away, to  
-ACIOUS. force, hurry, bear, or carry,  
-ACIOUSNESS. or take away; to force, to  
-ACITY. violate; to rob, to plunder.  
-INE, *s.* *Rapt*,—borne, carried away,  
-PER. transported. And, hence,  
-TURE. met. *Rapt*, *Rapture*,—trans-  
-TOR. port, trance, ecstasy, violent  
-TURED. motion or emotion, of the  
-TURIST. mind, senses, passions.  
-TUROUS. *Rape* of land,—perhaps a  
-INOUS.\* portion *raped* or *reaved*, sepa-

**RAPT**, *v. † s. †* rated from. Som. thinks,—  
from A. S. *Rape*, a rope; as if *rapes* were  
portions of land measured and divided by  
ropes.

To rap out,—to utter rapidly, hastily,  
violently.

\*†*Chapman.* †*Drayton.* †*E. Hall.* *Brown.*

Fr. *Ravir*, *rapacité*, *rapine*, *rapt*; It. *Rap-ire*,  
-ace, -acità, -ina; Sp. -ar, az, -acidad, -ina; im-  
mediately from L. *Rap-ere*, which is itself (Tooke)  
from A. S. *Reafan*, to rive, reave, or bereave, to  
tear away. Voss. derives from Gr. *Αρ-ειν*, and  
that from Heb. See **REAVE**, &c. Ar- Cor- Di-  
Sub- (Sur-)reption. En- Un-rapture. Pre-rept.

**RAPE**, *s.* A plant so called.

Fr. *Rav-e*; It. -a; L. *Rapum* (sylvestre); Gr.  
\**Ραυρ*. See *Voss.* and *Martin*.

**RAPID**, *ad.* Hurried, hasty, speedy,

-LY. swift.

-ITY. Fr. *Rap-id*; It. & Sp. -ido; L. *Rapidus*,  
from *rapere*, to tear, to force, to hurry away. See  
**RAP**.

**RAPIER**, *s.* A kind of weapon, so called  
perhaps from the *rapid* motions or actions  
to which it is suited.

Fr. D. & Ger. *Rapier*. *Wach.* calls it *ensis præ-  
acutus*, and derives it from *Schrappen*, to scrape  
*Lacombe* and *Roquefort* call it a long sword. Sk.  
suggests—à *rapiendo vitam*.

**RAPPAREE** *s.* A robber, (Sc. *Rever*,  
*reaver*, *reyffar*.) “The Irish formed them-  
selves into many bodies, which, by a new  
name, were called *rapparees*; these robbed

and burnt houses in many places of the  
country.”—*Burnet*.

Lye, in Jun.—*Raperies*, latrones Hibernici,  
Irish robbers; A. S. *Reperas*; and refers to the *v.*  
To rove. A. S. *Repera*, or *Repere*, is *reafere*, a  
reaver or robber. See **TO REAVE**, and **TO RAPE**.

**RAPPORT**,\* *s.* Fr. *Rapport*; a resem-  
blance, correspondence, accord, or agree-  
ment between several things.—*Cot*.

\**Sir W. Temple.*

**RARE**, *ad.* Thin, scanty, fine; few,

-LY. scarce, seldom; opposed to

-NESS. thick, dense, in continuity or

-ITY. succession; infrequent, unusual,

-E-FY, *v.* uncommon.

-FIABLE. Fr. *Rar-e*, -*fter*; It. -o, -*efare*; Sp.

-o, -*efacerse*; L. *Rarus*, from Gr.

-FACTION. *Αραιον*, by the omission of the initial

-SHOW. a, and insertion of p.—*Voss.*

**RASCAL**, *s. ad.* A reckless, rash, proflig-

-LY. gate, base, low, depraved person,

-ITY. or set or mob of persons.

-LION. A. S. *Rascal*,—a lean or worthless  
deer. *Rascallie* deer, caprese rejiculæ.—*Jen.*

The Fr. *Racaille* is derived by Men. from *Race*;  
but though it is difficult to account for the intro-  
duction of the letter *s*, the true origin seems to be  
the old word *Rakel* or *Rechel*, Fr. *Racaille*.

**RASE**, or **RAZE**, *v.* By some old authors,

-ZING. *Race*; it is now more com.

-SOR, or written *Raze*.

-ZOR. To rub plain or smooth, to plain

-SURE, or or smoothen, to scrape or shave,

-ZURE. to scratch; to lay even or level;

-ZORABLE. to level, to lay low or prostrate;  
to ruin, to destroy.

Fr. *Ra-ser*; It. -*dere*, -*so*, -*schiar*; Sp. -*ser*; L.  
*Rasum*, past p. of *Radere*, fortasse à *radior*,  
facile.—*Voss.* Ab-*rade*. E-*rase*. Un-*rase*.

**RASH**, *v.* To dash, to beat, to bruise, to  
beat to pieces, to break.

To *rash up hastily* (in Fox) may be,—to  
dash, beat, knock up hastily; or, to hurry,  
to despatch hastily; more immediately from  
*Rash*, *ad.*, infra. “Julus, eke, *ravish’d*  
[*rash’d*] out of his arms.”—*Surrey. Virgile.*  
“The second he took in his arms, and  
*rashed* him out of the saddle.”—*History of*  
*Arthur*. “My former edition of Acts and  
Monuments, so hastily *rashed* vp at that  
present.”—*Fox. Martyrs.*

Dr. Nott says that the printed copy of *Surrey*  
reads *rashed*, (*avulsus* in Virgil); “an old word  
(he adds) evidently formed from Fr. *Arracher*,”  
i. e. to root up, to draw, tear, or pull up. G. Doug-  
las renders *impavidus frangit telum*, “unabastle  
*raschand* the schaft in sounder.” *Raschis* (fra-  
gores) the Glossary calls a word formed from the  
sound. It is more probably A. S. *Hrysan*, *Arisan*,  
(see **TO CRUSH**.) ruere, corruere, collidere, to rush  
together or against, to dash or beat together.

**RASH**, *ad.* Precipitate, headlong, head-

-ER. strong; hasty, sudden; being, do-

-LY. ing, or acting without foresight or

-NESS. premeditation, caution, or consider-

-FUL.\* ation; unforeseeing, unexpected,

unwary, or unaware; uncautious, inconsi-  
derate.

*Rash*, Fr. *Rasche*,—an eruption, a sudden  
rushing or breaking out.—\**Turberville.*

*Rasher*, (on the coals,) Fr. *Carbonade*. Sk. says—*Rasura laridi*; more probably so called from the *rashness* or haste with which the cookery is dispatched.

D. & Ger. *Rasch*, rapidus; D. *Raschen*, festinare, properare; from A. S. *Hrysan*, ruere, pro-ruere, to rush forward, to precipitate.

**RASP**, *s.* A plant, the fruit of it; so called -*as*. (perhaps) from the *rasping* rough-*BERRY*. ness of the wood. See **RASP**, *infra*. It. *Ràspo*.

**RASP**, *v. s.* -*ATORY*. To rub; to rub off, (sc. the rough parts of the surface;) to file.

Fr. *Rasp-e*; It. -*are*; Sp. -*ar*; Sw. -*a*; D. & Ger. *Raspen*, formerly written *Rapsen*, from *Reib-en*, fricare, to rub—*Reiben*, *reps-en*, *raspen*, and by a common transposition of the letters *ps*, *raspen*. Sk.—from *Rad-ere*, to scrape.

**RAT**, *s.* **RATSBANE**. A rapacious animal.

Fr. *Rat*; Sp. *Rat-to*; Ger. -*te*, -*ze*; D. -*te*; Sw. *Ratte*; Dan. *Rotte*; Low. L. *Rat-us*, -*ius*. Wach. derives from Ger. *Reissen*; A. S. *Hredan*, (to rid,) *rapere*; qd. animal *rapax*.

**RATCH**, *s.* App. to—A dog, that hunts by scent. See **BRACH**, *ante*; and *Rache*, in Jamieson.

Perhaps from the Ger. *Riech-en*, odorem spirare, et odorem percipere.

**RATE**, *s. v.* To reckon, to compute, to -*ABLE*. value; fix, or settle the value; to -*ABLY*. estimate, to place to the account; -*ER*. to impute, to lay to the charge; to fix, to settle, to apportion, the quantity or quality, the proportion, the degree.

*Rate*, *s.*—*Aliquid ratum*, past p. of *Re-or*, *ratus*; and upon the *s.* is formed the *v.* Be- Mis-

**RATE**, *v.* -*ING*. To speak *wrathfully* to; to scold, to chide.

A. S. *Hreth-ian*, sævire, to scold. See **WEATH**.

**RATH**,\* or **RATHE**,\* *ad.* Speedy, quick, -*LY*. soon, early.

-*ER*. *Rather*, the *ad.*—Earlier, sooner, -*EST*. prior, anterior. The *av.*—Sooner, more promptly, more eagerly, more willingly.

\*Very common words from the very earliest periods till Milton.

A. S. *Rath*, *rather*, *rathost*, celer, velox; D. *Rade*; Ger. & Sw. *Rad*; in A. S. also *Ræd*, or *hræde*, *hræthe*, ready. *Ratke*, from the *v.* *Hrad-ian*, properare, accelerare, to hasten, to accelerate, to be or make ready.

**RATH**, *s.* from the context, appears to have been a round hill, made *ready* or prepared, "strongly trenched and throwne up, and ordained" for assembling.

"There is a great use amongst the Irish, to make great assemblies together upon a *rath* or hill, there to parlie (as they say) about matters and wrongs betweene township and township, or one privat person and another."—*Spenser. View of Ireland*.

**RATIFY**, *v.* To settle, to affirm or con-*-FICATION*. firm, to establish, to assure or -*-PIER*. secure, to warrant. -*-HABITION*.\* \*Bp. Taylor.

Fr. *Ratifi-er*; It. -*càre*; Sp. -*car*; Low L. *Ra-tificare*, *ratum* facere;—*ratihabere*, *ratum* habere; (see **RATE**;) to make or cause, to have or hold, (any thing to be) fixed or settled.

**RATIONAL**, *ad. s.* *Reasonable*; endued

-*NALIST*. with *reason*, having the use or

-*NALLY*. power of *reason*; consistent

-*NALITY*. with, agreeable, to right *reason*,

-*CIN-ATE*, *v.* or sound sense, or under-

-*ATION*. standing.

-*ATIVE*. Fr. *Ra-tional*; It. -*zionale*; Sp.

-*zonable*; L. *Rationalis*, from the L. *Ratio*. See

**REASON**. It-

**RATTLE**, *v. s.* -*ING*. To scold, to chide;

to speak noisily, loudly, or clamorously;

to make a noise, din, or clamour. (Used

gen. of the noise from the collision of hard

substances, as of stones.)

D. *Ratelen*, strepere, garrire; *rateler*, garrulus;

to make a noise, to chatter. It is the dim. of

*Rate*, to scold. Be-

**RAVAGE**, *v. s.* -*ER*. To reave or rob;

to plunder, to despoil, to lay waste.

Fr. *Ravager*, *ravir*. See **RAP** or **RAPE**, to

reave, to tear away. See **REAVE**, &c.

**RAVE**, *v.* -*ING*, *s.* To *rave* is to act as

one *reaved* or *bereaved*, sc. of his reason

or understanding; and thus—To move,

act, or talk insanely, unreasonably, sense-

lessly, madly, furiously, deliriously.

Fr. *Raver*, *rava-sser*, -*cher*; D. *Reu-en*, -*elen*,

delirare, errare. Men. declares it difficult to dis-

cover the origin of this word, and writes to little

purpose. See **REAVE**, &c.

**RAVEL**, *v. s.* To *ravel* appears to be a

dim. of *Reave*, and to mean—to tear or

pull asunder, sc. any thing complex or com-

plicate; and, thus, to unfold, to disclose. It

has also acquired an opposite usage, from

the same meaning; (to tear or pull asunder

sc. any thing whole or entire—into shreds,

into ragged particles; and, hence,) to pull

or put into disorder or confusion; to con-

fuse, to perplex, to entangle. See **UNRAVEL**.

*Ravelen*, (Hol.) intricare.—*Kilian*. See **REAVE**,

&c.

**RAVEN**, *v. s.* To *reave* or tear away; to

-*ENER*. seize by violence, to destroy

-*ENING*. or devour; to prey upon.

-*ENINGLY*. *Ravenous*,—eager for prey or

-*ENOUS*. plunder; voraciously hungry.

-*ENOUSLY*. *Raven*, the bird, (A. S. *Hræfn*),

-*ENOUSNESS*. so called from its *ravenous*

-*IN*, or disposition.

-*INE*. *Ravine*, (Fr. *Ravine*), i.e. *riven*

-*ELINE*. or *reaven*, a rift, a hollow,

-*ENISH*.\* formed by *riving* or tearing, sc.

a course, a passage.—\**Chaucer*.

Fr. *Rav-incur*, -*elin*; It. *Rivellino*; Sp. *Re-*

*bellin*. See **REAVE**, &c

**RAVISH**, *v.* To *reave* or tear away; to

-*ER*. bear or carry or hurry away, (to

-*ING*. ravage;) to transport, to entrance;

-*INGLY*. to affect or move, with ecstasy,

-*MENT*. with excess of delight or pleasure;

—of fear; to seize, to bear or carry off forcibly, violently; to force, to violate. "Violent men *ravyschen* the kyngdom of hevenes." —*Wiclif*. "*Raished* with suddaine joy." —*Hackluyt*. "Their mindes *raished* wyth feare." —*Goldinge*.

Fr. *Ravir*, to *reave* or *tear* away. See **REAVE**, &c. En-

**RAW**, *ad.* Rude, or crude; imperfect, —*ISH*. unfinished, undone; undressed; —*LY*. imperfect, immature, unripe, un-*NESS*. seasoned; untried, inexperienced, unskilled; *rude*, harsh, bleak.

D. *Rouw*; Ger. *Roh*; Sw. *Roa*; Dan. *Raa*, immaturus, crudus; the same word as D. *Rouw*; Ger. *Rauh*; Sw. *Roa*; asper, rudis, imperfectus, infectus; A. S. *Hreow*, crudus, crude, (qv.); *Hruh*, *hruhge*, asper, rough. See **RUDE**.

**RAY**, *s. v.* To throw forth or eject; to —*LESS*. shoot forth; to emit lines or beams —*ON*.<sup>\*</sup> of light; to enlighten; to mark, to streak or stripe (with such lines); to *radiate*, (qv.)

*Rays*, app. by our old poets to—the eyes of ladies: from the lustre that darts from them:—

"His beames in brightnesse may not strive,  
With light of your swete golden *raies*." —*Surrey*.  
<sup>\*</sup>*Spenser*.

Fr. *Ray*, *ray-er*; Sp. *-o*, *-ar*; It. *Ragg-io*, *-iare*; from L. *Rad-ius*, *-iare*. See **RADIANT**.

**RAY**, *s. v.* **RAIMENT**. *Ray*, or *Array*, is app. both to the dressing of the body of an individual, and to the dressing of a body of armed men.—*Tooke*.

To *wrie*, *ray*, or *array*, is—to cover, to cloak, to dress, to set in order.

To *ray* or *beray*,—to cover, sc. with dirt, with filth; and thus, cons.—

To dirty, to befoul; to bespatter with dirt.

A. S. *Wrig-an*, to *wrie*, to cover, to cloak. See **RAIL**, **RAILS**, **RIG**, **RIGGING**, **RIGEL**, **ROCK**, **ROCKET**, **ROGUE**, **RUG**, **RUCK**. Ar-Dis-

**RE**, *pref.* in composition, means *ere*, before; as, to *re-act*, sc. any thing acted *before*; and cons.—to act again. These consequential significations alone are hereafter explained. *Re* may be prefixed to *vv.* or *ss.* as need may require.

**RE-ACCESS**,<sup>\*</sup> *s.* *Access*, motion, to or towards, again; return.—<sup>\*</sup>*Hakewill*.

**RE-ACCUSE**,<sup>\*</sup> *v.* To bring again a *cause*, or *case*, or charge against, (one accused before.)—<sup>\*</sup>*Daniel*.

**REACH**, *v. s.* To extend, to stretch out, —*ING*. to hold forth, to produce, to pro-*ER*. long; to stretch out to; and, cons. —*LESS*.<sup>\*</sup> —to touch, to take; to attain, to arrive at. Also,—to stretch or strain, as in sickness.

To *reach*, *v.* (met.) is sometimes used as equivalent to *overreach* or *outrreach*; and *Reach*, the *s.* in a similar manner.

<sup>\*</sup>*Bp. Hall*.

D. *Reycken*, *recken*; Ger. *Reichen*; Sw. *Ræc-s*; Dan. *Rækker*; A. S. *Ræc-an*; Go. *Rakyan*, *tendere*, *extendere*, *porrigere*; and cons.—*attingere*. Over- Out- Un-

**RE-ACT**, *v.* To *act* or do again, or back —*ION*. upon; to operate upon again; to —*IVE*. return or remit the *action* or operation.

**READ**, *v. s.* A word of very various and —*ER*. extensive application, deduced from —*ING*. the radical meaning,—to put or —*ABLE*. place *before*.

To place, to lay before, to be, have, or make *ready*, (qv.); to prepare, to put or set in a state for use; to set in order, to dispose.

To place, have or hold before, sc. the mind; to suppose, to imagine, to conjecture; to foresee, to provide, to consider, to consult, to advise.

To put or place before, sc. others, or the minds of others; to declare, to tell, to speak. And hence, gen.—

To perceive or conceive the mind or meaning; to see, inspect, or peruse it; to apprehend, to comprehend, to understand, to discern; to detect or discover, to expose or expound, to explain. To learn, to teach, to advise, to give or take counsel or advice; to tell or declare the mind or meaning, sc. of any thing written; to speak it aloud, from the writing,—as there written.

D. & Ger. *Reden*; Dan. *Roader*; A. S. *Arædan*, *aræd-ian*, *aræd-ian*, *ræd-ian*, *ge-ræd-ian*. See *Wach*. and *Lye*; and see **CREED**, and **READY**. Over- Un-

**RE-ADDRESS**, *v.* To direct again to or towards, sc. the discourse, &c.

**RE-ADEPT**,<sup>\*</sup> *v.* —*ION*.<sup>†</sup> To gain or get back or again; to regain.

<sup>\*</sup>*E. Hall*. <sup>†</sup>*Fabian*.

**RE-ADJOURN**, *v.* To continue again from day to day, to a future day; to postpone again. Fr. *Re-adjourner*.

**RE-ADMIT**, *v.* To give leave again to —*MITTANCE*. enter; to grant, allow, or suffer —*MISSION*. to be again brought in or forward; to assent again. Fr. *Re-admis*.—*Cot*.

**RE-ADOPT**, *v.* To choose again, or take again by choice. Fr. *Re-adopter*.

**RE-ADORN**, *v.* To deck or decorate, or embellish again.

**RE-ADVANCE**, *v.* To forward, to move, to put or bring forward *again*; to move, to bring again into the front or *van*.

**RE-ADVERTENCY**,<sup>\*</sup> *s.* A turning *again* to or towards, sc. with a design to look at, mark, or observe.—<sup>\*</sup>*Norris*.

**READY**, *ad.* Prepared or made fit for —*ILY*. use *beforehand*; fit or adapted for —*INESS*. use, for any purpose; prompt,



quick, expedite, or expeditious; free from, difficulty of hinderance; easy, near.

To *ready* is still used in some parts of England,—to prepare, put or set in order, to dress. And To *unready*,—to undress.

D. *Reed*, *reed-en*, parare, præparare, promptum habere; Ger. *Reit*, *reiten*; Sw. *Red-a*; Dan. *-e*; A. S. *Hrade*, prepared, held in hand (sc. for immediate use); from *Hrad-ian*, to prepare, to hasten. See RATHER, and READ. Un-

**RE-AGREE,\* v.** To accord, consent, or concur again.—*Daniel*.

**REAK, s.** See REIK.

**REAK, v.** See SCREAM.

**REAL, ad.** Of or pertaining to things, as  
-ISH. opposed to persons; to facts, as  
-LY. opposed to fiction; in Law, opposed  
-ITY. to *personal*:—"Things *real* are  
-IZE, v. such as are permanent, fixed, and  
-IST. immovable, which cannot be car-  
-TY. ried out of their place; as lands and tenements."—*Blackstone*.

*Realists*,—a sect of philosophers, (opposed to *Nominalists*,) qui in *rebus*, non in *vocibus*, *veram* positam esse *Philosophiam* asserabant.—*Du Cange*. See NOMINALIST.

Fr. & Sp. *Real*; It. *Reale*; Bar. L. *Realis*, from *Res*, pro *Reis*: *ῥῆσις*, (Scal.) ab *ἐπὶ ῥῆσι*, ut *ῥῆσις* ab *ἐπὶ ῥῆσι*, th. *ῥῆσις*, unde *ῥῆσις*, *εἰν*, *fac-ere*, à facilitate fluendi. See *Voss*. and *Lenep*. *Res*, i. e. *Re-is*: *Re*,—of the same literal origin as *Re* in composition, and the article—*Is*? Dis- Un-

**REALM, s.** *Realm*,—the land, territory, REAL or country ruled or governed; a  
-TY. kingdom; the dominion or government of a king.

*Real*, (Chaucer,) is *royal*. *Realty*, (Milton,) *royalty*.

Fr. *Royaume*; It. *Reame*; Sp. *Realme*; L. *Regn-um*, *reg-ere*, to rule.

**REAM.** See SCREAM.

**REAM, s.** A bundle of paper; as much as can be conveniently contained by one bandage (ligatura): twenty quires.

Fr. *Rame*; It. *Resma*, *resma*; Sp. *Remo*; A. S. *Ream*; D. & Ger. *Riess*, ligamentum, vinculum. Hence, (Lye,) *Reem*—as above explained.

**RE-ANIMATE, v.** To give breath, spirit, life—again; to relive or revive; to inspirit, to enliven again.

**RE-ANNEX,\* v. -ING.\*** To bind, fasten, or unite again.—*Bacon*.

**RE-ANOINT,\* v.** To rub again with ointment, with oil or oily substance.

\**Drayton*.

**REAP, v.** To rip or reave, to cut; app.  
-ER. met. (from *reaping* and gathering the  
-ING. harvest,) to collect, to gather, to gain.

D. *Roop-en*, *reupen*; Ger. *Ropsen*, *rupfen*; A. S. *Rippan*, (*reaf-ian*,) to rip or reap; Go. *Raupyan*. See REAVE. Un-

**RE-APPEAR, v.** To appear again.

**RE-APPROACH,\* v.** To come again towards.—*Boyle*.

**REAR, v.** In Chaucer, "*rerid* up al the -ER. town," is—*raised* or roused, &c. -ING. "*To rere war*," (in Goldinge, Cæsar,) *raise* or levy war; and (gen.) To *rear* is equivalent to—to *raise*, rouse. In Spenser, ("from me did *rear* the honour") *rear* or *raise* is (cons.) *lift*, (qv.)—to take up or off; and hence, to carry away.

A. S. *Rær-an*, *arær-an*; to *raise*. Jun. thinks *Rær* and *Raise* are the same word; and he adduces instances of the interchange of the letters *r* and *s*, (which merely prove a similar signification.) See To RAISE. Up-

**REAR, ad.** Undone; not done enough.

In Kent, *Rathe*, *Raid*, and *Rear*, (pron. *Rare*, are early, soon, (Grose;) and thus *Rear*, in Gay, ("Why does Cuddy leave his cot so *rear*?") may be a corruption of *Rather*, *raer*, *rare*.

A. S. *Hreah*, *hrere*, *raw*; gen. app. to things insufficiently cooked or dressed.

**REAR, s.** The back, hinder, or latter -WARD, or part; opposed to *front* or *van*.

-GUARD. Fr. *Rière*, *arrière*; It. *Retroguardia*; Sp. *Retaguardia*. Men. derives from *Retro*, (*retro*,—*Voss*.) backward. Ar-

**RE-ASCEND, v. -SCENT, s.** To go, to move upwards, again; to climb, to mount again.

**REASON, s. v.** The power or faculty of  
-ABLE. thinking; the art of thinking;  
-ABLY. the cause for which, the prin-  
-ABLENESS. ciple upon which, any thing is,  
-ER. or is to be, done; also, that  
-ING. which we think is or ought to  
-LESS. be, or be done. "The word  
-IST.\* *reason*, in the English lan-  
-FULLY.† guage, has different signifi-  
cations: sometimes it is taken for true and clear principles; and sometimes for the cause, and particularly the final cause: but the consideration I shall have of it here is in a signification different from all these, and that is, as it stands for a faculty in man, that faculty whereby man is supposed to be distinguished from beasts, and wherein it is evident he much surpasses them."—*Locke*. "The word *reason* itself is far from being precise in its meaning. In common and popular discourse it denotes that power by which we distinguish truth from falsehood, and right from wrong, and by which we are enabled to combine means for the attainment of particular ends."—*Stewart*.

To *reason*,—to use the power or faculty of thinking,—app. to the use or employment of general terms; to infer or deduce one general proposition from another; also, to give and receive *reasons*, or to interchange thoughts, to discourse.

*Reasonable*,—see RATIONAL. "The adjective *reasonable*, as employed in our language, is not liable to the same ambiguity as the substantive from which it is derived. It denotes a character in which *reason* (taking it in its largest acceptation) pos-

sesses a decided ascendant over the temper and passions; and implies no particular propensity to a display of the discursive power, if indeed it does not exclude the idea of such a propensity."—*Stewart*.

\**Waterland*. †*Chaucer*.

Fr. *Rais-on*, -*onner*; It. *Ragi-one*, -*nare*; Sp. *Ras-on*, -*onar*; L. *Ratio*, from *Rat-us*, past p. of *Re-ri*, to think. Out- Un-

**RE-ASSEMBLE**, *v.* -AGE. To come again to the same (place);—to meet, to collect again together.

**RE-ASSERT**, *v.* To affirm again, maintain again.

**RE-ASSOCIATE**,\* *v.* To join again, as a follower or companion, (*socius*;) to accompany, combine, or confederate again.

\**Fabyan*.

**RE-ASSUME**, *v.* To take to again, to take again, to take up or put on again.

**RE-ASSURE**, *v.* -ANCE. To free again from care, or any cause of care; to make again firm, steady, confident; to confirm again.

**REASTY**, *ad.* REEZED. Sk. says, qd. rusty bacon. See RUST.

**RE-ATTAIN**,\* *v.* To reach again to; to have or hold, get, gain, or procure again.

\**Daniel*.

**RE-ATTEMPT**,\* *v.* To try again; to enterprise or undertake again.—\**Hackluyt*.

**REAVE**, *v.* To tear away, to take away, -ER. to deprive of, to plunder, to despoil. -ING. D. *Rooven*; Ger. *Raub-en*, *rauff-en*; Sw. *Raafwa*; A. S. *Reaf-ian*; to tear away. *Bereave* is now most com. used. See RAFF, RAFFLE, RAFT, RAP or RAPE, RAVE, RAVEL, RAVEN, RAVIN, RAVISH, REAP, RIFLE, RIVE, ROB, ROVE, ROUGH; also BRIBE. Be- Un-

**RE-BANISH**,\* *v.* To banish again.

\**Bp. Hall*. Fr. *Re-bannir*.

**RE-BAPTIZE**, *v.* To dip or merge,—to -ATION. sink, to plunge again; to repeat -ER. the ceremony of baptism.

-ING. Fr. *Re-baptizer*.

**RE-BATE**, *v.* -MENT. To beat back, sc. the edge; and, cons. to blunt; to repel, to drive back, to repress or press down; to depress, to reduce, to lessen, to diminish.

A *rebato* for a woman's ruff, (Fr. *Rebat*,) —said to be so called, because put back towards the shoulders.

Fr. *Rebat-ire*; Sp. -*ir*; It. *Ribattere*; to beat back. Un-

**RE-BEATEN**,\* *pt.* Beaten back.

\**Spenser*.

**REBEC**, *s.* A musical instrument. See RIBIBE.

Fr. *Rebec*; It. *Ribeca*; Sp. *Rabel*; supposed to be the same instrument (a species of fiddle) that Chaucer and others call the *Ribbe*, in Ar. *Rebet*, and to have been introduced into Spain by the Arabs. From some verses quoted by Du Cange in v. *Bandora*, it appears to have been played

upon with a bow.—See *Warren's Note* on Milton's *L'Allegro*, l. 94.

**RE-BEL**, *s. v. ad.* To make war against; -LER. to levy war; rise up in arms -LI-ON. against, or in resistance to -OUS. "For rebellion being an opposition, not to persons, but authority, which is founded only in the constitution and laws of the government; those, whoever they be, who by force break through, and by force justify their violation of them, are truly and properly rebels. For when men, by entering into society and civil government, have excluded force, and introduced laws for the preservation of property, peace, and unity amongst themselves; those who set up force again in opposition to the laws, do *rebellare*, that is, bring back again the state of war, and are properly rebels."—*Locke*.

Fr. *Rébel-ler*; Sp. -*ar*; It. *Ribellarsi*; Low L. *Re-bellare*: to make war (*bellum*) again or against.

**RE-BELLOW**, *v.* To low, to bellow again; to make again a lowed, low'd, loud noise.

**RE-BELOVED**,\* *ad.* Beloved again, or in return.—\**Warner*.

**RE-BLOOM**,\* *v.* To bloom, or blossom again.—\**Crabbe*.

**RE-BOIL**,\* *v.* -BULLITION.† To throw or cast forth, to eject, to throw over; to heat or be heated, as water, till it throws itself, or is thrown over, sc. the vessel.

\**Phaer*, &c. †*Howell*.

**RE-BOUND**, *v. s.* -ING. To leap, to spring back; to beat or drive back at a spring; to repel, to reverberate.

Fr. *Rébondir*.

**RE-BRACE**,\* *v.* To hold in the arms, (*brachis*,)—to hold, bind, tie, or tighten again together.—\**Gray*.

**RE-BREATHE**,\* *v.* To inhale and exhale again, sc. the air, by the action of the lungs.—\**Heywood*.

**RE-BUFF**, *v. s.* To beat back or repel; to repulse, to resist.

It. *Rabbuffo*. *Buffet*, to give a blow.

**RE-BUILD**, *v.* -ING. To build again; or raise, construct, erect, edify, again, firmly, steadfastly.

**RE-BUKE**, *v. s.* Gen.—To chide, to reprove, to reprimand, to reprehend.—\**Fabyan*.

-ER. Fr. *Reboucher*, to stop up again.—

-ING. Cot. It is to stop the mouth; ob-

-FUL. tundere os, obturare; re, and bouches,

-FULLY. the mouth, L. *Bucca*; aliquid in os

-BUCOUS.\* dicere, vel justâ indignatione ad

silentium adigere.—Sk. To chide into silence.

Un-

**RE-BUOY**,\* *v.* To buoy, to float, to raise, to sustain, to elevate—again.—\**Byron*.

**RE-BURY**, *v. i. e.* To bury again.

**REBUS, s.** Fr. *Rebus*,—which (Cot.) be “representations of ordinary or odd things, accompanied with mottoes or words, which, as they stand, seem to make a sentence.” “For whereas a poesie is a speaking picture, and a picture a speechlesse poesie, they which lackt wit to expresse their conceit in speech, did vse to depaint it out (as it were) in pictures, which they called *rebus*, by a Latine name well fitting their deuice.”—*Camden*.

**RE-BUT, v.** To repulse, repel, foil, drive; —**TER.** put or thrust back.—*Cot.*  
—**TING.** It. *Ributtare*; Fr. *Rebuter*. Sur-

**RE-CADENCY,\* s.** A going down again; a falling back.—\**W. Mountague*.

**RE-CALL, v. s.** To call, to summon back, to revoke, to retract. Un-

**RE-CANT, v.** To revoke, to retract, what —**ATION.** has been sung or said,—an opinion before avowed; to declare a change of opinion.

Fr. *Rechanter*, to sing or chant again; to rehearse.

**RE-CAPACITATE,\* v.** To enable again to take or occupy; to qualify again.  
\**Atterbury*.

**RE-CAPITATED,\* pt.** Perhaps re-headed, re-entitled; headed, titled, directed again.—\**Howell*.

**RE-CAPITULATE, v.** To repeat the —**ATION.** heads (*capita*) or chief points, or —**ATORY.** topics; to repeat, to rehearse, to —**AR.** reiterate.  
Fr. *Récapituler*; It. *-olère*; Sp. *-ular*.

**RE-CAPTION, s.** “Recaption or reprisal happens when any one hath deprived another of his property in goods and chattels personal, or wrongfully detains one’s wife, child, or servant; in which case the owner of the goods, and the husband, parent, or master, may lawfully claim and retake them, wherever he happens to find them.”—*Blackstone*.

**RE-CARNIFY,\* v.** To cause again to be or become flesh.—\**Howell*.

**RE-CARRY, v. -IAGE.\*** To carry, bear or convey back or again.—\**Holinshed*.

**RE-CAST, v.** To cast or throw back again; to reform or refashion; to mould or model again.

**RE-CEDE, v.** To go or move back; to —**CESS, s.** return, to retreat, to retire, to —**CESSION.** withdraw.  
L. *Re-ced-ere*, to go back.

**RE-CEIVE, v.** To take, to hold; to contain, to comprehend; to attain, —**ABLE.** to apprehend; to acknowledge.  
—**ABLENESS.** A receipt (*rescet*) is,—a place —**ER.** to which any one takes or be-  
—**ING.** takes himself: a retreat, sc.  
—**EDNESS.\***

**RE-CRIPT.** for safety, for confederacy, &c.  
—**CEPT-ACLE.** A receipt, — gen. any thing  
—**ARY, or** taken (or received). An ac-  
—**ORY.** knowledgment of any thing  
—**IBILITY.** received; a written particular  
—**ION.** of things taken, sc. as medi-  
—**IVE.** cine; of things taken and  
—**IVITY.†** used to make a composition.  
—**CIPIENT.** A prescription, prescribed form, a formulary.—\**Boyle*. †*Hale*.

Fr. *Re-cevoir*, —*cevable*, —*cept*; Sp. *-cibir*, —*cibo*, It. *-cipere*, *Ré-cèver*, —*cèlla*; L. *Recipere*, *recep-tum*; to take back or again; gen.—to take. Un-

**RE-CELEBRATE,\* v.** To commemorate again, as worthy of renown, of honour, of praise.—\**B. Jonson*.

**RE-CENSE,\* v. -ION.†** To review, to revise, to re-examine, to reconsider.  
\**Bentley*. †*Barrow*.

Fr. *Recenser*; L. *Recensere*.

**RE-CENT, ad.** Newly or lately made or —**ENTLY.** done; new, fresh, modern.

—**ENTNESS.** Fr. *Réc-ent*; It. *-ente*; Sp. *-ente*, *re-*  
—**ENCY.** *ziente*; L. *Recens*. Of uncertain etym. Voss. prefers *Re*, and *candere*; for new things are recommended *candore*, which time destroys. Martin.: *Re*, and *cendo*, *tanquam iterum accensus*.

**RE-CHARGE, v.** In Eng.—To retort a charge or accusation, to charge or attack again.

Fr. *Recharger*, to give a new charge, a fresh charge unto.

**RE-CHASE,\* v.** Fr. *Rechasser*, to chase, or drive back.—*Cot.* \**Chaucer*. *Daniel*.

**RE-CHEAT, or RECHATE, s. v.\*** Cons.—To revoke, to recall.—\**Drayton*. *Shak.* &c.  
Sk. derives from Fr. *Rachet*, redemptio; *racheter*, redimere, to redeem, to recover.

**RE-CHOOSE, v.** To elect or select again; to re-elect.

**RE-CIDIVATION,\* s.** A falling back or again, a relapse.—\**Bp. Hall*.

Fr. *Récidiver*, to recidivate, to relapse, fall back or again.—*Cot.* It. *Recidivo*; L. *Recidivus*.

**RE-CIPROCAL, ad. s.** To come and —**ALLY.** go alternately, (as the tide, to —**ALNESS.** ebb and flow;) to act alternately  
—**ATE, v.** or interchangeably; to return  
—**ATION.** (in kind) one for another; to  
—**ITY.** alternate, to interchange.  
—**OUS.\*** *Reciproque*, *Reciprocos*, are not uncommon in old documents.—\**Strype*.

Fr. *Récipro-que*, —*quer*; It. *-co*; Sp. *-co*, —*caras*; L. *Reciprocus*, *reciprocare*: *re*, and *procare*; (Voss.—from Festus;) *reciprocare pro ultro citroque poscere uti sunt antiqui, quia procare est poscere*.

**RE-CITE, v. s.** To repeat, to rehearse; —**AL.** to tell or say again, (so. what has —**ATION.** been told, recorded, or written —**ATIVE.** before.)  
—**ER.** *Recitative*,—rehearsal in chant or tune.

Fr. *Ré-citer*; Sp. *-citar*; It. & L. *Re-citare*, to call upon again. Mis-

**RECK, v.** To make account or reckoning  
 -LESS. of; to count, to estimate, to  
 -LESSLY. value, to care for, to heed or  
 -LESSNESS. mind.  
 -ON, v. To reckon, is to reck, to tell, to  
 -ONER. count, or account, to number or  
 -ONING. enumerate, to calculate, to com-  
 pute.

*Reck-less*,—care-less, heed-less, mind-  
 less; thinking nought of consequences.

See **RAKEL**. Anciently written *Reche*, *Reck-  
 less*, &c. A. S. *Recca-leas*, -*leas-lice*, -*leas-ness*;  
*Reccan*, curare, estimare, reputare, to care for,  
 to esteem, to make account or reckoning of.—  
 Som. D. *Roeck-en*, -*eloos*; Eng. *Reckon*; D.  
*Rerkenen*; Ger. *Recknen*; Sw. *Räkna*. See  
**WRETCHLESS**. Mis-Over-Out-Un-

**RE-CLAIM, v. s.** To call out against,  
 -ABLE. sc. in answer to; to gain-  
 -ANT. say or contradict; to recall  
 -CLAMATION. or call back, met. from evil  
 -CLAIM-ING. courses, and, cons. to re-  
 -LESS. store, to reform, to recover;  
 to restore or reduce to order. App. to  
 wild animals, To *reclaim* is—to reduce or  
 bring from their wild to a tame or manage-  
 able state.

Fr. *Clamer*, *réclam-er*; Sp. -*ar*; It. & L. *Re-  
 clamare*, to call back again; to call out against.  
 Ir- Un-

**RE-CLASP,\* v.** To clasp, clip, or embrace  
 again.—\**Paley*.

**RE-CLINE, v. ad.** To lean back; to  
 lean, bend, or bow, back or against; to  
 repose, to rest upon.

Fr. *Réclin-er*; Sp. -*ar*; It. & L. *Re-clinare*, to  
 lean back. See **INCLINE**. Un-

**RE-CLOSE, v. i. e.** To close again.

-CLOSE, ad. s. In Eng. *Recluse* is—*Closed*  
 -CLUS-ED. or shut up again, kept in  
 -NESS. or confined, retired, solitary,  
 -IVE. secreted, hidden, concealed.

Fr. *Re-clorre*, -*clus*; Sp. -*cluso*; It. *Richiudere*;  
 L. *Reclusum*, past p. of *reclud-ere*, to shut or throw  
 back; in L. to throw back, sc. from that which  
*closes*, conjoins, or fastens; and, cons. to open:  
 also, to that which *closes*, conjoins, or fastens;  
 and cons. to shut, to confine, to put to.

**RE-COAGULATION,\* s.** A joining  
 again; an adjunction or union again into a  
 congealed mass.—\**Boyle*.

**RE-COCT,\* v.** To cook, to boil over again;  
 to dress up again.—\**Bp. Taylor*.

L. *Recoquere*, *recoctum*.

**RE-COGNISE, v.** To know again; to  
 -ISANCE. call again to knowledge; to call  
 -ITION. to mind or memory; to avow or  
 -ITORS. confess a knowledge; to take no-  
 tice of; to note, to remark, to review.

Fr. *Reconnoistre*; It. *Riconoscere*; Sp. *Reco-  
 noscer*; L. *Re-cognoscere*.

**RE-COIL, v. s.** Anciently written *Recule*.  
 -COILING. To go, to move back; to  
 -CULEMENT. start, to shrink back; to put,  
 to push, to drive back; to retire, to return,  
 to retreat, to repulse or repel.

Fr. *Recul-er*, (-*ement*, adopted by Foll, in his  
 Life of Hammond;) It. *Rinculare*; Sp. *Recular*,  
 (re, and L. *Culus*, Sk.) to go back or backwards.

**RE-COIN, v.** To coin over again; to re-  
 -AGE. form, or form or make anew, the  
 -ING. coin or pieces of money; met.—to  
 forge or fashion, to invent again.

**RE-COLLECT, v. -ION.** To collect or  
 gather again; to bring or put again toge-  
 ther; met. to gather, bring back, (sc. to  
 the mind;) to recall, to resume; to restore.

Locke properly distinguishes *Remem-  
 brance* and *Recollection*: "The perception,  
 or thought, which actually accompanies,  
 and is annexed to any impression on the  
 body, made by an external object, being  
 distinct from all other modifications of  
 thinking, furnishes the mind with a dis-  
 tinct idea, which we call sensation; which  
 is, as it were, the actual entrance of  
 any idea into the understanding by the  
 senses. The same idea when it again re-  
 curs without the operation of the like object  
 on the external sensory, is *remembrance*.  
 If it be sought after by the mind, and with  
 pain and endeavour found, and brought  
 again in view, 'tis *recollection*."

It. *Rac-cogliere*; Sp. -*olegir*; L. *Re-colligere*,  
 to gather again; to bring or put together again.

**RE-COMBINE,\* v.** To join or unite  
 again; to rejoin.—\**Carew*.

**RE-COMFORT, v. -LESS.** To strengthen,  
 to invigorate, to refresh, to cheer, or con-  
 sole—again.

Fr. *Réconforter*, to strengthen or make strong.

**RE-COMMENCE, v.** To iterate, renew,  
 begin afresh.—*Col*.

Fr. *Recom-mencer*; Sp. -*enzar*; It. *Ricomin-  
 ciare*.

**RE-COMMEND, v.** To give or commit  
 -ABLE. to the trust of another; and,  
 -ABLENESS. cons. to declare trustworthy,  
 -ATION. worthy of approbation, esteem,  
 -ATORY. favour.

-ER. Fr. *Recommander*; (re, and com-  
 mander;) It. *Raccomandare*; Sp. *Recomendar*;  
 L. *Com-mendare*, to give into the hands (*manus*) of  
 another. Un-

**RE-COMMIT,\* v.** To send back again;  
 to consign again to.—\**Clarendon*.

It. *Recommittere*.

**RE-COMPACT,\* v.** To fix or fasten;  
 join or unite again.—\**Donne*.

**RE-COMPENSE, v. s.** To give or re-  
 -ER. turn an equivalent; to reward, to  
 -ATION.\* remunerate; to repay or pay for;  
 -MENT.† to requite.—\**Chaucer*. †*Fabyan*.

Fr. *Compenser*, *récompenser*; It. *Ricompensare*,  
 Sp. *Recompensar*; L. *Re*, and *compensare*, to weigh  
 together, to balance. Un-

**RE-COMPILEMENT,\* s. -ING.\*** To  
 put together again; to compose or arrange  
 again.—\**Bacon*.

**RE-COMPOSE, v.** To put again together; to mix or mingle again; to -POSER. coalesce, unite again; to quiet or calm again.

Fr. *Composer, re-composer*; It. *Ricomporre*.

**RE-CONCILE, v.** To call or bring back -ABLE. to, to recall, to restore, to re- -ABLENESS. gain, to renew — unanimity, -MENT. concord, agreement, favour or -ER. good-will; to pacify, to atone; -IATION. to cause to agree, or coincide, -IATORY. or correspond, or be consistent; to gain or win a favourable opinion; and, cons. to overcome or subdue a dislike.

Fr. *Conciller, réconcilier*; It. *Riconciliare*; Sp. *Reconciliar*; L. *Reconciliare*, to bring back again to unanimity or concord; to restore to agreement. Ir- Un-

**RE-CONDENSE,\* v.** To bring back to its former density or thickness.—*Boyle*.

**RE-CONDITE, ad.** Hidden, concealed; cons. found with difficulty, difficult to be discovered; abstruse, profound.

Fr. *Récondit*; It. & Sp. *-ito*; L. *Reconditum*, past p. of *Recondere*, to hide from. See **ABSCOND**.

**RE-CONDUCT,\* v.** To lead, to guide—back again; to accompany back as guide or leader.—*Faukes*.

Fr. *Reconduire*; It. *Ricondurre*.

**RE-CONFIRM,\* v.** To re-establish; to establish, strengthen, assure again.

\**Clarendon*.

**RE-CONJOIN,\* v.** To unite together again.—*Boyle*.

**RE-CONNING, s.** "This we call remembrance or calling to mind; the Latins call it *reminiscentia*, as it were a re-conning of our former actions."—*Hobbs*.

**RE-CONNOITRE, v.** To take notice of; "to take a precise view of; to look specially or diligently at."—*Cot*.

Fr. *Reconnoître*, to recognise, (qv.)

**RE-CONQUER, v.** -QUEST. To get or gain again; to overcome or vanquish again.

Fr. *Re-conquérir*, to resubdue, re-conquer.—*Cot*. Formerly *Conquiere*; L. *Conquirere*, to get or gain.

**RE-CONSECRATE,\* v.** To hallow again; to devote or dedicate again, (sc. to sacred purposes).—*Ayliffe*.

**RE-CONSIDER, v.** To view again, to review, to look into again, to reflect again upon.

Fr. *Re-considérer*; L. *Considerare*, (à contemplatione siderum.)

**RE-CONSOLATE,\* v.** To comfort, cheer, solace again.—*Wotton*.

**RE-CONSTRUCT, v.** -ION. To build again or rebuild; to put or place, fix or fasten, firmly, strongly, together again.

Fr. *Reconstruire*.

**RE-CONTINUE, v.** -ANCE. To hold together, to remain again, as before; to last or endure again.

**RE-CONVENE,\* v.** -VENT,† v. To come or cause to come together again; to re-assemble or assemble together again.

\**Clarendon*. †*Warner*. Fr. *Re-convenir*.

**RE-CONVERT,\* v.** -VERSION.† To turn or change again, to a former opinion or way of thinking or believing.

\**Milton*. †*Weaver*. Fr. *Re-convertir*.

**RE-CONVEY, v.** To carry or bear back again. Fr. *Re-convoyer*.

**RE-CORD, v. s.** To remind, to recall, -ER. bear, bring, or lay before, the -ATION.\* mind; to keep or retain in mind or memory; to keep, retain, or preserve the memory; to register, to commemorate; also, to rehearse, to repeat; to repeat or rehearse a tune or song, to tune or attune.

"The figure of *recorders*, and flutes, and pipes are straight; but the *recorder* hath a less bore and a greater, above and below."

—*Bacon*. "The flute and the single pipe or *recorder* were the inventions of Pan."

—*Holland*. *Plinie*. \**Sir T. Smith*. *Holland*.

Fr. *Record-er*; Sp. *-ar*; L. *Recordari*; rursus in cor revocare.—*Var. lib. v.* Cum affectu cordis reminisci.—*Voss*. To recall to the heart; to remind or bring to mind with some affection of the heart; and so far, (*Voss*. adds,) more than to remind. Un-

**RE-CORPORIFICATION,\* v.** An embodying again; or a bringing again to a bodily state.—*Boyle*.

**RE-COUCH,\* v.** To lie down again; to repose again or retire again to the bed or couch.—*Wotton*.

**RE-COVER, v.** To cover, heal, or make -ABLE. whole again; to restore or return -ANCE. to, to regain, health or soundness; -Y, s. to restore, to get back again, to -ING. obtain possession of again; to re-possess, to resume.

Fr. *Recouvr-er, -ir*; It. *Ricoverare*; both (says *Sk.*) from L. *Recuperare*, to take back again. (*Recuperare, recipere, recipere*.—*Voss*.) Men. derives *Recouvrer* from *recuperare*, and *Recoverir* from *re-co-operire*, to cover again. The Sp. has *Recuperar* and *Recobrar*, but a distinction does not seem to be preserved. Ir- Un-

**RE-COUNT, v.** To compute or calculate -ING. again; to reckon, to number, -MENT. again; to tell over again, (numerically or otherwise;) to relate, to repeat, to narrate.

Fr. *Recompter, racompter, raconter*; It. *Ricon-tare*; Sp. *Recontar*. Un-

**RE-CREANT, ad. s.** One who is defeated -ANCE.\* or conquered, who flies from -ANDISE.\* battle; a coward, a dastard; a renegade.—*Chaucer*.

*Recreant*, It. *Ricredente*, denotes, both with us and the Italians, in stories of battle, an infidel or heathen, from *re*, negative, and *credo*. See **MIS-CREANT**.—*Sk.* The Low L. *Recredere* was of



common use in legal proceedings. When slaves, upon trial of their claim to freedom, were found to have no just claim, they were said—reddere et recedere se—to their masters; hence those were said recedere se, who acknowledged themselves defeated or conquered; and these were, consequently, degraded, disgraced; condemned to infamy. See *Recedere*, et seq. in Du Cange.

**RE-CREATE, v.** To revive or give fresh life or spirit to, to reanimate, to re-  
-IVE. fresh; to restore spirit or vivacity, liveliness or cheerfulness; to enliven, to cheer.

Fr. *Recréer*; It. *Ricredere*; Sp. *Recrear*; L. *Re-creare*: to create or give being or life again; to revive.

**RE-CREMENT, s.** -itious.† That which separates, or is separated, sc. from other substances, purer substances; the dross; the lees.—\*Bp. Hall. †Boyle.

L. *Recrementum*; re, and corn-ere; to separate. See **EXCREMENT**.

**RE-CRIMINATE, v.** To charge again, -ION. or recharge a crime; to re-accuse, -ORY. to retort an accusation.

Fr. *Recriminier*; to recriminate, retort a crime, accuse an accuser; Sp. *Recriminar*.

**RE-CRUDENCY, s.** A state of rawness or soreness, or of becoming raw or sore.—\*Bacon.

Fr. *Recrudir*; L. *Re-crudescere*, (*crudus*, raw,) to become raw again.

**RE-CRUIT, v. s.** -ER. To grow again; to add again to the number or quantity; to supply a loss or deficiency.

*Recruits*,—men enlisted to increase the number left to or towards the original number.

Fr. *Re-croistre*, *recroître*, to re-increase; L. *Re-crescere*,—to grow again. See **CRESCENT**. Un-

**RECT-ANGULAR, ad.** -LY. Having right angles.

**RECTIFY, v.** To make or cause to be -IFIABLE. right, regular, or according or -IFICATION. agreeable to rule or order; to -IFIER. reduce or restore to order; to -ITUDE. reform, to amend. In Distilling, to cleanse, clear, or purify, by repeating the process.  
-OR. -ORY. by repeating the process.  
-ORIAL. Rectitude or uprightness,—conformity to human and divine laws.  
-ORSHIP. Rector, (gen.)—a ruler or governor. In Ecclesiastical Law, Rector is synonymous with Parson.

Fr. *Rectifier*; Sp. -ear; It. *Rettificatore*; L. *Rectum facere*, to make or cause to be right or straight. Ar-Di-Cor-

**RECTILINEAR, ad.** -EOUS. Having, containing, or consisting of, right or straight lines.

**RECULE.** See **RECOIL**.

**RE-CULTIVATE, v.** To till, to manure again; to improve by repeated tillage. \*Howell. Fr. *Recultiver*.

**RE-CUMB, v.** Lying, leaning back upon; -ENT. reposing, relying, upon.

-ENCE. \*Barrow. †Brown.

-ENCY. L. *Re-cumbens*, p. p. of *Re-cumbere*, -CUBATION.† to lie back or backwards. Un-

**RE-CUPERABLE, s.** ad. -TION.† That may be got back or obtained again.

\*Chaucer. Sir T. Elyot. †H. More.

It. *Ricuperare*; Sp. *Recuperable*; from L. *Recuperare*, i. e. *Reciperare*, from *Recipere*, to take back, to get back. See **RECOVER**. Ir-

**RE-CUR, v.** To run back, to return quickly, to return to the mind, to

-RENT. run back to, sc. for aid or

-RENCE. help; to take refuge.

-COURSE, s. u. *Recourse*,—a running or flow-

-CURSION. ing back; quick return; re-

-COURSEFUL.\* gress, retreat; access, sc. for aid or help, refuge. In Fox it is used as a v.

\*Drayton.

Fr. *Re-courir*, -cours; It. *Ricorrere*, -eo; Sp. *Recur-rir*, -eo; L. *Re-currere*, -cursum, to run back.

**RE-CURE, v. s.** \* -LESS.† To get back again; to heal again.

\*Chaucer. Fairefax. †Chapman. Bp. Hall.

Fr. *Récurer*, contracted from *Re-courir* and *Re-couvrer*, to recover, (qv.) Un-

**RE-CURVATE, v.** To bow, bend, arch -ATION.\* —back or backwards; to reflect.

-OUS.\* \*Words used principally in descriptions of Natural History.

L. *Re-currere*, to bow backwards.

**RE-CUSE, v.** Gen.—To refuse, to reject, -ANT. to deny. (See **REFUSE**.) “And

-ANCY. also doe by these presentes refuse,

-ATION. recuse, and decline.”—Fox. Ben-

-ATIVE. ner's Second Recusation.

Fr. *Recuser*; It. *Ricusare*; Sp. *Recusar*; L. *Re-cusare*, (*Re*, and *causa*), *causam afferre*, cur aliquid nolis.

**RED, ad. s. v.** To be or become, or cause

-DEN, v. to be or become, red, or of

-DISH. the colour of blood.

-DISHNESS. L. *Ruber*; Fr. *Rouge*; It. *Rosso*;

-NESS. Sp. *Roxo*; D. *Rood*; Ger. *Rot*; Sw.

& Dan. *Rood*, ruber; A. S. *Read*, red, *readian*;

*read*, *readian*,—rubere, rubescere, rubefacere, ru-

besceri. Over-

**RED-ACT, v.** To drive or force back; to drive or force; to bring or reduce.

\*Joye. Bp. Hall.

L. *Redactum*, past p. of *Redigere*, to drive back.

**RED-ARGUE, v.** To argue against; to -TION. answer a prior argument; to

-TORY,\* ad. disprove, to refute, to reprove.

The v. and s. are not uncommon in elder writers.—\*Carew.

Fr. *Redarguer*, -tion; It. -ire; Sp. -ir; L. *Red-arguere*.

**RED-DITION, s.** A re-delivery, restoration; a rendering.

\*Prynne. Bp. Taylor.

Fr. *Reddition*; L. *Redditio*, from *Reddere*, to give back, (*Re*, dare.)

**RED-DOUR, s.** Firmness, strength, force, vigour, power.—\*Gower.

Fr. *Roidure*, from *Roidir*, to stiffen, to harden. From *Rigidus*.—Duchal. From *Rudis*.—Sk.

## RED

**REDEEM**, *v.* To buy or purchase again; -ABLE. (to agenbye, — *Wiclif*;) to -ER. buy again, sc. out of captivity, out of a state of penalty -DEEMPT-ION. or punishment; to ransom, -ORY. to regain, to rescue, to restore; to pay or give an equivalent or compensation; to compensate or recompense. — \**Hackluyt*. †*Fabyan*.

Fr. *Redim-er*; It. *-ere*; Sp. *-ir*; L. *Redimere*, (*Re*, and *emere*;) to buy or purchase. Ir- Un-

**REDELIVER**, *v.* -Y. To give up, sc. the possession of a thing from one to another; to put or place in the hands or possession of another; to return, to restore.

**RE-DEMAND**, *v.* To ask or require, back or again. L. *Ridemandare*.

**RE-DESCEND**,\* *v.* To climb, to come or go down again. — \**Howell*.

Fr. *Redescendre*.

**RED- or RE-INTEGRATE**, *v.* ad. **REDINTEGRATION**. To restore again to its wholeness or soundness; to restore anew; to renew or renovate.

Fr. *Réintégr-er*; It. *-dre*; Sp. *-er*; L. *Redintegrare*, in *integrum* restituere, to restore to its wholeness, integrity, or entireness.

**RE-DIS-BOURSE**,\* *v.* To pay back again; to repay. — \**Spenser*.

**RE-DIS-POSE**,\* *v.* To set in order, or arrange again. — \**Barter*.

**RE-DIS-SEISIN**, *s.* -SOR.\* To deprive again of seizure, hold, tenure, or possession. — \**Blackstone*.

**RE-DIS-SOLVE**, *v.* To melt again; to reduce again to a fluid or liquid state.

**RED-ITION**,\* *s.* A going back; a return. \**Chapman*.

L. *Reditio*, from *Red-ire*, to go back.

**REDI-VIVED**,\* *ad.* i. e. *Revived*. \**Bp. Hall*.

**RED-OLENT**,\* *ad.* Throwing forth, -ENCE. emitting a scent, a perfume, a sweet -ENCY. smell; emitting an odour or fragrance; odoriferous, fragrant; breathing forth sweetly.

\**A favourite word with old writers*.

Fr. *Réolent*; L. *Re-dolens*, -dolens, to cast back a smell or scent.

**RE-DOUBLE**, *v.* To double or fold over again; to repeat, to add to, to augment, to increase, again and again.

Fr. *Redoubler*; It. *Raddoppiare*; L. *Reduplicatus*, *reduplicate*, (qv.)

**REDOUBT**, *s.* A military fortification, within which the soldiers may withdraw or retreat. — *Sk.*

Fr. *Réd-uit*, -uite, to withdraw, to retreat. — *Col.* It. *Rid-otto*, -otte; Sp. *Reduto*.

**REDOUBT**,\* *v.* -ABLE. To fear, to dread, to revere; to stand in awe of. — \**Chaucer*.

Fr. *Redouter*, to fear, to revere.

## REE

**RE-DOUND**, *v.* To flow or run back -ING. upon, sc. copiously or fully; -DUND-ANT. to return or remit; to result, -ANCE. fully or plentifully; to be replete with. -ANCY.

-ANTLY. *Redundant*, — overflowing or superfluous; full, copious, plentiful, replete.

See *ABOUND*. Fr. *Red-ondre*; Sp. *-undar*; It. *Ridondare*; L. *Redundare*, to flow back, as the waves, (*Re*, and *unda*;) to reflow or overflow.

**RE-DRESS**, *v. s.* To straighten, set or -ER. make straight or right again; to -ING. reform, repair, amend, or make -IVE. amends for; to remedy, or afford, or supply a remedy; to succour.

Fr. *Redresser*; It. *Ridirezzare*, to direct, (*dirigere*;) to set straight, right, or in order again. Un-

**REDUB**,\* *v.* -BING. Men. explains *Radouben*, reficere, — To refit, to repair or make reparation; to repay or make repayment. — \**Phaer*. *Surrey*. *Sir T. Elyot*, &c.

Fr. *Radouben*, to piece, mend, renew, patch, or botch up. — *Col.* The etym. of this old word is uncertain. See *Adouben*, *Radouben*, in *Men.*; and *Daube* in *Wach*.

**RE-DUCE**, *v.* To lead or draw back; to -MENT. draw or bring back, sc. to its former state, to its component -ER. parts, to small or minute parts; -IBLE. and thus, — to diminish, from a -IBLENES. scattered or disorderly state -DUCT,\* *v.* into order; under rule or -DUCT-ION. power; and thus, — to subject, -IVE, ad. *s.* to subjugate, to subdue; and, -IVELY. simply, — to bring. — \**E. Hall*.

Fr. *Réd-uire*; Sp. *-ucir*; It. *Ridurre*; L. *Reducere*, to lead or draw back. Ir- Un-

**RE-DUPLICATE**,\* *v.* To redouble, (qv.) -ION. *Reduplication* is a common term in -IVE.† Grammar. — \**Pearson*. †*Watts*. L. *Reduplicatus*.

**RE-ECHO**, *v. s.* To sound or resound back again; to repeat or reverberate a sound again and again.

**REECHY**, *ad.* -ELY, i. e. *Reeky*. Vapoury, steamy, sweaty. See To **REEK**.

**REED**, *s.* A plant used as a pipe; an -ED. arrow.

-EN. Go. *Raus*; A. S. *Hreod*, *reod*, *red*; D. *Riet*; Ger. *Ried*; Fr. *Rosau*. Sk. suggests L. *Radii*. In A. S. *Hris* is said by -Y. Som. to be "long and small boughes to make hedges, *rise-wood*." Ger. & D. *Reis*, *virgulta-surculi*, from *risen*, in *altum* *exurgere*, *crecere*; as *surculus* from *surgere*, *quoniam* *ex arbore* *vel radice arboris surgat*. Jun. Go. Glo. See also *Wach*. and *Kilian*.

From A. Gellius it appears that trees (arbores) rising from the beds of rivers were called *retæ* by an old Latin etymologist, and this *Wach*. derives from the Gothic. And see **REIT**.

**RE-EDIFY**, *v.* -ING. To build again, to rebuild; to establish again, or re-establish; (met.) in knowledge, in the faith; to instruct; improve, enlighten — again.

Fr. *Re-édifier*; It. *Riedificare*; Sp. *Reedificar*; L. *Reedificare*.

**REEF, v. s.** To drag or draw in.

Kilian,—to take in (*nemen*, *capere*, *rapere*) the *rif* or *rif*, is, *carbassa subtringere*, *vela contrahere*, &c.: perhaps from *reaf-ian*, *rapere*, to seize, to pull, to drag.

**REEF, or RIFF, s.** A reef or riff of rocks, —a range of rocks seeming to be *reft* or *rif* from the main land.

A. S. *Ref-an*, *reaf-ian*, to *rive*, *reave*, or *tear* asunder.

**REEK, v. s.** To throw forth—a smoke, a vapour, a steam, an exhalation; to smoke, to steam, to exhale.

D. *Roocken*; Ger. *Rauchen*; A. S. *Rec-an*, *fumare*, *vaporare*, *evaporare*, to smoke, *reake*, or cast forth vapours.—Som. *Rook*, *rouk*,—a mist or fog. *Rooky*,—misty, damp.—*Brocket*.

**REEK, s. sc. of Corn.** See RICK.

**REEL, v. s. -ING.** To roll or turn; to move in curved lines, in crooked lines; to move unsteadily out of a direct line, and inclinedly from an upright position.

D. & Ger. *Rollen*, *volvere*; Ger. *Rolle*, a spinning *reel*.

**RE-ELECT, v. -ION.** To take or choose out again; to rechoose.

**RE-EMBARK, v.** To go or cause to go, to put (again) into a *bark* or *barge*, or boat; on shipboard; (met.) to go upon, enter, or engage again in any risk or enterprise.

Fr. *Rembar-quer*; Sp. *-car*.

**RE-EMBATTLE,\* v.** To fight again; arm or prepare again—for fight.—\*Milton.

**RE-EMBRACE,\* v.** To take, to infold again, (within the arms, *brachia*;) to inclose or include.—\*Young.

**RE-ENACT, v.** To put again in *act* or motion; to put again in force, sc. as a law; to decree again to be law.

**RE-ENCOUNTER.** See RENCONTRE.

**RE-ENCOURAGEMENT,\* s.** Inspiration or animation again with *courage*, with strength or vigour of *heart*.—\*Browne.

**RE-ENFIERCE,\* v.** To render *ferce*, cruel, savage—again; to add to the *ferceness* or savageness.—\*Spenser.

**RE-ENFORCE, or -INFORCE, v. -MENT.** To give *force* or strength to, again; to add to, or to give additional strength or power; to strengthen again, or to a greater degree.

Fr. *Renforcer*; It. *Rinforzare*; Sp. *Reforzar*.

**RE-ENGAGE, v.** To bind or pledge again, (by certain bonds or *gages*;) to undertake, to enter upon again, sc. battle.

**RE-ENJOY, v.** To have, to use—again with gladness, or pleasure; to take delight, feel pleasure in—again.

**RE-ENKINDLE, v.** To light or set fire again to; to heat, to inflame—again.

**RE-ENTER, v.** To go or come, to move -ENTRY. or cause to move, into again;

-ENTRANCE. to put or place in or within again; in possession again.

Fr. *Rentrer*; It. *Rientrare*.

**RE-ENTHRONE, or -INTHRONE, v. -IZE, v.** To place again upon a *throne* or seat; to reseal; to seat, to sit again, (in power or authority.)

**RE-ERECT, v.** To set, to rise or raise upright again; to raise or elevate again.

**RE-ESTABLISH, v.** To make able or -ER. strong, or steadfast—again; to cause -MENT. again to stand firmly; to confirm, fix, settle—again.

Fr. *Retablir*; It. *Ristabilire*.

**RE-ESTATE, v. i. e.** To *re-instate*, (qv.)

**RE-EXPORT, v. -ATION.** To bear or carry out again, sc. things already *exported* or carried out of one place or country, and *imported* or carried into another.

**RE-FECT,\* v.** To repair, to renew or re- -ION. novate, sc. the body with food; to -ORY. refresh.—\*Chaucer. *Brown*.

Fr. *Réfection*; It. *-fezione*; Sp. *-feccion*; L. *Reficere*, to make or do again, anew; to *refit*, (qv.)

**RE-FEL, v.** To prove a *fallacy* or any thing to be *false*; to disprove, to refute, to confute; to reply.

L. *Re-fellere*, to undeceive.

**RE-FER, v.** To bear or bring back; to -ABLE, or send back; to recur, remit, re- -RIBLE. duce, resort; to have respect or -ENCE. regard; to respect, to regard. -ENDARY.\* \*Jewel. †Bp. *Laud*.

-MENT.† Fr. *Référer*; Sp. *-ir*; It. *Riferire*; L. *Referre*, to bring or bear back. See RELATE.

**RE-FERMENT,\* v.** To heat again; to have or cause to have an internal heat or commotion again.—\*Blackmore.

**RE-FIGURE,\* v.** To frame or form again; to fashion or shape again; to make again into a form, fashion, or shape.

\*Chaucer. *Shak*. Fr. *Réfigurer*.

**RE-FIL,\* v.** To *fill* again; or to have, hold, or possess, or take possession of—the whole space again.—\*Broome.

**RE-FIND,\* v.** To come to or meet with again; to see or perceive again; to invent, to discover—again.—\*Sandys.

**RE-FINE, v.** To *finish* highly again; to -EDLY. polish again, repeatedly, highly; -EDNESS. to brighten, to purify; to make -MENT. or cause to be polite or polished, -ER. clear, pure, bright, brilliant; to -ING. add to, increase, or improve the -ERY.\* *fineness*, the purity; to clear away the coarseness.—\*A. Smith.

Fr. *Raffiner*; It. *-dre*; Sp. *Refinar*. Re Un-

**RE-FIT, v. -TING.** To suit or adapt again; to provide or furnish again with things *fit* or suitable or needful; to put into a *fit*, suitable state; to repair.

**RE-FLECT, v.** To bend or turn back;  
-ECTENT. to turn back; to cast or throw  
-ECTION. back; to turn back, *sc.* the  
-ECTIVE. mind or thoughts; to respect,  
-ECTOR. to regard, to consider, contem-  
-EX, *ad. s. v.* plate, or meditate again, re-  
-EX-IBLE. peatedly, continuedly; to cast  
-IBILITY. or throw back a thought, judg-  
-EXION. ment, censure.  
-IVE. Fr. *Réfléchir*, *Reflex*; It. *Riflettere*,  
-IVELY. *Reflessivo*, *Reflexione*; L. *Re-flectere*, to  
bend back. Super-

**RE-FLOAT, s.** Fr. *Réfloter*,—*reflot*, an ebb or ebbing of waters.—*Cot.* See **RE-FLOW**.—\**Bacon.*

**RE-FLOURISH, v. -FLORESCENCE.\*** To have again, to resume, to retake, the vigorous or beautiful growth of *flowers*; to be again in vigour or prosperity; to be again conspicuous, showy.—\**Bp. Horne.*

**RE-FLOW, v.** To move back again, as  
-ING. water to or towards its spring or  
-FLUENT. source; to move, or glide, or  
-FLUENCY. run back; to return (as in  
-FLUX. *flood*) in abundance.

**RE-FOCILLATE, v. -ION †** Lit.—To warm again.—\**Aubrey.* †*Middleton.*

Fr. *Refocillation*, -er, to refresh, revive, recom-  
fort, recreate, or hearten anew. L. *Re-focillare*,  
(*re*, and *focillare*, *foculo calorem restituere*,) to  
give or restore warmth by the fire.

**RE-FORGE, v. -ER.\*** To form, frame,  
or fabricate; invent or contrive again or  
anew; to make over again.—\**Udal.*  
Fr. *Reforger*, to fabricate again or anew.

**RE-FORM, v. s.** To form, frame, or make  
-ATION. again or anew; to make or fashion,  
-ER. to shape, mould, or model anew;  
-IST. to recompose, to reconstruct; and,  
-ADO. *cons.*, to refit, to renew, to repair,  
-ABLE.\* to amend, correct, or improve.  
\**Gardner in Fox.*

Fr. *Réform-er*; Sp. -ar; It. *Riformare*; L. *Re-  
formare*, to frame again or anew. Un-

**RE-FORTIFY, v.** To strengthen again;  
to defend or raise means of defence again.  
\**Burnet. Rec.* It. *Rifortificare*.

**RE-FOSSION, s.** Digging up again.  
\**Bp. Hall.*

**RE-FOUND, v.** To melt or reduce to a  
liquid state again; (to cast anew,—*Cot.*;) to  
recast.—\**Warton.* Fr. *Refondre*, *fondre*.

**RE-FRACT, v.** To break, *sc.* the con-  
-ION. tinuity of a line, of a ray;  
-IVE. to turn, throw back, or re-  
-ORY, *ad. s.* vert it; to turn out of the  
-ORINESS. course.  
-FRANGIBLE. *Refractory*, or *Refractary*,  
-FRANGIBILITY. (L. *Refractarius*,)—Break-  
-FRAGATE, v. ing, refusing obedience to,

resisting, opposing, law or rule, order or  
authority; having, acting with, a spirit of  
resistance or disobedience.—\**Glanvill.*

Fr. *Fraction*, *refraction*; It. *Rifra-gnere*, -zione;  
L. *Refrangere*, to break back. Ir-refragable.

**RE-FRAIN, v. s. -ER.** To bridle or hold  
back with a bridle, with the rein; to rein  
back; *gen.* to withhold or hold back; to  
abstain, to retain, to restrain, to forbear.

The *refrain* or *refret* of a song,—Fr. *Re-  
fraine d'un ballade*,—the *refret*, burden, or  
down of a ballade.—*Cot.*

Fr. *Refreindre*; It. *Rifrenare*; Sp. *Refrenar*;  
(*Re*, and *frantum*,) a bridle.

**RE-FRAME, v.** To form, frame, make,  
or fashion—again; to reform.  
\**Hakewill. Search.*

**RE-FRESH, v. s.** To cool, to restore  
-EN, v. from, or remove, the effects of  
-ER. heat; *gen.* to renew or repair the  
-ING. strength or spirits; to recreate, to  
-MENT. reanimate or revive.—\**Thomson.*

-FUL.\* A.S. *Frysan*, to freeze, to cool; Fr.  
*Refraischer*; It. *Rinfrescare*; Sp. *Refrescar*. The  
Sp. *v.* (*Delpino*) always means merely to cool;  
and the Fr. (*Cot.*) is,—to cool, refrigerate, recreate,  
renew. Un-

**RE-FRIGERATE, v. ad.\*** To cool.

-ANT, *ad. s.* \**Holland.*

-ATION. Fr. *Réfrigér-er*; Sp. -ar; It. & L.  
-ATORY, *ad. s.* *Rifrigerare*, from *Refrigere*, to  
-ATIVE,\* *ad.* cool again. See **REFRESH**.

**RE-FUGE, v. s. -EE.** A place of safety  
or security; a shelter, protection; a retreat,  
recourse, (*sc.* in danger or necessity.)

Fr. *Réfugier*, -age; It. *Rifuggire*; Sp. *Refugiar*;  
L. *Re-fugere*, to fly back; to fly back, *sc.* from  
danger, for safety.

**RE-FULGENT, ad.** Emitting or send-  
-ENCE. ing forth incessant, and *cons. ex-*  
-ENCY. cessive brightness, brilliancy, or  
splendour; bright, brilliant, splendid.

Fr. *Réfulger*; It. *Rifulg-ere*, -ente; Sp. *Reful-  
gente*; L. *Refulgere*, to blaze or shine, repeatedly,  
continually.

**RE-FUND, v. -FUSION.\*** To pour back,  
to restore, to repay.—\**Warburton.*

Fr. *Refonder les despenes*, to restore, pay, re-  
turn, or give back—the costs and damages.—*Cot.*  
L. *Re-fundere*, to pour back, to restore. Un-

**RE-FURNISH, v.** To supply, provide,  
fit—again.—\**Sir T. Elyot.*

**RE-FUSE, v. ad. s.** To deny, to reject;  
-AL. to give a negative to any request  
-ER. or petition.

-ABLE.\* *Refuse*, *s.*—any thing *refused*, re-  
jected, abject, not worth taking.—\**Young.*

Fr. *Refuser*; It. *Rif-usare*, -iutare; *recusare*,  
*qd. Refutare*, and hence the *refuse*, reliquæ, re-  
jectamenta; things which are *refused* and rejected.  
—*Sk.* Men. also derives *Refuser* from *Refutars*.  
(See **TO REFUTE**.) We have still in use, "*Recu-  
sant*," and "*Recusancy*," from the old *v.* *To re-  
cuse*; and in *Fox*, both *Refuse* and *Recuse* are  
employed, (see in *v. Recuse*); yet it seems as pro-  
bable that *Refusa* may be a corruption of *Recuse*,  
as of *Refute*. Un-

**RE-FUTE, v.** (Met.)—To rebate, (sc.)  
-ATION. the force of argument and reason-  
-ER. ing; to repel it; to disprove; to  
refel; to demonstrate or show to be false.  
Fr. *Réfut-er*; Sp. -*er*; It. & L. *Refutare*, (*Re*,  
and the obsolete *futare*, i. e. fundere,) to pour;  
and thus, perhaps, literally, *Refundere*; to pour  
back upon; to reject, to repel, to rebate. See *CON-*  
*FUTE*. Ir-

**RE-GAIN, v.** -ING. To attain or obtain  
again; to get or procure again.  
Fr. *Regagner*; It. *Riguardare*, to gain or win.

**REGAL, ad. s.** *Regal* or *Royal*,—Of or  
-Y, s. pertaining or belonging to a  
-LY, ad. ruler, a king; kingly.  
-ITY. *Regent*, —ruling, ordering,  
-TY. governing; one who rules,  
-GENT, ad. s. orders, or governs a state, a  
-GENCY. college, &c. (now, usually, in  
-GENTSHIP. the stead or place, during the  
minority or incapacity, or in the absence of,  
as substitute or deputy for, the principal.)

*Regals*,—ensigns of royalty. *Regal, s.*—  
the musical instrument, (Fr. *Régale*, It. -*i*.)  
is also called *Rigol*.

Fr. *Régale*, -*ent*; It. -*ale*, -*gènte*; Sp. *Re-al*,  
-*gente*; L. *Regalis*, *regens*, from *Reg-ere*, to rule,  
to order. See *ROYAL*. Super-

**REGALE, v.** -MENT. To *regale* seems to  
imply,—To take pleasure in the refresh-  
ment of food; to gratify with good cheer;  
to feast gratefully; to fare well.

Fr. *Régaler*; It. -*are*; Sp. -*ar*. Roquesfort and  
Lacombe have the v. *Galer*, se *rejoir*. Men.—  
*Gale*, *rejouissance*; which Dr. Jault (the editor)  
refers to A. S. *Gal*; Ger. *Geil*, *lascivien*, perhaps  
from A. S. *Gæ-al-an*, to heat, to warm. See *GAL-*  
*LANT*. But Sk. deriving from It. *Regalare*, ex-  
plains,—magnificis donis seu convivii excipere;  
qd. *Regaliter*, i. e. more *regio* excipere. And  
Cot.'s explanation refers to the same source. *Se*  
*regaler*,—to make as much account, and take as  
great care of himself, as if he were a *king*; to fare  
nobly at a feast.

**RE-GARD, v. s.** To look back upon, to  
-ER. look after; to respect; to have  
-FUL. respect, reference, or relation;  
-FULLY. to remark, to notice, to observe,  
-LESS. to attend to; to care or have  
-LESSLY. care; to look after, sc. as valued,  
-LESSNESS. esteemed, beloved; and hence,  
-SHIP. —to esteem, to belove.—\**Grew*.  
-ABLE.\* See *REWARD*. Fr. *Ré-garder*; It.  
*Riguardare*, to look back, to respect. Dis- Un-

**RE-GATHER,\* v.** To collect or assemble  
again; to recollect, to reassemble.  
\**Hackluyt*.

**RE-GENERATE, v. ad.** To beget again;  
-ATION. to breed, bear, or bring forth  
-ATOR. again; to reproduce, to revive, to  
-ACY. recreate; to give a new birth or  
life.

Fr. *Régénér-er*; Sp. -*ar*; It. & L. *Re-generare*.  
Un-

**RE-GERMINATION, s.** Fr. *Regermer*,  
—"To bud or sprout out again."—Cot.

"The Jews commonly express resurrec-  
tion by *regermination*, or growing up again  
like a plant."—*Gregory*.

**RE-GET,\* v.** To get or acquire, to win,  
again.—\**Daniel*.

**REGI-CIDE, s. ad. -AL.** One who kills,  
(*cædit*,) slays, murders a king, (*regem*;) the  
killer, the murderer of a king; the  
killing, the murder of a king.  
Fr. *Régicide*; It. -*a*; Sp. -*ism*.

**REGIMENT, s.** Rule, government;  
-AL, ad. also,—a body or number of sol-  
-ALS, s. diers under the *regiment* or com-  
-ED.\* mand of one superior officer, the  
colonel.—\**A. Smith*.

Fr. *Régim-e*; Sp. -*en*, -*ento*; It. *Reggimento*;  
L. *Regimen*, from *Reg-ere*, to rule or govern.

**REGION, s.** A tract or district of land  
or territory ruled over; a kingdom; a  
country; a tract, a portion, or part; a  
quarter, a division.

Fr. & Sp. *Reg-ion*; It. -*ione*; L. *Regio*, (from  
*Reg-ere*, to rule.) Trans-regionate.

**REGISTER, v. s. or -ESTER, v.** To  
-TRAR. register,—To record, to keep an  
-TRARY. account, (sc. of things done;)  
-TRATE, v. to record, to enrol; to keep a  
-TRATION. memorial.

-TERSHIP. Fr. *Registr-e*; It. -*o*, -*are*; Sp. -*e*,  
-TRY. -*ar*; Low L. *Regestrum*, and also *Re-*  
*gestum*, (whence Milton's *Regest*.) And Voss.

thinks,—ut à digerendo *digesta*; ita (*avalayer*)  
*regesta*, à *Regerendo*; therefore *Registrum* is  
written pro *Regestum*. *Regerere*, to bear or carry  
back, to restore; to relate; also, to treasure up.  
Sk. prefers *Regestum*, (see also *Du Cange*.) The  
two words seem distinct; and *Registrum* to be  
merely a contraction of *Re-rum gestarum*, of things  
done, sc. a record, an account of them. En- Un-

**RE-GIVE,\* v.** To give back again.

\**Young*.

**REGNANT, ad. -NATIVE.\*** Reigning or  
ruling with *kingly* authority; ruling, govern-  
ing, dominant or predominant.—\**Chaucer*.

Fr. *Régn-ant*; It. -*ante*; L. *Regnans*, from *Reg-*  
*nare*, to reign, (qv.) Pre-

**RE-GORGE,\* v.** Fr. *Regorger*,—to over-  
glut or overcharge the stomach; to over-  
run or overthrow the banks; also, —to  
vomit, cast an overfull gorge.—Cot.

\**Milton*. *Dryden*.

**RE-GRAFT, v.** To cut again into; to  
fix or insert a cutting or scion, again, re-  
peatedly.

**RE-GRANT, v.** To give again; to be-  
stow, to concede, to yield, to allow—again.

**RE-GRATE, v.** Derham probably so  
writes *Regret* or *Regrete*; meaning—To be  
*ungrateful* or displeasing to: "Those ani-  
mals that are the least beautified with co-  
lours, or rather whose clothing may *regrate*  
the eye."

**RE-GRATE, v.** To *regrate*, in our Com-  
-ER. mon Law, did anciently signify to  
-ING. buy by the *great* and sell by retail.  
—*Mins*. Subsequently, to buy by the *grate*  
(*great*) was also called To *engross*, (qv.)

To *regrate*, (Fr. *Regrater*,) was also to



*grate* or rub again; to scour; to dress up again. See *GRATE*, *v.*

"*Regrating* was described by the same statute [5 & 6. Ed. VI.] to be the buying of corn, or other dead victual, in any market, and selling it again in the same market, or within four miles of the place."—*Blackstone*.

Low L. *Regratarii*, *regratores*. Du Cange derives from *Corradere*.

**REGRATIATORY**, *ad.* Fr. *Regratier*, —To thank or return thanks.—*\*Skelton*.

**RE-GREET**, *v.* *s.*† To salute again; to return a salutation. See *REGRET*.

*\*Drayton. Warner. †Shak.*

**RE-GRESS**, *s. v.* A going or coming, —ION. moving back; a return; a re-

—GRADE, *v.* iteration.—*\*Hales*.

It. & L. *Regresso*; L. *Regressi*, *regress-um*, to step back, to go back.

**RE-GRET**, *v. s.* To weep or cry for or —FUL, *v.* after; "to bewail, bemoan, la- —FULLY,† ment, grieve, sorrow, repent, for."—*Cot.*

Chaucer writes *Regrate*.

*\*Fanshaw. †Greenhill.*

Fr. *Regret*, *regretter*. Various etyms. are offered. (See *Men.*) Sk. prefers L. *Regratum*, qd. *ingratum*, *ungrateful*, displeasing. Dr. Knott refers to Sc. *Grett*, in A. S. *Græd-an*; Go. *Grett-an*, to cry. See *GREED*, *GREET*, and *REGREET*. Un-

**REGUERDON**, *s.* *v.*† To reward, to recompense, or remunerate; to benefit, in return for some action done, some service performed.—*\*Gower. \*†Shak. †Chaucer.*

Fr. *Reguerdonner*, to regard or reward.

**REGULAR**, *ad. s.* Of or pertaining, —ARITY. agreeable or according, to rule, or —ARLY. right, or direction, order, guid- —ATE, *v.* ance, or method; ordered or —ATION. prescribed course; orderly, me- —ATOR. thodical.—*\*Boyle*.

—ARNESS, *\*Fr. Régulier*; It. *-olàre*, *ad. s.*; Sp. *-ular*, *areglar*; L. *Regula*, *regularis*, from *regere*, to rule or order. See *RIGHT*. Dis- Contra- Extra- Ir-

**RE-GURGITATE**, *v.* —ION. To throw or cast back; to reflow or flow back.

Fr. *Regurgiter*, to regorge, (qv.); to throw back through the gorge or throat, (L. *Gargēs*.)

**RE-HABILITATE**, *v.* —ION. To re-store, to re-establish; to enable, empower, authorize, or invest with power and au- thority—again.

Fr. *Rabillier*, *rehabillier*; Sp. *-ar*; Low L. *Rehabilitare*, (re, and *habere*,) in Civil Law, to have or hold, or cause to have or hold—again; to restore.

**RE-HEAR**, *v.* —ING. To use the ear, hearken, listen—again; to attend again to what is said.

**RE-HEARSE**, *v.* To cause to hear or —AL. rehear. To tell, say, speak to the —ER. ear; to recite, to repeat, to relate, to record. Mis-

**RE-HEAT**, *\*v.* To revive, rejoice, cheer up exceedingly.—*\*Chaucer. Fr. Rehaiter.*

**RE-HELM**, *\*v.* To put on again the *helm* or *helmet*.—*\*Berners*.

**RE-JECT**, *v.* To cast or throw back, or —ER. away, or aside; to send back or

—ION. away; to refuse, to repel; to

—ANEOUS, *\*renounce*, to retort.—*\*Barrow*.

Fr. *Rejeter*; It. *Rigettare*; L. *Reject-um*, past p. of *relicere*, to cast or throw back. Ir-

**REIGLE**, *\*s.* —MENT.† A rule, canon, order; also, a line, square, form, pattern.—*Cot.*

*\*Carew. †Bp. Taylor.*

Fr. *Reigle*, *reiglement*; L. *Regulare*, to regulate, (qv.)

**REIGN**, *v. s.* To reign is—to rule or direct, to govern; to have, to exercise su- preme or sovereign power or authority; (usually the power of a king.) *Reign, s.*—

Rule; power or authority; supreme or sovereign power or authority; the territory or space (ruled over or governed); the region; the time or duration of the rule or government. See *REGAL*, and *REGNANT*.

Fr. *Régner*; Sp. *Reynar*; It. & L. *Regn-are*, to rule. Inter- Out- Re-

**REIKE**, *\*s.* Appears to be a kind of *rush*. A. S. *Ærisc*, *risc*. See *RUSH, s.*

*\*Holland. Drant.*

**RE-IMBODY**, *\*v.* To invest or clothe with, or assume, *body*, or *bodily*, or cor- poreal, matter or substance.—*\*Boyle*.

**RE-IMBURSE**, *v.* —MENT. To put into the *purse* again; to pay again or repay.

Fr. *Rembourser*.

**RE-IMPLANT**, *\*v.* To fix or set again: to infix or insert again.—*\*Bp. Taylor*.

**RE-IMPORT**, *v.* To import, or bear, or carry back into; to convey back or recon- vey; to bear or carry in again, sc. things imported or carried into one place or country, and exported or carried out of an- other. Fr. *Remporter*, to carry back into.

**RE-IMPOSE**, *v.* —ITION. To put, place, set, or fix upon again, (sc. a tax, a rate.)

**RE-IMPREGNATE**, *\*v.* To generate or cause to generate again; to fill, to sa- turate.—*\*Brown*.

**RE-IMPRESS**, *\*v.* —ION.† To press or urge again; to infix again; (to print again.)—*\*Dr. Johnson. †Spelman*.

**RE-IMPRINT**, *\*v.* To print or press into again; to mark, stamp, or infix again —letters or characters; to infix again (in the mind).—*\*Prynne*.

**REIN**, *v. s.* —LESS. To rein,—to hold back; guide or govern, manage or control. To give the rein, is to give up, yield, free from, restraint; and cona. to set free, give freedom or liberty.

Fr. *Reine*; It. *Rid-ina*, -*ine*; Sp. *Rienda*, which Men. derives from L. *Retinaculum*, (from *retinere*, to hold back,) that which, any thing which, *retains* or holds back. Sur- Un-

**RE-INCENSE,\* v.** To kindle again, or rekindle; to heat again, to rekindle.

\**Daniel*.

**RE-INCITE,\* v.** To move or urge again to; to rouse, to animate again; to reanimate, to re-encourage.—\**Lewis*.

**RE-INCREASE,\* v.** To grow again to; to augment, to enlarge again.—\**Spenser*.

**RE-INDUCE,\* v.** To lead, draw, or bring in, again.—\**Daniel*.

**RE-INFLAME,\* v.** To warm, heat, burn, again; to rekindle.—\**Dryden*.

**RE-INFORM,\* v.** To present again to, to impress again upon, the mind, the *form*, the idea of a thing; to give or convey again ideas, knowledge: gen. to instruct, to furnish, to provide again with.—\**Scott*.

**RE-INGRATiate,\* v.** To introduce or bring again into, to gain or obtain again, favour, good-will, kindness.—\**Milton*.

**RE-INHABIT,\* v.** To have, hold, or keep again; to dwell again in.—\**Milton*.

**REINS, s.** The kidneys; the part of the back where the kidneys are seated.

Fr. *Reins*; It. *Reni*; Sp. *Renes*; L. *Renes*, from Gr. *Pe-eiv*, to flow; quod serosus humor per *renes* decurrat.

**RE-INSPIRE, v.** To breathe again into; to animate again, to reanimate, to revive; to give, grant, or bestow again, breath, life, the *spirit*.

**RE-INSTAL,\* v.** To replace or place again in a station or situation.—\**Milton*.

**RE-INSTATE, v.** -MENT. To put or place again in; to put again in, to invest again with, to restore.

**RE-INSTRUCT,\* v.** To rebuild; to form, to furnish, to provide again, (sc. with knowledge or learning;) to learn, to teach again —\**Waterland*.

**RE-INTEGRATE.** See REDINTEGRATE.

**RE-INTER,\* v.** To put or place, to lay again in the earth, (in *terra*;) to bury again, to rebury.—\**Howell*.

**RE-INTHRONE.** See RE-ENTHRONE.

**RE-INTICE,\* v.** To allure, to tempt, again.—\**Warner*.

**RE-INVEST, v.** To cover, to clothe again; to put again into possession; to repossess, to reoccupy.

**RE-INVOLVE,\* v.** To roll in, to infold, to inwrap, to close or surround, again.  
\**Milton*.

**RE-JOIN, v.** To unite, add (sc. one -JOINDER, v. s. thing to another) again, to; -JOINT, s. to combine, to connect together again; to come together, to associate, again; to add, (sc. something in answer or reply;) to give a second or an additional answer,—an answer or reply.

In Law,—an answer to a reply; the order is—plea, replication, *rejoinder*, rebutter. Sur-

**RE-JOLT,\* s.** A shake or shock again—back again.—\**South*.

**RE-JOURN,\* v.** -MENT.† To postpone, to put off to a future day; to delay, to defer, to discontinue.

\**Wotton*. *Burton*. †*North*.

**RE-JOY, v.** To feel or have repeated, -JOICE, v. prolonged, continued joy or -JOIC-ER. gladness; to have, possess, joy -ING. or gladness, pleasure or delight; -INGLY. to take pleasure or delight in; -MENT.\* to have, to use, with pleasure; to cause pleasure or delight; to please, to gladden, to delight.—\**Brende*.

Fr. *Ré-jouir*, *res-jouir*, -*jouissant*; S. *Rego-cijar*, -*dear*; L. *Gaudere*, to be glad, or gladden. Un-

**REIT, s.** See REED. Pliny seems to mean the *reedy* substances. "This is the onely fish that buildeth upon the *reites* and mosse of the sea, and laieth her egs, or spawneth in her nest."—*Holland*. *Plinie*.

**RE-ITERATE, v.** To go over again and -ION. again; to do any thing again and -EDLY. again; to repeat often; to repeat again.

It. *Reiterare*; L. *Iterare*, *iter repeters*, to repeat a journey, to go over again.

**RE-JUDGE, v.** To judge, deem, or doom again; to pass sentence or judgment upon a sentence or judgment.

**RE-JUVENESCENCE,\* s.** -Y.† A restoration to youth; reinstatement of youth.  
\**Boyle*. *Chesterfield*. †*Sir T. Smith*.

**RE-KINDLE, v.** To light or set fire again to; to heat, to inflame again; to re-incense, to re-inflame.

**RE-KING,\* v.** To make king again.  
\**Warner*.

**RE-KNOWLEDGE,\* v.** To knowledge or acknowledge; own, confess, or profess a knowledge of.—\**Udal*.

**RE-LAND, v.** To land or bring, bear to, set or place upon, land again.

**RE-LAPSE, v. s.** -ER. To fall back again; to slide, or glide, or pass back; to fail; to lose (ground, progress,) any thing gained or made.

**RE-LATE, v.** To bear or bring back; to -ER, or -OR. report, to repeat, to recite, to -ION. rehearse; to tell or narrate; -IONSHIP. to bear or bring back, sc. the -IVE, ad. s. mind to; to have or bear re- -IVELY. spect or regard to; to respect, to regard.

To bear or carry, have, hold, or possess, be in a state of comparison, connexion, or conjunction; and, hence, *to be related* is to be connected, conjoined, or allied by affinity or consanguinity.

"When the mind so considers one thing that it does, as it were, bring it to, and set it by another, and carry its view from one to t'other; this is, as the words import, *relation* and respect; and the denominations given to positive things, intimating that respect, and serving as marks to lead the thoughts beyond the subject itself denominated, to something distinct from it, are what we call *relatives*; and the things so brought together *related*."—Locke.

Fr. *Rela-ter*; It. *-sione, -tuo*; Sp. *-tar*; L. *Re-ferre, re-latum*, to bring or bear back. See REFER. Ir- Un-

**RE-LAX**, *v. s. ad.* To remit the tight-  
-ABLE. ness, the fastness, the constraint;  
-ATION. to slacken, to loosen; to remit,  
-ATIVE. or rebate, or abate, the rigour, the  
-ING. force, the strength; and, cons. to unstring, to weaken.

Fr. *Rel-asser*; Sp. *-azar*; It. *Rilas-sare, -ciare*; L. *Relaxare*, to loosen, to slacken; to remit the tightness; to *release*, (qv.) Un-

**RE-LAY**, *s. v.* To *relay*,—to lay again.

A *relay* Cot. well exp.: "Chevaux de *relais*,—horses *laid* in certain places on the high way for the more haste making, or for the ease of those one hath already rid hard.

"Chiens de *relais*,—dogs *laid* for a back set; such as are held by the side of a long course, to be hounded after a deer already pursued by other dogs."

A *relay* of ground, is ground *laid up* in fallow; gen.—any thing *laid up*, stored up; a store, a reserve. Fr. *Relayer, relais*.

**RELEASE**, *v. s.* To remise or remit;  
-ABLE. to loosen or set loose or free; to  
-MENT. free from restraint or confinement;  
-ER. to acquit, quit, or give an acquit-  
tance; gen.—to free, liberate, or discharge,  
(to *relax*, qv.)

Fr. *Relaisser*; *re*, and *laisser*, to loose, (Go. *Lau-gan*; A. S. *Le-an*,) sc. from hold or possession, from restraint.

**RE-LEGATE**,\* *v. -ION.*† To send back or away, by *law*; to send into exile or banishment; to exile, to banish.

\*Burke. †Bp. Taylor.

Fr. *Releguer*; It. *Rilegare*; L. *Relegare*, (*re*, and *legare*, i. e. *lege mittere*, to send by *law*.)

**RE-LENT**, *v. s.* To be or become *lenient*  
-ING. or soft, soothing, mild, or gentle,  
-LESS. again; to soften or mollify; to melt,  
to dissolve; to relax or release, sc. the rigour or severity; to have or take mercy, pity, or compassion.

Fr. *Relentir*; It. *Rallentare*; L. *Relentescere*, to become *lenient* (qv.) again. Un-

**RE-LEVANT**, *ad. -ANCY.* Assisting or aiding; and, cons. having or acting in

alliance, combination, connexion, or confederacy with, or some relation to; relating or relative.

*Relevancy* is of Scotch rather than of English usage.

Fr. *Relouer*, to *relieve*, (qv.) to assist. Ir-

**RELIC**, or **-LIQUE**, *s.* That which is left, *-LICT.* or which remains; the body *-LIQUARY.* left, sc. by the soul; any thing *-LICTLY.\** left behind, sc. by one loved or revered, and cons. preserved as a memorial or remembrance.

*Relict* is usually app. to a widowed wife, *left* desolate by loss of her husband.

\*Donne.

By old writers *Relique*, and in Fr. *Relief*; It. *Rilievo*; Sp. *Relieves*. Fr. *Rel-ique, -iques*; It. *-iquis*; Sp. *-iquis*; L. *Rel-iquum, -iquis*, from *Relictum*, (past p. of *Relinquere*, to *relinquish*, qv.) any thing left.

**RE-LIEVE**, *v. or -LIEF, v. s.* To *lift* or *-ABLE.* raise or rise up again; to assist, *-ER.* to support, to sustain; to aid, to *-ING.* help, to succour; to lighten, lessen, or diminish; to mitigate or assuage; to raise or remove from a duty or task—as, to *relieve* guard.

*Relief*, (in Painting or Statuary,)—the rising or standing out, projection or prominence.

"The heir, when admitted to the feud which his ancestor possessed, used generally to pay a fine or acknowledgment to the lord, in horses, arms, money, and the like, for such renewal of the feud; which was called a *relief*, because it *raised* up and re-established the inheritance, or, in the words of the feudal writers, *incertam et caducam hereditatem relevabat*."—Blackstone.

Fr. *Reler*; Sp. *-ar*; It. *Rilevare*; L. *Relevare*, to lift up again. See LEVY. Un-

**RELIGION**, *s.* Religion, as in common  
-ONARY. usage, may be said to express,  
-ONIST. gen.—An acknowledgment of  
-OUS, *ad. s.* our *bond* or obligation as cre-  
-OUS-LY. ated beings to God, our Cre-  
-NESS. ator; a consequent return of  
-ITY.\* duty and obedience; godliness, holiness, piety towards God; reverence towards him, and to things sacred or consecrated to him; a strict and conscientious discharge or observance of our duties or obligations to each other, as fellow-creatures, or creatures of the same God.

\*Chaucer.

Fr. *Relig-ion, -ieux, -ieuse*; It. *-ione, -ioso, -iosa*; Sp. *-ion, -ioso*; L. *Religio*, for which various etyms. have been proposed.—See them in Varro and Martin. The most probable appears to be—*a religando*; the word *Religio* seeming emph. to express the reciprocal *bond* or obligation of man to man, and also the obligation or duty of man to the gods in heathen times, and to God among Christians. Ir- Mis- Un-

**RE-LINQUISH**, *v. -MENT.* To leave, to quit, to depart from, to forsake, to resign.

Fr. *Relinquer*; L. *Relinquere*. See DELIN-QUENT. Un-

Cic de nat  
Deorum  
book 2  
cap 28.

**RELISH**, *s. v.* To lick again, sc. that we may retain or retake a pleasing taste; to dwell with pleasure (upon a taste or savour); to have or cause to have, to feel, to enjoy, a pleasing taste or savour; to taste, to savour of.

Mina. (says Sk.) derives from Fr. *Relacher*, *re*, and *lecher*, *lambere*, to lick; because we lick again and again, *lucundi saporis voluptate illecti*. Dis-Un-

**RE-LIVE**,\* *v.* To revive, to recreate; to live, create, or cause to live—again.

\*Udal. Spenser.

**RE-LOAD**, *v.* To load again.

**RE-LONGED**,\* *pt.* Prolonged, postponed.  
\*Berners.

**RE-LUCENT**,\* *ad.* Throwing back a light, a brilliancy; giving or yielding a brightness, or brilliancy, or splendour; brilliant, splendid, shining, resplendent.

\*Shelton, Thomson, &c.

Fr. *Relui-re*, -ant; It. *Rilù-cere*, -cente; L. *Relucens*, p. p. of *relucere*.

**RELUCT**,\* *v.* *Reluctant*, --- struggling,  
-ANT. striving against, resisting, oppo-  
-ANTLY. sing, contending against; unwill-  
-ANCE. ling, lingering, loitering; (gen.)  
-ANCY. acting with unwillingness, with  
-ATION. regret; and hence the apparently harsh usage of the *s.* by Wood, as equivalent to *regret*: "(He) was drowned, to the great *reluctancy* of all," &c.—"Rebellion broke out, to the great horror and *reluctancy* of all good men."—\*Walton.

Fr. *Reluictor*; L. *Reluctari*; to struggle or strive against.

**RE-LUME**,\* *v.* To light, kindle, inflame, or set on fire again.—Cot.

\*Shak. Warburton. Fr. *Rallumer*.

**RE-LY**, *v.* To rest or repose in or upon;  
-LI-ANCE. to depend upon, (sc.) with trust  
-ER. or confidence; to trust or confide in.

Sk. from *re* and *lye*, or the Fr. *Relier*, (*religare*), to bind up. To *rely* seems equivalent to *requiescere*, *reponere*, to rest or repose upon.

**RE-MAIN**, *v. s.* To stay, to abide, (sc. -AINDER, *s. ad.* after a number or quantity  
-ANENT, or taken away;) to abide, to  
-NANT. dwell, to continue; to last,  
-ANENCE.\* to wait or await.  
-ANENCY.† \*Boyle. †Bp. Taylor.

Fr. *Remaindre*; It. *Rimandere*; L. *Re-manere*, to stay, to be left, behind.

**RE-MAKE**,\* *v.* To make again, or anew.  
\*Glanvill.

**RE-MAND**, *v.* To send back again into the hands (*man-us*); to command back, to order back, (into the hands of a gaoler, keeper, &c.) Fr. *Remander*.

**RE-MARK**, *v. s.* To note again and  
-ABLE. again; to note attentively, care-  
-ABLENESS. fully; to note or denote; to  
-ABLY. heed, to regard, to observe.

-ER. A. S. *Mærc-en*, signare, notare; Fr. *Remarquer*, to mark, note, heed, regard attentively; also, to set a new mark or stamp upon. Un-

**RE-MARRY**,\* *v.* To wed again; to give or take in wedlock; to join in matrimony again. Fr. *Remarier*, to marry again.

\*Berners. Webster.

**RE-MEASURE**, *v.* To measure again.

**REMEDY**, *s. v.* Any thing healing,  
-IABLE. curing, giving or bestowing  
-IAL. health or safety; aid, help, or  
-IATE. assistance; reparation, relief,  
-ILESS. (from disease, pain, hurt, in-  
-ILESSLY. jury, force, &c.)  
-ILESSNESS. Fr. *Rémédie*, -dier; Sp. -dio,  
-dier; It. *Rimèdio*, -diare; L. *Re-*  
-YING. medium. See MEDICINE.

**RE-MEMBER**, *v.* To bring back or  
-BERER. recall to mind or memory; to  
-BRANCE. keep, hold, retain, preserve,  
-BRANCER. in mind; to remind, to put  
-BRANCING.\* in or into the mind. See RE-  
COLLECT and REMINISCENCE.—\*Abp. Pocock.

Fr. *Remember*-er; Sp. -er; It. *Rimembrare*; also Fr. *Rememo-rer*; Sp. -rar; It. *Rimemorare*; to bring back again to mind or memory; to retain in mind or memory, (qv.) Mis- Un-

**RE-MEMORATE**,\* *v.* To record, re-  
-ION.† member, or call unto mind.—Cot.

-IVE.† \*Bryskett. †Bp. Hall. Mountagu.  
†Pocock.

See TO REMEMBER. Fr. *Rémémorer*.

**RE-MERCY**,\* *s.* Fr. *Remercier*,—to thank, i. e. to repay (thanks) for grace or favour shown.—\*Spenser.

**RE-MIGRATE**,\* *v.* -ION,† *s.* To go away back; to return again, (sc. into its former place or state.)—\*Boyle. †Hale.

**RE-MIND**, *v.* -ER.\* To mind again; to call again to mind or memory, to the remembrance; to remember.—\*H. More.

**REMINISCENCE**, *s.* A research for,  
-ENCY. a recalling to the mind, (sc.  
-ENTIAL.\* former ideas or thoughts;) re-  
collection, remembrance.

"There is yet another kind of discursion beginning with the appetite to recover something lost, proceeding from the present backward, from thought of the place where we miss it, to the thought of the place from whence we came last; and from the thought of that, to the thought of a place before, till we have in our mind some place, wherein we had the thing we miss: and this is called *reminiscence*."—Hobbs. \*Brown.

Fr. *Réminiscence*; It. -anza; L. *Reminiscens*. *Reminisci*, (Var. lib. v.) cum ea, quæ tenuit mens et memoria, cogitantur, et cogitando repetuntur. Voss. refers to an ancient *Memisci*, which he derives from *Men-ere*, the obsolete theme of *Memini*. The word is not used very discriminately. See RECOLLECT.

**RE-MIT**, *v.* To send, to cause to go  
-MISE, *v.* back; to put or place back;  
-MIT-TANCE. to let or give leave to go  
-TER. back; to release, to relax, to  
-MENT.\* resign, to relinquish; to refer,  
-MISS. to reduce, to return, to re-  
-MISS-AL. store; to release, to rebate  
-IBLE. or abate; to release, sc. from

**REMISS-ION.** punishment or penalty; hence,  
**-IVE.** —to forgive, to pardon; to re-  
**-LY.** lax, sc. exertion, bodily or  
**-NESS.** mental; and hence,—to neg-  
**-ORY.†** lect, to disregard.

To *remiss*, (in Law,)—to put away from, to part from, to release.

\**Milton.* †*Latimer.*

Fr. *Rem-ettre*, -is; Sp. *-littir*, -liso; It. *Rimètt-tere*, rimèssio; L. *Re-mittere*, -missum, to send back. Ir- Un-

**RE-MOLTEN,\*** pt. i.e. Re-melted; melted or molten again.—\**Bacon.*

**RE-MONSTRATE, v.** To re-present  
**-ANT, ad. s.** (to the mind, to the attention);  
**-ANCE.** to bring again under consid-  
**-ATOR.** eration or review; to show or exhibit for reflection; to urge reasons against any previous act or judgment; to warn, to expostulate.

Fr. *Remonstr-er*; Sp. -ar; It. *Rimostrare*; (L. *Re*, and *monstrare*,) to call to mind again. Contra-

**RE-MORA, s.** That which delays, (*mora-tur*,) hinders, or retards; app. to—a fish.

Fr. *Remore*; L. *Remora*.

**RE-MORD,\*** v. To bite, to gnaw again;  
**-ENCY.†** to prey upon continually or  
**-MORSE.** repeatedly. *Remorse* is app.  
**-MORSE-FUL.** to—

**-LESS.** The gnawing pains of the  
**-LESSNESS.** mind or conscience for any  
**-LESSLY.** act; to compunction or re-  
**-ED.†** gret; to the relentings of compassion or sympathy.—\**Chaucer.* *Sir T. Elyot.* †*Killenbeck.* †*Bp. Hall.*

Fr. *Remord-re*; Sp. -er; It. *Rimordere*; L. *Re-mordere*, to bite again. Un-

**RE-MOVE, v. s.** To move again, to move  
**-ABLE.** away, out of the way, afar, to a  
**-AL.** distance; to put from or out of  
**-EDNESS.** its place, to a distant place.  
**-ER.** *Remote*,—moved to, placed at,  
**-MOTE.** a distance; situate afar off; dis-  
**-MOTE-LY.** tant; disjointed, disconnected.

**-NESS.** Fr. *Rem-ouvoir*, -uer; Sp. -over;  
**-ION.** It. *Rimovere*; L. *Re-movere*, to move back again, to move again. By Gower, Chaucer, &c. written *Remue*, from the Fr. *Remuer*. Ir- Un-

**RE-MOUNT, v.** To mount or ascend again; to re-ascend; to climb up again; to raise or rise again.

Fr. *Remont-er*; Sp. -ar; It. *Rimontare*, to mount again.

**RE-MUGIENT,\*** ad. Lowing or bellowing again; rebellowing.—\**H. More.*

**RE-MUNERATE, v.** To give or pay in  
**-ATION.** return for, in recompense or  
**-ATIVE.** requital of; to recompense, to  
**-ATORY.** requite, to reward.

**-ABILITY.** Fr. *Rémunér-er*; Sp. -ar; It. *Rimu-nerare*; L. *Remunerari*, (re, and *munus*, see *MUNIFICENT*,) to return, or repay, an office or service done.

**RE-MURMUR, v.** To murmur again; to repeat or re-echo a murmur; sc. a sound similar to that of roughly flowing waters.

**RE-NATE,\*** ad.† **-NASCENCY.†** Born again; raised or risen again.

\**Beau. & F.* †*E. Hall.* †*Evelyn. Brown.*  
 L. *Renascens*, *renatus*, pres. and past p. of *renasci*, to be born again.

**RE-NAY, or RENEX,\*** v. To deny or re-  
**-NEGATE, ad.** fuse; to say or affirm that a  
**-NEGADE.** thing shall not be, is not, or  
**-NEGADO.** has not been.  
**-NIANT.** *Renegade*, or *Renegade*,—one  
**-NAYING.†** who denies, renounces, or re-  
**-NEGE,†** v. jects—his faith, his allegiance.

*Reneyed* occurs in *Piers Plouhman*, which Dr. Whitaker interprets *Renegado*. Chaucer writes, a *Reniant*.

\**Chaucer. Joye.* †*Sir T. More.* †*Udal. Shak.*  
 Fr. *Re-nier*; Sp. -negar; It. *Rinnegare*; L. *Re*, and *negare*. See *NEGATION*.

**REN-COUNTER, v. s.** To go or run against; to assault, to attack, to oppose; to engage or fight with; to come against, to meet with, to occur with.

Fr. *Rencontr-er*; Sp. -ar; It. *Rincontrare*; (*Re*, and *en-counter*, to go, to run against.)

**REND, v.** To tear asunder, to tear or  
**RENT, v. s.** pull away.—\**Sidney.*

**-ING.\*** A. S. *Hrend-an*, *rend-an*, to tear. Upon *Rent*, the past p. *Rended*, *rend'd*, *rent*, has been formed the v. To *rent*. Over- Un-

**RENDER, v. s.** To give back, to restore,  
**-ERER.** to return; to give, yield, or de-  
**-ERING.** liver up; to deliver, to place or  
**-IBLE.** set before, to present or repre-  
**-ITION.** sent, to return or turn, from one state to another; to transfer, to translate; to give or bestow, to cause to have or to be.

Fr. *Rend-re*; It. -ere; Sp. -ir; L. *Reddere*, (*Re* and *do*, q. *retro do*,) to give back. Sur- Mis-

**RENDEZ-VOUS, s.\*** v. Assembly or meeting, or place of assembling or meeting,—of coming together: of resort.

\**The s. only is common in our old writers.*

Fr. *Rendez-vous*.

**RE-NERVE,\*** v. To nerve, string, or strengthen again.—\**Byron.*

**RE-NEW, v.** To make or cause to be  
**-ABLE.** new again; to begin or commence  
**-AL.** again; to restore, to repair, to  
**-ER.** revive, to refresh; to keep or  
**-EDNESS.** preserve new or fresh; to re-  
**-ING.** novate.

Fr. *Renouer*. See *RENOVATE*. Un-

**RE-NITENT,\*** ad. Striving against; re-  
**-ENCE.†** sisting, repressing; reluctant.

**-ENCY.†** \**Ray.* †*Waterland.* †*Bp. Hall.*

Fr. *Renit-ent*, -ence; It. -ente; L. *Renitens*, p. p. of *renitit*, to strive against.

**RENNET, s. -ING.** "Pippins grafted on a pippin stock are called *renates*, bettered in their generous nature by such double extraction."—*Fuller.*

"The *renet*, which though first it from the pippin came.

Grown through his pureness nice, assumes that curious name."—*Drayton.*



Some derive from *Reina*, the queen of apples; others from *Rana*, because it is spotted like a frog. Sk. suggests the city *Rennes*; Drayton and Fuller point to another source.

**RENNET**, *s.* A liquor which causes **RUNNET**. milk to run into curds: it is produced by steeping the stomach of a calf in hot water.—*Gloucester*.

Holland so renders *L. Coagulum*, and also by the word *Rendle*, (the rendle of the male hare, b. xxviii. c. 19.). Perhaps so called from *Ge-runnen*, *rinnen*, concretus, coagulatus, run together: Ger. *Rennen*, in se fluere, h. e. coagulare. See *Sk.* and *Wack*.

**RENOVATE**, *v.* Equivalent to — To  
-ATION. *renew*, (qv.)—*Chaucer*.  
-EL, *\* v.* Fr. *Ren-ouer*, -oueler; Sp. -ovar; It.  
-ELANCE. *Rinnovare*; L. *Renovare*.

**RENOUNCE**, *v. s.* To reject, to dis-  
-MENT. claim, to abjure, to disown,  
-ER. to deny.  
-ING. Fr. *Re-noncer*; Sp. -nunciar; It.  
-NUNCIATION. *Rinunciare*; L. *Re-nunciare*; to  
bring or carry back; to report, to relate, what is  
said or told; also, to speak against. Ab-

**RE-NOWN**, *v. s.* -ER. To name or give,  
repeat, resound, a name, a great or famous  
name; to celebrate or make known; to  
proclaim the fame or reputation.

Fr. *Renommer*; It. *Rinòmare*; Sp. *Renombre*.  
*Re*, and L. *Nomen*, a name; in Eng. also anciently  
written *Renomme*; having a name, a great name.  
Ir-

**RENT**, *s. v.* A something paid in return.  
-AGE. "The word *rent* or *render*, *reditus*,  
-ER. signifies a compensation or return,  
it being in the nature of an acknowledg-  
ment given for the possession of some  
corporeal inheritance. It is defined to be  
a certain profit issuing yearly out of lands  
and tenements corporeal."—*Blackstone*.

Fr. *Rente*; It. *Rendita*; Sp. *Renta*; L. *Reditus*,  
a return.

**REN-VERSE**, *\* v.* -MENT.† To reverse,  
(qv.)—*Spenser*. *Stirling*. †*Stukeley*.

Fr. *Renverser*, to overturn, evert, overthrow,  
turn upside down.—*Cot*.

**RE-OBTAIN**, *\* v.* To get or gain the  
hold or possession again.—*\*Mir. for Mag.*

**RE-OPPOSE**, *\* v.* To oppose again, or  
in return; to put, place, or set against, or  
in resistance to—again.—*\*Brown*.

**RE-ORDAIN**, *v.* To ordain again or  
-ING. *\* anew*.—*\*Bacon*.  
-DINATION.

**RE-ORDERING**, *\* s.* Ordering or ar-  
ranging again; restoration to order or  
arrangement.—*\*Daniel*. *Wotton*.

**RE-ORGANIZE**, *\* v.* To organize again;  
to compose or arrange again.—*\*Scott*.

**RE-PACIFY**, *\* v.* To pacify or restore  
to peace again.—*\*Daniel*.

**RE-PACK**, *\* v.* To pack again.—*\*Smith*.

**RE-PAINT**, *\* v.* To paint again.  
*\*Reynolds*.

**RE-PAIR**, *v. s.* To restore, to recover,  
-PAR-ABLE. to amend; to make amends  
-ATION. or restitution.  
-ATIVE, *ad. s.* Fr. *Réparer*; It. *Riparare*; Sp.  
-PAIRER. *Reparar*; L. *Re-parare*, to get  
again, restore, or recover. See *PREPARE*. Ir-

**RE-PAIR**, *v. s.* To go to again, to go to;  
to make way to, to take or betake the way  
to; to have recourse, to resort.

Fr. *Repaire*, to go to, to frequent, to haunt.  
The L. *Reparare* was used in the lower ages as  
equivalent to *Redire*, to return. The Fr. *Repaire*,  
the haunt of a wild beast; the den to which it  
*returns*; to which it goes.

**RE-PANDOUS**, *\* ad.* Opening, stretch  
ing backwards; bent or curved back.

*\*Brown*.

L. *Repandus*, (*Re*, and *pandere*, to open.) See  
*EXPAND*.

**RE-PARREL**.<sup>\*</sup> See *RE-APPAREL*.  
*\*Beau. & F.*

**RE-PARTEE**, *s.* -PARTE, *\* v.* To return a  
quick answer or reply; to answer or reply  
quickly, smartly, wittily.—*\*Denham*.

Fr. "*Repartir*, to redvide; also, quickly to  
return a thrust or blow; to answer a thrust with  
a thrust, a blow with a blow, in Fencing, &c.; and,  
hence, to reply in speech."—*Cot*.

**RE-PASS**, *v.* -AGE.<sup>\*</sup> To pass or go, lead  
or bring—back again; to go over, to travel  
over—again.—*\*Hackluyt*. Fr. *Repasser*.

**RE-PAST**, *s. v.* -URE. Food or victuals,  
or the taking of food or victuals.

Fr. *Rep-as*, -astre; L. *Re-pascere*, to feed again.

**RE-PATRIATION**, *s.* Return to one's  
own country.

Low L. *Repatriare*; Fr. *Repatrier*, to repatriate,  
or to restore to his own home.—*Cot*. See *EX-*  
*PATRIATE*.

**RE-PAY**, *v.* -MENT. To pay back or return  
payment; to requite, to recompense. Un-

**RE-PEAL**, *v. s.* -ER. Also written *Repel*.  
To recall, to revoke; to recall, (sc. a judg-  
ment, a sentence, a law;) to abrogate, to  
annul.

Fr. *Rappeler*, to recall. See *APPEAL*. Ir- Un-

**RE-PEAT**, *v.* To ask again, to say or  
-ER. speak again; to rehearse, to  
-ING. relate; to do the same thing  
-EDLY. again, frequently; to reite-  
-PETIT-ION. rate.  
-ION-AL. The *Repetition-al*, -ary, (Law,)  
-ARY. —the repeated law; Deutero-  
-ER. nomy.

Fr. & Sp. *Repet-er*; It. & L. *Repetere*, to ask,  
to seek for, again. Un-

**RE-PEDATION**, *\* s.* A stepping back.  
a return.—*\*H. More*.

L. *Re-pedare*, to set the foot, (*pes*,) to step, back.

## REP

**RE-PEL, v.** To beat or drive back; to  
-PELLENT, *ad. s.* force to return;—to push  
-PULSE, *s. v.* or thrust back; to reject,  
-PULS-ION. to refuse.  
-IVE. L. *Repellere*, to drive or beat  
back. Fr. *Repousser*; It. *Repulsare*, from L. *Re-  
pulsus*, past p. of *Repellere*. See PULSE.

**REPENT, v.** To have or feel pain, grief,  
-ANT, *ad.* or sorrow, for any act, for a fault,  
-ANTLY. for sin or the consequences of  
-ANCE. sin; to feel remorse or con-  
-ER. trition. "Not only a sorrow for  
-ING. sins past, but (what is a natural  
consequence of such sorrow, if it be real)  
a turning from them into a new and con-  
trary life."—*Locke*.  
Fr. *Repentir*; Sp. -*er*. See PENITENT. Ir- Un-

**RE-PEOPLE, v. -ING.** To people again;  
to fill or stock again with people, with in-  
habitants.

**RE-PERCUSS, v.** To reverberate, to  
-ION. rebound, to reflect; to beat,  
-IVE, *ad. s.* drive, or strike back.

Fr. *Répercuter*, -*if*, (a *répercussive*,—Cot.) *reper-  
cussif*; It. *Ripercussione*, -*ivo*; Sp. *Repercutir*;  
L. *Re-per-cutere*, (re, per, quatere,) to drive back,  
sc. by a repetition of blows or strokes.

**RE-PERTORY, s.** An inventory, an  
index, a register, a repository, sc. by or  
in which any thing may be found.

Fr. *Repert-oire*; It. & Sp. -*orio*; L. *Repertorium*,  
from *Repertum*, past p. of *Reperire*, to find.

**RE-PINE, v.** To pine at, to be sorry, to  
-ER. fret, to regret.  
-ING. "Repining is sorrow united with  
-INGLY. a degree of resentment against  
some superior agent, where the mind dares  
not to break forth into strong expressions  
of anger."—*Cogan*.

A word of English construction, composed of *re*,  
and *pine*, A. S. *Pinan*. Un-

**RE-PLACE, v. -MENT.\*** To place back  
again, to put back or restore to its place;  
to reinstate, to reinvest.—\**A. Smith*.

**RE-PLAIT, v.** To plait, to infold, back  
again, over again.

**RE-PLANT, v.** To set or fix into (sc.  
-ATION. the earth) again; to infix, place  
-ING. firmly, rootedly, again.

Fr. *Replanter*; It. *Riplantare*, to plant again.

**RE-PLEADER, s.** A plea or pleading  
again, anew.

**RE-PLENISH, v.** To restore plenty, or  
-ER. fulness, or abundance; to fill to  
-PLETE. excess; to fulfil, to accomplish.  
-PLETION. Fr. *Réplétion*, -*tif*; (*Repletive*,—Cot.);  
Sp. -*to*, -*cion*, It. -*zione*; L. *Re-pleri*, -*pletus*, to  
fill to the brim. See PLENTY.

**RE-PLEVIN, v.** To reclaim upon se-  
-Y, *v. s.* curity or pledges given.  
-ISABLE. Low L. *Replegiare*, (re, and *plevine*;  
Fr. *Plevir*, to pledge.)

## REP

**RE-PLY a. s.** To return answer to an-  
-IER. swer, or to answer an answer;  
-ICATION. to speak or write in answer, or  
in return to something spoken or written.  
Fr. *Répli-quer*; It. -*càre*; Sp. -*car*, responsum al-  
ternare seu geminare, from the L. *Replicare*.—*Sk*.

**RE-POLISH, v.** To polish again; to  
brighten, give brightness to again; to  
refine. Fr. *Répolir*.

**REPORT, v. s.** To bear or carry back;  
-ER. to relate; to relate any thing said  
-INGLY. or done; to record or rehearse,  
any thing said or done; to bear or carry  
by sound; to resound, to re-echo.  
Fr. *Rapporter*; It. *Riportare*; L. *Reportare*, to  
bear or carry back. Mis-

**RE-POSE, v. s.** To put, place, or lay up;  
-AL. sc. in a state of rest, or quiet, or  
-EDNESS. security; to rest; to lodge, to  
-ITION. reside, to abide or settle.  
-ITORY. \**J. Hall*. †*Derham*.  
-ANCE.\* Fr. *Repos-er*; Sp. -*ar*; It. *Riposare*;  
-IT, † *v.* L. *Re-ponere*, -*situm*, to put or place  
again, back again, to replace.

**RE-POSSESS, v. -ION.** To possess again;  
to have or hold, take or enter into possession  
again; into the tenure or occupation again.

**RE-PREHEND, v.** To take again, to  
-ER. hold or stop from going or pro-  
-NS-ION. ceeding, to repress, to check; and,  
-IBLE. cons. (met.) to reprimand, to re-  
-IVE. prove, to rebuke, to blame.  
-IVELY. Fr. *Repr-endre*; Sp. -*shendir*; It. *Ri-  
prèndere*; L. *Re-prehendere*, to hold or take back;  
to resume, to retain. See HAND. Ir-

**RE-PRESENT, v.** To state or station,  
-ATION. to place before or propose;  
-ATIVE, *ad. s.* to show, hold forth, or ex-  
-ATIVELY. hibit,—the form or colour,  
-ER. the likeness, the image; to  
-MENT. be present for, to act or ap-  
-ANT.\* pear in the character of, as  
-ANCE.† agent for, performing the  
functions of, another.—\**Wotton*. †*Donne*.

Fr. *Représent-er*; Sp. -*ar*; It. *Rappresentare*;  
L. *Repræsentare*, to place again; to exhibit as  
again present or being before. Mis-

**RE-PRESS, v.** To press back; to push  
-ION. or force back, to restrain; to hold  
-IVE. or keep down, to subdue.

Fr. *Reprim-er*; It. -*ere*; Sp. -*ir*; L. *Reprimere*,  
*re-pressum*.

**RE-PRIEVE, v. s. -AL.** "A reprieve,  
from *reprendre*, to take back, is the with-  
drawing of a sentence for an interval of  
time, whereby the execution is suspended."  
—*Blackstone*.

Fr. *Repris*, from the *v. Reprendre*, to take back.  
See REPREHEND and REPRIZE. Un-

**RE-PRIMAND, s. v.** A repression or  
restraint; a reprehension, rebuke, reproof.

Fr. *Réprimande*, from *Réprimer*; L. *Re-primere*,  
to repress, (qv.)

**RE-PRINT, v. s.** To *print* again, sc. letters or characters; to mark or infix again; to re-impress.

*Reprint, s.* is in common use.

**RE-PRISE, v. s. -AL.** To take back again or in return; to seize in return; to retake, to resume, to restore, to receive, to repay.

Fr. *Repris*, from *Reprendre*, to take back.

**RE-PRIVATE,\* s.** seems used antithetically to *Republic*.—\**Randolph*.

**RE-PROACH, v. s.** To charge with any  
-ABLE. thing disgraceful, discreditable,  
-FUL. shameful, or dishonourable; to  
-FUL-LY. revile, to upbraid.

-NESS. Fr. *Reprocher*; Sp. *-ar*; It. *Rimprocciare*. Sk.—from *Re*, and *proche*, *prope*, near; in *proximo*, i. e. *cominus* increpare, or, as we say, to put it home. Casen.—from *Reciprocare*. May it not be from A. S. *Præc-an*, *pungere*, stimulate, or qd. *Rebrocher*?—See *Brocks*. Ir- Un-

**RE-PROBATE, v. ad. s.** To *prove*

-ER. against, to give, or bear testimony,  
-ION. or witness, pass sentence, against;  
-IONER. to disown, to reject, to abandon;  
to reprehend, to condemn.

L. *Reprobare*. See To *REPROVE*.

**RE-PRODUCE, v.** To *produce*, or bring,  
-ER. or bear forth again; to yield again.

-TION. Fr. *Reproduire*; It. *Riprodurre*.

**RE-PROMISSION, s.** By this word Wiclif renders the L. *Repromissiones*, (Gr. *ἑπαγγελίας*), the Mod. Vers.—the *promises*.

**RE-PROVE, v. s.** Anciently also written

-ABLE. *Reprove*, *Reproof*. To *reprove* seems  
-AL. to mean, to *reject*, as not standing  
-ER. *proof* or trial; and then, gen.—  
-PROOF. To reject or disallow; to condemn,  
to blame, to reprehend, to reprimand; (to  
*improve*, qv.); and it is also used as equi-  
valent to—to *disprove*.

Fr. *Reprover*; It. *Riproverare*; Sp. *Reprovar*; L. *Reprobare*; (A. S. *Proflan*, see To *PROVE*), to *reprobate*, (qv.) The Gr. *ἀποδοκιμαζειν* is, by the Vulgate, rendered *Reprobare*; and this by Wiclif, *Reprove*; in Mod. Vers. *Reject*. Ir- Un-

**RE-PRUNE,\* v.** To *prune* again, (lit. and met.)—\**Evelyn*. *Young*.

**REPTILE, ad. s.** **REPENT,\* ad.** Creeping, moving slowly or sluggishly.—\**Evelyn*.

*Reptile* is also used (met.) for one having, or being distinguished by, the qualities of a creeping, crawling animal; and that should be treated as such.

Fr. *Reptile*; It. *Rettile*; Sp. *Reptillas*; L. *Reptilis*, that can or may creep; and *Repent*, L. *Repens*, p. p. of *Repere*, to creep. Ob-reption.

**RE-PUBLIC, s.** The common or *public*  
-AN, ad. s. wealth, or good; also app. to a  
-ANISM. form of government, in which the commonalty exercise the legislative and executive power, either immediately or by officers by them chosen and appointed; to

the people or state who live under such a form of government.

Fr. *République*; It. *-blica*; Sp. *-lica*; L. *Respublica*, the *public* state or condition; the *public* weal; the common-wealth.

**RE-PUBLISH, v.** To *publish* again; to  
-LISHER. present again to, lay again be-  
-LICATION. fore, the *public*, the people.

**RE-PUDIATE, v. -ION.** To put away, to separate from; to forsake, to reject, (esp. one to whom we are married or wedded.)

"There is this difference between a divorce and a *repudiation*, that a divorce is made by a mutual consent, occasioned by a mutual antipathy; while a *repudiation* is made by the will and for the advantage of one of the two parties, independently of the will and advantage of the other."—*Montesquieu*.

Fr. *Repudier*; It. *-idre*; Sp. *-ar*; L. *Repudiare*: *repudium*, à *pudore*, quia fit ob rem *pudendam*, or—quia renunciatio non fit sine *pudore*. See *Voss*.

**RE-PUGN, v.** To fight against, to repel

-ABLE. or drive back, to resist, to with-  
-ANT. stand, to place or set against, to  
-ANTLY. oppose; to be contrary to, to con-  
-ANCE. tradict, to be contradictory to,  
-ANCY. uncomplying with.

-ER. Fr. *Répugner*; It. *Ripugnare*; Sp. *Repugnar*; L. *Repugnare*.

**RE-PULLULATE,\* v.** "Fr. *Répulluler*, to reburgeon or bud out again."—*Cot.*

\**Howell*.

**RE-PURCHASE, v.** To *purchase* or acquire, gain or win again.

**RE-PURIFY,\* v.** To *purify*, or cleanse, or clear, again.—\**Chapman*.

**RE-PUTE, v. s.** To hold or keep in con-

-ABLE. sideration; to esteem or esti-  
-ABLY. mate, to account, to regard, to  
-ATION. respect.

-ATIVELY. Fr. *Réputer*; It. *Riputare*; Sp. *Re-  
-LESS. putar*; L. *Reputare*, to think again,  
to reconsider, sc. as worthy of thought or con-  
sideration. Dis- In- Mis-

**RE-QUEST, v. s. -ER.** To ask or seek for, to beseech, to entreat, to petition, to sue for, to solicit. See *REQUIRE*.

To be in *request*,—to be sought after or desired.

*Request* differs in degree from *Require* and *Requisite*, (qqv.)

Fr. *Re-quête*, *-quérir*; Sp. *-questar*; L. *Requisitum*, past p. of *Re-quirere*, to seek again for, sc. carefully, as a thing needed or valued. Un-

**RE-QUICKEN,\* v.** To *quicken* again; to revive, to re-animate.—\**Shak.*

**RE-QUIEM, s. -QUIETORY.\*** *Requiem*,—a mass for the dead, the beginning of which is *Requiem æternam*.—*Du Cange*.

\**Weever*.

L. *Requies*, rest: L. of Lower Ages, *Requiescitur*, a place of rest.

**REQUIRE, v.** To seek again for, to ask for, to demand, to claim, (sc. as necessary or needful, right or due, pertaining or belonging to.)—*Harris*.  
**-ABLE.**  
**-ER.**  
**-MENT.**  
**-QUISITE, ad. a.** belonging to.)—*Harris*.  
**-QUISITE-LY.** Fr. *Requérir*, *requis*; It. *Richiedere*, *-dare*, *requisito*; Sp. *Requerir*; L. *Requirere*, to seek again, ask for. See **REQUEST**.  
**-NESS.**  
**-ION.**  
**-IVE. -ORY.\*** Pre- Un-

**RE-QUITE, v.** To return, (sc. a *quit-tance*;) to return, sc. good or ill, a service or injury, a courtesy, like for like; to repay, to reward, to recompense. See **QUIT**. Un-  
*\*Barrow*.

**RERE-DORSE, s.** Hall, (Hen. VIII. an. 12,) enumerates,—“*harths, rere-dorses, chimnays, ranges*.” “Now haue we manie chimnies and yet our tenderlings complaine of rheumes, catarhs and poses. Then had we none but *rere-dosses*, and our heads did never ake.”—*Holinshed*.

**REREFINE,\* v.** To *refine* (qv.) again; to finish or polish again.—*Massinger*.

**RE-REIGN,\* v.** To *reign*, (qv.) rule, or govern again.—*Warner*.

**RERE-MOUSE, s.** A. S. *Hrere-mus*, the Flitter or Flutter Mouse.  
 A. S. *Hrer-an*, agitare, to shake.

**RE-RESOLVE,\* v.** To *resolve*, (qv.) again; to determine or decide again.  
*\*Young*.

**RE-SAIL, v.** To *sail* (qv.) again, back again.

**RE-SALE, s.** A *sale* again, another *sale*. To *resell* is not an uncommon word.

**RE-SALUTE, v.** To wish health to again; to greet again, or return a greeting or welcome.  
 Fr. *Resaluer*; Sp. *-dar*; It. *Risalutare*; L. *Resalutare*, (re, *salutare*,) to wish health (*salus*) to; to *salute*, (qv.) again, or in return.

**RESCAT, v.\* s.†** To ransom, to *rescue*, (qv.)—*Howell*. †*Hackluyt*.  
 Sp. *Rescatar*, *-at*.

**RE-SCIND, s.** To cut or lop off; and, **-SCISS-ION.\*** cons. to destroy, sc. the validity, the force or obligation; to annul, to repeal.  
*\*Bacon*. †*Selden*. *Burnet*.  
 Fr. *Re-scinder*; L. *Re-scindere*, to cut off.

**RE-SCRIBE,\* v. -SCRIPT.** To write back, to write in answer or return. “When any doubt arose upon the construction of the Roman laws, the usage was to state the case to the emperor in writing, and take his opinion upon it. The answers of the emperor were called his *rescripts*.”—*Blackstone*.—*Ayliffe*.  
 Fr. *Rescrire*, *-ire*; It. *-scrivere*, *-ire*; Sp. *-ibir*; L. *Re-scribere*, to write back.

**RESCUE, v. s.** To catch, capture, or take again; to retake, to reseize, to deliver from captivity, from danger; to redeliver, to restore to liberty or safety.  
 Fr. *Rescourre*, *recourir*; It. *Riscuotere*. The Low L. *Rescues*, *-ia*, *-us*, *recuperatio*; Fr. *Rescousse*, quod qui rem recuperat, post eum recurrat, qui hanc aufert.—*Du Cange*.

**RE-SEARCH, v. s.** To *search* or seek again and again, carefully, diligently, studiously; to inspect carefully, to examine, to investigate. Un-

**RE-SEAT,\* v.** To *seat* again, to replace in the *seat*.—*Dryden*.

**RE-SECT,\* v.** To cut again, to cut off.  
*\*More*.

**RE-SEIZE,\* v. -URE.†** To *seize* again; to hold or take hold of again; to repossess.  
*\*Spenser*. *Prynne*. †*Bacon*. Fr. *Re-saisir*.

**RE-SEMBLE, v.** To present or possess a likeness, like appearances or qualities; to liken, to be like.  
**-ANCE.**  
**-ER.** “Many *resemblances* to her he made,” (Spenser;) i. e. he did many things representing the *semblance* or likeness, sc. of one who loved.  
*\*Chaucer*.  
 Fr. *Resembler*; It. *Rassomigliare*; L. *Simulare*, from *similis*, like; to represent a similarity or likeness.

**RE-SEMINATE,\* v.** To produce again by seed.—*Brown*.

**RE-SEND, v.** To *send* back again.

**RE-SENT, v.** To feel sensibly, to have a strong *sense* or feeling of. As now usually app.—to feel an *angry remembrance* or recollection.  
**-IV.** *Resentment*, or *Resentment*,—a lasting, or deep sentiment or sense;—now (by usage), an angry sentiment.

“Honour renders a man an earnest favourer of whatever is good and commendable, a faithful *resenter* and *requiter* of courtesies.” . . . . . “That thanksgiving whereby we should express an affectionate *resentment* of our obligation to him for the numberless great benefits we receive from him.”—*Barrow*. “First, by expressing such a hearty *resentment* of the excellency of piety, and the wretchedness and sottishness of atheism.”—*Cudworth*. “The sacred virgin expresseth a profound *resentment* of the singular favour of the Almighty bestowed on her.”—*Bull*.

“*Resentment* is a lesser degree of wrath excited by smaller offences committed against less irritable minds. It is a deep reflective displeasure against the conduct of the offender.”—*Cogan*.

Fr. *Resentir*; It. *Risentire*; Sp. *Resentir*; L. *Re*, and *sentire*, to feel or think again; and again to reflect the mind upon. Un-

**RE-SERATING,\* ad.** Opening.\*Boyle. L. *Reserare*, to open.**RE-SERVE, v. s.** To keep or hold back,

-ATION. (sc. from present and for future

-EDLY. use,) to lay up in store; to keep

-EDNESS. under restraint; to keep or take

-ER. out or except.

-ANCE.\* *Reserve*, met.—opposed to bold-

-ATORY.† ness, openness, or frankness;—

modesty, caution; a disposition not confiding or communicative.

\*Burnet. *Records*, Ed. 6. †Ray.Fr. *Réserv-er*; It. *-àre*; Sp. *-ar*; L. *Re-servare*, to keep back. Un-**RE-SERVOIR, s.** A place where any thing is reserved, or kept in store.Fr. *Réservoir*. See **RESERVE**.**RE-SETTLE, v. -MENT.** To set, to put

or place, (sc. at rest,) again; to compose,

to confirm again; to fix or establish again;

to sink to rest, (as particles in motion, float-

ing,) to the bottom; to subside again.

**RE-SIANT,\* ad. -ANCE.† i. e. Resident,**

(qv.)—\*Not uncommon in old writers, from Sir T. More to B. Jonson. †Bacon.

Fr. *Resseant* or *Rescant*.**RE-SIDE, v.** To set down, to settle, to

-ENT, ad. s. stay, to abide, to continue,

-ENCE. to dwell; to settle, sink, or

-ENCY. fall to the bottom.

-ENTIAL. *Residue*, (Lat. *Residuum*,-ENTIARY, ad s. quod *residet*,)—that which

-ENTIARISHIP. remains, stops, or stays;

-ENTSHIP. that which is left; the rest

-ER. or remainder.

-UE. Fr. *Résid-er*; Sp. *-ir*; It. *Ris-*-UARY. *dèrre*; L. *Residère*, *residère*, to sit or set down; to settle.**RE-SIGN, v. s. Gen.—To surrender or**

-MENT. yield up; to renounce or aban-

-ATION.\* don, (to yield or submit.)

"Resignation superadds to patience a submissive disposition, respecting the intelligent cause of our uneasiness. It acknowledges both the power and the right of a superior to afflict."—Cogan.

Fr. *Resign-er*; Sp. *-ar*; It. *Rassegnare*; L. *Resignare*, to undo the sign, or signet, or seal; to break the seal; and, cons. to annul or cancel, (sc. the validity of a sealed instrument,) to surrender or yield up, (sc. any thing given or granted under sign or seal.)

**RE-SILE,\* v.** To leap or start back; to

-IENCE.† spring back; to retreat quickly.

-IENCY.† \*Hume †Bacon. †S. Johnson.

Fr. *Resillir*; L. *Re-silire*, to leap back. See **ASSAIL**.**RE-SIN, -ous.** See **ROSIN**.Fr. *Resin*, *-eux*.**RE-SIPISCENCE,\* s.** Cot. calls it "a second thinking, wiser than the first;" it is, cons.—penitence or repentance.

\*W. Mountague.

Fr. *Résipiscence*; L. *Resipiscencia*, from *Resipiscere*, (*resipere*, *re*, and *sapere*,) to grow or become sensitive again; to regain or recover the senses.

**RE-SIST, v.** To stand or stay against;

-ANT, s. to withstand; to set, put, or place

-ANCE, i. e. against, to oppose; to strive

-ENCE. or struggle against, to contend

-ER. against.

-IBLE. Fr. *Résist-er*; Sp. *-ir*; It. & L. *Re-*-IBILITY. *sistere*, to stand against. Ir- Un-

-INGLY. -IVE. -LESS. -LESSLY.

**RE-SOLVE, v. s.** To disjoin, to sepa-

-ABLE. rate, (sc. the solid, the conti-

-EDLY. nuous parts;) to scatter, to

-EDNESS. disperse; to bring back or

-ENT. reduce to simplicity, to the

-ER. simple parts or elements; to

-SOL-UBLE. reduce, to restore; to reduce

-UBLENESS. to a fluid or liquid state; to

-UTE, ad. s. melt, to loosen; to relax.

-UTELY. To disjoin, to loose, to free

-UTENESS. from (met.) doubt, difficulty,

-UTION. uncertainty, danger; to re-

-UTIONER.\* move doubt or difficulty, inde-

-UTIVE.† terminateness or indecision;

to give or present clear, determinate, dis-

tinct views, perceptions, opinions; to clear,

to determine, to decide, to ascertain, to fix.

*Resolute*, s. (Burnet,)—redelivery, repayment; and (as in Shak.) *resolute*, determined persons.—\*Burnet. †Holland.

Fr. *Resoudre*; It. *Risolvere*; Sp. *Resolver*; L. *Resolvere*, to disjoin, to free or deliver. Ir- Pre- Re- Un-

**RE-SORB, v. -ENT, ad.** To suck or sup up again; to swallow or imbibe again.L. *Resorbere*, to suck back again. See **ASSORB**.**RE-SORT, v. s. Gen.—To return fre-**

-ER. quently; to recur, or have, or make

-ING. recurrence or recourse frequently to;

to frequent; to repair to, to revisit; to re-

lapse; to result, to spring or issue.

Fr. *Resorter*; from *Re*, and the L. *Sortiri*, to allot, to hold by lot, (*sors*); the allotment, sc. of land, by partition among the victors; cons. settlement, abode: and to *Resort*, to return to our allotted land, to return home.

**RE-SOUND, v. s.** To return, to repeat

-ING. a sound or echo; to report or

-SON-ANT.\* reverberate a sound; to sound

-ANCE.† frequently or loudly.

\*Milton. †Boyle.

Fr. *Resonner*; It. *Risonare*; Sp. *Resonar*; L. *Resonare*, to sound or echo back or again, to re-echo; p. p. *Resonans*. Fr. *Resonant*; Sp. *-ante*; It. *Risonante*.

**RE-SOURCE, s. -LESS.\*** The spring, well, or fountain-head,—of abundance in need, of aid or succour in distress.—\*Burke.

Fr. *Re-source*, a new source or spring; *Resourdre*, to spring or rise up again; to abound.

**RE-SOW, v.** To sow again.**RE-SPEAK,\* v.** To speak again, in return or answer; to answer.—\*Shak.



**RE-SPECT**, *v. s.* To look back again, to regard, to keep in view, to hold in view, or in consideration, (sc. as estimable or honourable; deserving consideration or reflection;) to feel, have, offer, or pay regard or honour to; to esteem, to honour; to regard considerately.

**-ABLE.** regard, to keep in view, to hold in view, or in consideration, (sc. as estimable or honourable; deserving consideration or reflection;) to feel, have, offer, or pay regard or honour to; to esteem, to honour; to regard considerately.

**-ABLY.** in view, or in consideration, (sc. as estimable or honourable; deserving consideration or reflection;) to feel, have, offer, or pay regard or honour to; to esteem, to honour; to regard considerately.

**-ABILITY.** as estimable or honourable; deserving consideration or reflection; to feel, have, offer, or pay regard or honour to; to esteem, to honour; to regard considerately.

**-ER.** deserving consideration or reflection; to feel, have, offer, or pay regard or honour to; to esteem, to honour; to regard considerately.

**-FUL.** regard or honour to; to esteem, to honour; to regard considerately.

**-FULLY.** regard or honour to; to esteem, to honour; to regard considerately.

**-IVE.** to honour; to regard considerately.

**-IVELY.** ately.

**-LESS.** *Respective*,—having respect, regard, reference, or relation, especially, individually; having especial or particular regard or reference; regardful, considerate; reflective.

**-ION.\*** regard, reference, or relation, especially, individually; having especial or particular regard or reference; regardful, considerate; reflective.

**-IVIST.†** especially, individually; having especial or particular regard or reference; regardful, considerate; reflective.

**-VOUS.‡** especial or particular regard or reference; regardful, considerate; reflective.

\*Tyndal. †Fox. ‡Boyle.

Fr. *Respect*; It. *Rispett-are*, -o; Sp. *Respet-ar*, -o; L. *Re-voicere*, to look back, to look again. Dis- Ir- Un-

**RE-SPERSE**, *v.\** To sprinkle, to scatter, to strew.—\*Bp. Taylor.

L. *Respersus*, past p. of *Re-spergere*, to sprinkle.

**RE-SPIRE**, *v.* To breathe, to take breath again; to cease from laborious exertion, (causing excessive breathing;) to pause, to rest.—\*Boyle.

Fr. *Respir-er*; It. -*are*; Sp. -*ar*; L. *Re-spirare*.

**RE-SPITE**, *s. v.* To pause, cease, delay; to prolong or to prorogue; to stay, to withhold.

Fr. *Respiter*, *respit*; It. *Rispetto*. Nicot.—from *Respirare*; Men. and Sk.—from *Respectus*; qd. *tempus respiciendi*, a pause, a cessation; delay. Un-

**RE-SPLENDENT**, *ad.* Brightly shining, brilliant, refulgent.

**-ENCE.** ing, brilliant, refulgent.

**-ENCY.** \*Sir T. Elyot. †Fabyan.

**-ISHING.\*** Fr. *Resplend-ir*, -issant; It. *Risplendere*; Sp. *Resplandecer*; L. *Re-splendere*, to shine, to return or remit a splendour or brightness.

**RE-SPOND**, *v. s.* To answer for, to be answerable for; to make a fit or suitable return; to suit.

**-ENT.** answerable for; to make a fit or suitable return; to suit.

**-ENCE.\*** fit or suitable return; to suit.

**-SPONSE.** *Responsible*,—answerable or

**-SPONS-IBLE.** able to answer; liable, accountable; or that may be

**-IBILITY.** bound or obliged.—\*Spenser.

**-AL, ad.† s.‡** bound or obliged.—\*Spenser.

**-ION.‡** Fairfax. Bp. Hall. †Heylin.

**-IVE, ad. s.‡** †Bp. Gardner. Brevint. †Burnet, Records. ‡Fox.

Fr. *Respondre*; It. *Rispondente*; Sp. *Responder*; L. *Re-spondere*. Ir-

**REST**, *s. v.* To stop or stay, to remain.

**-IFF, or** Also as the Fr.—“To remain,

**-IVE.** superabound, be behind, super-

**-IVENESS.** fluous, overplus, more than

**-IE.\*** enough.”

The *rest*,—that upon which any thing *resteth*; also, the remainder, the overplus; that which is not contained, or comprised, or included:—other of the same kind or class. See *REST*, *infra*.

To set up my *rest*, (Ford,) i. e. *resting*, abiding place; my stay, staid or fixed position.

*Restive*,—staying, stopping; resisting, refusing to go, to move; obstinate, stubborn.—\*Calvin. Chapman.

Fr. *Rest-er*; Sp. -*ar*; It. & L. *Re-stare*. Ar-

**REST**, *v. s.* To stay, to put or place in quiet; in peace or tranquillity; in stillness or repose; to be or become, or cause to be or become, quiet, peaceful, tranquil; still; contented; to stop or stay, to repose, to recline; to rely.

\*Chapman. †Fabyan. ‡Sir T. Elyot.

D. *Rusten*; Ger. *Rasten*; Dan. *Resterer*; A.S. *Restan*, manere, requiescere, to stay or remain, and, thus,—to be or become quiet. See *REST*, *ante*. Un-

**RE-STAGNATE,\* v.** To be or become stagnant; to cease from flowing; to stay or stop the course or motion.—\*Wiseman. †Boyle.

L. *Restagn-ans*, p. p. of *Restagn-are*, to overflow, as pools or lakes, or as waters stopped or dammed up in a pool.

**RE-STAURATION.** See *RESTORE*.

**RE-STEM, v.** To stem or steer the stem back again, sc. against tide or current.

**RE-STRINGUISH,\* v.** To extinguish, (qv.)—\*Field. L. *Restinguere*.

**RE-STIPULATION,\* s.** A pledge or engagement.—\*Bp. Hall.

Fr. *Réstipul-er*, -ation, a putting in of a pledge or gage.

**RE-STITUTE,\* v. -ION.** To replace, to restore; “to render, yield, or give back.”

\*Dyer.

Fr. *Restit-uer*; It. -*uire*; Sp. -*uir*; L. *Re-stituere*, (from *Statum*, past p. of *Stare*, to stand,) to stand, or cause to stand again; to place or put in its place again. To *restituere*,—P. Plouhman.

**RE-STORE, v. s.** Written *Restaure*, *Re-*

**-ABLE.** *stauration*, &c. by old writers,

**-ATION.** Gower, Fox, Hooker, &c.

**-ATIVE, ad. s.** Gen.—To re-instate, to re-

**-ER.** place, to repair, to return; to

**-ING.** put or place, to bear or bring,

**-AL.\*** back to a former state or con-

**-MENT.†** dition; to recover; to review.

\*Barrow. †Berners. Leighton. Brown.

Fr. *Restaurer*; It. *Restaurare*, *ristorare*; Sp. *Restaurar*; L. *Re-staurare*, (*Re*, and obsolete *staurare*, Gr. *τραπορ*, a stake,) to stake, or to strengthen or secure with stakes; to place in a state of security again; to reinstate in strength or security. Un-

**RE-STRAIN, v.** To repress, to with-

**-ABLE.** hold, to suppress; to hold

**-EDLY.** in, to compress, to confine,

**-ER.** to limit.

**-STRAINT.** *Restrain*,—Fr. *Restr-aindre*; Sp.

**-STRICT, v.** -*intr*; L. *Restringere*, to press or

**-STRICT-ION.** hold back. *Restrict*, from past p.

**-IVE.** *Restrictum*. *Restricting*, from

**-IVELY.** p. p. *Restrings*. Ir- Un-

**-STRING-ENT.** -ENCY.

**RE-STRENGTHEN,\* v.** To strengthen or fortify again.—\*Holinshed.

**RE-STRIVE,\* v.** To strive or struggle again.—\*Guardian.

**RE-SUBJECTION,\* s.** Return to subjection or subservience.—\*Bp. Hall.

**RE-SUBLIME**, \* *v.* -ATION.\* To *sublime* or raise again; to heighten again and again, sc. by fire.—\*Boyle.

**RE-SULT**, *v. s.* To spring or issue forth, -ANT,\* *ad.* (in return or in consequence,) -ANCE.† to arise from, to ensue.

\*Boyle. †Wotton.

Fr. *Result-er*; Sp. -*er*; It. *Risultare*; L. *Resultare*, to leap or jump back; to spring back.

**RE-SUME**, *v.* To take back; to take -ABLE. again, sc. the same state or -SUMPTION. position, the same course; to re-enter upon, to recommence.

Fr. *Résum-er*; Sp. -*ir*; It. & L. *Re-sumere*, to take up again.

**RE-SUPINE**, \* *av.* -ATION.† Thrown back, or on the back; lying on the back.

\*Couper. †Wotton.

It. *Risupino*; L. *Re-supinus*.

**RE-SURPRISE**, \* *v.* To *surprise*; to take or catch suddenly, unexpectedly, again.

\*Bacon.

**RE-SURRECTION**, *s.* Rising or raising again. Called by Wiclif the *agen-rising*.

Fr. *Résur-gir*, -*rection*; Sp. -*rección*; It. *Risurgere*, -*rezione*; L. *Resurrectio*, from *re-surgere*, to rise again.

**RE-SURVEY**, \* *v.* To *survey*, look over, view, again.—\*Shak.

**RE-SUSCITATE**, *v. ad.\** To set up -ATION, *s.* again, to raise or rouse again, -ABLE.† to renew, to revive.

\*Gardner. †Boyle.

Fr. *Resusciter*; It. *Risuscitare*; Sp. *Resuscitar*; L. *Re-suscitare*, (*sursum citare*, *ciere*, to move up,) to move, to set, up again.

**RE-TAIL**, *v. s.* As now used,—To sell in -ER. small numbers, portions, or quantities, i. e. either by numeration, weight, or measure; to deal out or dispose of in small portions. "Yours marchandise be *tayled* and *retayled* agayne two or thre tymes in a yere."—Berners. *Froissart*. See **DETAIL**.

Sk.—from Fr. *Retailer*, It. *Ritagliare*, to cut into pieces; and thus, to sell by *retail* is to sell large quantities of goods in small parts or pieces. Tooke says, "To sell by *tale* is to sell by *numeration*, not by weight or measure, but by the number told; and that *retail* means—*told over* again."

**RE-TAIN**, *v.* To hold or keep back, to -ER. withhold; to hold back upon; -MENT. to keep or stay with; to hold, -DOUR.\* keep, or pertain to. -TENT-ION. *Retainer*,—one who, that which, -IVE, *ad. s.* *retains*; the *retaining*; also, -IVENESS. one who is *retained* or kept, -TINUE. sc. in attendance, in service; or perhaps one who keeps or stays, sc. in attendance or service; an adherent; one who appertains to; and hence,—

*Retinue*,—the attendants or followers; the men, or many.—\*Fabyan.

Fr. *Retenir*; Sp. -*er*; It. *Ritcnere*; L. *Re-tinere*, to hold back.

**RE-TAKE**, *v.* To *take* again; to seize again.

**RE-TALIATE**, *v.* -ION. To return like for like, to quit or requite, to repay, (in kind.)

L. *Talio*, from *talio*, such as. Fr. *Retalienne*, requited, quitted, satisfied, or payed back with the like, (Cot.;) i. e. with such (*talio*) as had been received.

**RE-TARD**, *v.* To forslow, to delay, to -ATION. hinder, to impede, to detain, to -MENT. postpone, to prolong.

-ER. Fr. *Retard-er*; Sp. -*er*; It. *Ritardare*; L. *Retardare*, to make or cause to be slow; to forslow. Un-

**RE-TCH**, *v.* Also written *Reck*, (qv.)

-LESS. To heed, to care. See also

-LESSLY. **WRETCHLESS**.

**RE-TECTION**, \* *s.* Discovery, disclosure.

\*Boyle.

L. *Retectus*, past p. of *re-legere*, to uncover, to discover, to disclose.

**RE-TIARY**, \* *ad.* *Retiary*,—of or pertaining to—forming nets.

-CULATED. *Reticle*, (in common use,)—a

-FORM. small net.

*Retiform*, (Fr. *Rétiforme*,)—formed or fashioned like a net.—\*Brown.

From L. *Retis*, a net. Chaucer describes "the *rete* of the Astrolabe to be the zodiacke shapen in manner of a net."

**RE-TICENCE**, \* *s.* Fr. "Silence, concealment, counsel keeping."—Cot.

\*Holland.

Fr. *Réticence*; L. *Reticentia*, from *Re-ticere*, to keep silence.

**RE-TIRE**, *v. s.* To draw back or with- -EDNESS. draw; to move or cause to move -MENT. backwards; to recede; to with- -ER. draw, sc. to a place of secrecy, -ING. or privacy, or solitude; to secrete, to seclude.

Fr. *Retirer*; It. *Ritirare*; Sp. *Retirar*, (*re*, and *tirer*, from L. *Trahere*, to draw,) to draw back; to withdraw. See **RETREAT**.

**RE-TOLD**, *pt.* i. e. *Told* or narrated again.

**RE-TORT**, *v. s.* To twist, to writhe, back; -ING. to bend or curve back; to turn back -ION. or return; to throw or cast back, met. any thing said.

*Retort*,—a vessel so called because the neck is turned or bent back.

Fr. *Rétor-quer*; Sp. -*er*; It. *Ritòrcere*; L. *Re-torquere*, to twist back.

**RE-TOSS**, *v.* To *toss*, cast, or throw back.

**RE-TOUCH**, *v.* To *touch* again, over again; to add new *touches*, sc. for the sake of improving; finishing more highly.

Fr. *Retoucher*; Sp. -*ocar*; It. *Ritoccare*, to touch again.

**RE-TRACE**, *v.* To *trace* or draw over again; to *trace* back, to re-survey, sc. the lineaments; gen. to review.

**RE-TRACT**, *v.* To withdraw or draw -ABLE. back; to move or step back; to -ATE, *v.* withdraw, sc. any thing said or -ATION. done; to recall, to recant; to re- -ION. voke.

-IVE, *s.* Fr. *Retr-aire*; Sp. -*aher*; It. *Ritirarsi*; L. *Retrahere*, past p. *Re-tractus*, to withdraw or draw back. See **RETREAT**. Un-

## R E T

**RE-TREAT**, *v. s.* Also written *Retray*, *Retrait* or *Retraict*, *Retract*. See **RETRACT**.

To draw back or withdraw; to move or go back, *sc.* out of the way, out of danger; into security or privacy; to retire.

**RE-TRENCH**, *v.* To cut or lop off, (*sc.* -ING. all superfluity or superabundance;) -MENT. to curtail, to prune or pare away. Also equivalent to—To *entrench*, (*qv.*)

*Fr. Retrencher.*

**RE-TRIBUTE**, *v.* To return the part, -ION. portion, or allotment; *gen.* to re- -ORY. turn, to restore, to requite, to repay, -IVE. to remunerate.

*Fr. Rétribuer; It. -ire; Sp. -ir; L. Retribuere.*

**RE-TRIEVE**, *v.* To find again; to dis- -ER, *s.* cover, to recover, restore, regain, -ABLE. repair.

-ING. To *retrieve*, (*Sk. says,*) is to find again. *Fr. Retrouver; It. Ritrovare. See CONTRIVE and TROVER. Ir-*

**RETRO-ACTIVE**,\* *ad.* That which can or may *act* backwards, upon things done in time back or past.—*Bolingbroke. Gibbon.*

*Fr. Retro-actif.*

**RETRO-CESSION**,\* *s.* Motion backwards.—*H. More.*

*Fr. & Sp. Retroceder. See To CEDE.*

**RETRO-COPULATION**,\* *s.* Copulation or coition backwards.—*Brown.*

**RE-TROD**, *pt.* Trodden backwards.

**RETRO-GRADE**, *v. ad.* To step or go -GRADATION. back, to recede, to retire, to -GRESSION. return, to revert; to move reversely.

*Fr. Rétrograd-er; Sp. -ar; It. Ritrogradare; L. Retrogradiri, to step backwards.*

**RETRO-MINGENT**,\* *ad.* -ENCY.\*

\**Brown.*

*L. Retro, and mingens, p. p. of Mingere.*

**RETRO-SPECT**, *s.* A view or look -ION. back upon things past. Opposed to -IVE. *Pro-spect.* Reflection.

*Vitruvius uses Retrospectiens. The Eng. comp. is comparatively modern. L. Retro, backwards, and spectum, past p. of Specere, to look.*

**RETRO-VERT**, *v.* To turn back.

**RE-TRUDE**,\* *v.* -TRUSE.\* To thrust, shove, or push back.

*Retruse, equivalent to Abstruse, (qv.)*

\**H. More. L. Re-trudere, to thrust back.*

**RE-TUND**,\* *v.* To beat or bruise back; to repel; to beat back, *sc.* the edge; and, *cons.* to blunt.—*Cudworth. Ray.*

*Sp. Retundir; L. Re-tundere.*

**RE-TURN**, *v. s.* To turn or cause to turn -ABLE. back, to turn again; to move, to -ER. go or come back or again; to -LESS. revert; to give back, (*in return*;) to restore; to remit, to repay; to give back an answer; to reply, to report; to render.

## R E V

*Fr. Retourner; It. Ritornare; Sp. Retornar, to turn back. Ir- Un-*

**RE-VALUE**, *v.* To *value*, or rate or estimate the *value* or worth, again.

**REVE**, *s.* A gatherer or collector of fines, rents, &c.; a bailiff, a steward.

*A. S. Ræfa, ge-ræfa, from rief-an, to receive. Spel. says,—Exactores, quod multas regias, et deliquentium facultates, in fiscum raperent, exigent, deportarent.*

**RE-VEAL**, *v.* To discover, to disclose, -ER. to open; to show openly or -MENT. manifestly; to make known. -VEL-ATE. *Fr. Révéler; Sp. -ar; It. Rivelare; L. Revelare, to discover, to uncover. Un-*

**RE-VEL**, *v. s.* To wake or keep awake, -LER. *sc.* in feasting, dancing, &c.; to -LING. spend the time joyously, mirth- -RY. fully, wantonly. "*Kαροι, revel- -OUS.\* lings, were among the Greeks, -VEILLE. disorderly spending of the night in feasting, with a licentious indulgence to wine, good cheer, music, dancing, &c.*"—*Locke.*

*Reveille, — an awakening, raising, or rousing from sleep, *sc.* by beat of drum or otherwise.—Chaucer.*

*Fr. Réveiller, (re, and veiller, to wake, to watch; L. Vigilare.)*

**RE-VENGE**, *v. s.* To inflict pain, to -FUL. punish — in retaliation of an -FULLY. injury; to retaliate an injury -FULNESS. or wrong; to gratify the desire -LESS. of punishment for wrong re- -ER. ceived; to punish with malignity or malice. -INGLY. "Revenge is an insatiable de- -ABLE.\* sire to sacrifice every conside- -ANCE.† ration of pity and humanity to -MENT.‡ the principle of vindictive justice."—*Cogan.*

"*Revengefulness* is that passion which ariseth from an expectation or imagination of making him that hath hurt us find his own action hurtfull to himself, and to acknowledge the same; and this is the height of *revenge.*"—*Hobbs.*

\**Warner. †Brende. Hyrde. ‡Fabyan.*

*Fr. Revenger; It. Ven-giare, -dicare; Sp. -gar; L. Vindicare, vim dicere, to denounce violence. Un-*

**RE-VENUE**, *s.* The rent; the return of gain or profit; the income.

*Fr. Revenu, from revenir, to come back, to return. Un-*

**RE-VERBERATE**, *v. ad.\** To beat or -ION. strike back; to reject, to repel, -ORY. *sc.* the sound or noise; to re- -VERB,† *v.* sound, to re-echo.

\**Bacon. Drayton. †Shak.*

*Fr. Réverbér-er; Sp. -ar; It. Riverberer; L. Reverberare, to beat back.*

**RE-VERDURE**,\* *v.* To flourish or wax green again.—*Cot. \*Berners.*

*It. Riverdire; Fr. Reverdir.*

**RE-VERE, v.** To think much or highly  
 -ENCE, *v. s.* of; to regard, to respect, (sc.  
 -ENCER. as highly estimable or honour-  
 -END. able; as deserving submission  
 -ENDLY. or obedience, worship or ado-  
 -ENT. ration,) to worship, to adore,  
 -ENTLY. to venerate.  
 -ENTIAL. Fr. *Révé-er*, -*encer*; Sp. -*enciar*;  
 -ENTIALLY. It. *Riverire*; L. *Re-vereri*, (*re*, and  
*vereri*; *ve*, l. e. *valde*, and *veri*), to  
 -ER. think much and again of; to regard  
 or respect much and again. Dis- Ir- Un-

**REVERIE, s.** Fr. *Resverie*,—a raving, idle  
 talking, dotage, trifling, folly, vain fancy,  
 fond imagination.—*Cot.* "When ideas  
 float in our mind without any reflection or  
 regard of the understanding, it is that which  
 the French call *resvery*; our language has  
 scarce a name for it."—*Locke.*

Fr. *Resver*, to rave.

**RE-VERSE, v. s.** To turn back or re-  
 -AL, *s. ad.* turn; to turn over, to overturn;  
 -EDLY. to turn in a contrary or oppo-  
 -LESS. site direction or position; to  
 -LY. come or bring back again, to  
 -IBLE. change or alter to the contrary;  
 -ION. to repeal.  
 -IONARY. To reverse and To revert differ  
 -IONER. only in the application.  
 -VERT, *v. s.* *Reversion*, in Udal, ("the re-  
 -VERT-ING. version filled twelve baskettes,")  
 -IVE, *ad.* the residue. "Sir Edward Coke  
 describes a *reversion* to be the returning of  
 land to the grantor or his heirs after the  
 grant is over."—*Blackstone.*

Fr. *Revert-ir*; Sp. -*er*; It. *Rivertere*; L. *Re-verters*, to turn back. Ir- Un-

**RE-VEST, v.** To put on a clothing or  
 -IARY, *s.* garment again, an additional gar-  
 -URE. ment; to dress or attire again.  
 -BY. *Revestry*, (now called *Vestry*),—  
 the dressing or attiring room.

Fr. & Sp. *Revestir*; It. *Rivestire*; L. *Re-vestire*,  
 to clothe again; to resume a vest or clothing.

**RE-VICTION,\* s. i. e.** A revival.  
 \**Bp. Hall. Brown.*

**RE-VICTUAL, v. -LING.** To supply or  
 furnish again with food.

**RE-VIE, v.** To vie and revie are (gen.)  
 to challenge and retort, to criminate and  
 recriminate.

\**B. Jonson. State Trials. Algern. Sidney.*

Fr. *Renvier*, to revy at play.—*Cot.* "To vie was  
 to hazard, to put down a certain sum upon a hand  
 at cards; to revie was to cover it with a larger  
 sum, by which the challenged became the chal-  
 lenger, and was to be *revied* in his turn, with a  
 proportionate increase of stake."—*Gifford.* This  
 explains the usage, but does not account for it.  
 See *Vix.*

**RE-VIEW, v. s. -ER.** To look back, to  
 look at or see again; to inspect or investi-  
 gate again; to reconsider; to examine  
 carefully, critically.

Fr. *Rev-oir*; Sp. -*er*; It. *Rivedere*; L. *Re-videre*, to view or look back upon.

**RE-VILE, v. s.** To treat, act towards,  
 -ER. speak of, as vile, mean, or base;  
 -ING. to apply degrading, debasing,  
 -INGLY. contumelious, or opprobrious lan-  
 -MENT.\* guage.—\**Spenser.*

Fr. *Vilener*, quasi vilem reputare.—*Mina.* Alicui  
 ut homunculo vili et nullius pretii insultare.—*St.*

**RE-VINCE,\* v.** To convince, to confute.  
 \**For. G. Wats.* L. *Re-vincere.*

**RE-VIRESCENCE,\* s.** Renewal or  
 revival of strength, of youth.

\**Warburton.*

L. *Re-virescere*, to grow or become verdant or  
 green again, strong again.

**RE-VISE, v. s.** To look or inspect again,  
 -AL. (sc. with a view to correct or  
 -ER. amend,) to re-examine. By the  
 -ION. revise of *Palinurus*, Warner may  
 have meant his re-appearance.

L. *Revis-um*, past p. of *revidere*, to review, (qv.)

**RE-VISIT, v.** In Froissart, ("Ye have  
 not *revisyted* and oversene the letters pa-  
 tent,") it is equivalent to—to revise, to  
 look back upon, over again, to overlook.  
 Gen.—To visit or come to see again.

Fr. *Révisit-er*; It. *Rivisitare*; L. *Re-visitare*.

**RE-VIVE, v.** To live or cause to live  
 -AL. again; to animate, to inspire  
 -ER. again or re-animate, re-in-  
 -ING. spire; to rouse or raise again,  
 -IFY, *v.* to renovate or renew.  
 -IFICATION.\* \**Boyle.* ††*Pearson.* †*Cogan.*  
 -ISC-ENCE.† Fr. *Reviv-ere*, -*er*; Sp. -*vir*; It.  
 -ENCY.‡ *Rivivere*; L. *Re-viviscere*, to come  
 or cause to come to life again.

**REUK,\* s.** The Gloss. says—A man.  
 \**P. Plouhman.*

A. S. *Ric-a*; Ger. *Reich*, (L. *Rex*), a ruler.

**RE-UNITE, v.** To conjoin again, to re-  
 -ION. join; to be or cause to be at one  
 -ITION.\* again; to restore again to con-  
 cord or agreement. See *ATONE.*

\**Knatchbull.*

It. *Riunire*; Fr. & Sp. *Re-unir*, to unite or join  
 into one again.

**RE-VOICE,\* v.** To call, speak, back  
 again; to recall.—\**Fletcher.*

**RE-VOKE, v. s.** To recall, to repeal; to  
 -MENT.\* countermand; to restrain.  
 -VOC-ABLE. *Revoke, s.*—common in play-  
 -ATE, *v.* ing cards, where a party does  
 -ATION. not follow suit when in his  
 -ATORY, *ad.* power to do so.—\**Shak.*

Fr. *Révoquer*; It. *Rivocare*; Sp. *Revocar*; L.  
*Revocare*, to call back; to recall; to repeal. Ir- Un-

**RE-VOLT, v. s.** To turn or cause to turn  
 -ER. back; to repel or drive back; to  
 -ING. reject or cast back; to turn back or  
 away from, sc. obedience, allegiance;—to  
 rebel; to desert, to forsake.

*Revolts*, (*Shak.*)—those who have re-  
 volted; *revolters.*

*Revolter*; It. *Rivoltare*; from *Revolutum*, past  
 p. of *Re-volvere*, to roll, to turn back.

**RE-VOLVE**, *v.* To roll or turn back; to  
 -ENCY. roll, turn, carry, or bear round,  
 -ING. or in a circle; (met.) to turn  
 -VOLU-BLE. over in the mind, to consider,  
 -TION. to contemplate.  
 -TION-ARY. *Revolution*, (met.)—a turning  
 -IST.\* back or away, sc. from a pre-  
 -IZE,\* *v.* sent to a former state, or  
 (gen.) from the present course or progres-  
 sion; and hence, an entire change, sc. in  
 the form of government, or in some espe-  
 cial department.—\**Modern Words*.

Fr. *Révoluer*; It. *Rivolvers*; Sp. *Revoluer*; L.  
*Re-volvere*, to roll back. Ir-

**RE-VOMIT**, *v.* To throw forth, cast  
 forth, eject back again.

Fr. *Révomir*; L. *Revomere*, to vomit or throw  
 forth, back again.

**RE-VULSE**,\* *v.* To tear back; to tear,  
 -ION. pluck, or pull away.

-IVE, *s.* *Revulsion* is also "the drawing or  
 forcing of humours from one part of the  
 body into an other."—*Cot.* \**Cowper*.

Fr. *Réulsion*; L. *Revulsio*, from *Revulsus*, past  
 p. of *Re-vellere*.

**RE-WAKE**,\* *v.* i. e. To waken, or awaken  
 again.—\**Chaucer*.

**RE-WARD**, *s. v.* To look again at, to  
 -ABLE. remember, to re-consider; to  
 -ER. look at, as deserving favour or  
 -ING. punishment; and, thus, to re-

-ABLENESS.\* munerate, to recompense, to  
 -FUL.† repay, to requite, accordingly.

\**Goodman*. †*Thomson*.

Fr. *Régarder*. (See *REGUERDON*.) Fr.  
*Régarder*, to keep in view; A.S. *Ward-ian*, to look  
 at or to direct the view. See *Tooke*. Un-

**RE-WORD**,\* *v.* To word again, or repeat  
 in the same words.—\**Shak*.

**RE-WRITE**,\* *v.* To write again, over  
 again.—\**Young*.

**RHABDO-MANCY**, *s.* "The divina-  
 tion or decision from the staff is an augural  
 relique, and the practice thereof is accused  
 by God himself: My people ask counsel of  
 their stocks, and their staff declareth unto  
 them."—*Brown*.

Gr. *ῥαβδμαντεία*; *ῥαβδος*, a rod, and *μαντεία*,  
 prophecy.

**RHAPS-ODY**, *s.* "*Rapsodie*, a joyning of  
 -ICAL. diverse verses together."—*Bullock*.

-IST. "An improper collection or confused  
 heaping up of many sentences."—*Mins*.

"According to the first derivation [a  
*rhapsodist*] signifies a poet, author of vari-  
 ous songs or poems which are connected  
 together, making one poem of which the  
 different parts may be detached and sepa-  
 rately recited. According to the second,  
 it signifies a singer, who holding his branch  
 of laurel, recites either his own composi-  
 tions or those of some celebrated poet."—  
*Beloe*. *Herodotus*.

Fr. *Rapsodie*; It. & L. *Rapsodia*; Gr. *ῥαψωδία*,  
*contextura carminum*, (from *ῥαπτ-ειν*, *suture*, to

sow, and *ᾠδή*, a song;) said to have been orig.  
 app. to the songs of Homer, connected and col-  
 lected into an entire poem, (or from *ῥαβδος*, a rod.)

**RHETOR**, *s.* A rhetorician, (lit.) is,—a

-ICAL. speaker; hence, one who

-ICALLY. studies, practises, teaches

-ICIAN, *ad. s.* speaking, as an art.

-IC. *Rhetoric* was subseq. extend-

-Y.\* ed to include written compo-

-IZE,† *v.* sition; it should be founded

-ICATE,‡ *v.* upon logic.—\**Chaucer*. †*Mil-*

-ICATION.§ ton. †*Waterland*. §*H. More*.

Fr. *Rhét-ur*, -*origuer*, -*oriser*; It. *Retòre*; L.  
*Rhetor*, a speaker; Gr. *ῥητωρ*, from *ῥέειν*, *dicere*,  
 to speak.

**RHEUM**, *s.* *Rheum*, and *Rheumatism*,—

-ATIC. a flux, sc. of humours.

-ATISM. *Rheumy* eyes, (*Shak*.); *rheumatic*

-Y. ulcers, (*Holland*)—flowing, run-

ning ulcers or eyes. *Rheumy* air, (*Shak*.)

—tending to cause *rheum*. "The sharpe

and eager flux of fleam the Greekes call

*rheumes*."—*Holland*. *Plinie*. "The flux of

humours, the Greekes name *rheumatisms*."

—*Id. Ib*.

Fr. *Reume*, *rheume*; It. & Sp. *Reuma*; L. of Low.  
 Ages, *Rheuma*; Gr. *ῥευμα*, from *ῥέειν*, to flow.

**RHINOCEROS**, *s.* "There was shewed

a *rhinoceros*, with one horne and no more,

and the same is in his snout or muzzle."—

*Holland*. *Plinie*.

It. & Sp. *Rinoceronte*; Fr. & L. *Rhinoceros*;  
 Gr. *ῥινοκερως*, from *ῥιν*, the nose, and *κερας*, a  
 horn.

**RHOMB**, *s.* A quadrilateral figure, having

-IC. equal sides and unequal angles.

-OID. Fr. *Rhomb-e*; Sp. -*o*; It. *Ròmbò*; L.

-OIDAL. *Rhombus*; Gr. *ῥομβος*, (απο του ῥεμ-  
*βεσθαι*, in gyrum circumagi, to be  
 driven round in a circle,) a reel or whirl.

**RHUBARB**, *s.* **RHABARBARATE**. A plant.

Fr. *Rhubarb*; It. *Rabàrbaro*; Sp. *Ruybarbo*;  
 L. *Rhabarbarum*, i. e. *Rha barbaricum*. (See *Rha*  
 in *Voss*.) *Ammlanus* is supposed to allude to it,  
 (l. 22):—"Neere unto this is the river *Rha*, on  
 the sides whereof groweth a comfortable and  
 holson root, so named, good for many uses in  
 physick."—*Holland*.

**RHYME**, *v. s.* *Rhyme* is found equivalent

-LESS. to *Rhythm*, (qv.) but is more com-

-ER. monly used to denote—

-STER. Verses terminating with similar  
 sounds: also, verse or poetry in general.

Fr. *Rimer*, to rhyme; to write or speak in  
 metre; It. *Rim-are*; Sp. -*ar*; all, (*Sk*.) from the  
 L. *Rhythmus*; Gr. *ῥυθμος*, *numerus*, *modus*. In  
 A. S. *Rim-craft*, *ge-rim-craft*, is the craft or art  
 of numbering; *ge-riman*, *riman*, *hriman*, *nume-*  
*rare*; Ger. *Reimen*; D. *Riimen*; Sw. *Rima*.  
*Wach*. and *Ihre* consider *Rhyme* or *Rime* to be of  
 northern origin, and to have been app. to the ter-  
 mination of verses or parts of verses, with words  
 or syllables of similar sounds, by northern poets,  
 long before the practice of rhyming was known by  
 the more southern poets. The word appears in  
 the northern languages to have been app. gen. to  
 numerous or metrical writing, as the Gr. *ῥυθμος*  
 was; and thence the French and Italian. *Tooke*  
 has adopted A. S. *Hrim-an*. Be-

**RHYTHM**, *s.* -ICAL. Numerical propor-  
 tion or harmony.

L. *Rhythmus*; Gr. *ῥυθμος*.



**RIANT**, \* *ad.* Laughing, geering, fleering.  
—Cot. \* *Burke.*

Fr. *Riant*, from *rire*; L. *Ridere*.

**RIB**, *v. s.* A *rib* seems to be, any thing *ripped* or torn asunder; and, hence, are so called—The bones which extend separately or asunder from the back-bone; the split boards with which the sides of a ship are covered or strengthened; certain parts of a leaf or stalk; a strip; a shred.

A. S. *Rib*, *ribbe*; Ger. *Ribbe*, *ripp*; D. & Dan. *Ribbe*; Sw. *Ref*, *refben*. Wach. derives from *Reif*, incurvus, pars corporis inflexa. It may be from the A. S. *Rypp-an*, to *rip*, to reave, which, in Swedish, is *ref-wa*, or *ris-wa*, whence their *Ref*, *ref-ben*. The Gr. *Δορυς*, *trabs*, from *δορυ*, *ramus decerpius*, is rendered by Chapman *rib*.

**RIBALD**, *ad. s.* Cot. describes a *ribaund* -RY. to be—"a rogue, ruffian, rascal, -ISH.\* scoundrel, varlet, filthy fellow." -OUS.† And it is to filthiness, obscenity, -OUSLY.† low and vulgar scurrility, that the -ROUS.‡ word *ribaldry* is now usually app.

\* *Bp. Hall.* † *Sir T. More.* ‡ *Prynne.*

Fr. *Ri-baud*; It. *-bald*; D. *Rabaud*; Low L. *Ribaldus*. Sk. thinks from *re*, and Fr. *Baud*; It. *Baldo*, bold; qd. *valde audax*, i. e. *impudens*. Ihre,—the Sulo-Go. *Ribald*, from the Isl. *Hrid*, pugna, and *balldr*, audax. Jun.—from the Gr. *παβαλλειν*, *tumultuari*. A *ribaund* seems to have been a *robber*, (A. S. *Rypers*,) *raper* or *reaver*; (see TO REAVE;) and thence any profligate character was so called. And *ribaldry*,—all sorts of profligacy and indecency. Chaucer's *Ribaud*, (Rom. of the Rose,) whom Tyrw. calls "a poor labourer," "though to *robber* he disdaineth," yet "in the tavern all dispendeth," sc. his earnings and his time; this disdain of *robbery* appears to be a peculiarity to the many, of whom the poet is esp. speaking; and, cons. it may be inferred, the common practice or occupation of the class was *rapine*.

**RIBAND**, *s. s.* **RIBBON**. A *band* or fillet of silk, satin, &c.

Fr. *Ru-ben*, -*benner*. Men. derives from *rubens*, red, because the more beautiful *ribbons* are of that colour. Sk. thinks the French borrowed their word from us, and that *riband* is *re* and *bind*, or *bende*, *vinculum replicatum*. fascia replicata, vel quod replicari potest,—a folded or redoubled bandage. Lye suggests *rib* and *band*,—a *band* with which the *ribs* were girded; perhaps a *ript*, *stript* *band*, as if *ript* or torn from a broader substance.

**RIBIBE**, *s.* A musical instrument. Why *Ribibe* or *Rebeck* should be put for an old woman, unless, perhaps, from its shrillness, Tyrw. cannot guess. See **REBECK**.

**RICE**, *s.* "We Italians set most store by *rice*, whereof (being husked and cleansed) we make *grotes*, like for all the world to those which other men besides doe make of barley husked. The leaves verily that this graine *rice* doth beare, be pulpous and fleshie, resembling porret or leekes, but that they be broader: the stem groweth a cubit high, the flower is of purple colour, and the root round like a jem or pearle."—*Holland. Plinie*

Fr. *Riz*; It. *Riso*; Sp. *Arroz*; L. *Oryza*; Gr. *ὄρυζα*. The word is said (Martin.) to be Arabic, and to have its name from its constringent or binding qualities, which are indeed ascribed to it from very early times.

**RICH**, *ad. v.\** *Riches*,—A collection, accumulation, or heap, a great quantity, -ES. a number, sc. of money or coin, lands, -LY. cattle; (met. any moral or mental -NESS. qualities or possessions;) plenty, abundance, wealth; opulence, fruitfulness, fertility; costliness, preciousness.

\* *Gower. Shak.*

Fr. *Riches*; It. *Ricco*; Sp. *Rico*; Ger. *Reich*; D. *Ryk*; Sw. *Rik*; Dan. *Rig*; A. S. *Ric*, *richen*, from the Go. *Ric-jan*, congerere, colligere; to collect, to draw together, to rake, (qv.) En-

**RICK**, or **REEK**, *s.* A heap (of hay, corn, &c.) *raked* or collected together.

D. *Rok*; Sw. *Roek*; "A. S. *Hrecac*, a *reeke* or *rick*, a stack, a heap," (Som.) from *Rio-jan*, to rake, (qv.) collect, heap together.

**RICKETS**, *s.* A disease (Sk.) among -ET-ISH. infants; the existence of which he -Y. declares to be new in his time, and then wholly unknown to the rest of the world; he would derive it from Ger *Recken*, to reach, to stretch, to extend, because in this disease the apophyses (natural prominences) of the bones stretch forth and swell out.

*Rickety* or *Ricketish*, gen.—unsteady, tottering.

**RID**, *v.* -DANCE. To free or set free, to deliver; to clear, to set or get quit of; to disencumber, to disembarass; to drive away or remove.

A. S. *Hridd-an*. "A *hreddan*, to set free, to bring or *rid* out of, to draw or pull out. *Aridan*, repellere, to put or *rid* away."—Som.

**RIDDLE**, *v. s.* A *riddle* or *raddle*,—any -ER. thing made of twisted or writhed -INGLY. sticks or twigs, wire, &c.

To *riddle*,—to twist, to wreath, to involve. Also to use a *riddle* or *raddle*; to shake or otherwise pass through a *riddle*; to sift. See **RADDLE**.

In Spenser, *riddling* skill,—met. skill in things *riddled*; cons. in solving or interpreting them. A *riddle*, met.—any thing twisted, writhed, involved, or perplexed; any thing perplexing or puzzling. Un-

**RIDE**, *v. s.* By usage,—To convey or -ER, *s.* carry, on a horse or other animal, -ING. or in any sort of carriage; to sit upon such animal or in such carriage, whether the motion be slow or fast; to convey or carry; be conveyed, carried, supported, or sustained.

A. S. *Rid-an*; D. *Ryden*; Ger. *Reiten*; Sw. *Rida*; Dan. *Rider*. Jun. would derive from Gr. *ἑρῖδ-ειν*, *ingruere*; it is, perhaps, from *Hrad-tem*, to hasten, to move hastily, quickly, speedily. See **RATHEN**. Over- Out-

**RIDGE**, *s. v.* -Y. Usually app. to—An extended line, raised from or standing above the adjoining surface; as the *ridge* (or *rig*) of a mountain, a *ridge* of land, the *ridge* of a roof, the *ridge* of the nose.

A *rygge* wall, (Bible, 1549, Ezek. xvi.)—a row of building.—*M. V.*

A. S. *Hric*, *Aricy*, *hryge*; D. *Rugge*; Ger. *Ruck*;

Verytogan derives it from the name of King Ra 609 336

Sw. *Rygg*, the back, from A. S. *Hræc-an*; D. & Ger. *Ruck-en*; Sw. *Rycka*; to reach, to extend; or, as Wach. suggests, to expand, ob longitudinem et latitudinem ejus;—perhaps merely on account of the length; reaching from the neck to the break or breech of the legs. See BRIDGE. En- Up-

**RIDGEL**, *s.* -ING. "A *rig*, *rigel*, *rigil*, or *rigsie*, is a male (horse or other animal) who has escaped with a partial castration, because some portion of his testicle was covered, and so hidden from the operator's view."—*Tooke*. See RAY, and ROIL.

**RIDICULE**, *s. v.* That which causes or  
-ER. excites to laughter; which de-  
-OUS. serves laughter; which excites  
-OUSLY. or exposes to mockery, jeering,  
-OUSNESS. or raillery.—*Chapman*.  
-IZE, *v.* Fr. *ad. Ridic-ulo*; It. *-olo*; Sp. *-ulo*; L. *Ridiculus*, (from *rid-ere*, to laugh, which Schelde thinks is so app. à motu oris, see in *Lennepe*), causing or deserving laughter. Un-

**RIDING**, *s. i. e.* *Trithing*, (qv.) "Where a county is divided into three of these intermediate jurisdictions, they are called *trithings*. These *trithings* still subsist in the large county of York, where by an easy corruption they are denominated *ridings*; the north, the east, and the west *riding*."—*Blackstone*. A-

**RIDOTTO**, *s. v.* Florio calls it—"A home, a lodging, a withdrawing place; or other place where good companie do meet;" it is also, the company or assembly.

It. *Ridotto*, past p.; reduced, (*reductum*), withdrawn, retired; and hence the *s.*—a place of retirement, a retreat.

**RIFE**, *ad.* Cons.—Copious, abundant,  
-LY. plentiful; frequent, prevalent, pre-  
-NESS. dominant.

D. *Ryf*; Sw. *Rij*; A. S. *Rif*; *largus*, *copiosus*, *abundans*, *frequens*; large, copious, abundant, frequent; it may be from the A. S. *Rip-an*, to reap; the harvest, crop, or produce reaped.

**RIFF-RAFF**, *s.* A torn, tattered, ragged (worthless) set (of persons or things).

From A. S. *Ref-an*, *reaf-ian*, to rise or tear away, (to *rip*.)

**RIFLE**, *v. s.* To reave, to ransack, to  
-ER. spoil, to pillage, to rob, to plunder;  
-ING. to seize or take away.

Fr. *Rifler*; D. *Rüffelen*, to reave, or bereave. See TO RAFFLE. Un-

**RIFT**, *s. v.* A tear, rent, or breach; a breach, a disruption, a fissure, or cleft.

*Rived*, *ri'ed*, *ri'f*, past p. of the *v.* To rise; A. S. *Ref-an*, *reaf-an*, to reave or rise, tear away or asunder.

**RIG**, *s. i. e.* *Ridge*, (qv.)—"A. S. *Rig*, dorsum, a back of a man or beast; also a ridge."

*Rig-ban*,—the back-bone.—*Som*.

**RIG**, *v.* -ING. To cover, to clothe, to dress.

A. S. *Wrigg-an*, to cover. See RAY. Un-

**RIG**, *s.* -GISH. Perhaps as *Rogue* is one who has covered, cloaked, or concealed purposes of thievery or deceit, so *Rig* is one

who has cloaked or disguised purposes of wantonness; hence, *Rig*,—

A wanton; and *Riggish*, wanton, lewd.

A *rig*, (Cowper,)—a gamesome, a knavish, trick, a freak.

*Reak*, in Beau. & F. seems to be the same word: "They play such *reaks*."

**RIGHT**, *ad. av. s. v.* *Right*, *ad.*—*Ruled*,  
-EN, *v.* ordered, commanded, just;  
-WISE. agreeable or conformable, suit-  
-Eous. able or adapted, becoming or  
-WISELY. convenient, fit, proper, or con-  
-Eously. sistent, sc. to or according to  
-WISENESS. the will, purpose, or design of  
-Eousness. the rector or ruler; of the rule  
-FUL. or order; with the good or  
-FULLY. well-being intended or de-  
-FULNESS. signed.  
-LY. "Goodnesse in actions is like  
-NESS. unto *straitnesse*; wherefore that

which is done well we terme *right*, for as the straight way is most acceptable to him that trauaileth, because by it he commeth soonest to his journeyes end: so in action, that which doth lye the euenest between us and the end wee desire, must needs bee the fittest for our use."—*Hooker*.

"So that it necessarily comes to pass, that what promotes the publick happiness, or happiness upon the whole, is agreeable to the fitness of things, to nature, to reason, and to truth; and such (as will appear by and by) is the divine character, that what promotes the general happiness is required by the will of God; and what has all the above properties must needs be *right*; for *right* means no more than conformity to the rule we go by, whatever that rule be."—*Paley*. *Moral Philosophy*.

*Right*, *s.*—that which is ruled, ordered, commanded, just; justice.

*Righteous*, (*eous* corrupted from *wise*, *wis*, *wus*.) A. S. *Right-wis*; *rightly* wise; just, pious.—*Lye*.

*Right* implies a rector or ruler:—over man as a created being,—God or the laws of God, his creator: over man as a member of a particular state or society,—the law of the land or of the society, according or consistent with those of God.

*Right*, also, always implies a correlative duty; if there be no such duty, the *right* or rule is a mere unauthorized order or command. See JUST, and LAW.

L. *Rect-us*; It. *Ritto*; D. & Ger. *Recht*; Sw. *Rätt*; A. S. *Riht*; Go. *Raiht*, *garaiht*; in Sp. *Derecho*; Fr. *Droit*; L. *Reg-ere*; Go. *Raign-on*, *reik-in-on*; A. S. *Ric-e-ian*, to rule or reign, command or govern. A. S. *Regol*, regula, norma, canon. En- On- Out- Un- Up-

**RIGID**, *ad.* Stiff, unbending, or inflexi-  
-LY. ble; and, cons. severe, harsh,  
-ITY. austere.  
-NESS. Fr. *Rig-ide*, -*neur*; It. *-ido*, -*dre*; Sp. *-ido*, -*or*; L. *Rigidus*, *rigor*, from  
-GOUR. *Rigere*; Gr. *ῥίγ-ειν*, to stiffen or be  
-GOR-OUS. stiff (with cold). Over-  
-OUS-LY. -NESS.

**RIGMAROLE, s.** Whether *Rigmarole* and *Ragmanrole* be the same word or not, seems still a matter of doubt. The origin of both remains unaccounted for. (See *Jamieson*, in *v. Ragmun Role*.) *Ragman*, or *Ragman's Role*, occurs in Sir T. More, Fox, Skelton, &c.

**RIGOL,\* s.** A circle, say the commentators; and Mr. Malone produces a passage from Nash's *Lenten Stuff*, in which the word is written, "*Ringol*," with the addition, "or *ringed circle*."—*Shak.*

**RILL, s. v. -ET.\*** A small spring or brook, a small gentle stream.—*Drayton.*

Sk.—from the L. *Rivulus*. Lye,—from the D. *Riv-ole, -ulus*.

**RIM, s.** The utmost extent in breadth of any thing; the extreme part or edge, the border, that which surrounds or envelopes.

A.S. *Rima*, ora, margo, labrum. *Serima*, ora maritima, the sea-coast or shore.—*Som.* Sk. says, the inner rim of the belly is the *peritonæum*, qd. margo seu ora ventris, i. e. intestinorum quæ, instar fasciæ vel institiæ, obvolvitur. Tooke—from A.S. *Rym-an*, to extend. See *Room*, and *Bain*.

**RIME, s.** A hole or chink. L. *Rima*.

**RIME, s. -Y.** "In a hoar frost, that which we call a *rime* is a multitude of quadrangular prisms exactly figured, but piled without any order, one over another."—*Grew. Cosmo. Sacra.*

The author of the *Byrth of Mankind* calls the early involucre of the seed in the matrix, "a *ryme* or caul," "a thyn *ryme*, as of a tender egge under the shell." Also, "the *ryme* or skyn of the kidneys."

A.S. *Hrim*; D. *Rüm, rüpe*; Ger. *Reif*; Sw. *Rim*. See *CREAM*.

**RIMPLE, v.** To roughen or *ruffle* slightly; -ING. to move, to run (app. to water)

**RIPPLE, v.** with an uneven surface.

-ING. The words *Rimple* and *Ripple* appear to be the same, with the mere omission of *m* in the latter. A.S. *Hrympelle*; D. *Rompelen*, rugare, to wrinkle or form into wrinkles or small uneven lines. *Ge-hrumpen*, rugosus.—*Lye*. See *RUMPLE*, and *CRIMPLE*.

**RIND, s.** The bark, peel, husk, or skin; the outward coat or covering of trees, fruits, &c.

A. S. *Rind, rinde, hrind*; Ger. *Rinde*. Wach. suggests the Ger. *Reinen*; A.S. *Hrin-an*, tangere, ut sit quasi margo arboris, or from *Reinen*; ad-hærere, quasi aliquid arbori adhærescens. Jun.—the Gr. *Pivos*. It is more probably *Wrin-ed*, *wrin'd, rind*, from A.S. *Wrean, wryon*, to cover, to protect.

**RING, v. s.** To beat or strike, (a metallic substance,) to produce sound; to -ING. sound or cause to sound, as metal when beaten or struck; gen.—to sound, to resound; to keep up a constant or repeated sound.

A.S. *Ring-an, hringan*; D. *Ringhen*; Sw. *Ringa*; pulsare, to beat. Lye suggests from *Ring*, annulus, as app. to a metallic instrument of music of that circular form, and which, when beaten, returned—argutum ac streperum sonum. Un-

**RING, v. s. -LET.** A round or circular line or course; any thing forming a round, circle, or orbit.

A body of persons, formed into a *ring* or circle, the better to hear their leader or other person presiding or addressing them; and hence, *Ring-leader*, leader of a number of persons assembled or associated for a common purpose.

A. S. *Hring*; D. *Ringh, rinck*; Ger. Sw. & Dan. *Ring*. Sk. knows not whether from Ger. *Lencken*, contorquere; it is more probably from A.S. *Wring-an*, to wring, to wreath. Wach. says, a *ring*, proprie est omne id, quod per declinationem lineæ rectæ in se redit. En- In- Out-

**RINSE, v. -ING.** To cleanse any thing by passing water or other liquid through it, or by passing any thing through water or other liquid: to soak in and press out, water, &c.

Dan. *Renser*; Fr. *Reinser*. Sk. derives from (Go. *Hrain*.) A. S. D. & Ger. *Rein*; Sw. *Reen*, purus, mundus, à sordibus purgatus; and this word is probably A.S. *Rein, ren, rægn, rain*, from *renian, rinan*, pliare, defluere.

**RIOT, v. s.** Gen.—A disorderly, tumultuous excess, of mirth, licentiousness, luxury; any indulgence of -ISE,\* v. the passions. (See *ROUT*.) Law- -OUS-LY. writers distinguish thus:—a -NESS. *route* should be a special kind of unlawful assembly; a riot, the disorderly fact committed gen. by an unlawful assembly. "A riot is where three or more actually do an unlawful act of violence, either with or without a common cause or quarrel; as if they beat a man, or hunt and kill game in another's park, chase, warren, or liberty; or do any other unlawful act with force and violence; or even do a lawful act, as removing a nuisance, in a violent and tumultuous manner."—*Blackstone*.—\**Spenser*.

Fr. *Riot-e, -ter*; It. *-ta, -tare*, which is by some derived from L. *Rixa*. It is undoubtedly the same word as *rowl*, diff. written, and with some difference also in the application. Un-

**RIP, v. s. -PING.** To cut or slit; to cut or tear up or open; and, cons. to lay bare.

A. S. *Hryp-an, rip-pan*, secare, discindere, dis-suere, (to reap,) to cut, rend, or slit asunder. En- Un-

**RIP, s. -IER.** They (Sk.) are called *Ripiers* who convey fish from the sea-shore to the inner parts of the kingdom; qd. L. *Riparii*, from the bank or shore (*ripa*) of the sea. Spel. decides for *Ripp*, the basket in which the fish were carried; and *ripp* may be so called, because made of *ripped* or slit willows or osiers.

**RIP, s.** Any thing worthless, good for nothing. See *RIFF-RAFF*.

**RIPE, v. ad.** To be in a state fit for -LY. reaping, cutting, gathering, pluck- -NESS. ing; to reach or attain their full -EN, v. growth; to mature, to perfect, to -ING. complete.

## R I V

A. S. *Ripian*; D. *Rüpen*, maturescere, which Sk. thinks is from *rippan*, metere; because fruits are not reaped till mature. En- Over- Un-

**RIPE**, \* s. The bank or side (of a river).  
\*Holinshed. Fr. *Rive*; It. & L. *Ripa*.

**RIPPLE**. See RIMPLE.

**RISE**, v. s. To move (come or go) up or -ER. upwards; to grow, to spring up- -ING. wards; and thus, to come into existence, into view or notice; to become elevated, eminent, or conspicuous; to become of greater value or estimation, more valued, prized, or esteemed. See RAISE.

A. S. *Arisan*, *risen*; Ger. *Reisen*; D. *Rüsen*; Sw. *Risa*, surgere, assurgere, erigere. A- Up-

**RISIBLE**, ad. -BILITY. That may be laughed at; laughable; and also, that can or may laugh.

Fr. & Sp. *Ris-ble*; It. -*bile*; L. *Ridere*, to laugh. See RIDICULE. Ar- De- Ir-ride.

**RISK**, or **RISQUE**, v. s. **RISKER**. To set upon a chance; to set at hazard; to hazard, to emperil, to endanger.

Fr. *Risque*; It. *Rischio*; Sp. *Riesgo*. Men. exhibits some curious attempts at etym. from various writers. The true origin seems to be A. S. *Hriscian*, vibrare, vacillare, to brandish, to quiver, to shake.

**RISSE**, \* s. A shoot or sprout, twig, bough; rising or springing forth.

\*Chaucer.

D. *Ris*, virga, surculus, à *Ryssen*, surgere, to arise.—*Kilian*.

**RITE**, s. A custom or customary observ- -UAL, s. ad. ance; a customary ceremony.

-UALIST. Fr. *Rite*; It. & Sp. *Rito*; L. *Ritus*.

-UALLY. *Ritus* for *consuetudo* is manifestly, (Voss.) from Gr. *Τριβος*, by metathesis and the rejection of the letter β; and *τριβος*, from *τριβ-ειν*, *terere*, signifies a trodden way or path; and met. a long-followed custom. It is more probably A. S. *Riht*, an ordinance, custom, ceremony.

**RIVAL**, s. ad. v. Gen.—A contender, -RY. striver, competitor for the same -SHIP. object with another; one who emu- -ITY.\* lates. It is used by Shak. ("the rivals of my watch,"—Hamlet) for one who has the same duty to perform; a comrade, one of the same rank. See CO-RIVAL.

"Caesar denied him rivalry," (Ant. & Cleop.) i. e. equality of rank.—\*Shak.

Fr. & Sp. *Rival*; It. *Rivale*; L. *Rivalis*, from *rivus*, a river. *Rivals* are so called, qd. contenders, strivers, for the use of the same river, of the water of the same rivers; quia ut agricolae, *rivum habentes communem*, de usu aquae, saepius contendunt, ita hi certent de eadem amasiā.—Voss. Co- Out- Un-

**RIVE**, v. -AGE.\* To rise (so written by R. Gloucester and R. Brunne) or arrive, (qv.) is—to flow, to sail to; and *Rivage*, the coast or shore reached or landed at; gen.—the coast, the shore.—\*Chaucer to Shak.

Fr. *Rivage*, the sea-shore or coast, a water-bank, water-side, sea-side.—Cot. Ar-

**RIVE**, v. To tear, to rend asunder; to split asunder

Dan. *River*. See REAVE. En- Un-

## R O A

**RIVEL**, v. s. -ING. To ruffle into wrinkles; to wrinkle; to wither into wrinkles; to shrivel, (qv.)

**RIVER**, s. A flood or flowing course, a -ERET. current, a stream, of water. A -ULET. river implies a spring or well, whence its water issues.

Fr. *Rivière*; It. -*a*; Sp. *Rio*; L. *Rivus*, from Gr. *ῥέειν*, to flow. See RIVAL. Cor-rivate. De-rive.

**RIVET**, v. s. To rivet seems to mean,—to fasten or secure by a return, perhaps by beating back; (Fr. *Rebattre*, It. *Ribattere*;) to clench, to fasten firmly; to give a last or finishing stroke.

Fr. *River*; It. *Ribadire*; Sp. *Rivetejar*. Cot. exp. the Fr. *River*,—to rivet or clench, to fasten, or clench back the point of a nail, &c.; also to thrust the clothes of a bed in at the sides. Mina. says that rivets (in Armoury) are the joints by which arms are fitted and fastened to the body. Men. derives from *Gyrare*. Duchat, from the Ger. *Reiben*, to rub.

**ROAD**, s. Any place ridden over;—used

-ER. also by old authors as we now

-STER. use *Inroad*,—incursion, invasion.

-STEAD. *Roadster*,—a horse fit for the road; a ship in the road or roadstead.

Also anciently written *Rode*, the past p. of *To ride*, (qv.) Fr. *Rade*,—a road, an open harbour for shipping. *Road*, via equestris.—Sk.

**ROAM**, v. s. To move over, wander over

-ER. an extent of space, to range or rove

-ING. about or abroad; (to ramble, qv.)

Sk.—perhaps from *Room*. It is, as *Room* also, from A. S. *Ryman*; D. *Ruymen*; Sw. *Ryma*; D. *Römmen*; viam aperire, ampliare, dilatare, to extend, to expand, to amplify.

**ROAN**, s. Yellowish, or of a colour between yellow and grey.—Men. and Sk. The word is not confined by usage to this colour.

Fr. *Rouen*, *rouan*, *roan*, It. (obs.) *Rosno*, *ruano*; Sp. *Ruano*, *roavus* color equorum; and according to Scal. from L. *Ravus*.

**ROAR**, v. s. App. to—The loud noise

-ER. made by the lion or other beast; to

-ING. any similar noise or sound. Gen.—to any loud noise or cry of animals, the wind, the sea, &c.

A. S. *Rar-an*; D. *Reeren*; Fr. *Reer*. Out- Up-

**ROAST**, v. s. To roast (in culinary usage) is,—To dress or cook meat, vegetables, fruits, by placing them to a fire; meat com. being suspended and turned: then, gen. To roast is to heat, to burn, to parch; (met.) to heat or place in a hot situation; to jeer, to banter.

To rule the roast, sc. as king of the feast, orderer, purveyor, president. Or may it n be to rule the roast, (qv.)?

Fr. *Rost*, *roster*; It. *Arrostire*. Lye and Som. have *Ge-rost-od*. Ger. *Rost* (Wach.) is crates, a grate; and *Rosten*, (torrere,) to heat or dress by fire upon a grate: he observes, that Gr. *Τερε-ειν* is to dry, to burn; and *τερε-ος*, a grate; and that hence, by metathesis, *Rost* and *Rosten* may have been formed. Over- Un-

**ROB, v.** To take away, to deprive of, to -B-ER. plunder, to despoil.  
-ERY. "Larceny from the person by open and violent assault is usually called robbery."—Blackstone.

Fr. *Rob-er*; Sp. -*ar*; It. *Rubàre*; D. *Rooven*; Ger. *Rauben*; Dan. *Røver*; A. S. *Reaf-an*, *ryppan*; Go. *Raub-jan*, to *reave*, (qv.) to *rip*, to *rob*; to *tear*, to *take*, away, with force or violence. Be- Un-

**ROB, s.** The juice of black whortleberries preserved.—*Cot.* The word is said to be from Ar. *v. Raba* or *Rubaba*, concinnare, colligere.—See *Men.*

It. *Robbo*; Fr. *Rob.*

**ROBE, v. s.** A robe is now—A vestment or clothing thrown over other garments, and usually app. to those worn on ceremonious occasions.

Fr. *Robbe*; It. *Ròba*; Sp. *Ropa*; Low L. *Roba*, *ramba*. In A. S. *Hrif* is venter, the belly; and *reaf* is vestimentum, a clothing or covering. In Ger. *Raub* is vestimentum; and *reif*, venter. The application of *Hrif*, *Reif*, to the trunk of the body, may be because it is *rired* or severed by the lower limbs; and of *Reaf*, and *Raub*, to the clothing, because used to cover the trunk of the body. See *Bæcches*. Dis- En- Un-

**ROBIN, s. -ET.** The Redbreast; a bird familiarly called Robin, as other animals are called Tom, Jack, &c.

Low L. *Rubecula*, à *rubedine* pectoris, from the redness of his breast.

**ROBUST, ad.** Strong, hale, hearty; of -NESS. confirmed strength or vigour;  
-IOUS.\* of rude strength; vigorous,  
-IOUSLY.\* rudely vigorous.—\*Not un-  
-IOUSNESS.† common in old writers. †*Sir Ed. Sandys.*

Fr. *Robust-e*; It. & Sp. -*o*; L. *Robustus*, strong, firm, (from *robur*, strength; Gr. *ῥωμα*, from *ῥωμι*, to strengthen.) Cor-

**ROCK, s.** App. to—a mass of stone.  
-LESS. Met.—A sure hold, a solid foundation, a security, defence, protection. See *Rock*, *infra*.  
-SURE.\* *Rockiness* is not uncommon in geological works.—\**Udal.*

Fr. *Roc*, *roche*, *rocher*; It. *Rocca*; Sp. *Roca*, from *ῥακ*, a cleft, or *ῥήγνυμι*, to break.—*Sk.* But *Tooke* considers *Rock* to be the past p. *rog*, *rock*, from *wrig-an*, to cover, and so called, because covered or hidden, sc. by water; though afterwards, from similarity of appearance, when left uncovered by the secession of the waters, masses of a like substance upon the coast, or upon land, received the same name. See *RAY*.

**ROCK, v. s. -ET.** A rock (*rog*, *rok*,) is the part—covered by the wool—of the machine which spinsters use. *Rocket*, the dim. of *Rock*, part of the dress of a bishop, or, as formerly, of women; or that with which a person is covered.—See *Tooke*. *Rokett* (in *Froissart*, "to run with *rockettes*," ) appears to have been a spear, with its point or head covered, to prevent injury, as the point of a fencing foil now is. A firework, (Dan. *Raket*,) with the powder closely covered.

To *rock*, *rook*, *rouk*, or *ruck*,—to cover, to lie covered, to lie close; to take shelter.

"O false murderer, *rucking* in thy den."—*Chaucer*. "The shepe that *rouketh* in the folde."—*Id.* "But now thei *rucken* in her nest, and reaten."—*Gower*.

A *ruck*, by which one part covers or overlays another,—commonly used when some part of silk, linen, &c. is folded over or covers some other part, when the whole should lye smooth or even."—*Tooke*.

*Rooky* (in *Shak.* "the *rooky* wood," ) seems to be merely *rooking*, i. e. covering, protecting, sheltering.

To *rook* appears also to signify,—to play the *rogue*, (qv.) to practise *rogue*ry; and and, cons. to cheat, to rob, to plunder.

See *Rock*, *ante*, and *RAY*.

**ROCK, v.** To move, to set in motion;  
-ER. and further, to move to and fro,  
-ING. backwards and forwards; and, cons. to lull to rest.

Fr. *Rocquer* un enfant, to *rock* a child. *Sk.* and *Jun.* think,—from Ger. *Ruck-en*; Sw. -*a*, *rugga*, *cedere*, *movere*, *motitare*, to set in motion. (A. S. *Ræcan*, to reach )

**ROD, s.** A shoot rising or springing (from a tree.) A long, thin shoot or twig; a long stick, used as an emblem of authority; long, slender twigs, collected into a bundle; a long stick to measure with.

D. *Rode*; Ger. *Rutt*, *reis*; Sw. *Ris*. *Wach.* derives from *Rys-en*, *surgere*, quia surgit ex arbore, et crescendo erigitur. See *Risse*, *Rush*, and *REED*.

**RODOMONT, s.** A blusterer, a boaster.  
-ADE. Fr. *Rhodomontade*, from *Rodomont*, one of Boyardo's and Ariosto's fighting men.  
-ADO.

**ROE, (of a Fish,) s.** The eggs of fish.

The *roan* or *roes* of fishes, (ova piscium,) Ger. *Rogh-en*, D. -*er*, *Sk.* derives from L. *Renes*, the reins; *Wach.*—from Gr. *ῥογ-αν*, *tumere*, to swell.

**ROE, s. -BUCK.** *Ihre* thinks this animal (of the Deer kind) is so called from its colour, (sc. *roan*, qv.; between a yellow and grey,) and adds, that the turtle-dove is in Go. called *Hrava-dubo*, and, as he conjectures, on the same account.

A. S. & Dan. *Raa*; D. *Ree*; Ger. *Reh*; Sw. *Rae*.

**ROGATION, s.** "Supplications with a solemnity for the appeasing of God's wrath, and the auerting of publique evils, were of the Greeke church termed *litanies*; *rogations* of the Latine."—*Hooker*.

Fr. *Roga-tion*; It. -*zione*; Sp. -*cione*; L. *Rogation*, from *rogare*, to ask, to beg; Gr. *ῥογ-ειν*. Ab- Ad- De- Inter- Sub- (Sur-) *rogate*. Pre-rogative. Pro-rogue.

**ROGUE, s. v.** One who has covered,  
-ERY. cloaked, concealed, secret designs or purposes; insidious, treacherous designs; a dishonest person. Very early app. to va-  
-SHIP. grants or vagabonds, beggars or  
-Y. mendicants, from their common  
-ISH. dishonesty; also app. to a playful knave, an arch fellow; to one who practises insinuating or ingratiating artifices.—\**Beau. & F.*



A. S. *Wreg-an*, to accuse.—See *Sk.* and *Jun.* It is the past p. of A. S. *Wreg-an*, to wrine, to wris, (see *Ray*,) to cover, to cloak.—See *Tooke*. Com-

**ROIL**, *v.* Chaucer writes the *v.* To roll, *reile*, and, according to *Jun.* *roile*; and the application of the *s.* (by *Udal* and *Gascoigne*,) seems to be, to—lazy, unwieldy, rolling corpulence,—or it may be a corruption of *rigol*.

**ROIST**, *v.* To act with unruly violence, —*ER*, *s. v.* riotously, blusteringly; turbu- —*ING*. lently, licentious.

Fr. *Rustre*; a ruffin, royster, hackster, swag-gerer; saucy, paltry, scurvy fellow.—*Cot.* The Fr. *Rustaud*, which may be the same word, is explained by *Cot.* to be—A clown, a boor, a rude, unmannerly clown; and is derived by *Vergy* (see *Men.*) from L. *Rusticus*. *Roist* seems more probably to descend from *Hreos-an*, *reasan*, to rush, *ruere*, *irruere*, impetum facere; and to be app. gen. to unruly violence. (*Hreos-an*, *reos-ed*, *reost*, or *roist*.) But see *RUTTER*.

**ROLL**, *v. s.* To wheel or turn round or —*ER*. about; to turn over, to move or —*ING*. turn upon its own axis; to revolve, to involve, or enfold, to enwrap; to move in rolling masses; to make circuitous move-ments.

Fr. *Roul-e*, —*er*; It. *Rotolare*; Sp. *Arollar*; D. & Ger. *Rollen*; Sw. *Rulla*; Dan. *Ruller*; Low L. *Rotula*, *rotulare*, from L. *Rota*, a wheel. En- In- Un- Up-

**ROMAGE**. See **RUMMAGE**.

**ROMANCE**, *s.* “The Latin tongue —*ER*. ceased to be spoken in France —*NT-IC*. about the ninth century, and —*ICAL*. was succeeded by what was called the *Romance* tongue, a mixture of the language of the Franks and bad Latin. As the songs of chivalry became the most popular compositions in that language, they were emph. called *Romans*, or *Romants*, though this name was at first given to any piece of poetry.”—*Percy*.

As the old romances were remarkable for the extravagance of their fictions, *Romance* became app. to—Any wild, extravagant story, or invention of the imagination.

**ROMANIZE**, *v.* *Romanist*,—a professor —*ANISM*. of the Roman Catholic religion. —*ANIST*. To romanize,—to adopt, to follow —*ISH*. Roman or Latin words or idioms of —*IST*. speech; *Roman* (Catholic) cere-monies or principles of belief.

**ROME-SCOT**, or **ROMESHOT**, *s.* “This Jue was the firste kynge that grauntyd a peny of euery fyre house thorowe this realme to be payed to ye court of Rome, which at this day is callyd *Rome scote*, or *Petyr pena*.”—*Fabyan*. “The Romanes planted some of their legions in all places convenient, the which they caused the countrey to maintaine, putting upon every portion of land a reasonable rent, which they called *Romescot*.”—*Spenser*.

**ROMP**, *s. v.* —*ISHNESS*. A name given to— A girl, noisy and boisterous in her play. See *To RAMP*.

**RONDEAU**, or —*DEL*, *s.* *Cot.* calls the *RONDE-LAY*, or *rondeau de rime*—a rhyme or *ROUNDELAY*. sonnet that ends as it begins.

**RONDURE**,\* *s.* A round, a circle, a globe.—\**Shak.* Fr. *Rondeur*.

**RONT**. See **RUNT**.

**ROOD**, *s.* A measure, a measure of land. —*BEAM*. A cross; usually with pictures of —*TREE*. our Saviour.

A. S. *Rode*, *crux*, a cross, gibbet, or gallows, a rood.—*Som.* Ger. *Rode*; Sc. *Rude*. *Rode* is the common A. S. for *crux* in the A. S. version of the New Testament; in *Go. Galga*, whence our gallows. *Jun.* derives from Old Isl. *Roda*, an image; which *Dr. Jamieson* seems to favour. But the origin may lie more nearly at hand; *rode* is not only a cross, but a certain measurement of land made by a rod, and the cross may have been rudely formed, in the imagination of the early A. S. converts, of transverse rods. The ornaments of pictures of our Saviour, the Virgin, and Saints, may have been additions of after times.

**ROOF**, *s. v.* That which is sustained or —*LESS*. supported, (ac.) by the sides of the —*Y*. building; and thence app. to the covering, that which covers, overspreads, is super-imposed; and further, to the whole house or habitation.—\**Dryden*.

A. S. *Hrof*; D. *Roef*; the past p. of *Hræf-an*, sustinere.—*Tooke*. *Mins. Jun.* and *Sk.* derive it from Gr. *Opapor*, tectum. The uses of a roof would lead us to suppose that the word meant a covering, a protection; but according to *Tooke*'s etym. it is—as above explained. Un-

**ROOK**,\* *s.* *Reek* or *rick*, i.e. heap.—\**Udal*.

**ROOK**, *s.* —*ERY*. A bird, said to be so called from its hoarse (*rauca*) voice.

A. S. *Hroc*; D. *Roeck*, *Cornix Frugivora*. From the disposition of this bird to theft, *Sk.* would derive our *v.* To rook, i.e. to cheat, to steal. See *ROOK*. The reverse is more probably the fact.

**ROOK**, *v.* See **ROCK**.

**ROOM**, *s.* Extent, space, place; app. to —*ER*. the different spaces inclosed as —*Y*. apartments in a house. *Roomed* —*INESS*. way, (in *Udal*,) extended, spa- —*LESS*. cious. —*AGE*.\* *Roomer*, (in *Hackluyt*,) with more —*SOME*.† room or space: “*M. Hawkins* ROOMTH.‡ and his companie being not able —*Y*.§ to fetch it by night, went roomer vntill the morning.”

“*Roomful* house,” (in *Donne*,) a house full of room, abounding in room. In common speech, a roomful is a room—full of, or filled with, people, furniture, &c.

Deut. xxxiii.: “The Room-maker,”— Gad. 2 Sam. xxii.: “*Roometh*,” i.e. Roomth.—*Bible*, 1549.

\**Wotton*. †*Warner*. ‡*Drayton*. §*Holinshed*. Go. *Rumis*; D. *Ruym*; Ger. *Raum*; A. S. Sw. & Dan. *Rum*. From Gr. *ῥῶμη*, *platea*, or *εὐρυς*, *latus*. (See *Sk.* and *Jun.*) It is the past p. of A. S. *Ryman*; D. *Ruymen*; Ger. *Raumen*; Sw. *Ryma*, to roam, *dilatate*, *amplificare*, *extendere*, (see *RUMMAGE*,) and means—extended, place, space;—extent. See *Tooke*. *Dr. Waterland* says,

Greek:  
ὀροφῆ

"*Arombe* signifies the same with *afar off*, or at a distance; from *removeo*, or the Sax. *Ryman*," and adds, that "Pecock has this expression—more or lesse, *nygher* or *romber*."

**ROOST**, *s. v.* or **ROUST**, *s.* **ROOSTING**. The *roost* is,—The place of *rest*, of repose, slumber, or sleep.

To rule the *roost*, is (perhaps,) to rule the *roost*. "Geate you nowe vp into your pulpites like *bragginge* cockes on the *rowst*, flappe your whinges, and crow out aloud."—*Jewell*.

A. S. *Hrost*, past p. of the *v.* *Hrest-an*, *rest-an*, to rest. D. *Roosten*, in *pertica gallinaria* quiescere, sedere, sidere; it is used (Killian adds) of birds, qd. *Rusten*,—to rest, to repose, to lie down. Un-

**ROOT**, *s. v.* The *root* of a tree is that—**EDLY**. from which it grows, which supplies—**ER**. the nourishment of its growth.—**ING**. To *root*,—to infix, as the *root* in—**LESS**. the ground; to establish, to con—**-Y**. firm. Also, To *root up*,—

To eradicate or tear up from the *roots*, from the foundation; to erase, to exterminate.—\**Chapman*.

Sw. *Roet*; Dan. *Roed*. The A. S. *Wrihtian*, succrescere, to grow, seems to suggest the true etym. Dis- En- Out- Un- Up-

**ROPE**, *s. v.* A *rope* is, (vinculum, liga—**ERY**. mentum,)—That which binds, ties,—**-Y**. fastens; a string, a cord, (of some thickness, greater than string—usually so called, or than cord).

To *rope*,—to draw out, sc. with adhesive, glutinous, slimy continuity of parts; and *Ropy*,—

Adhering, tenacious, slimy, glutinous.

Go. *Raip*; A. S. *Rape*; D. *Reep*, *roop*; Sw. *Rep*, *ref*; Dan. *Reep*. The D. *Roopen*; Sw. *Repa*, trahere, to draw, seems to present the immediate origin of the respective D. & Sw. *as*.; but A. S. *Rap-an*, vincire, to bind, is probably the original source.

**ROPERY**,\* *s.* **ROPE-TRICKS**.\* *Rope-tricks* we may suppose to mean—*tricks*, the contriver of which would deserve the *rope*.—*Steevens*. It may be added, that the word *Gallows* is, in vulgar tongue, not unfrequently app. as an epithet to a fellow, rogue, &c., supposed to be worthy of the *gallows*. \**Shak*.

**RORAL**, *ad.* Dewy, damp, moist.

—**R-ID**. \**Fairefax*.

—**-Y**.\* Fr. *Rosée*; L. *Ros*, *ror-is*, *roscidus*; dew, **ROSCID**. dewy.

**ROSARY**, *s.* "The *rosary*, otherwise called Virgin's Psalter, is made up of 150 Ave Maries and 15 Paters tacked together with little buttons upon a string."—*Brevint*.

Fr. *Ros-aire*; It. & Sp. *-ario*; Low L. *Rosarium*, corona rosacea, a garland or chaplet of roses.

**ROSE**, *s.* A plant: the flower of it.

—**ARY**. *Rosy*, *Roseal*, *Roseate*, (*Rosen*,—**EAL**. Chaucer,)—bearing a resemblance to the colour, the *ruddy*—**EATE**. colour of the *rose*; to the scent—**ED**.

**ROS-EN**, *ad.* or smell, the fragrant scent of—**ER**, or the *rose*.

—**IER**. *Roser* or *Rosary*, a plantation of—**ET**. *roses*. The *rose-bush* is called by—**-Y**. Chaucer, the *roser*; by Spenser, *Rosier*.—**INESS**.

Fr. *Rose*; It. Sp. & L. *Rosa*; Gr. *Ῥόδον*.

**ROSIN**, *s.* "*Rosin*, if it be found in the—**ED**. *firre*, is thought a fault in the wood,—**-Y**. whereas the only commoditie of the pitch tree is her *rosin*."—*Holland*. *Plinie*.

Fr. *Résine*; It. Sp. & L. *Resina*; Gr. *Ῥεσίνη*, from *pe-eiv*, to flow, because it flows from trees, chiefly the fir or pine.

**ROS-MARINE**, *s.* **ROSEMARY**. *Voss*. suggests various reasons for the name of this plant: *Ros*, because it is of a dewy nature—because it appears as if sprinkled with dew—or because it is used in *aspergil-lis*, in sprinklings;—and *marinus*, either because it thrives best in places near the sea, or because it has a taste like that of sea water.

Fr. *Ros-marine*; It. *-marino*; Sp. *-mero*; L. *Roses marini*.—*Virg*. *Culex*, v. 402.

**ROSTRAL**, *ad.* **-TRATED**. Part app. to the beaks of birds, and transferred, by metaphor, to ships; the sharp or pointed part of the prow.

A *rostral* or *rostrate* coronet,—a coronet given for a naval exploit or victory.

It. *Rostrato*; L. *Rostratus*, from *Rostrum*, a *Rodendo*.

**ROT**, *v. s.* **-TENNESS**. To putrefy, to corrupt, to decay.

A. S. *Rot-an*, *-tan*; D. & Ger. *-ten*; Sw. *-s*; Dan. *Raadner*, putrescere, to putrefy, to corrupt. Un-

**ROTATION**, *s.* A wheeling, revolving—**-T-OR**. motion; motion or progression—**-ORY**.\* round; successive change in such progression.

*Rotator*, (Fr. *Rotateur*,)—two muscles, a greater and less, which turn about the eye.—*Cot*. \**Paley*.

L. *Rota*, a wheel; *Rotatio*, the motion of a wheel. *Voss*. derives from *Ῥόδον*, cum impetu ferri ruere; he adds, the Gr. *Ῥοτός*, *rota*, is from *Ῥεσ-ειν*, to run. Circum- Contra-

**ROTE**, *s.* A musical instrument.

In old Fr. *Rote*.—*Lacombe*, and *Roquesfort*. Ritson, (Dissertation on Romance, p. clxv.) explains, in a note, "the *Rote* to be from *Rota*, a wheel, in Mod. Fr. *Vielle*, and in vulgar Eng. *Hurdy-gurdy*, which is seen so frequently, both in Paris and London, in the hands of Savoyards."

**ROTE**, *s.* **ROUTINE**. To say by *rote*; to say by memory or recollection, with little attention to the meaning. The metaphor is perhaps borrowed from the motion of a wheel, (*Rota*; see **ROTE**, *ante*,) which, when once begun, continues with little impulse. *Roated*, in *Shak*. is, perhaps,—rooted, fixed, infixed, impressed,—no deeper than your tongue: "With such words that are but *roated* in your tongue."—*Coriolanus*.

Fr. *Routine*.

## ROU

**ROTHER.** See **RUDDER**, and **ROUT**, *v.*

**ROTUND**, *ad.* -ITY. Circular, globular, orbicular, spherical; having the form of a circle, globe, or sphere.

Fr. *Rot-ondté*; It. *-ondo, -ondità, -ondère*; Sp. *-undo, -undidad*; L. *Rotundus*, from *Rota*, a wheel. See **ROTATION**, and **ROUND**.

**ROVE**, *v. s.* A *rover* is a *reaver*, a *robber*, -ER. a pirate; and from his rambling, -ING. wandering mode of life,—a ram-  
-INGLY. bler, a ranger, a wanderer.

To *rove*,—to ramble, to range, to wander, *sc.* from one thing to another, changeably, unsteadily; to move about without end or object. To shoot at *rovers*,—to shoot without aim, at random; to take a random shot.

**ROUGH**, *ad.* Having a torn, ragged, un-  
-EN, *v.* even surface; (lit. and met.) coarse,  
-ISH. unpolished, harsh, severe, rude, un-  
-LY. civil, unmannerly, boisterous.

-NESS. A. S. *Hruh, ruh*; D. *Roww*; Ger. *Rauh*; Sw. *Ruggig*; Dan. *Ruw*. Sk. prefers L. *Rudis*; Jun. Gr. *Trixodm, pilosus*, hairy. Tooke considers it the past p. of A. S. *v. Reef-tan*, to reave, to tear; and app. to the edge or surface of things *raff* or torn asunder. Un-

**ROUNCEVAL**, *s.* A pea, so called from the place whence it was imported—*Rouncival*.

**ROUND**, or **ROUNE**, *v.* **ROUNER**. To mutter, to whisper; to talk or speak whisperingly, lowly, privately, secretly.

A. S. *Rundian*; D. *Roemen*; Ger. *Raunen*, *musitare, susurrare*, to mutter, to whisper. In the Glossary to A View of the Lancashire Dialect is found *reawnt*,—did whisper. This word is sometimes misused, as if from the *v.* To *round*, *qd.* to speak roundly; without stop, hesitation, or reserve.

**ROUND**, *ad. v. s.* Circular, globular, or-  
-ER, *s.* bicular, spherical, having the form  
-LY. or shape of a circle, globe, or sphere.  
-NESS. It is also used less rigidly. Having  
-ISH. the even, unbroken motion of a  
-LE. circle or wheel; having no odd or  
-LET. uneven parts,—as a *round* sum, a *round* number; having no stops or breaks; no secret, unseen lets or hinderances; (met.) no concealed motives or purposes,—as *round* dealing, *round* speaking, i. e. fair, open, candid, sincere, hearty.

*Rounder*, *s.* (Shak.)—a round or circle.

Fr. *Ronde, rotondité*. *Round* is corrupted from the L. *Rotundus*, (see **ROTUND**, and **RONDEAU**), and has the same meaning. A- En- Sur- Un-

**ROUSE**, *s.* See **CAROUSE**.

From Ger. *Rausch*, *semiebrietas* as Sk., or *crapula*, as Wach. interprets,—a dizziness of the head. The Ger. *v. Rauschen*, D. *Ruschen*, is *stridere, crepare, strepitum edere*; in A. S. *Hris-clan*, to make a *russling* noise. The word is perhaps formed upon the *v.* To *rouse*, to *arouse*, to *raise*, to *excite*, to *animate*.

"This is the wine, which, in former time,  
Each wise one of the magi  
Was wont to *arouse* in a frolick house,  
*Recubans sub tegmine fagi*."—Beaumont.

## ROW

**ROUSE**, *v.* -ER. To raise, to excite, to stir up, to awake, to make or cause to be alert, to put upon the watch.

A *rousing* lye, (Sk.)—one that would awake the sleeping.

*Rouser*,—one who, that which, *arouses*, awakens, is used by Swift, (Streph. & Chloe.)

A- Up-

**ROUT**,\* *v.* **ROTHER**, *s.* To *rowt*, or *rawt*, is to low like an ox or cow.—Ray.

\*Chaucer. Gower. Sir T. More.

A. S. *Hrut-an*; D. *Rotelen*, to snort, snore, or *roul* in sleeping. Hence also A. S. *Hruter*, *boar*, a *rother-beast*.

**ROUT**, *v. s.* If from *Rupta*, the meaning -TIER, or will be—An irruption, a burst-  
-RUTTER. ing or rushing in; then app. to  
Row, *s. v.* those who make an irruption, an inroad, an invasion; to the concourse or assembly; to the road, way, path, course, taken by the invaders; to the consequences of such inroad or invasion; the tumult, devastation, defeat, discomfiture, overthrow, (of the invaded.) If from *Rota*,—

A globe or compact body of men; persons assembled, collected, united together; an assembly or concourse; their acts and deeds; the course taken or pursued by. See **RIOT**.

A *row* seems merely a corrupt pronunciation of *route*. It is used by Gower, who writes:—"The poor *route*," "the poorest of the *rowe*."

Fr. *Route*; It. *Ròt-ta*; Sp. -a; Ger. & Sw. -te; D. *Rot*. The etymologists are divided between L. *Rupta* and *rota*. (See Voss. De Vitlis, lib. ii. c. 16; Men. Wach. Spel. and Jun.: and see **RIOT**.) Un-

**ROW**, *s.* A line; things standing, set, put, or placed in a line, in lineal order or succession.

A. S. *Rawa*; Ger. *Reihe, reihe*; D. *Reke*; Sw. & Dan. *Rad*; *linea, ordo, series*,—a line, order, or series. A-

**ROW**, *v. s.* To *row* is—to move or steer,  
-ER. that is, stir, *sc.* a boat, ship, &c.;  
-ING. to move or pass along, as if driven  
-ABLE. or impelled (as usually implied) by oars.

*Rowing* (Wiclif),—that which *rows* or is *rowed*; the boat. "Putte ghe the nett into the right half of the *rouwyng*."

A. S. *Row-an, rowan*; Ger. *Ruderen*; Dan. *Roer*; D. *Roeden*, or *roeyen*; Sw. *Ro*. All from Ger. *Reg-en*, to move.—Sk. The D. *Roer*, *roeder*, is derived by Killian from D. *Roeren*, to move; the ship being guided or steered by the motion of the rudder. (See **RUDDER**.) The D. *Roeren* is the Go. *Reiran*; A. S. *Hreran*; Ger. *Ruren*, to move, to rear, to raise. To "*rowen* out of synne" in Piers Plouhman, seems to be,—to raise or rouse, move or stir, out of sin.

**ROW**, *v.* To smoothen:—perhaps, by *rolling*.

"Certifie us, whether our set clothes be *rowed* and shorne."—Hackluyt.

Cloths *rowed* and *unrowed*; barbed, *rowed*, and shorn; unbarbed, *unrowed*, unshorn. (See *Rastell*, under the title *Drapery*; or Stat. 27 Hen. VIII. c. 13.) Sk. doubts whether from the Fr. *Roer*,

## RUB

to turn, to wheel, (*rota*), because cloths are smoothened *rota circumducta*, by a wheel (or cylinder) drawn over them—*rolled* over them.

**ROWEL**, *s. v.* Any small hoop, circle, ring, or round thing, that's movable in the place which it holds; *sc.* in the bit of a bridle, in spurs, in armour, in farriery.—*Cot.*

*Fr. Rouelle*, from *roue*, a wheel, (*rota*.)

**ROWEN**, *ad. s. i. e.* *Roughings*, latter grass, after math. (See *Ray*; and *Moore*, *Suffolk Words*.)

*Rowen*, or *Roughings*, is app. to the second growth both of corn and grass.—*\*Holland*.

**ROYAL**, *ad.* Anciently written *Rial*, *-ALLY.* *Rialtes*, or *Realtes*; and *Realm* as *-AL-TY.* we now write, anciently also *-IST.* written *Royalma*.

*-IZE, v.* Regal or kingly; of or pertaining to a king; convenient or becoming, suitable to or befitting a king; e. g. noble, magnanimous, splendid, illustrious.

*Fr. Royal*, *royauté*, *royaume*; *It. & Sp. Reale*, from *Fr. Roy*; *It. Re*; *Sp. Rey*; *L. Rex*, a king. *Un-*

**ROYNE**, or **ROIGNE**, *v.\* s.†* To gnaw, to *-ISH.†* eat, to corrode.

*-OUS.†* "A *raynous*, i. e. *roynous*, scall

**RONION**. (*Tooke*), is a separation or discontinuity of the skin or flesh, by a gnawing, eating, forward malady."

The *roynish* clown,—lit. the clown who has such malady: *Ronion*, any one who has it; the scabby, scurvy clown, or other person.

*\*Gower. Spenser. †Chaucer. †Shak.*

See **ARORNT**. *Fr. Ronger*, (to rounge,—*Gower*), which *Men.* derives from *L. Rodere*, to gnaw.

**ROYTISH,\* ad.** Ray says, *Rowty* is over-rank and strong; spoken of corn or grass land.

Mr. Moore (*Suffolk Words*), "Rout is—coarse grass, which looks brown and sere in the spring."—*\*F. Beaumont*.

**RUB**, *v. s.* To move one thing in close *-BER.* contact or with pressure against *-BING.* another; to press hard upon or against, (while in motion;) *cons.* to cause a stoppage, hinderance, or obstruction, a difficulty, a struggle; to hinder or obstruct; also, to cleanse, to polish.

*Rubber* is also, *cons.* app. to a struggle or contest, *sc.* at some game or play.

*Ger. Reib-en*; *D. Wrijven*, *terere*, *conterere*, *fricare*.

**RUBBAGE**, *s.* Pieces, fragments, ruins; *-BIDGE.* unused or useless particles.

*-BISH.* From the *v.* To *rub*, *q.* that which comes off by *rubbing*. *Baret* interprets the *L. Ruderatio*, a laling of *rubbish*, a paving with *rubble* and like matter tempered with lime.

**RUBRIC**, *ad. s.* The *s.* is app. to certain *-AL.* portions of books (the *Prayer* *-ATE, v.* book, *Law book*,) written or printed with *red* ink.

## RUE

*Fr. Rubrique*; *It. Sp. & Low L. Rubrica*, from *ruber*, *red*. See **MINIATE**.

**RUBY**, *s.* A stone, so called from its *red* *-IED.* colour.

*-ICATIVE.* To *rubify*,—to redden, or give

*-IFY, v.* a red colour to.

*-IFIC.* *Rubicative, s.*—App. by *Hol-*

*-IFICATION.\** land, to preparations which

*-IFORM.†* by friction are to produce a

*-IOUS.†* redness in the flesh.

*\*Howell. †Newton. †Shak.*

*Fr. Rub-is*; *Sp. -i*; *It. -ino*; *Low L. Rubinus*, from *L. Ruber*, *red*. *Du Cange* calls it the *Carbuncle*.

**RUCK.** See **ROCK**.

**RUCTATION**, *s.* A throwing out or ejection, (*sc.* of wind.)

*Gr. Ερρύειν*, to throw out. *E-*

**RUD**, *ad.\* s.† v.†* *Rud* is *red*. *Ruddy* (or

*-DY, ad. v.* *Rody*, as *Chaucer* and others

*-DINESS.* write it) is usually app. to a

*-DLE, s.* slighter or less degree of colour than *red* is.

*Ruddle*,—red earth.—*\*Ancient Ballads.*

*†Chaucer. Sir T. More. †Spenser.*

**RUDDER**, or **ROTHER**, *s.* seems to have been app. gen. to—That which rows, moves, steers, guides, or directs the course of (*sc.* a ship, a boat, any thing.)

*A. S. Rother*; *Ger. Ruder*; *D. Roer*, *roeder*; *Sw. Roder*. *Som.* calls *Rother*,—an oar, the blade or broader part of an oar.

**RUDDOCK**, *s.* *A. S. Rudduk*, the *rud* or *red-breast*.

**RUDE**, *ad.* *Rude* seems to be equivalent

*-LY.* to *Raw*, *Crude*. Rugged or rough,

*-NESS.* ill or unformed, ill or unfashion-

**RUDESBY.\*** ed; coarse, uncivilized, untaught, unpolished.—*\*Shak.*

*Fr. Rude*; *It. Rude*, *rdzno*; *Sp. Rudo*; *L. Rudis*. *Men.* derives *It. Rdzno* from *Rudis*. *Sk.* asserts that *Rude* is not, as it might at first sight seem to be, from *L. Rudis*, but from *A. S. Ræth*, *ærvus*, *ferox*, *impolitus*, *wrath*, *fierce*, *barbarous* or *unpolished*. *Rudis* and *Rude* had probably the same origin: either, according to *Sk. Reth-ed* or *ruth-ed*, (i. e. *wrath-ed*), *ruth'd*, *rud*; *rud-is*, *rude*;—or more probably from *A. S. Hreow-ed*, *crudus*, *raw*, *crude*, (*qqv.*) *Un-* Also *E-rudite*.

**RUDIMENT**, *s.* *-AL.* The *rude* state, the first or embryotic origin or beginning; the first lessons for *rude* ignorance; elementary instruction; elements or earliest principles.

*Fr. Rudim-ent*; *It. -ente*; *Sp. -entos*; *L. Rudimentum*.

**RUE**, *v.* Anciently also written *Rew*.

*-FUL.* To moan, to mourn, or be

*-FULLY.* sorry; to lament, to grieve, to

*-FULNESS.* regret; to repent, to grieve with

*-ING.* or for; to compassionate, or

**RUTH**, *s.* have or feel compassion; and,

*-FUL.* hence—

*-FULLY.* *Ruth*,—compassion or sympathy;

*-LESS.* mercy, pity; as also sor-

*-LESSNESS.* row, mournfulness.

## RUG

A. S. *Hræowan*, *hræowslan*, *reow-slan*; Ger. *Reuwen*; D. *Rouwen*; *ingemiscere*, *lugere*, *pœnitere*,—to groan, moan, or lament; to repent.

**RUE**, *s.* A plant.

Fr. *Rue*; Sp. *Ruda*; It. & L. *Ruta*; Gr. *'Pura*, from the *v.* *'Pu-eiv*, *servare*, to serve, quia ut Dioscorides docet, *valetudinem conservat.*—*Voss.*

**RUFF**, *s. v.* In Fox and Goldinge, *Ruff*

-**FLB**, *v. s.* seems to be—elevation, exal-

-**FL-ER**. tation; ("Antichrist, flourish-

-**ING**. ing in his *ruffe* and securitie; "

"Thomyris begyled her enemies nowe being in their chiefe *ruffe* for theyr new gotten victorie;") in Udal, *Ruffe*,—the elation, haughtiness; ("Ye see the pompe and *ruffling* of the euangelycall schole;") in Hall,—a rising, an insurrection, a tumult; ("xx or more persones were sleyne in the *ruffe*;" ) and hence, a *Ruff* or *Ruffle* is—

Tumult, confusion, disorder, disturbance.

And *Ruffler*,—

A disorderly person, a disturber of peace or good order.

To *ruff* or *ruffle*,—to raise, to throw up; to raise a contest or disturbance, to contest.

*Ruff* or *Ruffle*,—articles of dress, so called because raised or puffed out or up, or some parts raised or laid over others, sc. in plaits, folds, wrinkles. *Ruff* and *Ruffle* are, however, evidently used by some writers as if akin to *Rough*.

A. S. *Hrof*, *rof*, *rofe*, is the top, the raised, the sustained, the elevated part of any thing. See *Roof*. Un-

**RUFFIAN**, *ad. s. v.* Disorderly, tumult-

-**LY**. tuous, licentious, boisterous; brut-

-**ING**. ally violent.—\**Udal*. †*Chapman*.

-**OUS**.† The Fr. *Ruff-ien*, It. *-idano*, though diff. app. are no doubt the same word, having the same origin as the Eng.; namely, to *ruff*, to raise or excite, sc. disorder, tumult. See *RUFF*.

**RUG**, *s. -INE*. A cover or clothing: it is usually app. to—a coarse, thick covering or coverlet for beds, horses, &c. *Rugine*, the dim. of *Rug*.

*Rug*, a kind of dog, may be, as Sk. thinks, a *rough*, (sc. dog.)

A. S. *Rooc*; Ger. D. & Sw. *Rock*, indumentum; believed, (Wach.) to be from the Gr. *'Paxos*, *lacera vestis*. Sk.—qd. a *rough* garment. Tooke,—the past p. of *Wrig-an*, to cover. See *RAY*.

**RUGGY**, *ad.* *Rough*, *roughed*; having a

-**G-ED**. torn, *ragged*, wrinkled, uneven

-**EDLY**. surface. Lit. and met.—coarse,

-**EDNESS**. unpolished, harsh, severe, rude, uncivil, boisterous.

**RUGINE**,\* *v. s.* A surgical instrument.

\**Wiseman*.

Fr. *Rugine*; *ruginer un os*, to scale or scrape a bone, (Cot.); from L. *Runcina*, a plane, (Men.); *Runcina*, from *Runcare*, to hew, to hoe, to cut up.

**RUG-OSE**, *ad.* Wrinkled; drawn or

-**OUS**. contracted into folds, furrows, or

-**ITY**.† wrinkles.—\**Wiseman*. †*Dr. J. Smith*.

Fr. *Rug-ueux*, *-osité*; It. & Sp. *-oso*; L. *Ruga*; Gr. *'Puris*, from *pu-eiv*, *trahere*; *Ruga*, a wrinkle, being (Voss.) aliud nihil quam *casis* in plicas et quasi sulcos contracta. Cor-

## RUM

**RUIN**, *v. s.* *Ruere* is,—to draw, drag,

-**ATE**, *v.* or pull, so as to cause a downfall,

-**ATION**. a destruction. To *ruin* is, hence,—

-**ER**. To destroy, or cause or bring to

-**OUS**. destruction; to overthrow, to fall

-**OUSLY**. or cause to fall, to overturn; to

demolish, to subvert, to lay waste; to pull,

tear, break to pieces; to bring to waste or

want.

Fr. *Ruin-er*, *-e*; It. *-dre*, *-a*; Sp. *Arruinar*, *ruina*; L. *Ruina*, from *Ruere*; and that from Gr. *'Pueiv*, *trahere*, to draw or drag. Un-

**RULE**, *v. s.* As the Fr. *Reigler*, To *rule*

-**ABLE**. is,—“To order, govern; temper,

-**LESS**. moderate; guide, square, direct;

-**ER**. to do things by line and level; also,

-**Y**. to decree, establish, determine, or-

dain; also, to give a rule (or order) in a cause.”—*Cot.*

Fr. *Reigl-er*, *-e*; It. *Reg-olare*, *-olo*; Sp. *-lar*, *-la*, from the L. *Regula*, itself from *Reg-ere*. See *RIGHT*. Dis- Mis- Over- Un-

**RUM**, *s.* Mr. Thomson says, is “the

American name for spirit distilled from

sugar. It was called *kill devil* by sailors,

and thence, in cant, signified a *parson*. It

is said, by the annotator on Swift, to be in

Ireland ‘a cant word for a poor country

clergyman.’” By usage,—a queer, odd,

indescribable person or thing.

**RUMBLE**, *v. s. -ING*. To make a con-

fused, continued noise, as of any substance

heavily rolling.

To *reeme* (noted by Somner) is still used

in Lancashire. See Gloss. of Lancashire

Words, by John Collier.

Ger. *Rumpeln*; Fr. *Rommel-er*; D. *-en*, *strepere*, from the A. S. *Hræman*, to cry out, to make a noise. See *GRUMBLE*.

**RUMINATE**, *v.* To *ruminate* is,—to

-**ATION**. pass and repass the food to and

-**ATOR**. from the stomach, to repass it

-**ANT**, *ad. s.* for chewing again; and hence,

further,—to chew the chew'd or cud; and

met.—to revolve, to reflect, to re-examine;

to weigh, to ponder, to deliberate, to muse

or meditate upon.

Fr. *Rum-iner*; Sp. *-lar*; It. & L. *Ruminare*, from *Rumen* or *Ruma*, the gullet, the passage to the stomach, from *'Puma*, the course or passage.

**RUMMAGE**, *v. s.* or **ROOMAGE**, *v.* To

-**ER**. fill a *room* or space; to find *room* or

-**ING**. space for; to pack or stow away;

and, hence,—to look into, search, examine,

the *roomage* or space into which things are

packed or stowed; to search, to toss or

tumble about in searching. See *ROOM*.

“And that the masters of the ships do

looke wel to the *romaging*, for they might

bring away a *great deals more* then they

doe, if they would take paine in the *romag-*

*ing*. . . . The master must provide a perfect

mariner called a *romager*, to raunge and

bestow all merchandize in such place as is

conuenient.”—*Hackluyt*.

Sk. says,—signifies to *remove* the goods in the hold of a ship. Hackluyt leaves no doubt as to the meaning.



**RUMMER, s.** A large (roomy or spacious) vessel; a large glass.

Dan. *Rommer*, from Dan. *Rømmen*; D. *Ruymer*, *ampliare*, to enlarge.

**RUMOUR, s. v.** A spreading, circulating -ER.\* conveyance of news, indistinct circulations.† lation or report; gen.—report, fame.

\*Shak. †Bale.

Fr. *Rumeur*; It. *Rumore*; Sp. & L. *Rumor*, from *ῥῆμα*, *dictum*, or rather from *ῥέυμα*, *fluxus*; *Rumor* being *nihil aliud quam sermo in populum emanans*. It may have sprung from A. S. *Hræman*. See **TO RUMBLE**; a word which seems not unhappily to describe the confused, continued, or repeated sound, in or by which rumours are conveyed; *rumour* being app.—as above explained.

**RUMP, s.** "All men gave them (the -ER. Parliament, an. 1659) no other name -ISH. or appellation but the *Rump*, as *the rag end of a carcass long since expired*."—Clarendon.

Ger. *Rumpf*; D. *Romp*, *truncus*; Sw. *Rumpa*; Dan. *Rumpe*, *cauda*. Wach. derives from L. *Rumpere*, *quia truncus est pars à toto avulsa*. It may be from A. S. *Rum*, *amplus*, *latus*, large, broad.

**RUMPLE, v. s.** A *rimple*, a wrinkle.

A. S. *Hrympelle*. See **RIMPLE**. Un-

**RUN, v. s.** To move or pass, come or go, -NEL. forth or forward, swiftly, speedily; -NER. to keep or hold, pursue or follow, -NING. to proceed in, a way or path, -AGATE. course or current, train or tract; -AWAY. to flow, to stream, to glide along, to move as a current of water, as any liquid or fluid; to melt.

To *run after*,—to pursue, to follow.

To *run away*,—to flee.

To *run over*,—to overflow; to pass over:—to move, to go over hastily, cursorily.

To *run through*,—to pierce, to stab; to go through, look through, hastily, cursorily.

Go. & A. S. *Rinnan*; Ger. *Rennen*; D. *Runnen*; Sw. *Renna*; Dan. *Rinder*. In A. S. it was also written *Yrnan*, *ærnan*: in old Eng. *Renne*, *currere*, *fluere*; always app. to swift motion, whether of animate or inanimate things,—as, the horse *runs*, the stream *runs*, (met.) time *runs*, i. e. moves or passes along, swiftly, speedily. Over- Out- Up-

**RUNDLE, s. -ET.** In Chapman, "his *rundled target*" is—his *rounded target*.

*Rundlet*, i. e. a *roundlet*, from its shape.—Sk.

**RUNET, s.** Also written, and more properly, *Rennet*, (qv.) An apple.

**RUNET, s.** Also written *Rennet*, (qv.) In Gloucestershire it is called *Running*.—Grose.

**RUNT, or RONT, s.** A Scotch or Welch *runt*. Oxen, (says Lye,) of a much smaller size than others. Also app. to trees of a stunted growth; to a withered old woman.

In D. *Rind*, *rund*, is *bos*; in Ger. *Rind* is also *bos*. Wach. derives from *Rennen*, *co-ire*; the word being properly app. to cattle reserved for breeding; but this does not account for the application of the word to stunted trees, &c. unless we suppose it to have been first restricted to dwarfish kine, and thence extended to trees, &c. But see *Jamieson*, and *Moore's Suffolk Words*.

**RUPTION, s. -TURE, s. v.** A break or breach, a burst or bursting.

*Rupture, s. & v.* are common terms in surgical books.

Fr. *Rup-tion*, -*ture*; It. *Rottura*; Sp. *Rotura*; L. *Ruptura*, from *ruptum*, past p. of *Rumpere*, to break. Ab- Cor- Dis- Inter-rupt. E- In- Pro-ruption.

**RURAL, ad. s.** *Rural, ad.*—Of or pertaining to the country; having the -IST. qualities or properties of country, as opposed to town; suited or adapted to the country.

*Rurals, s.*—Countrymen, clowns.

Fr. *Rural*; It. -*râle*; L. *Ruralis*, from *rus*; Gr. *Ἀρούρα*, precisely α, (Voss.) The Gr. *Ἀρούρα* (says Lennep) denotes—*aptum et utilem facere, unde arandi notio*. His editor is inclined to derive *Rus* from an obsolete theme *ῥέειν*, *rumpere*; *Rus* being—*quod rumpitur, laceratur aratro*, that which is broken, torn asunder by the plough; thus making *Rus* mean *earth*, which is from A. S. *Er-tan*, and is considered by Tooke to have given the L. *Ar-are*. May not *Rus* have had the same primal origin?

**RUSH, v. s.** To move with force and -ER. haste; to push or press on rapidly, -ING. violently.

A. S. *Hreos-an*, *ruere*, *corruiere*, *cadere*, *decidere*; to fall, to fall together; to move with the force and quickness of any thing falling. Ger. *Rauschen*; D. *Rugschen*. Out-

**RUSH, s.** *Rush*, a plant,—so called from -Y. its tall, upright *rise*, or growth up- -ED. wards; met.—

-ER. Any thing of as little value.

*Rush-bucklers*, (Sir T. More,)—perhaps bucklers, or wearers of bucklers, as slight as if made of *rushes*. *Rusher*, (B. Jonson,)—one who spread the *rushes*.

A. S. *Risc* or *Rico*. (See **RISE**, s. which Tyrw. calls—*small twigs*.) D. *Rus*, *virgulta*, from *Ryzen*, to rise or arise.

**RUSSET, ad. s. v.\* -ING.** An apple, so called from its colour.

*Russet, ad.* is used (Shak) met. as equivalent to—homespun; plain, unadorned.

\*Thomson.

Fr. *Roussé*; It. *Rossello*; L. *Russus*, somewhat *rosy* or *red*; *reddish*, tinged with red; "brown, *ruddy*, inclined to dark red."—Col.

**RUST, s. v.** *Rust, s.*—Portions of metal -Y. discoloured, and corrupted, by -ILY. damp, or disuse.

-INESS. *Rust, v.* is used (met.)—to spoil for want of use, of action or exertion; to feel or move as if clogged by *rust*.

A. S. *Rust*, *rustian*; D. *Roest*; Ger. & Sw. *Roet*; Dan. *Rust*; perhaps, (see Wach.) from L. *Russus*, and so app. from the (*russet*) colour it gives to the surface of metals: but as *Dross* is from *Dreos-an*, so *Rosse* or *Rust*, may be from *Reos-an* or *hreos-an*, to *rust*, to fall. See **DROSS**.

**RUSTIC, ad. s.** Of or pertaining to the -LY. country; having the manners of the country; plain, unadorned, -AL. simple; also rude, uncivilized, -ALLY. unpolished. -ATE, v. *Rustication*, (Fr. *Rustication*),— -ATION. husbandry, country business, -ITY. -ALNESS.\* rural work; also, a dwelling in

the country, (Cot. ;) and in the latter usage it is explained by Cockeram.

To *rusticate*,—to dwell or cause to dwell in the country, in retirement or seclusion.

\*Fuller.

Fr. *Rustique*; It. & Sp. *-co*; L. *Rusticus*, from *Rus*. See RURAL.

**RUSTLE**, *v. s. -ING*. To make the noise of things shaken; of armour, (in Pliny, "armour was heard to *rustle*," ) silk, straw, leaves, &c.; now gen. confined to that of things similar in substance to the latter.

A.S. *Hristlan*; Ger. *Rasseln*; D. *Ruysselen*; from Go. *Hris-gan*, to shake.

**RUT**, *v. s. -TISH*. *Rut*,—from the noise the deer make at the season when they seek to copulate.

Fr. *Ruit*, *roat*, from the L. *Rugitus*; and *Rere*, to bellow as a stag, from *Rugire*. See MEN.

**RUT**, *s. -TY*. The *rout*, course, or tract, (sc. of a wheel.) See ROUT.

**RUTILANT**, \**ad.* Fr. *Rutiler*, "to glister, glitter, shine, glare."—Cot. \*Evelyn. L. *Rutil-are*, *-us*, from Gr. *Eρυθρος*, red.

**RUTTER**, *s. -KIN*. A rider; a horseman, a cavalier: and hence, perhaps, a *roister*, (qv.)

A ruffling *rutter*,—"Neither shal they be accōpanied wyth a garde of ruffelynge *rutters*."—Bale.

Fr. *Reistre*, a German horseman.—Cot. Ger. *Reiter*, *reuter*, *equitans*, *eques*, from *Reiten*, to ride.

**RUTTER**. See ROUT.

**RYE**, *s.* A plant.

A.S. *Ryge*, *rige*; Ger. *Rocken*; D. *Rogge*; Sw. *Rogh*; Dan. *Rug*. Sk. thinks from *Hrige*, the ridge, qd. *ridged* with prickles or spikes. Wach. thinks otherwise: see in him *v. Rocken*.

## S.

**S** presents itself as a literal root in the A.S. (articles) *As* and *Se*, and in the correspondent L. *Is*, and Gr. *Os*. See *As*, *Es*, and the *vv.* TO SEE, TO SAY, TO SEI-ZE, &c.

*S* (says B. Jonson) is a most easy and gentle letter, and softly hisseth against the teeth in prolation. It is called the serpent's letter. It varieth the powers much in our pronunciation. It sometimes inclineth to *z*, as in *mass*, *wise*. So after the liquids, as *bells*, *gems*, *wens*, *burs*. Where the vowel sets hard, it is commonly doubled. Bp. Wilkins observes, that it is framed by an appulse of the tongue towards the upper teeth or gums, and then forcing out the breath from betwixt the tongue and the upper teeth. The disability of pronouncing this letter is called *lipping*, when it is corruptly sounded *th*. It is of the same affinity with *z*, as *p* with *b*, *t* with *d*, *c* with *g*.

**SABBATH**, *s.* App. cons. to—A time -LESS.\* of rest; a cessation from -BATIC. toil, trouble, or any affliction.—\*Bacon.

-ARIAN, *ad. s.* Fr. *Sab-ath*; It. *-bato*; Sp. *-ado*. -ARIANISM. Fr. *Sabatizer*, to rest, or keep holy the *sabbath* day; L. *Sabbatum*; Gr. *Σάββατον*; Heb. שַׁבָּת, *quies*, rest.

**SABLE**, *s. ad. -ED*. A skin, (Wach.) imported from Siberia, and hence the name of *Sibelineæ* for Siberinæ.

Fr. *Sable*; It. *Zibellino*; Sp. *Cebellinas*; Ger. *Zabel*; Sw. *Sabel*. For various conjectures see MEN. in *vv.* *Ermine*, and *Marte Sublime*.

**SABRE**, *s. v.\** A kind of sword.—\*Burke.

Ger. D. & Sw. *Sabel*; Fr. *Sabre*. From the Ar. *Seif*, *gladius*. See WACH. and JHR.

**SACCHARINE**, *s. -RIZE, v.* Sugary; having the properties of, or resembling those of sugar.

Fr. *Saccharin*; It. *Zaccherino*; L. *Saccharum*: which, (Voss.) is in the Ar. *Saccar*. Pliny calls it a kind of honey, gathered and candied in certain canes. (See SUGAR.) Voss. adds, that the name *Saccharum* was given (to sugar), because it resembled this kind of honey so gathered from canes.

**SACERDOTAL**, *ad. -DOTE, \*v.* Priestly; of or pertaining to a priest or a minister of religion.—\*Beau. & F. (in contempt.)

Fr. *Sacerd-ot*, *-otal*; It. *-ote*, *-otale*; Sp. *-ote*, *-otal*; L. *Sacerdos*; one who administers, presides over, *sacred* things, *sacred* rites or ceremonies; a priest.

**SACHEL**, *s.* A small sack or bag.

L. *Sacculus*; Ger. *Sackel*; dim. of *Sack*.

**SACK**, *s. v.* Com.—A large bag (for corn, -FUL, *s.* flour, coals, &c.); a large loose -CLOTHED.\* robe.—\*Bp. Hall.

A.S. *Saec*; Fr. *Sac*; It. *Sacco*; Sp. *Saca*; Dan. *Sæk*; L. *Saccus*; Gr. *Σακκis*, a word, (Sk.) common to all languages,—a relic, as it is believed, of the antediluvian tongue; and hence, the *v.* To *sack*, *saccos* *expilare*. (See SACK, *infra*.) Voss. derives the Gr. from the Heb.

**SACK**, *v. s.* To pillage, to plunder, to -ING. rifle, to ransack.

-FUL,\* *ad.* \*Chapman. †Holland.

**SACCAGE**.† *Saccos* *expilare*, to plunder, bag and baggage. Lye thinks it is from *Secce*, bellum; also written *Sæce*, from *Sæc-an*, certare, contendere. See SACK, *ante*. Un-

**SACK**, *s.* A large bag, containing three or more bushels.

L. *Saccare*—is to strain through a *sack* or bag; and in Low L. *Saccare*, per *saccum* colare et exprimere; and *saccadum*, liquor aquæ facci vini admixtus, *sacco* expressus.—Du Cange. For the

kind of wine so called, see the commentators on Shak. Hen. IV. pt. i.; *Drake*, Shak. and his Times, vol. ii. p. 130.

**SACK-BUT**, *s.* Delpino says,—Sp. *Sacabuche*, a musical instrument, called a *Sack-but*, from *Saca* and *buche*, drawn out of the maw.

Old Fr. *Sacquebutte*, a sort of trumpet, (Roquefort,) from Sp. *Sacabuche*, tuba ductilis, and this from Sp. *Sacar del buche*, because they who use this instrument draw up their breath with great force, and blow with all their might.—*Sk.*

**SACRAMENT**, *s. v.\** An oath; a sacred  
-AL, *ad. s.* devotion to any thing; a bond  
-ALLY. or obligation by ceremony of  
-ARY, *ad. s.* devotion.—\**Abp. Laud.*  
-ARIAN. Fr. *Sacrament*; It. & Sp. -amento; L. *Sacramentum*; juramentum militare, (from *Sacrare*, to devote to,) a military oath.

**SACRE**, *v. s.\** To hallow, to dedicate, to  
-ED. devote unto; to set apart for the  
-EDLY. service, honour, or worship of.  
-EDNESS. *Sacred*, — hallowed, dedicated,  
-IST. devoted to; holy, venerable; of  
-ISTY. inviolable purity; inviolable; of  
-OSANCT. religious obligation; religious.  
-ING.† Dedicated to ill or mischief; accursed.—\**Chaucer.* †*Sir W. Temple.*

Fr. *Sacr-er*, -e, -istain; It. -o, -istano; Sp. -o, -istan; L. *Sacer*, from Gr. *ἅγιος*, *purus*. *Sacre*, the *v.* was used by our old writers as we now use *Consecrate*. Waterhouse uses *Sacrate* as a *v.* See **SAINT**. Con- De- Ex- Ob-secrate.

**SACRI-FICE**, *v. s.* To slay or immolate—in devotion or dedication to;  
-ER. late—  
-ABLE.\* to offer up, to give or yield up—  
-ANT.† as a victim, to slaughter—gen. to  
-ATOR.† destruction, to loss or ruin.  
-IAL.‡ \**Brown.* †*Halliwell.* ‡*Bp. Taylor.*  
*Waterland.*

Fr. *Sacrif-er*, -ateur; It. -càre, -catore; Sp. -car, -cador; L. *Sacrifico*; *sacrum facere*; to make or render sacred, sc. by slaughter, or other act of devotion.

**SACRI-LEGE**, *s.* To commit *sacrilege*  
-IOUS. is—to take away, to steal any  
-IOUSLY. thing *sacred*, or consecrated, or  
-IST. dedicated to holy or religious  
-ER.\* uses.—\**Holinshed.*

Fr. *Sacril-ège*; It. & Sp. -egio; L. *Sacrilegium*: *sacrum legere*, i. e. furari, to steal: "et qui nocturnus divum *sacra* legerit," (Hor. Sat. l. 3. 117.)—*legere*, to gather or take up; cons. to take away, to steal.

**SAD**, *ad.* *Sad* is—Fixed, firm, compact,  
-DEN, *v.* cohesive, heavy, dense, gloomy.  
-LY. (Met.)—sedate, grave, serious,  
-NESS. gloomy, melancholy, grievous, mournful.

A *sad* man is—a sedate, grave man.

A *sad* fellow is—one who does *serious* things, things of serious consequence; and thus,—a mischievous fellow.

The etym. of this word has scarcely been attempted. Mins. derives from Ger. *Schatt*, *shade*, because *sad* people affect solitude (or the *shade*). It seems clearly to be the past p. *Sæt*, *sæd*, *sad*, of A. S. *v. Sættan* or *sættan*, *sedere*, *sedare*, to *set*; and to mean *set*, *settled*, *sedate*. (Gr. *ἄρρειν*, to press close.) A *sad* stone (so Wiclif renders *Petrus*, a rock) is a *set*, fixed, firm stone,—firmly *set*. *Sadness*,

(*firmitas*, *firmamentum*,—*Wiclif*.) is settledness, firmness, fixedness, stability. *Sadders* men (*firm-core*), in Com. Ver. *strong*. R. Brunne uses *Setness* (see **SET**) for *Settlement*, *settled* agreement. Un-

**SADDLE**, *v. s.* A *saddle*,—a seat on  
-ER. horseback. A *saddling*,—a hollow,  
-ING. similar to that between the back and front of a *saddle*. A *saddle-hill*,—shaped concavely like a *saddle*.

A. S. *Sadl*; Ger. *Sattel*; D. *Sadel*; A. S. *Sett*, a seat, from *Settan*, to set or sit. (L. *Sedile*.—*Sk.*) Un-

**SADDUCEE**, *s.* A sect among the Jews.  
-C-ISM. "For *Saducees* seien, that no  
-ISE,\* *v.* rising aghen of deede men is, neithir aungel, neither spirit."—*Wiclif. Dedis*, c. 23. "For the *Saduces* saye, that there is no resurrection, neyther angell, nor spirite."—*Id. Bible*, 1551. \**Atterbury.*

**SAFFRON**, *s. v.* A plant. The *v.*—  
To tinge or stain with yellow, or *saffron* colour.

Fr. *Saffr-an*, -anée; Ger. -an; D. -aen; It. *Zafferano*; Sp. *Azafran*. Vox Arabica, à flavo colore desumpta.—*Wach.* See also **Men**. En-

**SAG**, *v.* To fall, to sink, to subside, to settle; to move along, as if sinking or dragged down.

Supposed to be a corruption of *Swag*. It is Go. *Sig-wan*; A. S. -an, *asig-an*, *cadere*, *delabi*, *subidere*; Ger. *Steg-en*; Sc. To *segg*. See **Jamieson**; also **Nares**, and Moore's **Suffolk Words**.

**SAGATHY**, *s.* Perhaps Fr. *Sayette*, *saitte*, very coarse silk.

**SAGE**, *ad. s.* *Sage*,—seeing or foreseeing,  
-LY. provident or prudent, wise.  
-NESS. *Sagacious*, — seeing clearly;  
-GAC-IOUS. quick or sharp sighted; quick  
-IOUSLY. scented.

-IOUSNESS. Fr. *Sag-e*, -acité; It. -gio, -ace; Sp. -itty. -ase; L. *Sages*, from *sag-ire*, *acutè sentire*; to feel acutely, to see or perceive clearly. The origin of *sag-ire* is (Voss.) obscure;—perhaps Go. *Saihw-an*, A. S. *Seog-an*, to see. Pre-

**SAGE**, *s.* A herb so called on account of its salutary efficacy.

Fr. *Sauge*, *saulge*; It. Sp. & L. *Salvia*, from *salvere*, hoc est, *salvum* esse.

**SAGITTAL**, *ad. -TARY*. Belonging or pertaining to, or resembling, an arrow.

Voss. details various etymological conjectures; from *Sagaci*, i. e. *veloci* *ictu*; from Gr. *Σαγμα*, *theca clypei*, from *ακίδος*, (*præmissio* Σ,) oblique case of *axis*, *ferrea cuspis*; or from *σαγί*, *omnis armorum genera*. Tooke affirms,—L. *Sagitta*, (pron. *sag-hilla*), to be past p. *Skth*, of A. S. *v. Scytan*, to shoot, (qv.) to throw, to cast forth.

**SAIL**, *s. v.* To glide, to float along, to  
-ER, or swim; to move or pass along,  
-OR. with a gliding, floating, motion or  
-Y.\* course, by the action or impulse of the wind;—upon wings. To *strike sail*,—to lower it, to take it down; met.—to slacken speed, move more slowly, with more humility.

*Sail*, *s.*—app. to a ship or ships, is not used with pl. *s.* as "one *sail*, a hundred *sail*."—\**Drayton.*

A.S. *Segl*, *seg-lian*; Ger. *-el*, *-leer*; Sw. *-el*, *-lo*; D. *Seyl*, *seghel*, *seyten*; Dan. *Sejle*, *seiler*; Fr. *Singler*; Sp. *Cinglar*; Low L. *Sigla*. All of which may have come from Go. & A. S. *Sig-an*, labi, to glide along. Circum-Out-Re-Un-

**SAINT**, *s. v.* A *saint* is—A holy or pious  
-ESS. person; in the Christian church,  
-ING. one so nominated, and canonized,  
-LY. for his holiness or piety.  
-SHIP. To *saint*, (Pope,)—to act the saint.  
-ISM.\* \*Wood.

Fr. *Sainet*; It. *Sàncto*, *sànto*; Sp. *Sancto*, or *Santo*; L. *Sanctus*, from *sancire*, and this from *sacer* (Voss.); hallowed, devoted, dedicated, to holy or pious purposes. See SACRED, SANCTIFY. Be-

**SAKE**, *s. -LESS*. That which, or for or on account of which, we *seek*; the cause of *seeking*; the cause, occasion, end or purpose. *Sake* is also, in forensic usage—a suit, a prosecution, an accusation; and hence, censure, blame; and the old *ad. Sakeless*, is—blameless; thus in Gascoigne, "the simple *sakeles* man," is—the simple, blameless, innocent man.

Dan. *Sag*; Sw. *Sak*; D. *Sæcke*; Ger. *Sache*; A. S. *Sac*: *causa*, *occasio*, from the *v. Sec-an*, to *seek*, (qv.); *causa est enim id de quo queritur, vel inquiritur*.—Sk. And Wach.—Ger. from *Suck-en*, to seek.

**SAKER**, *s.* A hawk; and a species of artillery.

Fr. & Sp. *Sa-cre*; It. *-gra*, *-gro*. Mins. suggests, —*sacra avis*: it is more probably from the *v.* To *sack*.

**SALACIOUS**, *ad. -CITY.\** As the Fr.—Lecherous, lascivious, lustful.—\*Brown.

Fr. *Sal-ace*, *-acté*, It. *-ace*; L. *Salax*, not from *sal*, salt, but from *sal-ire*, to leap; Gr. *Ἀλλεῖν*, (Voss.) as animals in the rutting season.

**SALAD**, *s. -ING*. Certain raw or undressed vegetables; so named, because eaten with *salt*; L. *Acetarium*, because eaten with vinegar (*acetum*).

Fr. *Salade*; It. *Insalata*; Sp. *Ensalade*, *q. saladada*, salted.

**SALA-MANDER**, *s. -DRINE*. "The *salamander*, made in fashion of a lizard, marked with spots like to starres, never cometh abroad and sheweth it selfe but in great showers; for in faire wheather he is not seene. He is of so cold a complexion, that if hee doe but touch the fire, hee will quench it as presently, as if yce were put into it."—Holland. Plinie.

Fr. *Salamandre*; Sp. *-la*; It. & L. *Salamandra*, Gr. *Σαλαμανδρίνα*, so called (Martin.) quod amet prope *σαλον* (*humidum*) habere *μανδραν* (*stadium*).

**SALARY**, *s. Gen.*—Pay made for services done in stated times, or periods of time.

Fr. *Salarie*, (*salarier*;) It. & Sp. *Salario*; L. *Salarium*, from *sal*, salt; *sal* being made part of the pay of the Roman soldiers.

**SALEBROUS**,\* *ad. -OSITY.†* Rough, rugged, ruddy.—\*C. Cotton. †Feltham.

L. *Salebrosus*, from *salebrae*, ut *sæpius salientum*: a rough or rugged way, difficult to pass, requiring the exertion of *leaping*.

**SALEW**,\* *v. -ING*. To *salute*, (qv.)

\*Chaucer. Gower. Spenser. Fr. *Saluer*.

**SALIENT**, *ad.* Leaping, jumping, shooting.

L. *Saliens*, from *sal-ire*, to leap; Gr. *Ἀλλεῖν*. As-sail. Re-sile. Dis- Ex-siltion. Super-salient. Trans-silency. Ex- In- Re-sult. Desultory. Sub-sultive.

**SALINE**, *ad.* Having the qualities of  
-ATION.\* salt; having or causing to  
-OUS.† have the nature of salt.

**SALSUGINOUS**.† \*Greenhill. †Brown. †Boyle.

Fr. & Sp. *Sal-ine*, a salt-pit or salt-house; It. *-so*; L. *Salinarium*, from *sal*, salt, (qv.).

**SALIVAL**, *ad.* *Saliva*, commonly called  
-V-ATE, *v. spittle*, is the water or fluid that  
-ATION. rises in the mouth, or is secreted  
-ARY. by certain glands, called *salival*.

-OUS. Fr. *Saliv-al*; It. *-ale*; Sp. *-oro*; L. *Saliva*; Gr. *Σαλῶν*, from *σαλεῖν*, *movere*.—Lennep.

**SALLAD**,\* or **SALLET**,\* *s.* A cover or protection, sc. for the head; a helmet.

\*Chaucer to Shak.

Fr. *Salade*, a helmet or head-piece. It. *Celata*; Sp. *Celada*. The Sp. *Celada*, is an ambush, a place of ambush, and also a helmet, à *celando*, from covering, or hiding, (Delpino;) and Du Cange, (in *v. Celata*, i. e. *insidiæ*), says,—*Celada*, the helmet, is so called, because the soldier who wears it, *celatur et occultetur ut à nomine agnoscatur*.

**SALLOW**, *s.* **SALE**, *s.* A kind of willow tree.

Fr. *Saule*, *saulx*; It. *Sàlcio*, *sàlce*; L. *Salix*, quod *salit* et surgit cito, (see Voss.) from the long shoots it makes in a season's growth.

**SALLOW**, *ad. -NESS*. A *sallow* complexion,—perhaps a complexion tarnished or sullied by sickness; yellowish.

Fr. *Sale*. *Le gris sale*, a dark or dusky gray. Ger. *Sal*, sordidus, spurcus; and also fuscus. See Wach.

**SALLY**, *v. s.* **SALIENCE**.\* To issue forth, to rush, to burst forth; to make an eruption, an excursion; to run out extravagantly.—\*Spenser.

Fr. *Sail-lir*, *-ie*; Sp. *Salir*; L. *Salire*, to leap, to spring forth. See SALIENT.

**SALMA-GUNDI**, *s.* A seasoned hotch-potch.

Fr. *Salmigondi*, sorte de ragoût. *Salgami-conditus*, *salmi-conditus*, *salmigondi*.—Men. L. *Salgama*, pickles, preserves; and *conditus*, seasoned.

**SALMON**, *s.* **SAMLET**. A fish.

Fr. *Saumon*; It. *Sal-mone*; Sp. *-mon*; L. *Salmo*, so called—à *saliendo*, from the leaps they make. Pennant says,—“They spring with amazing agility over cataracts of several feet in height.”

**SALOON**, *s.* A palace, a hall, a prince's court or house.

Fr. *Salle*, *salon*; It. *Sàla*, *salone*; Sp. *Sala*, *salon*; Ger. *Sal*; D. *Sal*; A. S. *Sele*; Gr. *Ἀσλη*. See Wach. and Men.

**SALOOP**, *s.* Turk. *Saleb*,—the root of the male orchis, dried.

**SALT**, *s. v. ad.* Salt is used, cons.—

-ER. Seasoning, savour, taste, relish;

-ERN. adjectively,—having a taste, relish,

-ING. inclination for; salacious. Met.—

-ISH. Wit, humour; high seasoning or

-LESS. savour.

-NESS. *Saltern*,—the salt works.

Fr. *Sel*; It. *Sale*; Sp. & L. *Sal*. Ab αλος, est *salis*, et per aphæresin, *sal*.—*Poss.* Pliny remarks that “*all* cometh either of an humour *congealed* or else dried;” and the Gr. Αλς, *sal*, is derived by Lennep from αλ-ειν, *coacervare*, so named à naturâ ad coagulandum proclivi; further, that the sea is so called, ob *salsedinem* aquæ, from the *salt* taste of the water. His editor, Scheideus, deduces the word—à notionne *exsiliendi*, subsultandi; it being the nature of *salt* to leap and explode when thrown upon fire: (of course it must have been thrown upon the fire before it received this name.)

**SALT,\* s.** A leap, jump, spring, or bound.

-ANT. \**B. Jonson.*

-ATION. Fr. *Sault*, *sautter*; It. *Salt-àre*; Sp.

-ATORY. -ar; L. *Saltus*, from *salire*, to leap or jump. See **SALIENT**.

**SALTIER, s.** St. Andrew's cross, so termed in Heraldry. Fr. *Saultoir*.

**SALVAGE.** See **SAVAGE**.

**SALVATION, s.** Gen. app. to,—*safety*,

-AGE. sc. from the effects of evil or

-ER. sin; security, preservation or

-ATORY,\* s. conservation.

-ABLE.† *Salvo*,—a saving, a reservation,

-ABILITY.‡ an exception.

*Salver*,—he who, that which, saves, preserves, keeps or holds safely. A platter or dish.—\**Hale*. †*Cudworth*. ‡*Bp. Sanderson*.

Fr. *Sal-ut*; It. -*vazione*; Sp. -*vacion*, from L. *Salvare*, to save.

**SALUBRIOUS, ad.** Causing or pro-

-BRIOUSLY. ducing, bringing or bearing,

-BRITY. safety, health; healthy, whole-

-TARY. some.—\**Cudworth*.

-TIFER-OUS.\* Fr. *Salu-bre*, -*taire*; It. -*bre*, -*tare*;

-OUSLY.\* Sp. -*bre*, -*tifero*; L. *Salu-bris*, -*taris*,

-*tifer*, from *salus*, quod, inserta liquida, à Gr. Ζαω venit, quod est *salvus*, safe. See **SAVE**. In-

**SALVE, v. s. -ING.** To *salve*, is—To mollify, assuage or mitigate, to relieve, to aid or help; to remedy, to apply a remedy, to heal, to rescue;—to save or keep safe.

There seems a confusion in the usage of the *v.* To *salve*;—sometimes as if from the A. S. *Sealf-ian*; and sometimes as if from *Salvo*. See **SALVATION**.

Go. *Salbon*, ungere, to anoint; A. S. *Sealfan*; Ger. *Sal-ben*; D. -*fen*, -*ven*; Sw. -*iva*; Dan. *Salve*, unguentum. All of which (Jun.) have a wonderful affinity with the Gr. Αλειφειν, to anoint, to rub, or smear with ointment. Un-

**SALVER.** See **SALVATION**.

**SALUTE, v. s.** Also written *Salve*, *Salu-*

-ATION. ing, nearer the Fr. *Saluer*.

-ATORY,\* s. To hail, to welcome, to greet; to congratulate; to receive with marks of welcome, of respect, of affection, as by firing guns, shaking hands, embracing, joining lips, &c.—\**Milton*.

Fr. *Salu-er*; Sp. -*dar*; It. & L. *Salutare*, to wish health. See **SALEW**. Re- Un-

**SAMBUKE,\* s.** A musical instrument; perhaps so called, because made of the *sambuke* or elder tree.—\**Ascham*.

**SAME, ad. s. -NESS.** One in nature or kind, in qualities; having or possessing

unity or oneness; having no sensible difference.

“Whatever substance begins to exist, it must, during its existence, necessarily be the *same*; whatever compositions of substances begin to exist, during the union of those substances, the concrete must be the *same*; whatsoever mode begins to exist, during its existence, it is the *same*.”—*Locke*.

Go. *Sam-o*; A. S. Ger. & Dan. -*s*; D. *Saemen*; Sw. *Samme*; at one place, at one time; from A. S. *Sam-nian*; Ger. -*men*, -*ten*; D. *Saem-en*, -*elen*; Sw. *Samla*, colligere, congregare, to collect or bring together, to *summon*, sc. into one place, at one time; congerere, to form into one heap, mass, or body; to co-unite, to conjoin into one. See **TO SUMMON**.

**SAMITE, s.** Fr. *Samy*,—which Cot. calls “a silken or half-silk stuff, which hath a gloss like *satin*, and is narrower, but lasteth better than it.”

D. & Ger. *Sammet*; Low L. *Samitum*, *exametum*; Gr. Εξα-μετρος, because consisting of six threads, woven with six threads. See *Du Cange*, in v. *Exametum*; *Men*. and *Wach*.

**SAM-PHIRE, or -PIRE, s.** A plant.

Sk. quotes from *Mina*; the Fr. *Saint Pierre*, qd. herbe *Sancti Petri*; and Sherwood,—herbe de *S. Pierre*, *Saint-piere*, *Sam-piere*.

**SAMPLE, s. v. -ER. i. e.** The example; the pattern or precedent; pattern of the kind or sort.

*Sampler*,—a specimen, sc. of skill, and industry. En-

**SANCTIFY, v.** To hallow or make holy;

-IFIER. to purify, sc. from sin or the

-IFICATION. consequences of sin; to keep

-IMONY. or preserve pure and invio-

-IMONIOUS. late. “*Sanctifie*, to cleanse

-IMONIOUSLY. and purify, to appoynt a

-ION. thing to holy uses, and to

-ITUDE. separate from vnclean and

-ITY. vnholly uses.”—*Tyndall*.

-UARY. *Sanct-imony*, -*itude*, -*ity*, are

-IFICATE,\* v. used equivalently.

-UARIZE,† v. \**Barrow*. †*Shak*.

Fr. *Sanctifier*; It. *Sanctificare*; Sp. -*ar*; L. of Low. Ages, *Sanctificare*, *sanctum facere*, to hallow or make holy. See **SACRED**, **SAINT**. Un-

**SAND, s. v.** (Stone,) separate, asunder, -ED. in the smallest, finest particles.

-ISH. *Sanded* (*Shak. M. N. D.*) means,—

-Y. of a *sandy* colour, which is one of the true denotements of a blood-hound.—*Steevens*.

*Sand-blind*,—having the sight blinded; the appearances of floating particles, small as *sand*.

A. S. Ger. D. Sw. & Dan. *Sand*; γαρμος, from ψαειν, *comminuere*; to break or bruise into small particles:—all the etymologists (though with some doubt). The A. S. *Sund-rian*, *synd-rian*, to *sunder*, presents an obvious origin: *sundered*, separated into the smallest particles.

**SANDAL, s.** A shoe; for the under part of the foot.

Fr. *Sand-ale*; It. -*al*; Sp. -*alia*; L. *Sandalium*; Gr. Σανδαλιον, pro σαδαλιον. Lennep thinks—



from *σαπρην, emicare*, to load. Scheideus,—from *σάπρις, sapidior, tabula lignea*, because orig. made of wooden boards, bound to the soles of the feet. Un-

**SANE, ad.** *Sanable*,—that may be made  
-ATION. whole, that may be healed or cured;  
-ATIVE. healable, curable.  
-ABLE.\* *Sane*, met.—sound, healthy in mind or mental faculties.—\*H. More.

Fr. *San-er, -able*; It. *-o, -dre, -abile*; Sp. *-ar, -able*; L. *Sanabilis*, that may be made sound: (*sanare, sanus*, Gr. *ἰαορ*, sound, whole.) In- Also *Sur-sanure*.

**SANGUI-FY, v.** To *sanguify* is,—To  
-IFICATION. make, cause, or produce blood.  
-INARY. *Sanguine*,—possessing blood,  
-INE, ad. s. sc. in abundance; full of,  
-INED. abounding with, blood; red,  
-INELY. crimson, like blood in colour.  
-INENESS. Met.—having the life, the animation, of blood; lively, animated, hopeful, ardent.  
-IPERIOUS. mated, hopeful, ardent.  
-IFIER.\* \*Floyer. †Fuller.

-INOLENT.† Fr. *Sang-uifier, -uin*; It. *-uificatore, -uigno, -uineo*; Sp. *-uineo*; L. *San-guineus, -guis*, blood; of uncertain origin. Un- Also *Con-sanguineous*. *Con-sanguinity*. *En-sanguined*. *Ex-sanguious*.

**SANIOUS, ad.** Fr. *Sanieux*,—"Matterly; corrupt; yielding, or full of filthy moisture."—Cot.

Fr. *San-ieux*; It. *-ido*; L. *Saniosus*, from *Sanies*, corrupt blood or matter. *Sanies* is said to be of a thinner substance than blood, (*sanguis*,) *varie crassa, glutinosa, et colorata*. See *Voss*.

**SANS, pr.** Fr. *Sans*; It. *Senza*, from L. *Sine*, without.

**SANTON,\* s.** A holy man. (*Santon*,—un *saint, sanctus*.—*Lacombe*.) \*Guardian.

**SAP, s.** App. to—The moisture or juice  
-LESS. of plants. See *SAP, infra*.  
-LING. *Sapling*,—a young plant or tree.  
-PY. *Sappy*,—not woody.  
-PINESS. A. S. *Sap, sap-ig, -leas*; Ger. & Sw. *Saft*; D. *Sap*. In Fr. *Sève*. *Sapa*, plantarum succus Palladio vocatur, quia *sapit*, hoc est *sapida* est. All, perhaps, from A. S. *Sip-an, Syp-an*, macerare, humectare, irrigare, to steep, to sop, to moisten, to water.

**SAP, v.** To soak or wash, sc. the roots,  
-PER. the foundation; cons.—to under-  
-LATH. mine.

To undermine (by any means), to work a way under the foundations (by digging or otherwise), to subvert; to work under ground, out of sight.

Fr. *Sapper*; It. *Zappare*; Sp. *-ar*. Som. says, —the A. S. *Sip-an* is, macerare, to soften by steeping in liquor, to soak or wash in water or other liquor, to *sappe*. Hence, To *sappe* may mean—as above.

**SAPID, ad.** Tasteful; having a high  
-ITY. relish or flavour.

-NESS. It. *Sapóre*; L. *Sapidus, sapor*. L. *Sapers*  
-POUR. —first app. to things of good or ill taste, and thence to the mind: others reverse the order. —See *Voss*. Scheide says: *Sapio, liquefacio*; q. *particulas rei solutas gustu percipio*. Gr. *Σηπω*. See *SAVOUR*, and *SAP, ante*. In-

**SAPIENT, ad.** Used as equivalent to  
-ENCE. Eng. —Wise, wisdom; sage,  
-ENTIAL.\* *sageness*.—\*Bp. Hall.

Fr. *Sapi-ence*; It. *-ente, -enza*; Sp. *-encia*; L. *Sapi-ens, -entia*, from *sapere*, to feel strongly, have a clear sense of.

**SAPONACEOUS, ad.** -NARY.\* Of or pertaining to, having the qualities, the likeness of—*soap*.—\*Boyle.

A. S. *Sape*; Ger. *Seife*; D. *Zeep*; Sw. *Sæpa*; L. *Sapo*; Eng. *Soap*, (qv.)

**SAPPHIC, ad.** A kind of metre, so called from *Sappho*, who wrote in it.

**SAPPHIRE, s.** -INE. "The *sapphire* also glittereth with markes and prickes of gold. *Saphires* are likewise sometime blew: mixed also with purple, although that be very seldom."—*Holland. Plinie*.

Fr. *Saphir*; It. *Zaffiro*; Sp. *Safirs, or zaphio*; L. *Sapphirus*; Gr. *Σαπφειρος*.

**SARABAND, s.** A dance, supposed to be of Moorish origin.—See *Men*.

Fr. *Saraband-e*; It. *-a*; Sp. *Zarabanda*.

**SARCASM, s.** A keen, or cutting re-  
-AST-IC. proach, (as if tearing or lace-  
-ICAL. rating the flesh;) cutting and  
-ICALLY. bitterly wounding the feelings.

Fr. *Sarcasm-e*; It. *-o*; L. *Sarcasmus*; Gr. *Σαρκασμος*, (from *σαρκαζειν, carnes detrahere*, to tear off the flesh, Gr. *Σαρξ*.) Met.—A biting, bitter mockery or derision.

**SARCENET, s.** A very thin and finely woven silk.

Fr. *Sarcenet*; Low L. *Saracenicum*. *Pannus saracenicus operis*.—*Du Cange*. *Sericum saracenicum*.—*Sk*.

**SARCLING, ad.** *Sarceling-time*,—the time when the countryman weedeth his corn.

Fr. *Sar-cler*; It. *-chiellare*; L. *Sarculum*, a weeding tool, (from *sarrire*, to clear, sc. of weeds.) Gr. *Σαρπειν, purgare, verrere*, to cleanse or clear away. Mins. has—To *sarculate*, or weed with a hook.

**SARCO-PHAGY, s.** "The reason of the name is this, because that within the space of fortie daies it (the stone) is known for certaine to consume the bodies of the dead which are bestowed therein, skin, flesh, and bone, all save the teeth."—*Holland. Plinie*.

Fr. *Sarcophage*, a stone called cat-flesh.—Cot. L. *Sarcophagus*; Gr. *Σαρκαφαγος*, from *σαρξ*, flesh, and *φαγειν*, to eat.

**SARCOTIC, ad.** Breeding new flesh, (*σαρξ*.)—Cot.

Fr. *Sarcot-ique*; Sp. *-ico*; It. *Rimedi sarcotici*.

**SARDINE, s.** -DONYX. "*Sarda* giveth part of the name to the *sard-onyx*; the gem it selfe is verie common, found first about *Sardis*."—*Holland. Plinie*.

Also the name of a fish, probably so called from the island of Sardinia.

Fr. *Sard-oine*; It. *-onico*; Sp. *-onica*; L. *Sard-onyx*; Gr. *Σαρδονυξ*.

**SARDONIAN, ad.** "*Sardinia* is free  
-DON-IC. from all kinds of poisonous and  
-ICAN. deadly herbs, excepting one herb,

which resembles parsley, and which, they say, causes those who eat it to die laughing. From this circumstance, Homer first, and others after him, call laughter, which conceals some noxious design, *Sardonic*."—*Taylor. Pausanias. Descrip. of Greece.*

Fr. *Sardonien*; It. *-ico*; L. *Sardonius*. *Sardonian* laugh, (*γελῶς Σαρδονίος*), a bitter laugh.

**SARK, s.** A shirt; or, as the female covering is called, a *shift*.

A. S. *Syric*, *syrc*; Sw. *Scerk*, said to be from Gr. *Σηρικος*, *sericum*, silk, of which *sarks* were first made.—See *Ihre* and *Jamieson*. *Sark* is a common Sc. word. But A. S. *Syric*, also written (*Ihre*) *Scyric*, is probably *scired*, *scert*, (i. e. *shirt*), from the v. *Sciran*, to cut, to shear.

**SARPLIER, s.** A piece of canvass, cloth, or other stuff, to wrap or pack up wares in.—*Cot.* Fr. *Sarpillière*.

**SASH, s. -ED.** A *case* (*casse*), sc. for a pane or more panes of glass. Fr. *Chassis*.

**SASH, s. -ED.** A belt, girdle, band, ribband.

Sk. writes it *Shash*, and calls it—a tiara, or Turkish cap. It is also so written (as a known Eng. word) by Sir Thomas Herbert, and is supposed, by Mr. Thomson, to have been adopted during the crusades: but when was this name given to the *girdle* worn by the Christian, in imitation, probably, of the Jewish priest? Sk. upon the authority of T. H., gives an It. word, *Sessa*, a kind of shaggy cloth, with the folds of which the Turks adorn their caps.

**SATAN, s.** The word is Heb., meaning, -IC. as Milton interprets it—The -ICAL. enemy, the arch-enemy. -ICALLY. The enemy; the devil. *Satanic*, -ISM.\* —devilish; diabolical. -IST.† \**Elegy on Donne.* †*Granger.*

**SATE, v.** To have or give enough; to -LESS. suffice, to content; to give -IATE, ad. v. or take till the desire of receiving is over; to glut. -IETY. -IATION.\* \**Whitaker.*

Fr. *Sa-ti-été*; It. *-zio*, *-ziàre*, *-zià*; L. *Satiare*, to suffice, to content, to give enough, from *satis*; perhaps Gr. *Σαττεν* to stuff or stow closely. See **SAD**, **SATISFY**. In- Un-

**SATELLITE, s. -IOUS.** "Besides the moon which moves about the earth, four moons move about Jupiter, and five about Saturn, which are called their *satellites*."—*Locke.*

Fr. & It. *Satellite*; L. *Satelles*. Voas. thinks from a Syriac word, meaning *latus*, and app. to one who attended the *side*, upon the person, of another.

**SATIRE, s.** Dryden calls it—An invective poem; i. e. a poem in -IC. which the vices and follies of -ICAL. men are inveighed against, -ICALLY. exposed, and held out to ridicule or contempt. -ICALNESS. -IST.

-IZE, v. Fr. *Sat-yre*, *-yric*; It. *-ira*, *-irico*; Sp. *-yra*, *-yrico*; L. *Sat-ira*, *-yra*, *-ura*. The origin of this word has been the subject of much dispute—See *Dryden's Pref.* to the Translation of *Juvenal*.

**SATISFY, v.** To do enough, as much -FACTION. as may be sought or wished; -FACTORY. to content, to fulfil, to please -FACTORILY. fully; to give or pay enough, -FACTORINESS. as much as may be due or -FIER. required; to content, to appease; to remove all wish for more, all need of more.—\**Brown.*

Fr. *Satis-faire*; Sp. *-facer*; It. *-fare*, *soddisfare*; L. *Satisfacere*, to do enough. See **SATE**. Dis-In- Un-

**SATIVE, ad.** That can or may sow; fit for sowing.

L. *Sativus*, from *Satus*, past p. of *Serere*, to sow.

**SATRAP, s. -Y.** A governor of a province.

Fr. *Satrap-e*; It. *-o*; Sp. & L. *Satrapa*; Gr. *Σατραπης*, a Persian word.

**SATURATE, v. ad.** To give enough; -ATION. as much as is wanted, as much -ABLE.\* as can be received or taken; to -ITY.† fill to excess.—\**Grew.* †*Warner.* Fr. *Saturé*; It. *-o*, *-ità*; L. *Satur*, from *Satis*. See **SATE**.

**SATUR-DAY, s.** "The day unto which we yet give the name of *Saterday*, did first receive by being unto him [the idol *Seater*] celebrated, the same appellation."—*Verstegan.*

A. S. *Sæternes dæg*; *Saturni dies*.

**SATURNAL, ad.** *Saturnalian*, — of or -ALIAN. pertaining to the *Saturnalia*, feasts -IAN. of *Saturn*; and, cons. insubordinate, licentious. -INE. -IST. *Saturnine*, — sad, grave, sedate, gloomy: so app. because those born under the planet *Saturn* were said by astrologers to be distinguished by disposition, sad, grave, &c.

*Saturnist*, — one of a *saturnine* disposition.

Fr. *Saturn-ales*, *-ien*; It. *-ali*, *-ino*; Sp. *-ales*, *-ino*; L. *Saturn-alia*, *-inus*.

**SATYR, s.** "Among the western mountains of India the *satyres* haunt, creatures of all others most swift in footmanship: which one whiles run with all four; other-whiles upon two feet onely like men: but so light-footed they are, that unlesse they be very old or sicke, they can never be taken."—*Holland. Plinie.*

Fr. *Sat-yre*; It. *-dro*; Sp. *-iro*; L. *Satyrus*.

**SAVAGE, ad. s. v.** Wild, untamed—as -LY. birds or beasts; brutal, ferocious, -NESS. cruel.—\**Shak.*

-ERY.\* Fr. *Sauvage*; It. *Sale-aggio*, *-alico*; Sp. *-age*; Low L. *Salvaticus* pro *silvaticus*, in the woods, (*silvæ*), wild, untamed.

**SAVANNAH, s.** In the West Indies, (says Delpino,) *Savana* signifies a plain. But *Savana* in Sp. (Delpino also says,) is a large sheet for a bed; and sometimes used for a large linen cloth.

"*Savannahs* are clear pieces of land without woods: not because more barren than the wood-land, for they are frequently

*Sauce - from Latin*

**S A U**

spots of as good land as any, and often are intermixt with wood-land."—*Dampier*.

**SAUCE, s. v.** App. gen. to—Seasoning;  
-ER. to any savoury, relishing addition  
-Y. to food. *Sauce*, met. (as *Salt* also)—  
-ILY. Seasoning; wit or humour carried  
-INESS. to excess, in contempt of superiors; and hence,—impudent language; impudence.

To *sauce*,—to season; to add, or intermix seasoning, or any addition to the main thing.

*Saucer*,—a vessel to contain *sauce*; or to be used for any similar purpose.

Fr. *Sauc-e*, -er; It. & Sp. *Salsa*, from *Salus*, savoury; *sale* aspersus. See **INSULSE**.

**SAVE, v.** To take out, to keep out of  
-ALL. harm, ill, danger; to rescue  
-ER. or free from, to preserve from,  
-ING. harm, ill, or danger; to secure, to keep from waste, from  
-INGLY. expenditure; to reserve; to spare.  
-INGNESS.  
-IOUR.  
-ABLE.\* *Saviour*, emph.—the *Saver* or  
-ABLENESS.† Preserver of men.

**SAFE, ad. v.** \**Bp. Taylor*. †*Chillingworth*.  
-LY. †*Fabian*. *Hollinshed*.  
-NESS. Fr. *Sauver*, *sauv*; It. *Salv-are*, -o;  
-TY. Sp. -ar, -o; L. *Salvere*, i. e. *salvum*  
esse, from Gr. *Salos* (inserta liquida.)  
-GUARD, v. †s. Un-

**SAVINE, s.** A plant so named because abundant in the country of the Sabines. See *Martin*. Fr. *Savinier*; L. *Sabina*.

**SAUNDRES,\* s.** "*Sanders*,—a sweet smelling wood, brought out of the Indies."—*Cot*. \**Gower*. Fr. *Sandal*.

**SAUNTER, v. s.** -ER. To loiter or linger about; to wander, stroll, or move about idly, sluggishly.

Sk. derives from Fr. *Sauter*, to leap, to skip; i. e. cons. to move desultorily, without fixed aim or object. Lye says, some learned men suppose it formed of It. *Alla santa terra*, and refer its origin to the time of the expeditions to the Holy Land; but he thinks the word too modern for such an origin: others again, from *sans terre*, app. to wanderers without a home. (See *Grose*.) Mr. Thomson invents a Barb. L. *Segnitate*, from *segnis*, idle, sluggish.

**SAVOUR, s. v.** *Savour* is app. either to  
-Y. the taste or smell; to the relish,  
-ILY. or flavour, scent, odour. Met.  
-ING. quick, keen, sensation or perception.—\**Jewell*. †*Chaucer*.

-LY. Fr. *Sav-eur*, -ourer; It. *Sap-ore*, -ordre;  
-INESS.\* Sp. *Sav-or*, -orear; L. *Sapere*. See  
-OUS.† **SAPID**. Un-

**SAUTE,\* i. e. Salt**, (qv.) A bitch is said to be *salt*, when in heat. — *Moor*, Suffolk Words. \**Tyndall*.

**SAUTE,\* s. i. e. Assault**.—\**Chaucer*.

**SAUTER, s.** -TRY. *Sauter* is the *Psalter* or Book of *Psalms*. *Sautry* is also *psalterium*, a musical instrument, a harp or lyre. See *Du Cange*.

**S A Y**

**SAW, s.** Any thing *said*; a *saying*; a *sententious saying*; a *maxim*.

A. S. *Saga*, a *saying*. See **SAY**.

**SAW, s. v.** To *saw* is (by usage)—To cut,  
-YER. by moving the tool backwards and  
-ING. forwards with pressure of the edge upon the material to be cut.

*Sawyer* was formerly written *Sawer*; as *Lawyer*,—*Lawer*.

A. S. *Saw-an*, *saga*; Ger. *Seeg-en*, *scege*; D. *Saeg-en*, *saege*; Sw. *Seega*, *sag*; Dan. *Sauger*, *sang*; Fr. *Scier*, or *sier*, *scie*; It. *Seg-are*, *sèga*; Sp. *Aserrar*, *sierra*. Men. derives the Fr. from L. *Sec-are*, to cut. The Sp. is plainly the L. *Serra*, (from *sec-are*, qd. *secerra*, unless formed from the sound.—*Voss*.) Sk. Wach. and Ihre, refer the northern words to the L. *Sec-are*, to cut.

**SAXON, s.** "This name then of *Saxons* -ISM. they undoubtedly have (though some -IST. hold it unlikely) of their use and wearing of a certain kind of sword or weapon invented and made bowing crooked, much after the fashion of a *sithe*; in imitation thereof it should seeme to have first bin made. And when of late I conferred with the excellent learned man, M. Justus Lipsius about the *Saxons* true appellation (who I also found to concur with me in opinion) he could presently put me in mind that a *sithe* is yet at this present in the Nether-lands called a *saisen*."—*Verstegan*.

**SAY, v.** -ING. To *say* is —To take or teach, to convey; to put forth, to project or produce:—to utter, or to give utterance, sc. vocally, or in separate words, or vocal sounds, by speech, or the organs of speech; subsequently—in writing. To speak, to tell, to pronounce, to relate, to repeat, to rehearse, (sc. in words orally or in writing.) *Saying* is distinguished from *singing*, as in the directions to *sing* or *say*, (see the *Book of Common Prayer*.)

That the word did exist in Go. is clear from the compounds *Innsagakt*, sermo. (Luc. i. 29,) *insakt*, narratio, (Luc. i. 1.) In A. S. *Sag-an*, *sag-an*, *seegan*, dicere, narrare; Ger. *Sag-en*; D. *Segghen*; Sw. *Sag-a*; Dan. *Sig-er*. Wach. thinks all are of Latin origin; in which language *Seco*, *sequo*, and *sequor*, were anciently used for *dicere*, (see *Sequor* in *Voss*.) *Re-sequi* is *respondere*. Verba (Wach. adds) *secari* dicuntur, *sicut* dicuntur rumpl, (see *Wach*. and *Ihre*.) The Ger. *Sag-en*, *scindere* (probably the same word as *Sag-en*) is also referred by Wach. to the same Latin origin. See **SAW** and **SAY**, *infra*. For- Mis- Over- Un-

**SAY, v. s. i. e.** To *assay* or *essay*, (qv.)

To *say* is—To see, to seek, to search into; to prove, to take proof, to make trial, to try; to attempt.

From L. *Sap-ere*, (Sk.); from *Sap-or*, (Men.) But the A. S. *Sage* is *testis*; and *Saga*, *testimonium*:—"The gemot sohton lease *saga*,"—the council sought false witness. "Othre *saga*," other witnesses. —*Mat*. xxvi. 59 and 65. The Ger. *Sager* is also *testimonium dicere*, to declare testimony, to give evidence. The A. S. *ad. Sag-ol*, is *veridicus*, one who gives a verdict (*veredictum*) or true saying; and thus the word is traced to the A. S. *Sec-g-an*, *asegan*, to *say*.

**SAY, s.** A kind of stuff, so called because (Sk.) very suitable for making military cloaks, (*saga*.)

Fr. *Says*; It. *Sàia*. Men. and Sk. derive from L. *Sagum*, a military cloak. Fr. *Saye*; It. *Sàto*, Sp. *Sayo*—is a *sagum*, or cassock.

**SCAB, s.** A dry, hard portion of skin, -BED. peeling or separating from the con- -BY. tinuous surface of the skin, usually covering a sore, and formed from the matter of it.

In L. as well as Eng. app. (met.) to— a *shabby* fellow; a mean, dirty fellow.

It. *Scabbia*; D. *Scabbbe*; Sw. *Skabbe*; L. *Scabies*, from *scabere*, *Σκαπτειν*, *fod-ere*, to dig. Perhaps from D. & Ger. *Schab-en*, A. S. *Scaef-an*, to shave, radere, tondere; to rub or scrape off; to peel off.

**SCABBARD, s.** The sheath or case in which a sword or other instrument is inclosed, and from which it is drawn.

D. *Schabbe*. *Schobbe* vetus. Operculum.—*Kilian*. In D. & Ger. *Schelde*, or *Scheyde*, a sheath, (qv.) from A. S. *Scead-an*, separare, segregare, dividere; to separate, to dispart. *Scabbard*, (*Scauberd*, in R. Gloucester) seems to form more readily from A. S. *Scaef-an*. See SCAB.

**SCABROUS,\* ad.** -BREDITY.† Rough, rugged, harsh, uneven, halting.

\*B. Jonson. Dryden. †Burton.

Fr. *Scabr-eus*; It. *-oso*; Sp. *Escabroso*; L. *Scabrosus*, *scaber*, from *Scabies*. See SCAB.

**SCAFFOLD, s.** App. to—A fabric raised, -AGE. a stage for a temporary purpose; -ING. from which something is to be seen, or on which some spectacle is to be exhibited: or any other structure to be formed, or work to be performed, by builders, painters, or other artists. Formerly, a tower for warlike purposes.

Fr. *Eschaf-aut*, -*auder*, -*audage*; D. *Schavot*. Some (Sk.) derive from Ger. *Schawhauex*; and this from the v. *Schawen*, spectare, and *hausz*, a house: or from the same *Schawen*, and *vat*, a vessel, or any thing that can hold or contain, ac. spectators; qd. a place to look or see from. Sk. himself prefers Ger. *Schaffen*, efficere, formare, to make, to frame, to shape; *fabrica tumultuaria*, a fabric hastily raised. Lye refers to the A. S. *Scylf*, a shelf.

**SCALADO, s.** -ARY. The assault of a city *per scalas*, (Sk.) by ladders.

From Sp. *Escalada*, *scalada*; Fr. *Escalade*; It. *Scalata*. See SCALE. E-

**SCALE, v. s.** "We have *scale*, a ladder; SCALES. and thence, *scale* of a besieged SCALL. place; a pair of *scales*; a *scale* SCALED. of degrees; a *scale* of a fish or SCALD, v. s. of our diseased skin; *scale* of a SCAL-ING. bone, or (he might have added) -LESS. of any other substance; *scall*, -Y. and *scaled* or *scald* head; in all of which one common meaning presents itself, viz. *divided*, *separated*."—Tooke.

*Scale*, (L. *Scala*),—a ladder, so called from the *separations* between step and step, or of the *separate* stepping-pieces of which it consists. See ESCALADE.

*Scale* of a besieged place,—cons. because effected by mounting or ascending by a

*scale* or ladder. And To *scale*, to mount, to ascend, to climb.

*Scale*,—a measure divided, *separated*, into degrees or other parts.

*Scall* or *scald*, because the skin, or a portion (of the skin) is *separated* from the flesh by the heat; and hence, *scalding* hot, is hot enough to *take off* the skin; burning hot—excessively hot. "Than shall al these *scalde* and scabbed peeces *scale* clene of."—Sir T. More.

In Meas. for Meas. "the corrupt deputy was *scaled*, by *separating* from him, or stripping off, his covering of hypocrisy." The tale of Menenius (in Coriolanus) was "*scaled* a little more," by being *divided* more into particulars and degrees; more circumstantially or at length. "*Scaling* his present bearing with the past," (also in Coriolanus,) looking *separately* at each, and, thence, comparing them.

"An old *seck* is aye *skailing*," (Ray's Scottish Proverbs,) i. e. parting, dividing, separating, breaking. The shedding or spilling of the grain is the consequence.

"*Scale*,—to *spread*, as manure, gravel, or other loose materials, (North.) *Skale* or *skail*,—to scatter and throw abroad, as mole hills are when levelled, (North.)"—Grose. (See also *Brocket*, and *Jamieson*, *Nares*, and the Commentators on Shak.) Jamieson supplies some peculiar Scottish usages, all tending to establish the etym. of Tooke; and our old English authors would furnish abundance in further confirmation of it.

D. *Schaal*; Sw. & Dan. *Skæl*, lanx. D. *Schaal*; Dan. *Skæl*,—of fish. Sw. *Skälla*; Dan. *Skolder*, to scald. Sk. says,—To *scale*, from Sp. *Es-calar* Fr. -*caller*, -*cheller*; It. *Scaldare*, per *scalas* ascendere, to mount or ascend by ladders. *Scales* (of fish), from Fr. *Escailles*; It. *Scaglia*. *Scales* (of balance), from A. S. *Sceale*, lanx, trutina. To *scald*, from Fr. *Eschauder*, from It. *Scaldare*, *calida* urere, qd. *ex-calidare*, to burn with hot (water). *Scald* head (he thinks), may be—*caput ustulatum*, or *scaled* head: in this latter he agrees with Tooke, who derives all these words and many others, (see SCOWL, SCULL, SHELL, SHOAL, SHILLING, SHOULDER, SKILL, SLATE,) from the A. S. *Scyl-an*, to divide, to separate, to make a difference, to discern, to *skill*. Un-

**SCALLOP, or SCOLLOP, v.** -ED. To *scallop* is—to form or shape in likeness to the edge of the shell of the *scallop*; i. e. with segments of circles.

Sk. believes, from A. S. *Scala*, *scala*, shell; and that it signifies a *shell* gen., and also a kind of shell fish, *ostreum*, *pietis testaceus*, κατ' εφοκην. Es-

**SCALP, s. v.** The *scalp*, is that which is *shaled*, or *scaled*, or stripped (the skin, hair, &c.) from the *scull*.

Sk. derives the *scalp* of the head, (in It. *Scalpe della testa*,) from D. *Shelpe*, a *shell*; and a *scalping* iron, that which takes off the skin of the head, *Chirurgorum scalprum*, à *scalpendo*.

**SCAMBLE, v.** See Todd, who gives it -ING. among the words considered by -ER. Tooke as false Eng. Yet it is common in our old writers.

Sk. hesitates to derive from Gr. *Σκαμνος*, *oblique, incurvate*, writhing. Dr. Percy thinks *Scamblie* to be so written for *Scramble*, (qv.) Gifford, in his note upon Ford, says, "*Scambling* appears to be used for obtaining by impudent importunity, by false pretences, &c.; in a word, much in the sense of *Skelder*, as we have in Jonson, Dekker, and others."

**SCAMPER, v.** To run with the speed and disorder of those who are pursued by an enemy.

The It. *Scampare*, Fr. *Escamp-er*, Sp. *-ar*, to *escape*, are derived by Men. from *Campus*, thus,—*Exscampus*, *exscampo*, *scampo*; to run from the field, *ex campo extra*. See TO *ESCAPE*, and *SCAPE*.

**SCAN, v. -sion.** To measure and number the feet of a verse; to examine it; and thus, gen.—to examine, to balance, to ponder, to weigh.

Fr. *Scandre un vers*; It. *Scandere un verso*; L. *Scandere versus*—sic enim (Sk.) ab uno digito ad alterum quasi per gradus ascendimus. Un- Also Ad- De- Trans-scend.

**SCANDAL, s. v.** *Scandal* is,—A cause -IZE, v. or occasion of sin; also, a charge -OUS. or imputation of sin or evil, of -OUS-LY. guilt or criminality; (*falsely*, is -NESS. usually implied or understood.)

*Scandal*, is also app. to things *scandalous*, opprobrious, or infamous.

Fr. *Scand-ale*; It. *-alo*; Sp. *Escandalo*; Low L. *Scandalum*. The Gr. *Σκανδαλον*, *σκανδαλιζω*,—are only to be found *apud ecclesiam scriptores*. Voss. de Vitiis:—he derives *Σκανδαλον*, with *Scapula*, from *σκαλ-ειν*, to halt, to trip, to stumble; and explains it to be any thing laid in the way, that may cause the passenger, who strikes his foot against it, to stumble or fall. And hence, in the New Test. *σκανδαλιζ-ειν* is (met.) to cause one to fall into, to ensnare into, sin and ruin. See *Parkhurst*.

**SCANT, ad. s. v.** Curt, short; deficient, -Y. scarce, sparing, parsimonious, -ILY. penurious. -INESS. *Scantlet*,—a short or small piece -LY. or portion; a portion or proportion. -NESS. tion. -LE, v. To *scantle*,—to shear or divide; -LET. to reduce to small pieces or portions; to diminish, to lessen, to -LING. -ITY.\* to be deficient, to fail or fall.

\**Holinshed*.

Jun. has some suspicion that *Scant* may be from A.S. v. *Scæn-an*, *frangere*, *comminuere*; to break, to reduce to small pieces. Sk. says,—*Scant*, to which any thing is wanting; any thing cut or shorn close; from which the *cantles* or corners are cut or shorn away. See *CANTLE*, *CANTON*. Un-

**SCAPE, v. s. -THRIFT.\*** i. e. '*Scape* or *escape*, (qv.)

To go away, get away, sc. out of the reach of danger, out of difficulty, out of sight, out of notice; to avoid or evade.

\**Holinshed*. Out-

**SCAPULAR, or -LARY, ad. s.** Of or pertaining to the shoulder blades.

A *scapulary*, (Fr. *Scapul-aire*; It. *-dre*; Sp. *Escapulario*,) so called, because thrown over the *shoulders*. "The badge it gives, which is call'd the holy *scapulary*, is made

of two small pieces of woollen stuff, about the extent of a hand, hanging by two little laces down from the neck, upon both the back and the brest of the devout person who wears it."—*Brevint*. "The king was in a *scopelary* mantel."—*Hall*, H. VIII. an. 6.

L. *Scopulæ*, the shoulder-blades; from *Σκαπτ-εσθαι*, to be hollow: externally they project, internally they are hollow.—*Voss*.

**SCAR, s. v.** A *scar* is any—Cliff, cleft, or -LESS. division or separation—in the skin, -RY. in a bank, hill, or any thing else; the mark left by a cut or wound.

Fr. *Eschar*; Ger. *Schar*, *vulnus*, *vel incisio*, (Wach.) from Ger. *Scheer-en*, *secare*, to *shear* or *sheer*, to cut, (see *SHEAR*;) and Seren. derives from Sw. *Skæra*, to cut:—and in Sw. *Skeier* (ibre) is a rock divided from the land; and Tooke considers it (*scar*) to be the *past p.* of the A. S. *Scyr-an*, to shear, to cut, to divide, to separate. Camden says,—*Scarr* is a craggy, stony hill; and Ray,—a *scarre*, the cliff of a rock, and a naked rock on the dry land, from the Sax. *Carre*, *cautes*. *Pot-scars*, (he adds,) *pot-shreds*, or broken pieces of pots; and *Scar*, in *Scarborough*, is the same word. Un-

**SCARAB, s. -IE.** An insect.

L. *Scarab-æus*; It. *-do*; Gr. *Καραβος*.

**SCARAMOUCH, s.** A buffoon, so called, from the *skirmishing* antics he performs.

It. *Scaramuccia*; Fr. *Escarmoucheur*, a *skirmisher*.

**SCARCE, ad. av.** Cons.—Deficient, want- -LY. ing, sparing; parsimonious, penu- -NESS. rious; and also,—rare, unfrequent. -ITY. \**Lidgate*.

-HEAD.\* Fr. *Esc-ars*; Sp. *-asso*; It. *Scârso*; D. *Schaers*. Men. forms It. *Scârso*, from *Esparcus*; Wach.—from Ger. *Karg*; D. *Karig*. Tooke thinks it may have a northern origin, but proposes nothing. In D. *Schaers*, is a *share*, from *Sheer-en*, A. S. *Scyr-an*, to shear. May not *Schaers*, *parcus*, be from the same source, *sheared* or *short*, (see *SHORT*;) and thus mean *short*.

**SCARE, v.** To disperse, or put to flight; and hence, app. to—the feeling which causes or attends the flight. To terrify, to affright or frighten.

Sk. gives a preference to It. *Scorâre*, to discourage—*animos seu cor adimere*. To *scare* seems to be, to cause to be separate, or to disperse, (A. S. *Scyr-an*, see *SCAR*.) We have the expression—To *sheer off*,—app. when it appears dangerous or disagreeable to stay any longer. And see TO *FEAR*. Un-

**SCARF, s. v.** Also written *Scarp*.

*Scarf* is app. to—A loose piece, sc. of silk, gauze, &c. used as an article of dress, or (the purpose mentioned by Sk.) to support a disabled limb.

*Scarf* or *Scarp*, (Fr. *Escarpe*,) Cot. calls "a little wall without the main rampier of a fort," i. e. *separated* from it.

To *scarf*,—to piece or put parts or pieces together.

Fr. *Escharp*; Ger. *Scherpe*. Sk. derives from the Ger. *Scherf*, *segmen*, or rather from the A. S. *Scearp*, clothing, apparel. In A. S. *Scearf* is a fragment, probably from the v. *Scyr-an*, to shear, to separate: and a *scarf*, fascia, quâ læsum brachium suspenditur, semper ex latiori serico vel linteo descenditur.—Sk.

Greek  
Σοφισα



**SCARIFY**, *v.* -FICATION. Slightly to open or make incision into.—*Cot.*

Fr. *Scarifier*; It. & L. *Scarificare*. But Voss. thinks *Scarifo* the true L. word. Gr. *Σκαρίφ-ασθαι*, *scalpere, radere, superficiem leviter scindere*. The A. S. *Scyr-an*, to cut, (see *SCAR*,) still presents itself as the root.

**SCARLET**, *ad. s.* *Scarlet* is used by Chaucer, Spenser, &c. as an epithet to *red*; thus, "Hosen of *scarlet* rede."—*Chaucer*. "Robe of *scarlet* red."—*Spenser*.

Fr. *Escarlat-e*; Sp. -a; It. *Scarlàto*; Ger. *Scharlach*; Low L. *Scarletum*. Of unknown origin. See *Scharlach*, in Wach.; *Escarlate* in Men.; *Scarlatus* in Du Cange.

**SCARMOGE**. See *SKIRMISH*.

**SCARP**. See *SCARF*.

**SCATHE**, *v. s.* To separate, to sever, sc.

-FUL.\* parts constituting one whole; what  
-LESS.† appertains or belongs to another;  
-LY.† and, thus, to harm or injure; also, to sever, to split, to rend asunder, to destroy.

\*Not uncommon from Chaucer to Shak.

†Chaucer.

Go. *Skath-jan, ga-shath-jan*; A. S. *Scath-an, -ian*; Ger. *Schaden*; D. *Schaeden*; Sw. *Skad-a*; Dan. -er. A. S. *Scad-ian, scad-an*, *dividere, separare, to divide, to sever* (see *SHADE*), appears to give the origin. *Scath-ian* is, to take away, to steal; and hence—"to harm, hurt, or do *scath*, or mischief." To *scathe* may thus be—as above explained. Un-

**SCATTER**, *v.* To disperse, to dissipate;

-EDLY. to throw about, to drop, to fall, to  
-ER. shed in small scanty parts, or por-  
-ING. tions.

-INGLY. A. S. *Scad-ian*; D. *Sheiden, sheyden*;

-LING. *Schetteren*; Ger. *Sheiden*; to divide, to separate, to disperse. See *SCATHE*, and *SHED*. Be- Dis- Un-

**SCAVENGER**, *s.* App. to—Those who *scrape* and clear away the filth from public streets, or other places.

A. S. *Scaf-an*; D. & Ger. *Schaben*, to shave, to scrape.

**SCELESTIC**,\* *ad.* Wicked.—\**Feltham*.

L. *Scelestus*, wicked, from *scelus*, wickedness; Fr. *Scélère, scélérat*.

**SCENE**, *s.* The shaded part of a theatre

-ERY. assigned to the actors; the dra-

-IC. matic action, part or parts of

-ICAL. the dramatic action represented

-OGRAPHY. there; the painting before which the actors perform their parts; any view or spectacle; a combination of objects viewed, or presenting themselves to the view or sight.

*Sceno-graphy*,—Gr. *Σκηνη*, and *γραφειν*, to describe.

Fr. *Scène*; It. Sp. & L. *Scena*; Gr. *Σκηνη*, com. derived from *σκια*, i. e. *umbra*,—quia *scena* proprie sit umbraculum seu tabernaculum; the word being first app. to the shaded part of a theatre.

**SCENT**, *s. v.* Formerly also written *Sent*.

-FUL. To feel (by the sense of smell),

-LESS. to smell; to cause to smell, or

-INGLY. emit a smell. And the *s.*—

Smell, that which smells or causes the sensation of smelling; an odour, a perfume.

Fr. *Sentir*; It. & L. *Sentire*, to feel: usually restricted in Eng. to the feeling or sense of smell.

**SCEPTRE**, *s.* -ED. App. gen. to—The ensign of authority; to royal or imperial authority or power.

Fr. *Sceptre*; It. *Scettro*; Sp. *Cetro*; L. *Sceptrum*; Gr. *Σκηπτρον*, *baculus*, quo quis innititur; from *σκηπτ-ειν*, *inniti*, a staff, on which any one leans.

**SCERN**,\* *v. i. e.* Discern.—\**Spenser*.

**SCHEDULE**, *s.* Also anciently written *Cedule*, (qv.)

"A scrawl, hand-writing, or private instrument in writing; an addition or scrawl, annexed unto a testament or other deed."

—*Cot.* Also—a list, a catalogue.

Fr. *Schède, schédule, cédule*; It. *Céd-ola*; Sp. -ula; L. *Schedula, schedula*; Gr. *Σχέδη* or *σχέδη*, a sheet (of paper), from *σχί-ειν*, to divide, to cleave. En-

**SCHEME**, *s. v.* The form, or frame, fa-

-IST. bric, construction, contrivance; the

-ER.\* plan or plot, the design or purpose.

-ATISM.† \*Common in Speech. †*Boyle*. †*Swift*.

-ATIST.‡ Gr. *Σχημα, habitus*, from *σχε-ειν, habere*, the habit, form. Our application of this word seems to be modern, and peculiar to our own language.

**SCHIRROUS**, *SKIRROUS*, or *SCHIR-*

**RHOUS**, *ad.* A hard and almost insen-

-ROSITY. sible swelling; a kernel, bred

between the flesh and skin, by cold;—or

of thick and clammy flegm.—*Cot.*

Fr. *Scirre, squirre*; It. *Scirro*; L. *Schirrus*; Gr. *Σκίρρ-ος, tumor durus*; a hard swelling, from *σκειρ-ειν*, *indurare*, to harden. See *SCAR*.

**SCHISM**, *s.* A division, a separation.

-ATIC. "Schism is nothing else but

-ATICAL. a separation made in the

-ATICALLY. communion of the church,

-ATICALNESS. upon account of something

-LESS.\* in divine worship, or eccle-

siastical discipline, that is not any neces-

sary part of it."—*Locke*.

Fr. *Scismatizer*,—to *schismatize* it, to play the *schismatic*.—*Cot.* \**Milton*.

Fr. *Scism-e*; It. -o; Sp. *Cisma*; Low L. *Scisma*; Gr. *Σχισμα*, from *σχί-ειν*, to divide or sever.

**SCHOLY**, *s.\* v.†* A *scholy*, or *scholium*,

-IAST. seems to have been—a note, re-

-IASTIC. mark, or observation, to explain

-IAZE,‡ *v.* or illustrate, written without

-ICAL.§ much labour. See *SCHOOL*.

\*†*Hooker*. †*Holinshed*. †*Milton*. †*Hales*.

Fr. *Scholiaste*; It. *Scolliaste*; Sp. *Ecoleador*; L. *Scholiastes*; Gr. *Σχολιαστής, scriptor scholiorum*, (q. à σχολιαζειν,) quod per otium (εν σχολη) componatur.—See *Voss*. and *Martin*.

**SCHOOL**, *s. v.* The common modern

-ERY. application is to—the place,

-ING. the house in which persons

**SCHOL-AR.** are taught, instructed, edu-

-ARLIKE. cated, disciplined, trained;

-ARSHIP. then, to the system or pe-

-ASTIC, *ad. s.* culiar doctrines of different

-ARITY.\* sects, teachers or in-

-ASTIC-AL. structors; limitedly,—to

-ALLY. certain teachers or writers,

-ISM. and their doctrines; the

Realists, Nominalists, &c.—\**B. Jonson*.

Fr. *Eschola, escole, scholarité*; It. *Scuola*; Sp. *Escuela*; L. *Schola*; Gr. *Σχολή, otium*; inhibitiō operis, from *σχε-ειν, otium inhibere*; as app.—to retirement from active labours; and, cons. leisure for study, for literary or philosophical speculations; to the place where literary or philosophical men assembled. See **SCHOLY**. Un-

**SCIA-GRAPHY, s.** A description or -**TERIC-AL** delineation of shade or shadow; -**ALLY.** the art of shadowing, of delineating.

*Sciaterical* (Gr. *Σκιατικός*),—that can or may shade or shadow, or form shades or shadows.

Gr. *Σκιαγραφία*, from *σκια*, a shadow, and *γραφ-ειν, scribere, describere*: to describe, to delineate.

**SCIATIC, s.** A gouty pain in the hip.—*Cot.*

Fr. *Isiatique, sciaticque*; It. & Sp. *Sciatica*; L. *Sciaticus, ischiadicus*; Gr. *ισχιαδικός*, from *ισχίς, lumbus*.

**SCIENCE, s.** Science is gen. used as -**ENTIAL.** equivalent to — knowledge, -**ENTIFIC.** emph. not imperfect or su- -**ENTIFIC-AL.** perficial:—not of individual -**ALLY.** facts; but of general, theo- retic, laws or principles.

**SCIENCED.\*** Science may be thus briefly distinguished from *art*: Science is knowledge; *art*,—power or skill in the use of it; and thus, logic is a science, and also an *art*: the *art* is the practical use of the science; of the principles of the science. Painting, music, &c. are *arts*; and the best *artist* is he who uses the science, the principles of the science, with the greatest practical skill and dexterity.

Wiclif writes—"To geve science of heeth to his puple."—\**Francis*.

Fr. *Sci-ence*; It. *-enza*; Sp. *-encier*; L. *Scientia*, from *sciens*, p. p. of *scire*, to know; Voss. derives from Gr. *ισκω*; -*εισ-κω, εισω*, from *ειδ-ειν*, to see; Lennep.—from *σχι-ειν*, obsolete theme of *σχι-ειν, Audere*, to cleave, to separate; and thus giving it an origin of much similarity to that of *skill*, from *scyl-an*, separate; to discern, (to *ken*.) Con- Pre- Un.

**SCIMITAR, s.** A falchion.

Fr. *Cimeterre*; It. *Scimitarra*; Sp. *Cimatarra*; Low L. *Scimitarra*: Turcis dicitur quod Latine—*gladius falcatus*.—(Voss. de Vitulis, lib. i. c. 7.) See **CIMETER**.

**SCINTILLANT, ad.** The *s.*—A spark, -**ATION.** or sparkling; an atom emitted.

Fr. *Scintill-er, -ation*; It. *-dre, -azione*; L. *Scintilla*, which some Latin etymologists derive from *scindere*, qd. *scindilla*; quia flamma videtur quasi scindi, dum scintilla excutitur; because the flame seems to be split when the spark is thrown out. Voss. thinks this far-fetched; and thinks *scintilla* is *spintella*, from the Gr. *Σπινθηρ*, of the same signification. (A. S. *Scin-an*, to shine?)

**SCIO-GRAPHY.** See **SCIAGRAPHY**.

**SCIOLIST, s.** -**LOUS.\*** One, who is knowing, wise—in his own conceit: a pretender to knowledge.—\**Howell*.

L. *Sciolus*, qui putet se multa scire.

**SCIO-MACHY, s.** "Sciomachy, or imaginary combat with words."—*Cowley*.

Gr. *Σκία*, a shadow, and *μαχη*, a fight or combat.

**SCION, s.** A slip or cutting, sc. to be engrafted or inserted.

Fr. *Scien*. Mins. derives from *Scind-ere*, quia, sc. (Sk.) *scinditur* ab arbore: potius, he adds, from *situm*, for *insitum*, implanted. Others,—from *scissum*; thus, *scissum, scissio, scissione, scion*. See *Men*.

**SCISSARS, s.** Also written *Cizar*.

*Scissars*, are instruments to cut or sheer with; small sheers.

Fr. *Ciseaux*; It. *Cesdie*. In Sp. *Tigeras*, or *tizeras*. Manifestly, (Jun.) from *Cisus*, the past p. of *Cad-ere*, or *cid-ere*, to cut. Casen. resorts to *Sicillre*, used by the Latin writers on affairs of husbandry, for *secare*, to cut. Mins. derives the Fr. from the L. *Scissus*, and the Sp. from *Scissuras*. See **SCISSIBLE**. Un-

**SCISSIBLE, ad.** *Scissible*,—that can or -**SS-ILE.** may be cut or severed.

-**ION.** *Scissure*,—a cleft, a rent.

-**URE.** L. *Scissilis*, contraction of *Scissibilis*: *Scissio*, from *scissus*, past p. of *Scindere*, Gr. *σχί-ειν*, to cleave, to cut. Ab- Ex- Pre- Re-scind.

**SCISSITATION,\* s.** An asking; an inquiry.—\**Bp. Hall*.

L. *Scissitari*; which (Voss.) is spoken of those who desire to know, (*scire*) and ask of those who, they suppose, do know.

**SCLEROTIC, ad.** Hard.

Gr. *Σκληρός*, hard, rigid, stiff, from *σκλη-ειν, exsiccare, indurare*, to harden.

**SCOFF, v. s.** To shove or push, sc. con- -**ER.** temptuously, so as to insult; -**INGLY.** to leap on or against, sc. con- -**ERY.\*** temptuously: and then, gen.—

To act or behave towards with insult, contempt, derision, contumely; to speak of or to, contemptuously, contumeliously, slightly, scornfully.—\**Hollinshed*.

Manifestly, (Jun.) from the Gr. *Σκοπτ-ειν*, a word of the same meaning: but he does not attempt to trace its progress into our language. The D. *Schoppen, schoffen* (he adds) is convitiari, calumulari—to reproach, to calumniate; but this must be a consequential usage. The A. S. *Scoof-an*, Ger. *Schaf-fen*, D. *Shuyren*, to shove, seems to present the true origin. Som. exp. the A. S. *A-scoaf-an*,—to shut out or exclude, to explode, to drive or hiss out. To *scoff*, then, may mean,—as above explained.

**SCOLD, v. s.** To attack, to assail with -**ER.** reproachful, angry, language; to -**ING.** use rude, loud, noisy, quarrelsome -**INGLY.** language.

A. S. *Be-scyldigan*; D. *-schuldigen*; A. S. *Scyld-an*, criminari, (Benson;) Ger. *Schel-ten*; D. *-den*; Dan. *Skæld-er*; crimen objicere, verbis injuriis infamare, lacerare, to attack with injurious, reproachful, angry language. Sw. *Skälla*, means to bark, and thence *convitiari*, to scold; and this, Ihre refers to Ger. *Gellen*, to yell, (which is also written *Schallen*.) In D. *Ghellen*, stridere, (*schal, sonitus*;) A. S. *Giellan, gyllan*. Out-

**SCOMFIT,\* pt. i. e. Discomfited.**  
\**Fabyan*.

**SCOMM,\* s.** -**ATIC.†** A scoff, a mock; also, a scoffer, a mocker, a buffoon. See **SCOPTICAL**.

\**L'Estrange. Fotherby. †Hobbs*.

L. *Scommia*; Gr. *Σκομμα*, (from *σκοπτειν, irridere, cavillare*;) a scoff, a taunt.

**SCONCE**, *v. s.* A bulwark or defence; then, the head.—*Sk.*

To *sconce*,—to put, to impose upon the head, *sc.* a charge, a fine; and, hence, to fine,—a usage which appears to be modern. In Lancashire, a lantern is called a *Scoance*, and the name in other parts is not uncommon for a utensil to hold a candle. In the North, Grose says, a fixed seat by the side of a fire-place is so called; perhaps from its snugness and security.

Ger. *Schantz*; D. *Schantse*; Sw. *Skans*, munimentum. Wach. writes learnedly and elaborately, but not satisfactorily. Ihre thinks the opinion of Jun. more probable, that *Schantze*, in D. formerly signified the branches of cut trees tied together in bundles, that these bundles of branches were used in forming ramparts, and that hence the name *schantze* was extended to the rampart or fortification itself. And he derives from A. S. *Scæn-an*, frangere, comminuere, to break, to separate into small parts. En- In-

**SCOOP**, *s. v.* **SCOPPET**, *v.* A scoop,—any thing, something formed (in contradistinction to a flat instrument or tool) to dig out with, to hollow, to excavate with.

To *scoop*,—to hollow, to excavate; to draw or take out in a *scoop*, to lade.

D. *Schoepe*, *schuppe*, a shovel. *Shoop-en*, Ger. *Schöpfen*, to draw out. The origin may be A. S. *Scypp-an*, to frame, form or fashion, to *shape*, (qv.)

**SCOPE**, *s.* That which is viewed or observed; the mark, aim, intention, design, purpose; the space or extent viewed; *gen.*—space, room, extent, enlargement.

It. *Scopo*; L. *Scopus*; Gr. *Σκοπος*, that which is looked at, viewed, aimed at, from *σκοπεσθαι*, to view, to observe. Epi-scopal.

**SCOPPET**,\* See **SCOOP**.—\**Bp. Hall*.

**SCOPTICAL**,\* *ad.* -ALLY.\* Scoffing, taunting, deriding.—\**Chapman*.

Gr. *Σκαπτικός*, from *σκαπτειν*, *irridere*, *cavillare*, to scoff, to haunt. See **SCOMM**.

**SCORBUTE**,\* *s.* The *scurvy*, (qv.)

-IC, *ad.* *s.* \**Purchas*.

-IC-AL. Fr. *Scorb-ul*, -*utique*; It. -*àlo*, -*alico*;

-ALLY. Low L. *Scorbutus*, the *scurvy*. D. *Scheurbuick*; Ger. *Scharbock*; Sw. *Skörbjug*. Wach. thinks Ger. D. & Sw. have sprung from L.; and that L. may have been formed from D. *Scherpte*, acrimonia; and he calls it a disease arising from acrimony of blood.

**SCORCH**, *v.* -ING. To burn the outward part, the skin, the surface; to burn superficially or slightly; to parch, to dry with heat, to shrivel.

Holland writes, "Those who are scorched or singed by nipping cold."

Sk.—from Fr. *Escorcher*; It. *Scorticare*; L. *Excorticare*, i. e. *cortice exuere*, because the skin, which is as it were the bark of the body, falls off when scorched. Lye has found two instances of *scorched*, *ustus*, (parched.) Serenius has no doubt that Old Go. *Skior*, ignis, is the origin. Sk.'s opinion seems rational. Or it may be from A. S. *Scyr-an*, to *scar*, (qv.); (*Scyr-ig-an*, the *g* softened into *ch*.) And see **SCALD**, **SCARIFY**, **SCORE**. Un-

**SCORE**, *v. s.* *Score*, *s.* (Dan. *Skaar*, a cut, an incision,)—an account or reckoning by

divisions, marks, or notches, cut in pieces of stick or wood; *gen.* an account.

*Score*,—for the number twenty,—our ancestors are supposed, that they might avoid the embarrassment of large numbers, when they had made twice ten notches, to have cut off the piece or talley (*taglie*) containing them, and afterwards to have counted the *scores* or pieces cut off, and reckoned by the number of separate pieces, or by *scores*.—See *Tooke*.

*Score*, *v.*—To cut, to make an incision, to mark by a line cut; to set a mark upon, to charge or set it to the account.

Sk. resorts to L. *Excorticare*. (See **SCORCH**.) It is from A. S. *Scyr-an*, to *shear*, (qv.) to cut, to divide, to separate.

**SCORIOUS**, *ad.* "The gross substance cast up from the pot or vessell and swimming aloft (whether it be the drosse coming of gold thus tried, by heat of the furnace, or any other metall) is named *scoria*."—*Holland. Plinie*.

L. *Scoria*; Gr. *Σκορία*, from *σκαρ*, *stercus*, qd. metalli *stercus*.

**SCORN**, *v. s.* Cons.—To deface, to disgrace; and hence—To strip, deprive, or divest—of grace or favour, of respect or honour; to -FULLY. disrespect, to dishonour, to disdain; to contemn; to treat disdainfully or contemptuously.

D. *Schern-en*; It. -*ira*; Fr. *Escorner*; Sp. -*arneler*. It. *Scòrn-o*, -*àre*, Men. derives from *Schernir*. Fr. *Escorner*, It. *Scornare*, mean—to strip off the horns, (*cornu*.) Be-

**SCORPION**, *s.* App. (met.) from the sting of the animal to—A severe lash or scourge.

Fr. & It. *Scorpione*; Sp. *Escorpion*; L. *Scorpio*; Gr. *Σκορπιος*. Of uncertain etym. Some suggest Gr. *Σκορπιε-ειν*, to scatter, to cast.

**SCORSE**, *v.*\* *s.*† To exchange, to barter, to deal.

A *horse-courser*, or *corser*, or, (as Lye thinks,) a *horse-coser*, is—a horse-dealer.

\*†*Spenser. Drayton. B. Jonson.*

Grose says,—*Scorse* or *scoace*, in the Exmore dialect, is to exchange: in Sc. *Cose* or *Coss* has the same signification. Lye thinks *Scorse* is a corrupt writing of *Cose*, which he derives from *kiosa*, *eligerere*, to *choose* or *choose*. The A. S. *Cose-an*, had before been given by the Gloss. to G. Douglas; and this reason added, that an exchange is a mutual or alternate election or choosing, (or taking, for that is the literal meaning.) See **CHOOSE**.

**SCORSED**,\* *ad.* i. e. *Coursed*, chased; from It. *Scòrso*, past p. of *scorere*, (*currere*), to run.—\**Spenser*.

**SCOT**, *s.* *Scot*, or *Shot*,—is a *cast*, so much cast or thrown down, *sc.* as a share of the reckoning of the whole sum to be paid. See **SHOOT**.

Fr. *Escot*, *écut*; It. *Scòtto*; Sp. *Escote*; A. S. *Scyt-an*, to throw, to cast.—*Tooke. E*

**SCOTCH**, *v. s.* Cons. to strike; to cut, to give or make a cut, or incision.

In *Macbeth*, the first folio reads *scorch'd*; in the other examples, *scotched*, and *sootches*. In the Scottish, they have *To scutch*, which Jamieson says, means—to beat, to drub; in *scutching* lint, he adds, the flax is beat with a *switch*, and he thinks *Scutch* and *Switch* may be radically the same. Our older lexicographers have not the word. To *lash*—is to throw or cast out, to strike with any thing thrown out, to cut with it. To *scutch* may have a similar meaning; from A. S. *Scyt-an*, to shoot or throw out; (*Scyt-ig-an*, *g* softened into *ch*.)

**SCOTOMY**, *s.* Gen. app. to—The dimness accompanying a dizziness.

It. *Scotomia*; L. *Scotoma*; Gr. Σκοτωμα, from σκοτος; σκοτος, darkness, dimness.

**SCOUNDREL**, *s.* One *shunned*, because infamous; and hence—

An infamous fellow; a base villain, or rascal.

The Fr. *Marande*, a scoundrel; *Maraudaille*, scoundrellism.—*Col.* Sk. says, either from Ger. & D. *Schande*, ignominy, qd. an ignominious or infamous man; or from It. *Scandarello*, from *scendere* (abscondere), to hide; a hider, and thus, a *rogue*, (qv.) The instances of the usage of this word are so modern, that it seems difficult to connect it with an A. S. origin; otherwise the first etym of Sk. seems plausible. Ger. & D. *Schande*; A. S. *Scande*; from *Scunian*, *ascunian*, to shun; to avoid, to fly from, to detest, to eschew.—*Som.* *Scoundrel* would then mean—as above.

**SCOUR**, *v.* 1. To clear off or away (by rubbing); to cleanse, to purify, to purge; -ING. to clear away forcibly by rapid motion.

2. To move rapidly; to run, to range swiftly.

Go. *Scauron*, Ger. *Scheuren*; D. *Shueren*; Sw. *Skur-a*; Dan. -er; Fr. *Escurer*; It. *Scurare*, fricare, defricare, mundare, purgare fricando, to rub, to cleanse, to clear of foulness by rubbing. The A. S. *Scyr-an*, tondere, to shear; radere, to clear away by scraping or rubbing, seems to be the original word. In the latter applications the It. *Scorrere*, (L. *Currere*), to run, to overrun, is considered by Thomson to be the root. See *Scua*, *SCURRY*. Un-

**SCOURGE**, *s. v.* A thong, a lash, a whip -ER. (sc. of strips of leather, cords, &c.); -ING. a chastisement, a punishment, an affliction.

Fr. *Escourgee*, a scourge or whip; It. *Scoreggia*, from *Curium*—*corrigia*, *coreggia*, *scoreggia*.—*Men.* L. *Scutica*; It. *Scorrazza*, quo quis excoribitur, aut excorrigitur, ut ita dicam.—*Martin.* The Fr. *Escourgee*, and L. *Corrigia*, a thong, a latchet.

**SCOUT**, *s. v.* One sent out before an army, to collect intelligence by any means.

To *scout*,—to throw or cast away; to reject; to act as a *scout*, or as one sent out as a spy; to go out or about as a spy.

To *scout*, met.—to reject, to repel, or repulse.

Fr. *Esconte*, a spy, eaves dropper, prying companion; also a *scout*, *scout-watch*, or sentinel: the discoverer or forerunner of an army.—*Col.* Sk. derives from *Esconter* (*auscultare*.) to listen. Jun. gives the D. *Schowls*, speculatores, from *Schouwen*, speculari; and derives from Gr. of Later Ages Σκουλαται, auscultatores, listeners. Tooke says,—a *scout* means (subaud. some one, any one) sent out, (used in old Eng. as equivalent to,—thrown or cast; and is past p. of *Scyt-an*, to throw, to cast forth, to throw out.) See *Smoot*.

**SCOWL**, *s. v.* A *scowl*, (of the eyes)—is a look or cast of the eyes (with contracted

brows) indifferently, sideways or straight-forwards: a frowning look of anger or discontent. To *scowl*, formed upon the *s.* is—

To look frowningly, with anger or discontent, gloom or sullenness.

A. S. *Sceol-eag*; Ger. *Shael*, *shiel*. Wach derives from Gr. Εἰλ-ειν, *vertere*, *contorquere*, to turn, to twist. Tooke thinks *Scowl* is the past p. of *Scyllan*, to separate: that *Sceol-eag*, are *separated eyes*, or eyes looking different ways; and he produces this very early usage—"Than scripture scorned me and a *skile* loked."—*Vision of Piers Plouhman*, p 53. See *SCALE*.

**SCRABBLE**,\* *v.* To *scrape*,—of which word, (*Scrape*), *Scrabble* is the dim., with the mere change of *p* into *b*.—\**Bible*, 1 Sam.

D. *Schraepen*, *schrabben*, *schraeffen*, *schraeffelen*.

**SCRAG**, *s.* Any thing *ragged*, cleft, -G-ED. *cracked*, or broken; any thing bare, -Y. or meagre, spare, or lean.

*Scrag* appears to be formed from *Crag*; and in G. Douglas, *crabs* are called *scrabbis*. See *CRAQ* and *CRACK*.

**SCRALLING**,\* *ad.* Perhaps *Scrabbling* or *Scrambling*.—\**Holinshed*.

**SCRAMBLE**, *v. s.* -ER. Gen.—To strive or struggle, disorderly, indiscriminately; to seize, or get possession of all or any portion of a common prize.

*Scramble*, certatim arripere,—either from the D. *Krabbelen*, to tear with the nails, or from *screop-an*; D. *Schreffen*, radere, scalpere, qd. *corradere*, to scrape together.—Sk. In the North it is called a *scraffe*. In the Lancashire dialect, a striving to catch things on the hands and knees on the floor is called a *scramble*, *scrabble*, or *scrattle*.

**SCRANNEL**, *ad.* Harsh, shrill, shrieking; sharp, meagre, spare.

*Scrannil*, a meagre or lean person.—*Gloss. of Lanc. Words*. The word seems connected with, if not the same as *Cranney*, a small chink or fissure; and app. by Milton to pipes, as if not sound or air-tight. And hence—as above.

**SCRAP**, or **SCRAPE**, *s.* A *scrap* (of food). A small, a minute portion.

The past p. of A. S. *Screop-an*, any thing, something *scraped* off.—*Tooke*. Quod à cibo abratum.—Sk.

**SCRAPE**, *v. s.* To draw one thing (usually, -ER, *s.* something edged, an edged tool or -ING. instrument) over the surface, in -INGLY. contact with the surface, of another thing or substance, (to rub;) to draw or get together by *scraps*, by bits or small portions, by parsimonious earnings or savings. *Scrape*, *s.* met.—

A state of difficulty; gen. the effect of heedlessness or mischievousness.

A. S. *Screop-an*; D. *Schrabben*, *schrapen*; Ger. *Schrappen*; Sw. *Skrapa*; Dan. *Skraber*, radere, corradere, scalpere; to rase, to *scrub*, (qv.)

**SCRAT**,\* *v. i. e.* *Scratch*, (qv.)

\**Mir. for Mag.* Burton.

**SCRAT**,\* *s.* A. S. *Scritta*, hermaphroditus; because such are supposed to have a small *scrat* or *scratch*, or fissure.

\**Holland*.

**SCRATCH, v. s.** To make narrow or -ING. lineal separations of the surface, -INGLY. by drawing a rough or hard substance over it; to tear the surface, (sc. with the nails, with any thing pointed :) to draw irregular lines; to write irregularly, badly.

D. *Krassen, kralsen, or kreisen*; Ger. *Kreuzen*; Fr. *Grat-er*; It. *-àre*. Chaucer writes,—"Cratching of checks." See CRATCH. Be- Un-

**SCRAUL, v.** "All that *serauleth* upon the earth," (Bib. 1549, Deut. xi.) i. e. *crawleth*.

**SCRAW, s.** Swift speaks of "that odious custom of cutting *scraws* (as they call them), which is flaying off the green surface of the ground to cover their cabins, or make up their ditches."—*Drapier's Letters*.

**SCRAWL, v. s.** To scrape, or scratch, sc. ill-formed letters.

Contracted (Sk.) from *Scrabble*. Be-

**SCREAM, v. s. or SCREECH, v. SCHREECH.** Also written To *shriek*, (qv.)

A *screech* or *shriek* is,—the cry of terror, or passion; perhaps it may be called, sharper and harsher than a *scream*; but, in human beings esp. scarcely to be distinguished from it. In Lancashire, they use *Reak*, and also *Ream*. And see CRACK and CREAK, which appear to differ from *Scream* only in degree.

**SCREAM, v. s.** *Scream* is esp. app. to—The cry of terror uttered by females; of children in pain or passion;—though not confined to these.

See SCRAEK. In Lancashire,—To *ream*, (see RUMBLE,) from A. S. *Hræman*, plorare, clamare, ejulare, to weep, to cry, to weep with crying and bewailing.—Som. In Sw *Skreema* is,—terrefacere; in D. *Schroom*, horror; *Schroomen*, horrere, horrescere.—*Ihre* and *Kilian*.

**SCREEN, v. s. or SKREEN, s.** A *screen* is—Any thing that covers, hides, conceals, protects.

Fr. *Escr-an, -ene, écrans*; Low L. *Screona, screuna*. In some places,—the holes or caverns dug in the earth, and covered with heaps of dirt (of which Tacitus speaks as being usual among the ancient Germans, Ger. c. 16,) are at this day called *Escrans*. See *Du Cange, Voss. (de Vit. lib. ii. c. 17.)* and *Men*. The editor of *Men*. derives from the Ger. *Schrein*, arca; and this (Wach. says) is Low L. *Screona*, from *Scrinium*. See SHRINE. Sk. thinks—from Ger. *Schirmen*, tegere, protegere, to cover, to protect, to defend. Be-

**SCREEN, s. v.** To sift, to *secern*, (qv.)

Perhaps, cons. from *Screen*, supra; which, being sometimes made of twigs at some distance apart, would serve as a *sifter*. Some say—from Bar. L. *Secerniculum*, from *Se-cernere*.

**SCREW, v. s.** To *screw*, met. is—To twist close, to distort.

To twist close, to pinch hard; to squeeze tight. "The *screw* is described to be a kind of wedge that is multiplied, or continued by a helical (spiral) revolution about a cylinder, receiving its motion not from

any stroke, but from a vectis (a bar) at one end of it."—*Wilkins*.

Fr. *Escrone*; D. *Schroef*; Ger. *Schraube*; Dan. *Skrue*. Sk. derives the Fr. from *Ex*, and *roue*; because it is turned round like a wheel. Wach.—from Ger. which (he says) is the genuine word, and Germanic in its origin. Un-

**SCRIBE, s.** *Scribe*,—a writer. "Scribe -BLE, v. s. was a name, which among the -BLER. Jews was applied to two sorts of -BLING. officers. 1. To a civil; and so -ABLE.\* it signifies a notary, or in a -ACIOUS† large sense any one employed to draw up deeds and writings. 2. This name *scribe* signifies a church-officer, one skilful and conversant in the law to interpret and explain it."—*South*.

To *scribble*,—to write careless, hasty, ill-formed letters; to write carelessly, hastily.

\*Chaucer. †Barrow.

Fr. *Scribe, escrib-aire, -aillée*; It. *Scriba*; Sp. *Escriba*; L. *Scrib-ere*. Becan (see *Voss*.) derives from the D. *Schrabben*, (to scrape,) because a line or stroke in writing is formed by *scraping* or drawing (sc. a style, a pen,) over the surface (of paper, parchment, or other substance). *Scribble* would then be *Scrabble*, with the mere difference of the vowel. *Voss*. thinks *Scrib-ere* is manifestly from Gr. *γραφ-ειν*,—γ changed into e. The origin of all is probably the same. See GRAVE. *Scribe* is not used uncompounded as a v. See SCRIPT. Ad-Be- Circum- Con- De- Ex- In- Pre- Pro- Re-Sub- Super- Trans-

**SCRIMER, s.** A. S. *Scrimbre*, (or *scirmbre*, a fencer.—*Verstegan*). A sword player, a master of defence, or fencing master.—*Som*.

D. *Scheimer*; Fr. *Escumeur*, from *Skirmen*, to defend. See SCREEN and SKIRMISH.

**SCRINE, s. i. e. Shrine, (qv.) Anciently, (*Verstegan*,)—a chest or coffer.**

L. *Scrinium*.

**SCRIP, s. -PAGE.\*** May it not be—A *scrap*-bag, a small bag or sack for *scraps*?—\**Shak*.

Sw. *Skrappa, skreppa*. Mins. derives from *Scirpus*, a rush, whence *Scirpus*, a basket made of rushes. Sk. prefers A. S. *Scrape*, meet, convenient, fit, qd. *Theca commoda*.

**SCRIPT, s.** *Script* or *Scrip*,—Any thing -URE. written: usually app. to—some -URAL. legal or mercantile instrument -ORY. in writing. -URIST. A *scrip* of paper is also a *scrap* -URIENT.\* of paper.

*Scripture*,—a writing; emph.—a holy or sacred writing. The *Scriptures*,—contained in or comprising the Bible.

\*See *Wood, Art. Prynne*.

L. *Scriptum*, past p. of *Scrib-ere*, to write. *Scripture*,—Fr. *Escripture*; It. *Scrittura*; Sp. *Escritura*; L. *Scriptura*. See SCRIBE. Un- Also In- Circum-scriptible.

**SCRIVENER, s. -NISH.\*** A writer; one who writes or draws up in writing—legal, commercial, or mercantile securities; securities for money.—\**Chaucer*.

See SCRIBE. Fr. *Escrivain*; Sp. *-ibano*.

**SCROFULA, s. -LOUS.** A disease.

It *Scrof-a, -ola*; Fr. *-oles*; L. *Scrofula*, from *Scrof-a*, a sow. The disease and the animal have the same Gr. name, *Xoipar*.



**SCROLL, SCROWL, or SCROW, s.** We say indifferently,—A *scroll* or *roll* of parchment. A paper or writing, rolled or folded up.

Fr. *Escroue*. (See *Escrow*.) The book wherein a gaoler sets down and registers the names and surnames of his prisoners: a *roll* containing the particulars of the court's expense: a survey of ground held by a copyholder. (See *Col*.) Mina. thinks *Scroll* is corrupted from *Roll*; and Sk. derives *Escroue* (see *Scraw*) from *Ex*, and *roue*, a wheel. In-

**SCROYLE,\* s.** "These *scroyles* of Angiers,"—(Fr. *Escrouelles*.) i.e. scabby, scrophulous fellows.—*Whalley* and *Stevens*.

\**Shak.* B. *Jonson*.

Fr. *Les escrouelles*, the king's evil.—*Col*.

**SCRUB, v. s.** A *scrub*,—one who *scrubs* or *scrapes* together; any one, any thing mean.

To *scrub* is,—to *scrape*, by the change of the vowel *a* into *u*, and the *p* into *b*. (See *SCRAPE*.) The difference of usage now depends upon *that* with which the act is performed: thus,—the butcher *scrapes* his block with a knife, and *scrubs* or *rubs* it with a brush.

**SCRUPLE, s. v.** Met.—A difficulty, a hesitation, a doubt, a fear, an apprehension; a nicety, a delicacy. -OUSLY. A weight equalling twenty grains, or the third part of a dram: any small portion. -IZE,\* v. \**R. Mountagu*.

Fr. *Scrupule*; It. *-olo*; Sp. *Escrupulo*; L. *Scrupulus*, from *Scrupus*, saxum asperum, a sharp stone; hence, a hurt, a hinderance, an impediment.

**SCRUTATOR, s.** Gen. *Scrutiny* is,— -TIN-Y, s. A search, an examination, an investigation. -IZE, v. investigation.

-OUS. Fr. *Scrutateur*, -iné; It. *-allore*, -into; Sp. *Escrutin-ader*, -to; L. *Scrutator*, -inium; from *Scrutari*, to search into; from L. *Scruta*, Gr. *Χρῆμα*, *γρῦμα*, *orle*, *lumber*; things thrown aside together, as litter or refuse: and thence *Scrutari*, to look into such things, sc. for some article that may be app. to a use. See *Voss*. in v. *Scruta*. In-scrutable.

**SCRUZE,\* v.** -ING.† For *squeeze*, to compress, or press close together. It seems, (Lye adds,) to be formed from *Screw*. *Philips*, in his *New World of Words*, says—the obsolete v. "*Scruse*," is to crowd or press hard: through heedless pronunciation corrupted by Londoners to *Scrouge*.—*Johnson* and *Pegge*. It is probably from—To crush.—\**Spenser*. †*Bp. Hall*.

**SCRY, s.** i.e. *Ascry*, (qv.)

**SCRYDE, pt.** i.e. *Descried*, (qv.)

**SCUD, s. v.** -DING. To shoot along, run, flee, or flit along; move speedily or rapidly.

Ger. *Schiessen*, celeriter moveri; *schieten*, fugere; Sw. *Skutla*, cursitare, to move quickly, to fly, to run; from A.S. *Scyt-an*, to shoot, (qv.)

**SCUFFLE, v. s.** Sk. thinks it to be *Shuffle*, (qv.) with the change of *h* into *c*, and to mean—A confused and tumultuous contest or fight. See *CUFF*?

**SCULK, or SKULK, v.** To move or go under covert, secretly, silyly.

To go secretly, or concealedly; to go,

or move into, be, or stay in secret places; to secrete; to conceal, to lurk.

In Gower, "he *sculketh* as a hare."

Dan. *Skulker*; D. *Schuylen*; Sw. *Skyla*, and *Scholka*, are—latitare, occultare, to lie hidden, to hide, to conceal. The origin seems to be A. S. *Scyl-an*, (*Scyl-ig-an*, *g* into *k* or *c* hard,) to separate, to secrete.

**SCULL, or SKULL, s.** App. to the separated bone of the head; also to a division, or portion of fish divided or separated from the main body; i.e. to *shoals* of fish.

Sk. says,—the *shell* of the head, but why so used he does not explain. *Scull*, Tooke considers to be—the past p. of *Scyl-an*, to divide, to separate. See *SCALE*.

**SCULL, s.** -ER. A kind of boat. (See *SHALLOP*, and *SLOOP*.) Also of oar.

Mina. derives from the *hollowness* of a boat like a *shell* or *scull*; or it may be, (Sk. adds,) from Fr. *Escuelle*, L. *Scutula*, from some resemblance to a platter or charger. G. Douglas uses the word *skul* for a vessel to contain liquids:—"We keest on mony a *skul* of warme milk."—P. 29, v. 20. "In flakoun (flagon) and in *skull*."—P. 210, v. 5. The Glossarist declares for the etym. of Mina. See *Ihre* in v. *Skoal*; and *Jamieson*.

**SCULLION, s.** The servant whose duty -IONLY. it is to clean the plates and dishes, -ERY. or other kitchen utensils. And hence app. to—any thing low, and mean.

Old Fr. *Scutier*,—"Officier qui a soin de la vaiselle, des plats, et des assiettes."—*Roquefort*. Fr. *Escuelle*, a platter; qd. *Escullion*, a washer of plates and dishes.—Sk. L. *Scutula*.

**SCULPTOR, s.** A graver or engraver, -URE, v. s. a cutter or carver, sc. into form -ILE.\* or shape.—\**Brown*. †*Sandys*.

**SCULPT.†** Fr. *Sculpteur*; It. *-lore*; Sp. *Escultor*, -pidor; L. *Sculptor*, from *sculpere*, to cut, to grave, which (Voss.) differs from *Scalpere* only in usage; and he derives from Gr. *Γλαφω*, with the Æolic prefix, *σγλαφω*, *σγλυφω*. In-

**SCUPPER, s.** Holes in the deck, through which the water drains off.

*Skupper* holes (Sk.) are holes in the benches of a ship (in transtris) through which the water flows; from Ger. *Schopsen*, haurire, because through them the water is drawn or drained off.

**SCUR,\* v.** i. e. *Scour*; to move rapidly, to -R-ER.† clear the ground swiftly. See -Y.† HURRY-SCURRY.

\**Beau. & F.* †*Berners.* †*North*.

**SCURF, s.** A thin scale or flake; a dry, -Y. scaly excrescence on the surface of the skin. -INESS. face of the skin. -RV-Y, s. ad. *Scurvy* seems no other than -ILY. *Scurfy*, (see *ROYNE*;) and (met.) is—

Shabby, mean, vile, worthless; despicable, contemptible.

D. *Schorft*, *schorftig*, *scurf*, *scurfy*; Dan. *Skurf*; A. S. *Sceorf-a*, from *sceorf-ian*, rodere, mandere, to gnaw, to bite, (Sk.); with whom Lye coincides, —quod in morbum istum *edacem* optime quadrat. *Scurvie*, or *Scorbie*, (says Jun.)—is the disease which is com. called *Scorbute*. He and Sk. give to the word *Scorbie* or *Scorbute* the same origin. See *SCORBUTE*.

**SCURRILE, ad.** Jestng or scoffng, -ITY. like a vulgar buffoon; with vulgar, low calumny or scandal; low, -OUSLY. vulgar, indecent or unbecoming.

Fr. *Scurrité*; It. *-à*; L. *Scurritis*, from *scurra*, a jester, a scoffer. Of uncertain etym.; perhaps from *Scyr-an*. (See *Scour*.) The *ad.* is app. from the lowest uses of jesting or scoffing.

SCUSE,\* i. e. *Excuse*.—\**Shak*.

SCUT, *s.* That which *shoots* up, *sc.* like the short, erect tail of a hare.

Lye suggests Go. *Skaut*, fimbria, the edge or border: perhaps from A. S. *Scyt-an*, to shoot.

SCUTE, *s.* *Scutcheon*, (*Scochon*, Chaucer, -AGE. Fr. *Escusson*,)—a small target or -CHEON. shield.

"This pecuniary satisfaction (in lieu of personal attendance, *scutifer*, bearing a shield) at last came to be levied by assessment at so much for every knight's fee under the name of *scutage*."—*Blackstone*.

Low L. *Scutagium*, from L. *Scutum*, a shield. Gr. *Σκυτος*, *corium*, *pellis*, from *κυ-ειν*, *turgere*. Hemsterhuis connects it with *σκυλος*, thence with *σκυλλειν*, *quater*, and concludes *σκυλος* to mean, *pellem quatiendo detractam*. The root is probably Northern—A. S. *Scyt-an*, to shoot, to throw out, to throw off. See *Escuage*, *Escutcheon*.

SCUTTLE, *s. v.* The *scuttles* in the deck of a ship,—the opening through which goods, &c. are *shot* into the hold.

A *coal-scuttle*:—to *shoot* coals, into the cellar is a common expression; from the *scuttle* they are *shot* or thrown upon the fire.

To *scuttle* off or away, is—to *scud* or *scuddle* off.

To *scuttle* a ship,—to make openings or holes.

Fr. *Esc-outilles*; Sp. *-otilla*; It. *Soodella*. Sk. thinks may be from D. *Schuyte*, a boat, or from *schutiel*, *scutella*, a kind of dish or platter: it is more probably from A. S. *Scyt-an*, to shoot. See *SCUTE*.

SCUTTLE,\* *s.* *Scull* is a Sc. name for a basket of a semicircular form.—*Jamieson*. It is perhaps the same word as the preceding.—\**Tusser*. *Hakewell*.

D. *Schotel*; Fr. *Escuelle*; It. *Soodella*; Sp. *Escudilla*; L. *Scutella*, *scutula*, a dish, a platter, from *scutum*, (Voss.) because the *scutella* was formed like an oblong shield.

SCYTH. See *SITHE*.

SDAIN, or SDEIGN,\* *s.* SDEIGNFUL.† i. e. *Disdain*; *Disdainful*.

\**Spenser*. *Milton*. †*Beau. & F.*

SE, *pref.* is used *separativè*, equivalent to *Dis*, (which comprises it—*di-se*.) When preposed to some word signifying division or partition, it affirms or augments the force of the meaning, e. g. *se-cede*, *se-clude*; when preposed to words signifying wholeness or entirety, it reverses or negatives it, e. g. *se-join*, *se-gregate*. In the northern languages *S*, or *Se*, is a common prefix to consonants, with which it readily unites in pronunciation: as *crag*, *scrag*; *creak*, *scream*, &c. Its force in such instances appears to be augmentative. See letter *S*.

SEA, *s.* *Sea* is opposed (geographically) to land, to rivers, lakes, &c.; it is app. to

the great mass of salt waters, or different portions of it,—to any large quantity, liquid or fluid; to any thing stormy or distinguished by other qualities of the sea.

*Sea* is very much used *pref.*

Go. *Saiw*; A. S. *Sæ*; D. & Ger. *See*; Sw. *Sjö*; Dan. *Sø*, from Gr. *ζε-ειν*, *fervere*, *bullire*, to seethe, (see *d'vāp*, *bulliebat aqua*. *Homer*, *Iliad*, 21, v. 365.) say the etymologists; but the Gr. has no name for the sea derived from that *v.* Over-

SEAL, *s.* A sea calf. "In their sleepe, they seeme to low or blea, and thereupon they be called *sea-calves*."—*Holland*. *Plinie*.

A. S. *Sela*, *seol*; Sw. *Sjal*; D. *Zeekond*.

SEAL, *v. s.* -ER. To set a sign or mark, *sc.* in token of assent, affirmance, assurance; to affirm, or confirm, to assure, to secure; and also—(from the effect of sealing) to fasten, to fix; to fasten together closely, to close, to shut.

Fr. *Seel*, *seau*; It. *Sig-illo*; Sp. *-illo*; L. *Sigillum*; D. *Seghel*; Ger. *Siegel*; Sw. *Sigill*; Dan. *Segl*; A. S. *Sigel*, *sigel-an*; Go. *Siglyan*, *ga-siglyan*, signare, to sign, to set or make a sign or mark. And see *SEEL*. En-In-Un-

SEAM, *v. s.* The line formed by sewing -LESS. or sowing, the continued suture;—a suture, a juncture; a SEM-STER. mark resembling a lineal suture.

-STRESS. A. S. *Seam*, *seamster*; D. *Soom*; Ger. *Seum*; Sw. *Seom*, *sutura*; *seome*, consuere; Dan. *Søem*. Wach. from L. *Se-ere*. Sk.—from To *sew* or To *sow*, or from L. *Sumen*. In-Un-

SEAM, *s.* The tallow, fat or grease of a hog, or of a ravenous wild beast.—*Cot*.

A. S. *Seime*, *seam*, or *sweet tallow*.—*Som*. Fr. *Sain*; Sp. *Sayn*; It. *Saime*; L. *Sagina*, fat. En-

SEAR, or SERE, *v. ad. s.* -EDNESS. To parch, to burn, to dry, to wither; to dry up the sap or moisture; to harden.

A. S. *Sear-an*; Fr. *Essorer*; D. *Sooren*, *sorra*, angere, urere, arescere, siccare, to parch, to dry, to wither. En-

SEAR, *v.* -CLOTH, i. e. *Cere*, *Cerecloth*, (qv.)

SEARCE, *v. s.* -ER.\* To sift, to bould.

\**Holland*.

Fr. *Sasser*, to sift or *searce*; from *Squassare*, for *excussare*, to shake out, or from *Setacium*, because made of hair. (*seta*.)—See in *Men. Casca*. *Searce* and *Search*, (qv.) have probably the same origin.

SEARCH, *v. s.* To look after or about, -ER. *seek*, or inquire; to pry into, to -ING. investigate, to examine; to explore, -LESS. to try.

*Seek* is more emph. than *See*, and *Search* than *Seek*.

Fr. *Chercher*; It. *Cercare*; qd. *Circare*, i. e. *circumcirca* dispicere, ubi lateat quod investigamus; to look around, cast our eyes around, to discover where that may lay, which we *seek* to find.—*Jun*. And see also *Men*. En-In-Over-Re-Un-

SEASON, *s. v.* App. to—The four divisions of the year; to a fit or

-ABLE. proper, convenient or suitable, -ABLY. time; a portion of time. -ABLENESS. To *season*,—to do any thing at a fit or proper time; to pre-

pare for fit or proper use; to prepare by time; to mature; to give a taste or savour; to savour, to qualify, to temper.—\**South*.

Fr. *Saison*; It. *Stagione*; Sp. *Sazon*, which some derive from *Satio*, the time for sowing, setting, planting; and hence extended to the different periods for the different labours of husbandry, the different times of the year: others from *Statio*, qd. (Sk.) *temporis statio*.—See *Men. Sk.* and *Jun.* To season, (Fr. *Assaisonner*.) Sk. derives from Ger. *Salzen*, salire, sale condire, to preserve with salt. Jun. thinks the latter merely a met. use of the former:—to preserve or prepare meats for keeping at proper times. Over- Un

**SEAT, s. v.** That on which we *set* or *sit*, put or place any thing; in which we reside or dwell; place or position.

To *seat*,—to put or place on a *seat*; to put or place; to reside; to fix.

A. S. *Setl*, *setol*; D. *Sate*; Dan. *Sæde*; Ger. *Sessel*, *sidel*; Sw. *Säte*. See **SET**, **SIT**. Dis- Re- Un-

**SECANT, s.** A line so called, because it *cuts* another line, called the tangent.

L. *Secans*, cutting.

**SE-CEDE, v.** To go away, depart, or -CEDER. separate from.

-CESS. *Seceder* is a common name.

-CESSION. L. *Se-cedere*, to go away from.

**SE-CERN,\* v.** To separate; to strain out.—\**Bacon. Arbutnol.*

L. *Secernere*. See **SECRET**.

**SECLE, s.** A century, a hundred years.

Fr. *Siccle*; It. *Séclo*; L. *Seculum*.

**SE-CLUDE, v. -s-ion.** To shut, keep, or confine, away from; to keep private or apart, in close retirement or solitude.

Sp. *Se-cluso*; Fr. *-clus*, kept or shut up from, deprived of, (Cot.) L. *Secludere*, to shut in, to confine.

**SECOND, ad. s. v.** The next in place,

-ARY, *ad. s.* order, or succession, to the

-ARILY. first; the next in degree.

-ARINESS. To *second*,—to stand or be

-ER. placed, to follow or succeed, next to; in assistance, support, aid, or maintenance; to assist, to support, to aid, to maintain.

Fr. *Second-e*, -er; It. -o, -àre; Sp. *Segund-o*, -ar; L. *Secundus*, from *Sequi* or *sec-are*; from *Sequi*;—*Secundus*, *sequitur primum*; from *Sec-are*;—in *se-cundo*, *secutio* sive *divisio* incipit, cum unum sit indivisum.—See *Voss.* and *Martin*.

**SECRET, ad. s. v. Secret, ad.**—Separated

-CRECY. or set apart, removed, with-

-CRET-LY. drawn, so. out of sight, or view;

-ING. hidden, concealed, private.

-ARY. *Secretary*,—one entrusted with

-ARISHIP. the *secrets* of his office, of his

-CRETE, v. employer. Also a place (a desk)

-CRET-ION. for *secret* or private deposits.

-ORY, *ad.* Chaucer writes *Secreness*, *Secre-*

-NESS. *tour*; i. e. *Secrecy*, *Secretary*.

-IST.\* \**Boyle.* †*Floyer.*

-ITIOUS.† Fr. *Secr-et*; Sp. -eto; It. *Segreto*; L. *Secretus*; (past p. of *Secernere*.) to put away from; asunder, or apart; to keep away, in private. The L. *Secretarium* is a *secret*, or private place; Fr. *Secrét-aire*; Sp. -ario; It. -ario, *segretario*; Low L. *Secretarius*.

**SECT, s.** The doctrine followed; the party

-ARY. separated, or following a par-

-ARIAN, *ad.* ticular or especial doctrine or

-ARIANISM. creed; holding or teaching

-ARISM. particular tenets or principles.

-ARIST. Fr. *Secte*; It. *Sétta*; Sp. & L. *Secta*,

-ATOR. a follower, so. of a particular doc-

-ION. trine, from *Sequi*, to follow; or a

partisan, from L. *Sec-are*, to sever

or part.—See *Voss.* and *Martin*.

**SEGMENT.** *Sectator* is from *Sect-atus*, past p. of *Sect-ari*, and that formed upon *Sequi*. *Section*, *Segment*, are manifestly from *Sect-um*, past p. of *Sec-are*,—whence the comps. Bi- Dis- Ex- In- Inter- Re-sect.

**SECULAR, ad.** *Secular* is used as dis-

-ITY. tinguished from *eternal*, and equi-

-IZE, v. valent to—Temporal; pertaining

to temporal things, things of this world, worldly: also opp. to—spiritual, to holy.

Fr. *Séc-ulier*; It. -olàre; Sp. -ula, *seglar*; L. *Secularis*, from *Seculum*, *sequiculum*, from *Sequi*, to follow. *Seculum* nihil aliud est quam annorum multorum series et *sequela*; a series, sequence or succession of many years.—*Voss.* Super-

**SECUNDINE, s.** “Now for the use of the young during its enclosure in the womb there are several parts formed as the membranes enveloping it, called the *secundines*.”

—*Ray.*

Fr. *Second-es*, -ines; It. -a, -iner; Sp. *Secundina*; L. *Secunda*, q. *secundæ* membranæ.

**SECURE, ad. v.** Anciently written, as

-LY. now in Sc. *Siker*.

-NESS. Careless, or free from care, from

-ITY. fear; careless, heedless; confi-

-MENT.\* dent; free or freed from fear, or

cause of fear, from hazard, from danger and cons. safe.

To *secure*,—to free from fear, or cause of fear, from hazard, from danger; to place in safety, in certainty; to confirm, to guard, to protect in safety.—\**Brown.*

Fr. *Seur*; It. *Sicùro*; Sp. *Seguro*; L. *Securus*, i. e. *sine cura*, without care; careless. As- In- Un-

**SEDAN, s.** A seat; an inclosed seat, used for the same purposes as the It. *Seggiétta*, which Florio calls, “a kind of chaire used in Italy to carrie men and women up and down.”

Sk. derives *Sedan*, qd. *Sedana*, *sediana*, from L. *Sed-are*, to set.

**SEDATE, ad.** Still, quiet, composed,

-LY. calm, tranquil, serious.

-NESS. *Sedative*, (not uncommon,) Fr

-IVE, *ad. s.* *Sédatif*,—quieting, assuaging, mitigating, easing, appeasing, stinting.—

Cot.

It. *Sedato*; L. *Sedatus*; past p. of *Sed-are*, *facere* ut aliquid *residet*; to cause any thing to settle, or become still. See **SAD**.

**SEDENTARY, ad. -INESA.** Remaining or continuing sitting or at rest; motionless, inactive.

Fr. *Sédent-aire*; It. & Sp. -àrio; L. *Sedentarius*, from *Sedere*, to set, or sit. See **SEDIMENT**.

**SEDGE, s.** A plant.—\**Beau. & F.*

-ED. A. S. *Secg*; D. *Seck*, *carex*, from *Secando*, because easily cut; or rather from the

-Y. sharp edges of the leaves which cut the

-LY.\* hand. The *gladiolus* (Sk) has its name for the same reason.

**SEDIMENT, s.** That which sets, settles, or sinks; which *subsides*.

Fr. *Sédiment*; It. *-ento*; L. *Sedimentum*; for *Sedere*, to set, or settle. Pre- Re- Sub-side. Super-sede. Dis-sident.

**SEDITION, s.** Departure, dissension, -IOUS. (sc. from union or peace, from -IOUSLY. submission, from obedience;) -IONARY. dissension, resistance, contention (against established authority).

Fr. *Sédi-tion*; It. *-zione*; L. *Seditio*, from *Se*, i. e. *seorsim*, et *itum*.—*Voss*. (See **AMBITION**.) *Seorsim ire*,—to go separate or apart: and thus, separation, departure, discord, or dissension among citizens.

**SE-DUCE, v.** To draw or lead apart or -MENT. away, out of the way or path; to -ER. withdraw, to allure, to entice, to -ING. mislead. -IBLE. Fr. *Séd-uire*; It. *-arre*; Sp. *-ucir*, L. -TION. *Seducere*, to draw or lead apart or away from. Un- -TIVE.

**SEDULOUS, ad.** Keeping closely, -OUSLY. earnestly employed; studiously, -OUSNESS. actively, diligent, industrious; -ITY. taking much pains or labour.

Fr. *Sédulité*; L. *Sedulitas*, -us, from *Sedes*, (as *Assiduus*, from *Assid-ere*, to sit to;) sitting to, keeping close to, closely employed upon. See **ASSIDUOUS**.

**SEE, s.** A seat, sc. of power; of episcopal power, or jurisdiction.

Fr. *Siège*; It. *Séd-e*, -in; Sp. *-e*; L. *Sedes*, a seat. See **SIEGE**.

**SEE, v.** To see is,—To take; to receive -ER. sensations or feelings—by the eye; -ING. to keep or hold—before the eye; to look at, to behold, to observe: gen. to perceive, to conceive, to discern, to distinguish, to detect.

*Seer*,—one who sees; sees into the future, foresees. See **SEEK**, **SEEM**, **SEIZE**.

Go. *Saihwan*; A.S. *Seon*; D. *Sien*; Ger. *Sehen*; Sw. *Se*; Dan. *Seer*. Jun. and Sk. derive from the Gr. *Θεαομαι*, by the change of *θ* into *σ*. Wach.—from *Aug*, *och*, the eye, by prefixing the sibilant *s*, quia verba sensuum derivari solent ab organis. *Se* in A.S. was the article, equivalent to *The*, by which it has been supplanted. Be- Fore-In- Over- Un-

**SEED, s. v.** App. gen. to—The origin, -LING. first principle, source, as —the -NESS.\* cause; also, to the product, off- -Y.† spring, progeny, race, as—the effect.

To seed,—to bear or produce seed.

\* *Udal*. *Shak*. † *Chapman*.

D. *Sæd*; Ger. *Sat*, *saat*; A.S. Sw. & Dan. *Sæd*; which *lhre* derives from *Soa*, *serere*. The A.S. *Sæd* is also the past p. of A.S. *v. Saw-an*, (*saw-ed*, *sau-ed*, *sæd*), that which is sowed or sown. Un-

**SEEK, v.** -ER. To look for or after; to search, to inquire, to try or endeavour; to find or discover, to get or gain.

Go. *Soc-yan*; A.S. *Sec-an*, (i. e. *se-ic-an*;) D. *Soek-an*; Ger. *Suchen*; Sw. *Soeka*, from the *v. To see*, (Sk.) because they who seek any thing, see or look for it. Be- Mis-

**SEEL,\* v. s.** To seel a ship, a nautical term, (Sk.) when a ship leans, yields, gives

—to one side; perhaps from *Syllan*, to give. See **TO SELL**.—\* *Raleigh*. *Sandys*.

**SEEL, s.** Seems to be the same word as *Sæl*, in *Sæl-d*. See **SELDOM**. Ray says,—

*Seel* or *Seal*, time or season: "It is a fair seel for you to come at:" i. e. a fair time or season: spoken ironically to them that come late, (*Essex*, from A.S. *Sæl*, time.) See also *Moore*, *Suffolk Words*.

**SEEL, v.** To close, to shut, to hoodwink; to sew up closely.

Fr. *Siller les yeux*; to close the eyes of the dead, of a hawk: Fr. *Seeler*, to seal, (qv.) and cons. to fasten together, to close, to shut.

**SEELY.** See **SILLY**.

**SEEM, v.** To seem, is,—To look, to present to the sight; to appear or

-ER. present the appearance.

-ING. It seemeth,—appears to be an

-INGLY. elliptical expression; qd. it

-INGNESS. seemeth as it should or ought;

-LESS. i. e. to see or look or appear fit,

-LY. becoming, convenient, suitable,

-LINESS. proper; it is good or well look-

-LIHED.\* ing, it looks well; is good or pleasing or

agreeable to see or look at: it is specious;

specious or plausible in appearance, at first

sight: it appears or looks as if it were

really so.—\* *Chaucer*. *Spenser*.

Sk.—from Ger. *Ziemen*, decere, and this from Ger. *Schen*; D. *Sien*; because pleasing to the eyes or sight. Mis- Un-

**SEE-SAW, s. v.** Perhaps *Saw-saw*, a reduplication of *Saw*, and intended to express the motion to and fro, backwards and forwards, in the act of *sawing*.

**SEETHE, v.** -ER. To boil; to be boiling hot.

A.S. *Seoþan*; D. & Ger. *Sied-en*; Sw. *Sinds*; Dan. *Syder*, bullire, ebullire, fervere, aqua fervida coquere; Gr. *Ze-eiv*. P. Plouhman writes the past tense *Soth*; and see **SOD**.

**SE-GREGATE, v. ad.** -ION. Gen.—To separate, to sever, to select.

Fr. *Ségré-gar*; It. *-dre*; Sp. *-ar*; L. *Se-gregare*, à grege separare, to separate from a flock or herd, and thus opposed to *Aggregate*, (qv.)

**SEIGNIOR.** See **SENIOR**.

**SEINE, s.** -ER. A very great and long fishing net.—*Cot*.

Fr. *Sacune*, *seine*; It. & L. *Saguna*; Gr. *Σαγύνη*.

**SE-JOIN, v.** To separate, to sever.

-JUNCTION. L. *Se-jungere*, to separate things

-JUNGIBLE. joined.

**SEIZE, v.** To take, to take hold or possession of; to take or keep hold,

-IN. fast hold; to fasten, to fix.

Fr. *Saisir*; Low L. *Saisire*, which signifies—vel occupare, manum injicere, invadere; vel alteri possidendum tradere, (*Voss. de Vit. lib. ii. c. 23.*) from *Sessions*, or the Gr. *Σακίζειν*, *saccum ex-pillare*. (See *Men. Sk. Du Cange*.) It is perhaps merely the *v. To cheeze*;—A.S. *Cros-an*, *cio-an*, to take. Dis- Re- Un-

**SELCOUTH, ad.** -LY. Seldom or rarely known; rare, strange, unusual.

"That much people saved of *selcough* sores."—*Piers Ploukman*, speaking of Christ's miraculous cures. In A.S. *Selcouth*, comp. of *Seld*, seldom, rarely, and *cuth*, known.

**SELDOM**, *ad. av.* -NESS. Rare, unusual, uncommon: and the *av.*—

Rarely, unusually, uncommonly, scarcely.

*Sel* in A. S. is—*well*, very well, enough, and *Sel-d* is—rare, unusual.—*Som.* A.S. *Seld*, seldom; D. *Sel-den*; Ger. -*ten*; Dan. *Sælder*; Wach. leads back to A.S. *Syllia*, *sellia*, mirabilis, dignus: and this may be from the A.S. *v. Sell-an*, *syllan*, to sell. (See *SILLY*, and *SEEL*.) In Chaucer's *Clerkes Tale*, it is used adjectively—*selden* time; and Tooke remarks,—that the Dutch have also the *ad. Zelden*, *sellien*; the Ger. *Selten*; Dan. *Seldsom*; Sw. *Sällsynt*.

**SELECT**, *v. ad.* To choose out of; to -ION. take in preference, or because pre-OR. ferred, to others.

It. *Scgèliere*; L. *Seligere*, *select-um*, to choose, to take out or apart from others.

**SELF**, *pro.* The force of the word seems **SELVE**. always to be—to confirm or **SELF-ISH**. strengthen the sameness, iden- -ISHLY. tity or individuality of some -ISHNESS. person or thing.

-NESS.\* *Self-ish*,—pertaining to *self*; partial to, subservient to *self*; the interests or pleasures of *self*.—\**Sidney*. *Ld. Brooke*.

Go. *Silba*, or *silbo*; A.S. *Sylf*, or *syf*; D. *Self*; Ger. *Selb*; Dan. *Selv*. B. Jonson calls *Self* a pronoun signifying *reciprocation*. Wallis declares it to be a noun substantive, to which the L. has scarcely any substantive that corresponds; the word *Persona* or *Propria persona* approaches nearest: thus—*my self*, *thy self*, *our selves*, *your selves* (*ego ipse*, &c.) are *mea persona*, *tua persona*, *nostra persona*, &c. *Himself*, *itself*, *themselves*, (he says,) are used for *his-self*, *its-self*, *their-selves*; and (by introducing *own*) *his own self*, *its own self*, *their own selves*, are *ipsius propria persona*, *illorum propria persona*. Tyrw. has shown (from Hickes) that *Sylf* in A.S. was declined like other adjectives, and joined in construction with pronouns personal, and substantives, just as *ipse* in Latin: and he thinks that a custom was gradually introduced of annexing *self* to pronouns in the sing. number only, and *selves* to those in the plural; and this he imagines was one cause of the mistake grammarians have committed in considering *self* to be a substantive. *Self* is undoubtedly prefixed to nouns substantive—adjectively; and annexed to pronouns—substantively. Could the original meaning of the word be discovered, the various usages, and their progress, might be accounted for;—it may sometimes be supplied by *same*; as in Chaucer and North, *selve* or "*self place*," *same place*;—by *own*, as by "*any self industry*," in Sidney, any industry of *its own*.

**SELL**, *s.* A seat; a seat on horseback; a saddle.

Fr. *Selle*; It. & L. *Sella*, a seat, a saddle.

**SELL**, *v.* Verstegan says: "*Syle*, or *Scale*,

-ER, *s.* to pay or to give; *Siling*, paying

**SALE**, *s.* or giving. We now use the word

-ABLE. *Selling* for ought that is given or delivered for the value thereof."

It is used where something is given or delivered in exchange for money or security for money; and thus (as *Buy* also is) distinguished from bartering or exchanging goods for goods, wares for wares. As opposed to *Buy*,—

To give or deliver, part with or dispose of, for something paid and received as equivalent.

A. S. *Syllan*; D. *Sel-len*; Ger. -*en*; Sw. *Sæl-ja*; Dan. -*ger*, dare, traders, to give, to deliver; to give or deliver, for or in exchange for; hence—*vendere*. See **HANDSELL**. Over- Out- Un-

**SELV-EDGE**, *s.* From D. it is plain that *Selv-edge* is a compound word, the latter portion of which is *edge*. May it not be the *self* or *selve-edge*; emph. its own proper *edge*; the final *edge* of the piece; that which finishes or confines it?

In D. *Self-egghe*, -*end*, -*kant*; ora panni vel telæ; extremitates panni aut lintei,—Kilian; who says, that in Sax. *Self*, *sulf*, is extremitas and extremus; but this does not account for *closing* the *edge*. Sk. thinks *Selvage* to be—q. *salvage*; quia, sc. vestem conservat, roborat, efficitque ut diutius duret. Mr. Thomson conjectures that the D. (where it is also written *zef-weg*) is formed of *zeel*, a cord, and *voege*, a joining.—*Zeel* (in A. S. *Sæf*) is from A. S. *v. Sæl-an*, D. *Sæl-on*, ligare, vincire, to bind, to fasten. *Zeel* or *sæl* will not give *zef* or *self*; otherwise *selv-edge* might be—the fastened *edge*, the closed *edge*.

**SEMBLANT**, *ad. s.* Like; having, hear- -ANCE. ing, presenting, showing, a like or -ABLE. similar appearance. The *s.*— -ABLY. Likeness; like appearance; gen. -ATIVE.\*—appearance, form or figure, representation.

*Semblably*,—in likeness or resemblance; also, likely, probably.

\**Shak.* The rest are common.

Fr. *Semb-ler*, -*lant*; It. -*lare*, -*lante*, *simigli-äre*, -*ante*; Sp. *Semblante*; L. *Simulare*, from *similis*, like. See **SIMILAR**. As- Dis- Re-

**SEMI**, *s.* A moiety, a half.

*Semi* is much written *pref.*

! L. *Semis*, from Gr. *ἡμιον*; for *ἁμιον*, hoc autem haud dubie pro *μικρον*, cui vicinum *μεσος* medius, (Lennep,) middle; qd. divided in the middle.

**SEMINAL**, *ad. s.* *Seminal*,—that can or -ALITY. may seed, or bear or produce -ARY, *ad. s.* seed: of or pertaining to seed. -ATION. *Seminary*,—where seeds are -ED.\* set; met.—where the seeds or -IFICAL.† first principles are implanted; -IFEROUS.‡ the seed or first principle, the origin.—\**B. Jonson*. †*Brown*. ‡*Miller*.

Fr. *Sém-inal*, -*er*; It. -*inále*, -*inäre*; Sp. -*inario*, -*entar*; L. *Seminalis*, from *semen*, a seed. *Semen*, q. *serimen*, from *serere*, to sow. See **SEED**. Un- Also Dis-Re-seminate. Pro-semination.

**SEMPITERNE**, *ad.* Eternal, or with- -AL. out either beginning or end; ever- -ITY. lasting.

! Fr. *Sempitern-el*; It. -*äle*, -*o*; Sp. -*o*; L. *Sem-piternus*, (*semper*, and *æternus*.) See **ETERNAL**.

**SENARY**, *ad.* Six. L. *Senarius*.

**SENATE**, *s.* "He made a hundred coun- -OR. sellors of the best and honestest -OR-IAL. men of the city, which he called -IAN. patricians; and the whole com- -IALLY. pany of them together he called -SHIP. *senatus*, as one would say, the Council of the Ancients."—*North. Plut.*



Fr. *Sén-at*; It. *-ato*; Sp. *-ado*; L. *Senatus*: so called quia à *senioribus* constabat, because it consisted of the *senior* or older men; and thus constituted a council of the ancients.

**SEND, v. -ER.** To throw or cast, to shoot; to cause to go or move; to convey by agency of another; to confer.

It is used with correspondent Eng. *prs.* as equivalent to the compounds of L. *Mittere*; to emit or send forth, to immit, to dismiss, to transmit, &c.

D. *Seynden*, *send-en*; Ger. *-en*; A. S. *-an*; Sw. *Sända*, *jacere*, *jaculari*, *emittere*, *mittere*, (*facere* ut eat,) to cast or throw. In Luke xxi. 1, "They castiden her gifts," is in A. S. *Sendan*. In Mark xii. 44, "Alle *keslen* of that thing," is in A. S. *Sendon*. And in the old Eng. version quoted by Tooke, (Mark xii. 41,) the word is *Cast*, (to cast money,) and in the three remaining verses it is *Sent*: "She *sent* twey minutis; this pore widewe *sent*; all *senten*:"—*Send* and *Cast* being thus equivalent terms.

"In his right hand he held a trembling dart,  
Whose fellow he before had *sent* apart."

Spenser.

And so *Send* continues in vulgar speech to be still used. Re- Un- Up-

**SENDAL, s.** A very thin or fine silk.

Fr. *Sendal*; It. *Cend-alo*; Sp. *-al*; Low L. *Cend-alum*.

**SENECHAL, s. -CHAUNCE.** The elder servant, the superior officer.

Fr. *Sénesch-al*, *-all*; It. *Seniscàlco*, *siniscàlco*; Sp. *Seniscal*; Low L. *Senescallus*. (See MARSHAL, i. e. *Marischal*, Low L. *Mariscalcus*.) Men., Wach., Voss., Lye, &c. have written largely upon this word; and the result seems to be that *Sen* is (Go. *Sineigs*) *senior*, (qv.); and *Scalcus*, (Go. *Skalks*), A. S. *Scalc*, *scealc*; Ger. *Schalk*; It. *Scalio*, (as in *Mareschal*;) and that thus *Senescalcus* is—senior servus, honorator.

**SENIOR, or SEIGNIOR, ad. s.** Aged or elderly, more aged or elderly;

**-IORY.** having *seen*, passed, lived—

**SEN-IORITY.** many, more, years.

**-ILE.** *Senior* or *Signior*,—a title bestowed on elders, or super-

**-ILITY.** riors, or those having or

**-IORIZE,\* v.** exercising authority or power,

**SEIGNEURIAL.†** rule or dominion, lordship, sovereignty.—\**Fairefax*. *Cornelia*, 1594.

†*Burke*. †*Woodward*.

Fr. *Seigneur*; It. *Signore*; Sp. *Señor*; L. *Senior*, from *seni*; so called—à *sensus* diminutione, or q. *semi-nex*, i. e. semi-mortuus; or by metathesis from Heb. or Ar. (See *Voss*.) In the Go. version of the Gospels *sineig*, (*senex*), *sinista*, (*maxime senex*), are of ordinary occurrence; and Wach. thinks *Sen* may mean *senior*, e. g. *Senones*, the most ancient of the Suevi.—*Tac. Ger. c. 39*. *Sin* in A. S. Lye interprets *semper*, *perpetuo*. Further the etymologists do not carry us: a conjecture may be allowed that the *v. See* is the radical origin, and that *Sen* or *Sin* means *seen*. A *senior*,—one who has *seen* many years, much time, pass away.

**SEN-OCULAR, ad.** Having six eyes, (*senos oculos*.)

**SENSE, s.** The bodily *senses* are,—see-

**-ATION.** ing, hearing, smelling, tast-

**-LESS.** ing, feeling. *Sense* is then

**-LESSLY.** app. to—

**-LESSNESS.** Perception, apprehension, con-

**SENS-IBLE, ad. s.** ception by the mind; to the perceptions, apprehensions, conceptions of the mind; to the mind, thought; to what the mind thinks, or receives or comprehends by thought; the meaning or signification.

Tooke remarks our improper use of the *ad. Sensible* (in common with many other *ads. in bilis*),—"We have *Senseful*, full of *sense*; *Sensitive*, that can feel; and *Sensible*, that may be felt: and yet we talk of a *sensible* man, who is very *sensible* of the cold, and of any *sensible*

**SENTIENT, ad. s.** change in the weather."

*Sensation*,—feeling, idea.

*Sensual*,—relating to, acting upon—the senses, or bodily feelings.

A *sensual* person, or *sensualist*,—one whose thoughts, feelings, are confined to his bodily feelings or sensations; who is addicted, devoted to their gratification.

*Sensuous* is used by Milton as equivalent to *Senseful*, full of *sense* or feeling (bodily or corporeal); and he converts *Sensible* into a noun *s*. "Originally all conceptions proceed from the action of the thing itself, whereof it is the conception: Now when the action is present, the conception it produceth is called, *Sense*: and the thing by whose action the same is produced, is called the object of the *sense*."—*Hobbs. Hum. Nature*, c. 2. "Which [perceptions] when I say the *senses* convey into the mind, I mean they from external objects convey into the mind what produces there those perceptions. This great source of most of the ideas we have, depending wholly upon our *senses*, and deriv'd by them to the understanding, I call *sensation*."—*Locke*. See **RECOLLECT.**—\**Glanvill*. \**Hooker*. †*Spenser*. †*Sidney*. †*Milton*.

Fr. *Sens*, *sen-sible*, *-sibilis*, *-tir*; It. *-so*, *-sibile*, *-sibile*, *-sivo*, *-sibile*, *-sibile*; Sp. *-so*, *-sible*, *-sible*, *-sible*, *-sible*; L. *Sensus*, *sen-tire*, to *ken*, to feel, to think; which (*Voss*.) may perhaps be (by transposition of letters) from Gr. *Αισθαν-εσθαι*. Go. *Saihwān*, A. S. *Seon*, are probably the root. Un- Also Ad- Con- Dis- Re-sent. In-sensate. Pre-sentation.

**SENTENCE, s. v.** App. to—The ex-

**-ENT-IOUS.** pression of a judgment; a

**-IOUSLY.** judgment or adjudication, de-

**-IOUSNESS.** termination or decision.

**-IAL.\*** A saying, a maxim; an axiom,

**-IOSITY.†** any thing expressed in brief

sentences. "A *sentence* is an assemblage of words expressed in proper form and ranged in proper order, and concurring to make a complete sense."—*Lowth*.

\**Abp. Newcome*. †*Brown*.

Fr. *Senten-ce*; It. *-za*; Sp. *-cia*; L. *Sententia*, (from *sentiens*, p. p. of *sentire*, to think,) what the mind sees, *kens*, thinks, judges. Un-

**SENTIMENT**, *s.* Feeling, thought; the  
-AL. sense or meaning; referring more  
-ALITY. immediately to the feeling, than  
opinion, maxim, &c.

Chaucer seems to use it emph.—“I this  
endite of no *sentement* ;” “not as my own  
thoughts, not my own invention, but from  
the Latin,—as I heard.”

Fr. *Sentiment*; It. *-iménto*; Sp. *-imíento*. Sk.  
calls it a word lately introduced from Fr., by  
translators, and others familiar with that lan-  
guage, from *sentir*, to feel.

**SENTINEL**, *s.* -TRY. Also written *Cen-  
tinel*, *Centry*.

One who looks, watches, keeps watch or  
guard. And—

To *sentinel*, (Ford,)—to watch, to guard.

Fr. *Sentinelle*; It. *-della*; Sp. *-ela*. From L.  
*Sentire*, (ut qui observat et *senti*l,) to ken, to per-  
ceive, to see, to look; and hence also *Sentry*.—Sk.

**SE-PARATE**, *ad. v.* To be or cause to  
-ATELY. be alone; to disunite, to dis-  
-ATENESS. join, to dispart, to divide, to  
-ATION. distinguish.—\*Bacon.

-ATIVE. Fr. *Sépar-er*; It. *-dre*; Sp. *-ar*; L.  
-ATIST. *Separare*, and that from *se-par*, (l. e.  
-ABLE. *sine par*,) without match, or mate,  
-ABLENESS. or fellow; ) cons. alone, unjoined  
-ABILITY. with any thing else.—See Voss. in  
-ATORY.\* v. *Sperno*. In- Un-

**SE-POSE**,\* *v.* -ITION.† To set apart, or  
aside.—\*Donne. †Bp. Taylor.

L. *Se-ponere*, *-pos-illum*, to set apart.

**SEPT**, *s.* A stock, a race, a generation,  
nation, tribe or family.

Fr. *Cep*, the stock of a tree or plant.—Cot. It.  
*Ceppe*; Sp. *Sepe*; from *Cippus*, a sharp stake; or  
*Caput*, the head, (met.) the source, origin.

**SEPTEMBER**, *s.* The seventh, eighth,  
OCTOBER. ninth, tenth months, respect-  
NOVEMBER. ively, from March, with which  
DECEMBER. month the Roman year com-  
menced.

Fr. *Septembre*, *Octobre*, *Novembre*, *Décembre*;  
It. *Settembre*, *Ottobre*, *Novembre*, *Dicembre*; Sp.  
*Septiembre*, *Octubre*, *Noviembre*, *Diciembre*; L. *Sep-  
tember*, *October*, *November*, *December*. Voss. and  
others say—*Ber*, from *Imber*.

**SEPT-ENARY**, *ad. s.* -ENNIAL. *Septenary*,  
--consisting of seven.

*Septennial*,—at every seventh year; or  
during seven years.

Fr. *Septen-naire*; Sp. *-ario*; It. *Sellenario*; L.  
*Septenarius*, seven.

**SEPTEN-TRION**, *s.* The seven stars  
-ONAL. forming the constellation Arctos,  
-ONALLY. the Bear; and which, from its  
-ONATE,\* v. position in the north, gives  
-AL.† name to the north, gen.

\*Brown. †Drayton.

Fr. & Sp. *Septentrion*; It. *Sellentrione*; L. *Sep-  
tentrion*, (*Septem Triones*,—Festus; but Voss. is  
doubtful.)

**SEPTIC**,\* *ad.* -AL.† Putrefactive.

\*Greenhill. †Brown.

Fr. *Septique*; L. *Septicus*; Gr. *Σηπτικός*, from  
*σηπ-ειν*, to rot, to putrefy.

**SEPTI-LATERAL**, *ad.* Having seven  
sides, (*septem latera*.)

**SEPTUA-GENARY**, *ad.* -GESIMAL. Se-  
venty; seventieth.

Fr. *Septua-génair*; Sp. *-genario*, *-gesima*; It.  
*Settua-gendario*, *-gèsima*; L. *Septua-genarius*, *-ge-  
simus*.

**SEPULCHRE**, *s. v.* *Sepulchre*,—that in  
-CHRAL. which, the place where, a burial  
-TURE. or entombment is made; a tomb,  
a grave.

*Sepulture*,—a burial, or burying, an in-  
terment or entombment. Bp. Hall uses  
*Sepelition*.

Fr. *Sépul-cro*, *-ture*; Sp. *-chro*, *-tura*; It. *Sepòl-  
cro*, *-tura*; L. *Sepul-chrum*, *-tura*, from *sepulchrum*,  
past p. of *sepilire*, to bury; and this from *seps*,  
*sepes*, a hedge, a fence, a defence. See BURY.  
Un-

**SEQUACIOUS**, *ad.* *Sequacious* and  
-ACIOUSNESS. *Sequent* are used alike, —  
-EL. following, attending, accom-  
-ENT, *ad. s.* panying, succeeding, con-  
-ENCE. tinuing in the same course  
-ACITY.\* or order; coming after, sc.  
a force used to draw, ductile.—\*Bacon.

Fr. *Sé-quelle*, *-quent*; It. *-quace*, *-quella*, *-gudla*,  
*-quente*, *-guente*; Sp. *-quela*; L. *Se-quax*, *-quela*,  
*-quens*, from *sequi*, to follow, (*sequor*, from Gr.  
*Ex-ouai*, conversa consonante priori, et spiritu  
aspero.—Voss.) May it not be Go. Soc-yan,  
A. S. *Sec-an*, (*Se-ic-an*), to seek? As- In-secution.  
Con- Sub-sequent. En- Pur-sue. Ex- Per- Pro-  
secute. Ob-sequy.

**SEQUESTER**, *v.* Gen.—To separate or  
-TR-ATE, *v.* part from, to withdraw, to re-  
-ATION. cede, to retire, to seclude; to  
-ATOR. move, to remove, to put aside,  
-ABLE. to sever, to disjoin.

Fr. *Séquestr-er*; It. *-dre*; Sp. *Secrestar*; L. *Se-  
quester*, an arbitrator, a mediator,—so called, be-  
cause each party follows (*sequitur*) his judgment;  
or rather from *sequo*, h. e. *dico*, *επω*, because he  
pronounces (*dical*) judgment. From *sequester*, Voss.  
adds, is *sequestrare*, to act as *sequester* or arbi-  
trator; also *separare*, to separate. Cot. explains  
Fr. *Séquestrer*,—“To lay aside, to put into an in-  
different person's hands;” and *Sequestration*,—  
“the separating of it from the possession of those  
who contend for it.”

**SERAGLIO**, *s.* Men. calls it—“a Turk-  
ish word, that signifies palace.”

Fr. *Ser-raill*; It. *-raglii*; Sp. *-allo*. Sk. thinks  
it from It. *Serràra*, to *serr*, (qv.) to shut up.

**SERAPH**, *s.* “A burning or flame co-  
-IC. loured angel.”—Cot.  
-ICAL. *Seraphic*,—angelic, heavenly, puri-  
fied from earthly dross.

It. *Sera-fino*; Fr. & Sp. *-phis*, from Heb. *Sera-  
phim*; from *seraph*, to burn.

**SERE**. See SEAR.

**SERENADE**, *s. v.* App. to—The fresh  
and cool air of evening; to the evening;  
evening music:—“played (adds Cot.) at  
the door, or under the window, of a lovely  
or beloved object.”

Fr. *Sérén-ade*; It. *-dala*; Sp. *-ada*; from Fr.  
*Ser-ein*, It. *-dno*. See SERENE.

**SERENE**, *v. ad. s.* App. to such weather  
-LY. as we should call—  
-NESS. Fair: gen.—calm, still, tranquil,  
-ITY. quiet, clear. To *serene*,—  
-ITUDE.\* To clear, to still, to compose.

*Serein*, Fr.—The mildew, the harmful dew of some summer evenings. See **SERENADE**.—\*Wotton.

Fr. *Ser-ein*, -eigner; It. -èno, -enàre; Sp. -eno, -enar; L. *Serenus*. Voss. thinks *serenus* opposed to *pluvius*, rainy, and to be derived from Gr. *Ξερος*, dry.

**SERES**,\* *s.* The talons, the claws.

\*Chapman.

Fr. *Serre*, a hawk's talon; *serrer*, to close, to serr or serry, (qv.)

**SERF**, *s.* A slave, a bondman.

Fr. *Serf*, (*servus*), a servant, a serving man.

**SERGE**, *s.* A woollen cloth.

Fr. *Sarge*; It. *Sàrgia*; Sp. *Serja*, *sarja*. Sk. derives from Ger. *Serge*, teges, tegmen; in D. *Sargie*, a coverlet: but whence Ger. *Serge*?

**SERGEANT**, or **-JEANT**, *s.* **-JEANTY**. A *serjeant* at Law, (Spel.) quia *serviens* ad legem: and grand *serjeanty*, grande *servitium*.

Cot.: *Sergeant*, in old Fr.—A footman, or souldier that *serves* on foot.

"I use the word *serjeants*, for all horsemen who were not knights. There were *serjeants* at arms, and *serjeants* at law."—Gibbon.

"The tenure by grand *serjeanty*, (per magnum *servitium*), whereby the tenant was bound, instead of *serving* the king generally in his wars, to do some special honorary *service* to the king in person; as to carry his banner, his sword, or the like; or to be his butler, champion, or other officer, at his coronation."—Blackstone.

Fr. *Serg-eant*, -ent; It. -ènte; Sp. *Sargento*; all (Sk.) from L. *Serviens*, in which Jun. and Spel. concur.

**SERIAL**,\* *ad. i. e.* *Cerrial*, (qv.)

\*Chaucer.

**SERIES**, *s.* A conjoined or connected, succession, or course or order.

Fr. It. & Sp. *Serie*; L. *Series*, from *serere*, to knit or join. Ad- (As-) De- Dis- Ex- In-sert.

**SERIOUS**, *ad.* Sedate, grave; averse  
-LY. from merriment or levity; weighty,  
-NESS. momentous, important.

Fr. *Sér-ieux*; It. -iòso, -iò; Sp. -iò; L. *Serius*, from *se*, i. e. *sine*, and *rius*; an origin to which Voss. does not refuse his assent, because he finds in Cicero and Horace, *Serius* opposed to *Jocosus*. But may it not be from *ser-ere*, to connect; and thus, *firm-are*, to make *firm*, give *firmness*.

**SERMON**, *s. v.* A discourse: gen. app.  
-ING. to — discourses delivered

-IZE, *v.* from, or adapted to, the

-IZER. pulpit; a discourse of reli-

-MOCINATION.\* gious admonition or in-

-MOCINATOR.† struction.

-MON-EEB.‡ \*Bp. Hall. †Howell. ‡B.

-ICAL.§ Jonson. §V. Knox.

Fr. *Serm-on*, -onner; It. -òne, -onàre; Sp. -on, -oneur; L. *Serm-o*, -ocinari. Var. derives from

*Series*, (see ante,) Scal. from Gr. *Ερ-ειν*, or *ερ-ειν*, *nectere*, to knit or join together, to connect. Other etyms. have been suggested. See *Voss*.

**SEROSE**, or **-OUS**, *ad.* **-OSITY**. Wheyey; waterish.

Fr. *Sér-eux*, -osité; Sp. -oso; It. *Sierdes*; L. *Serum*, whey; Gr. *Οπος*, (spiritu in *S* abeunte.—*Voss*.)

**SERPENT**, *ad.\* s.* *Serpent*, *ad.* or *Ser-INE*, *ad. v.†* *entine*, —winding, writhing,  
-IZE,‡ *v.* as the motion of a *serpent*.

-ING,§ *ad.* *Serpentine* also is, —subtle, crafty as the *serpent*; in any way resembling a *serpent*.

\*Milton. †Harte. ‡W. Mason. §Drummond.

Fr. & It. *Serp-ente*; Sp. -iente; L. *Serpens*, p. p. of *Serp-ere*, to creep or crawl; Gr. *Ερπ-ειν*, *rap-ere*.

**SERPIGINOUS**,\* *ad.* Creeping, spreading, e. g. tetter, or inflammation.

\*Wiseman.

Fr. & It. *Serpigine*; Bar. L. *Serpigo*, from *serp-ere*, to creep.

**SERR**, *v.* To close, to compress, to com-  
-ING. pact, to constrain, to force or press  
-Y, *v.* close together.

Fr. *Serr-er*; It. -àre, to close, to compact, which (Sk. thinks) is from L. *Sera*, qd. *obserare*, to bolt or bar. And see the writers in *Men*. See **SEAR**.

**SERRATE**, *ad.* Resembling, formed or  
-ED. fashioned like, a saw, or the edge  
-URE. of a saw.—\*Brown.

-ROUS.\* Fr. *Sier*; It. *Seg-àre*; from L. *Sec-are*, to cut; Sp. *Serrar*; L. *Serra*, quasi *Socerra*, also from *Sec-are*.—*Voss*.

**SERVE**, *v.* A *servant*, or one who *serves*,

-ER. is the correlative of master.

-ICE. To *serve*,—To do the bidding

-ICEABLE. of a master; to obey, to per-

-ICEABLENESS. form, to execute his orders

-ILE. or commands; to work or

-ILELY. labour; submit or be sub-

-ILITY. ordinate; to aid, to help, to

-ITOR. assist, to benefit, to profit,

-ITORSHIP. to behave; to avail; to

-ITUDE. supply the wants; supply

-AGE.\* the purposes, stand in or

-ANT, *s. v.†* supply the place of.

-ICEAGE.‡ \*Wiclif. Gower, &c. †Shak.

-IENT.§ †Fairefax. ‡Cowley. Water-

-ULATING.¶ land. †Beau. & F.

Fr. *Serv-ir*, -age, -iteur; It. -ire, -igio, -itóre; Sp. -ir, -icio, -ador; L. *Servire*, from *Servus*, so called, à *servando*, seu *custodiendo*; *Serv-are*, from Gr. *Ερ-ειν*. Con- De- Dis- In- Mis- Ob- Pre- Re- Sub- Super- Un-

**SESQUI-ALTER**,\* *ad.* Fr. *Sesquialtère*,

-PEDAL. "one and a half, or half as

-PEDALIAN. much again,—as three in re-

-ALTERAL.† spect of two."—Cot.

*Sesquipedal*,—a foot (*pes*) and a half.

\*Cheyne. †Bentley.

Sp. *Sesquialtera*; L. *Sesquialter*. *Sesqui*, i. e. *Semis*, *que*; Gr. *Ημισ*, half.—*Voss*.

**SESS**, *v. s. i. e.* *Assess*, (qv.) See also **CES** and **OBSESS**.

**SESSION**, *s.* A sitting; the time or duration of sitting or meeting to sit;—the meeting or assembly so sitting.

Fr. *Sess-ion*; It. *-idne*; Sp. & L. *Sessio*, from *Sessum*, past p. of *Sed-ere*. See **ASSIZE**.

**SES-TERCE**, *s.* A piece of money equaling—Two asses, and half, (sc. of a third.)  
Fr. *Sest-erce*; It. *-érneo*; Sp. *-ercio*; L. *Sester-tius*, i. e. *Semis tertius*.

**SET**, *v. s. ad.* 1. To put or place—in any  
-T-ER. state, condition, position.  
-ING. To *set* firmly,—to fix, to establish.  
-EE. To *set* in order or according to rule,—to dispose, to arrange, to adjust, to adapt, to regulate.

To be hard *set*,—to be set, put, or placed in a hard or difficult state or condition.

2. To put, or place, or plant; to place, to station, to appoint to a place, station or office.

To *set*, at a rental,—to put or place (in the occupation of another).

*Set* (with *prs.*) is used as equivalent to some of the compounds of the L. *Ponere*:—To *set* against, to oppose; to *set* together, to compose; to *set* upon, to impose; to *set* across, to transpose.

To *set*, (with *prs.*) is also frequently used in phrases or expressions elliptical; the ellipsis must be supplied from the context.

To *set*, as the sun,—to cease or desist from motion; and cons.—to go down: as the *setting* is opposed to the *rising* or apparent ascent of the sun.

A *set*,—a fixed position; a fixed, regular, usual number or quantity; a combination, disposition, or arrangement;—that which, any thing which, is *set*, planted, staked.

Go. *Sat-ian*; A. S. *Sett-an*; D. *-en*; Ger. *Setzen*; Sw. *Sätt-ia*; Dan. *-er*, *ponere*, *locare*, *statuere*, to put or place. See **SAD**, **SETTLE**. Be- In- Inter- Mis- Out- Un- Up-

**SETACEOUS**, *ad.* Hairy, bushy.  
L. *Seta*, a hair.

**SETH**,\* *s. i. e.* Asseth. See **ASSETS**.  
\*Fabyan.

**SETON**, *s.* A hair, of which the *seton* used in Surgery was made.  
Fr. *Séton*; from L. *Seta*.

**SETTLE**, *v. s.* To place, fix or establish;  
-EDNESS. to confirm; to cease from motion  
-MENT. or commotion; to subside, to sink,  
-ER. to deposit; to fix a residence, an  
-ING. abiding or dwelling place. Met.  
—to compose, to repose.

The A. S. *Sæht-lian*, *sæht-lian*, are found (see *Lye*) used met.: *componere*, to compose, i. e. to set or put together, at one, in peace, in concord; they are from the *v. Settān*, *sittān*, to set, to sit. Dis- Re- Un-

**SEVEN**, *ad.* Two more than the fingers of  
-ENTH. each hand; or 2 and 5.  
-ENTHLY. *Sevennight*,—a space or dura-  
-ENNIGHT. tion of seven nights (and days,)  
-ENTY. a week.  
*Seventy*,—ten times seven.

Go. *Sibun*; A. S. *Seof-on*; D. *Seven*; Ger. *Sieb-en*; Sw. *Sico*. In L. *Septem*; Gr. *ἑπτα*. Why

this number is so called, is mere matter of conjecture. See *Wack.* in *v. Sieb-en*, and *Lenncp* in *v. ἑπτα*.

**SEVER**, *v.* To be or cause to be alone;  
-ALITY. to disunite, to disjoin, to dis-  
-ALTY. part, to divide, to distinguish.  
-ALLY. *Holinshed*. †*Bp. Hall*.  
-ANCE. Old Fr. *Severer*; It. *Severare*, *seve-*  
-AL, *v. ad. s.* *rare*; from L. *Separare*, or Fr.  
-ALIZE,† *v.* *Séparer*; It. *Separare*, to separate.  
Dis- Un-

**SEVERE**, *ad.* Rigid or rigorous; exact,  
-LY. austere, coerced, strict, straitened,  
-ITY. constrained; distressing; confined to strict rules, to method, or order, within bounds; strict, methodical, concise. See **ASSEVER**.

Fr. *Sévére*; It. & Sp. *-o*; L. *Severus*, from the Gr. *σεβερῆαι*, i. e. *venerari*, and equivalent to *σεμνος*, *venerabilis*: such, adds Voss. are they who regulate their lives, *severé*, (so as to deserve reverence.) Un-

**SEW**, *s. -ER.* *Sewer*,—a sayer or assayer, a taster.

*Sew*,—the viand tasted; viands of high taste or flavour.

Spel. describes the office of *Sewer* to be—to taste, and place in order, the dishes at a feast; and he adopts the opinion of Cowel, that the word is derived from Fr. *Assesoir*, *disponere*, *collocare*, to put or place in order. Tyrw. says,—*Sewes* are dishes, from the same *v. Assesoir*. Cowel asserts, that he had seen the word written *Assesour*: and in Law L. of Fleta, this officer is called *assessor*; i. e. ordinator, collocator, dispositor. In Leland's *Collectanea*, we have accounts of the feasts given at the respective inthronizations of Archbps. Neville and Warham. Among the different officers employed, the *sewer* stands conspicuous: it appears that he at certain different times was to go to the dresser, and there take *say* or *assay* of every dish: the manner of so doing is described, and it appears to have been a very important business, and clearly his (the *sewer's*) principal duty; namely, to *say* or *assay* the meats (not only at the dresser, but also, in presence, at the table,) as it was that of the cup-bearer to taste or *assay* the drinks. At the feast given by Warham to Henry VIII. and Charles V. on their way through Canterbury from Dover, the Duke of Buckingham, as *sewer*, (we are told) rode upon a white hobby before the banqueting dishes, and after some ceremonies he rode to the table, when he delivered his hobby, and *sewed*, kneeling at the table where the emperor was. All this seems at variance with the common etym.

What can *sewed* here mean? Probably, *sayed*, *assayed* or tasted. The Fr. *Essayeur* is one that tastes, or takes an *assay*;—*essayer*, is to take a taste, make a trial of;—*essay*, is the taste or *essay* of a prince's meat or drink, and also the vessel whereout, or piece whereof, it is taken, (see *Cot.*) *Sewer* then may be from *Essayeur*, *sayer*. To *sew*,—from the *v. Essayer*, *sayer*: and the *s.* from the Fr. *s.* app. as we now use *Godt*, or *Haft-godt*, to dishes or viands of high taste or flavour.

The Fr. have also their *Escuyer* trenchant, a carver or *squire* of the mouth; also, a *taster*; (for he that carves to a prince, ever *tastes* of what he carves, before his master touch it.—*Cot.*) And from this *Escuyer*, our *Sewer* is by some thought to have sprung; but the carver, or carving *squire*, has his share in the tasting.

**SEW**, or **Sow**, *v.* To join together, by the  
-ER. intervention of string, thread, silk,  
-STER. &c.; by needle and thread, silk, &c. or other material, prepared in like manner.

Go. *Suifan*; A. S. *Siwian*; Sw. *Sy*; Dan. *Syer*. In L. *Su-ere*; Gr. *Sueiv*, (*καρσueiv*, for *κατα-sueiv*, shows that *sueiv* once existed.) Be-

**SEW**, *v.* -ER. To *sew* a pond is,—to flow or cause the waters to flow or issue forth; and cons.—to drain the pond.

*Sewers* (called *Shores*)—are courses, canals, through which water, &c. issues, runs off.

See **SUZ.** Fr. *Suivre*, to follow; *istr*, to issue, to go or depart out, to flow forth.—*Cot.*

**SEX**, *s.* The division or distribution into -UAL. male and female kind; as distinguished into male or female.

*Sexual*, is a common, though modern word.

Fr. *Sex-e*; Sp. -o; It. *Sesso*; L. *Sexus*, or *secus*, from the old supine *Sexum*, for *Sextum*, because (per *sexum*) animal is cut (*sexatur*) or divided into male and female.—*Foss.* Un-

**SEXAGENARY**, *ad.* -GESIMAL. Sixty, six tens, or threescore.

*Sexagesimal*, (L. *Sexagesimus*,)—the sixtieth.

Fr. *Sexagén-aire*; Sp. -ario; It. *Sessantino*.

**SEX-ANGULAR**, *ad.* -LY. Having six angles, (*sex angulos*.)

**SEX-ENNIAL**, *ad.* At every sixth year, or lasting six years. (*Sex annos*.)

**SEXTANT**, *s.* -TILE. A *sextant* is an astronomical instrument measuring 60 deg. or the 6th part of 360, the circle.

*Sextile*, in Astrology, at the same 6th distant; or two signs, 30 deg. each.

Fr. *Sext-ant*, -ile; Sp. -il; It. *Sest-ante*, -ile; L. *Sext-ans*, -ilis, from *Sex*, six. We have the words, but not their particular usage, from the L.

**SEXTON**, *s.* Spel. says he was called by -RY. our ancestors — *Segerstane*; and -SHIP. that he was *rerum sacrarum custos*, the guardian or keeper of sacred things:—His principal duty is to prepare graves.

Fr. *Sacrist-ain*; Sp. -an; It. *Sagrestano*; Low L. *Sacristarius*; à sacro loco quem custodit; from the sacred place of which he has the care.

**SEXTUPLE**, *ad.* Six times, six-fold. Sub-

**SHABBY**, *ad.* To *shab* is in vulgar use, -ILY. and seems to mean,—to *shove*, (*shuv*, -INESS. *shub*, *shab*?) to *shab* or shove off, put off, evade—meanly, dirtily. Lye is inclined to think *Shabby* (e.g. a fellow, homo pannis obsitus, a man clothed in rags) is formed from *Scabby*.

**SHACK**,\* *s.* App. gen. to—Feed among stubble.—\**Homilies. Tusser.*

Perhaps *Shake*. The grain *shaken* from the ripe ear, and which hogs were turned out to find and feed upon.

**SHACKLE**, *v.* To fetter, to manacle, to -ES, *s.* chain; to impede, embarrass or -LOCK.\* restrain—free action or motion.

\**W. Browne.*

A. S. *Sceacul*; D. *Schaechel*; Jun. thinks may be from A. S. *Sceac-an*, to *shake*, because a prisoner in *shackles* cannot move without *shaking*

them. Sk.—from *v. Shaeckelen*, to involve, to in-fold; and this from *Shacken*, rapere, because robbers deserve a chain of the kind called *shackles*. Un-

**SHAD**, *s.* Gesner says, the fish called by Pliny (ix. 43) *Glanis*, is the Ger. *Schad*; so named from *Schade*, (see **SCATHE**,) à damno quod infert.

**SHADE**, *s. v.* Cons.—Obscureness, dark-  
-Y. ness; cloudiness, gloominess;  
-FUL.\* coolness, shelter; a retired or  
-OW, *s. v.* sheltered place; that which shel-  
-OW-ING. ters, obscures.  
-Y. *Shade*, or *Shadow*,—the representation of form or figure, separating or obstructing light.

To *shadow*,—to darken, obscure, protect, cover; also, to represent obscurely, darkly, imperfectly; to sketch, delineate or describe imperfectly, in an unfinished style.

\**Drayton.* †*Hooker.*

D. *Schaed-e*, -uwe, -uoen; Ger. *Schatten*. In Sw. *Skugga*, *skygga*; A. S. *Scade*, *sceadewan*; Go. *Scadus*, which Jun. thinks has a manifest affinity with the Gr. *Σκία*, *umbra*. Tooke says, they are the past tense and pt. of A. S. *Scead-an*, Go. *Skaid-an*, (D. *Scheyd-en*, Ger. *Scheiden*,) separare, segregare, dividere, and mean (something, any thing) secluded, retired; or something by which we are separated from the weather, sun, &c. See **SHED**. Be- Dis- In- Over- Un-

**SHAFT**, *s.* -MENT. App. to—Any mis-sive weapon; an arrow, (sc. cast, thrown, shot from a bow;) to that by which a cart or other carriage is *shoved* or *forced* along.

*Shaft* of a mine,—the opening *shoved* or *shovelled* into it.

*Shaft* of a pillar,—perhaps from the shape resembling the round arrow or missile weapon.

Som. in v. "*Sceafes-byrg*, *Shaftes-bury*,—so called happily (saith Mr. Camden) from the churches spire-steeple, such as the Saxons called *shafts*. Rather (I take it) from the fashion of the hill, being round and smooth, *shaft-like*, and giving name to the place before any church there erected."

Dan. *Skaft*; Ger. *Schaft*, sagitta, et omne telum missile; A. S. *Sceaft*, *scaft*, from Ger. *Schaffen*, A. S. *Sceof-an*, *scof-an*, *scof-an*, to *shove*; in D. *Schuteen*. The A. S. *Scof-an*, *be-scof-an*, Som. interprets,—to thrust, cast, hurt, throw or *shove*. And Tooke concurs, that *Skaft* means, that which is *shov'd*.

**SHAG**, *ad. s. v.* Bushy, rough, rugged; -G-ED. uncombed, unsmoothed, unpo-  
-EDNESS. lished.  
-Y. Pope uses the *v.* almost literally;  
-INESS. i. e. shaken, shattered, bruised:  
"So the rough rock had *shagg'd* Ulysses hands."

A. S. *Sceacga*, coma, a bush of hair; also the boughs, branches, and leaves of trees or herbs. also flames like hairs. Hereof our *Shaggy* for cloth of an high nap: as also our *Shock*, for a *shaggy*, or *shagged* dogg.—Som. *Shock* is *shoke*, the past p. of *Shake*, and written by Harrison *Shacked*, *shack'd*. *Shag*, may be *Shaked*, *shak'd*, *shag*, meaning any thing *shaked*—in the bushy, rough, confused state of hair, leaves, *shaked*.



**SHAGREEN, s.** A leather made of the skin of the wild ass; also of some fishes; from the Persian *Sághri*, or *sághir*, denoting the rump of a quadruped, and the leather prepared from the skin.—*Ency. Met.*

Fr. *Chagrin*; It. *Zigrino*.

**SHAKE, v. s.** To move or cause any -ER. thing to move, to and from, (quickly,) -ING. backwards and forwards; to cause it to quake or tremble, or totter; to agitate or act upon with sudden and repeated motion; to move from; and cons. to weaken or disturb the steadiness or steadfastness, the firmness or fixedness.

*Shakes, s.* in Byron, ("It can be no great shakes,") is a vulgarism, which may be traced to the custom of *shaking* hands; the *shake* being estimated according to the value set upon the person giving it, and hence app. to the person.

D. *Shocken*; Ger. *Schocken*; Sw. *Shaka*; Fr. *Chocquer*; A. S. *Sceac-an*, quater, concutere, agitare. See SHAG, SHOCK. Over- Un-

**SHALDER,\* v.** Perhaps to *scale* or *shale* from the contiguous mass, and so fall towards each other.—*Holinshed*.

**SHALE, s.** i. e. *Shell*, (qv. and SCALE.)

**SHALL, v. SHOULD.** A. S. *Sceal*. *Shall*, (says Jun.) *debere*, to *owe*. "By the faith I *shall* to God," (Chaucer,) per fidem, quam *debeo* Deo. A. S. *Scyl-an*; Ger. *Sollen*, *sollen*; Sw. *Skola*, *debere*; D. *Schuld*, *debitum*; *schuldigh*, *debens*. In A. S. it is also written *Sceal-an*. *Sceal*, (says Lye,) joined to an infinitive, has the force of the future; as, *Hwæt sceal ic singan?* What *shall* I sing, or What *shall* or *owe* I to sing? *Thu scealt hatan*, Thou *shalt* call, or Thou *shalt* or *owest* to call; *Nu sceal he sylf faran*, Now he himself *shall* go, or Now he himself *shall* or *owes* to go (*ought* to go). Wach. says that the Ger. *Sollen*, *debere*, embraces within itself not only those duties which we owe to ourselves and others, but also pecuniary debts, and even those penalties which we owe to the laws, and, in fine, all those future circumstances (*futuros casus*) which ought to be, or become, or be done (*feri*). And he adds, that no one has discovered the origin of the word. Lye thinks the application to future time is to be deduced from the meaning *owe*, since that which any one *owes* to do, is still *to be* done; is still a duty, a debt *to be* performed. But this does not reach the difficulty felt by Wach. Whence *Scyl-an*, *solen*, *de-bere*, to *owe*? It is at least worth a conjecture. The A. S. *Scyl-an*, in D. *Scheel-en*, Ger. *Schelen*, (see SKILL,) means, to divide, to distinguish; met. to discern, to see distinctly, the separate and distinct qualities of things; to see, to view or survey, to perceive, what is; to see, to ken, to know; and hence its application to right and duty. In Chaucer, the duty "I *shall* to God," is,

I *know* to be God's, I *acknowledge* to God. The distinction between *Shall* and *Will*, in their application to future time, is founded upon their meaning: *Shall*, upon fore-sight, fore-knowledge, of what is to do or be done; *Will*, upon the wish or desire, the willingness to do what is to do or to be done; though in usage now transferred to instances where no wish or willingness can be supposed.

*Should*, or *Shulde*, is contracted from *Shulld*; and *Would*, or *Wolde*, from *Wolled*.

**SHALLOP, s.** The Fr. *Coquille*, a shell, is also a boat, or any open vessel fashioned like a bason or *scallop* shell.—*Cot.*

Fr. *Chaloupe*; which Duchat derives from Ger. *Schale*. See SCALLOP and SCULL.

**SHALLOW, ad. s. v.** *Shallow* seems -LY. consequential, and to be only appli- -NESS. cable to the *shoals* or *shelves*, or separate and distinct ridges, banks, or masses, rising from the main bed near to the surface. Met.—A *shallow* fellow, is—one whose depth or bottom is soon fathomed, reached, found; superficial; opposed to profound, or deep; shortsighted, simple.

*Shallow*, *Shelve* or *Shelf*, and *Shoal*, seem to be the same word differently written. *Shoals*, (*brevis vadia*;) in Dryden's Virgil, is, in G. Douglas, *Skellies* and *undecpis*, (i. e. *undeepp*.) The glossarist says,—that *Skellies* are fine blue *slates*, (see SLATE, anciently written *Sciata* and *Scale*;) and he thinks the word may be from A. S. *Sceata*, whence the Eng. *Scale* and *Shell*, and perhaps, he adds, the Eng. *Shelf*, *Shelves*, and *Shallow*. To *shelve*, (Scotch, see Jamieson,) is—to separate in lamina. *Shelvy* rocks,—those which appear in a variety of lamina; also, those which form the bed of a *shallow* river.

**SHALM, or SHAWM, s.** A musical pipe.

Fr. *Chalem-is*, -elle. A little pipe made of a reed, or of a wheaten or oaten straw. Men. says —*Chalumew*, from *Calamellus*, dim. of *Calamus*, a straw, a reed, a pipe. Gower writes *Shalmesle*.

**SHAM, ad. s. v.** To play false, to deceive, to make sport of.

Jun. and Sk. do not notice this word. Lye derives it from the Welsh *Stommi*, and explains it —*fallere*, *decipere*, *ludificare*.

**SHAMBLES, s.** A bench, a form, a footstool.

A. S. *Scamol*. Hence our modern word *Shambles*, used as for the forms, stalls, or benches whereon butchers expose their meat.—*Som.* In Sc. *Skamyll*.

**SHAMBLING, ad.\* s.†** See SCAMBLE.

\**Smith.* †*Dryden.*

**SHAME, s. v.** To *shame*, lit. may mean—

-ER. To blush, to redden; to blush  
-ING. at; to feel disgraced by; to  
-FACED. cause the feeling or sensation  
-FACEDNESS. of shame. "Shame causeth  
-FUL. blushing, and casting down  
-FULLY. of the eyes. Blushing is the  
-FULNESS. resort of bloud to the face;  
-LESS. which in the passion of *shame*,  
-LESS-LY. is the part that labourerth  
-NESS. most."—*Bacon*. "For *shame*,  
which is an uneasiness of the mind upon

the thought of having done something which is indecent, or will lessen the valued esteem which others have for us, has not always blushing accompanying it."—*Locke*.

"The trouth is *shameless*," (*Gower*); i. e. free from shame; has no cause for shame. A *shameless* man we now call—one who has no shame or sense of shame.

*Shameful*,—full of shame or cause of shame; indecent or unbecoming; disgraceful, degrading, ignominious, infamous.

Go. *Skama mic*, pudet me, erubescio; A. S. *Scam-an*, *scamian*; D. & Ger. *Schaemen*; Sw. *Skamm*, *skamma*; Dan. *Skam*, *skammer*. What we now write *Shame-faced*, is in A. S. *Scam-fast*, *scam-fastness*, which Som. interprets—*shamefast*, *shamefastness*; as, *stedfast*, *stedfastness*. It is also found so written in old authors; the source of the change is obviously from the effect of *shame* in many cases upon the *face*. *Gower* says, "She somdele *redde* became for *shame*." The L. *Vulgate*, "Qui enim *erubuerit* me et meos sermones, hunc filius hominis *erubescet*," is in *Wiclif*, "For whoso *schameth* me and my wordis: mannes sone schal *schame* him whanne," &c. To *shame*, (*Wiclif*), is, in the Bible 1551, and our present version, to be ashamed. A- Un-

**SHANK**, *s.* App. to—The leg, from knee to ankle; the leg; the support, as the leg to the body; the leg or arm, the long limb or member.

A. S. *Scanca*, *scanca*; Ger. *Schink*; D. *Schenck*; Sw. & Dan. *Skank*, the *shank* or leg; *Earm scanca*, the arm-bone.—Som. See **SHIN**.

**SHANTY**,\* *ad.* i. e. *Jaunty*.—\**Warton*.

**SHAPE**, *v. s.* To form or frame, to make, -LESS. to bring, or reduce, to a form or -LY. figure, an image or representation; to fashion; to prepare, to adapt; to make suitable, or becoming or proportioned to.

D. *Schaep-en*, *shep-en*; Ger. *Schaffen*; Sw. *Skapa*; A. S. *Sceappian*, *scippan*, *scyppan*; *formare*, *ingere*; to form, or frame. See **SHIP**, **SHOP**. For- Mis- Trans- Un-

**SHARD**, *s.* -ED. Any thing separated or divided; a part or partition, a fragment or division; a *scale*, or *shell*, (qqv.)

*Sharded*,—covered with, incased, inclosed in, protected by *shards*, or *scales*, or *shells*.

"*Shard-borne* beetle" is—the beetle borne along the air by its *shards* or *scaly* wings.—*Steevens*.

*Shared*, *shar'd*, *shard*. See **SHEAR**.

**SHARE**, *v. s.* To cut, to slip, to separate, -ER. to divide; to part, to portion, to -ING. partake.

*Share*, or *Sheerer*,—that which cuts or divides, as the plough-*share* or *sheerer*; (contracted, *Tooke* thinks, to avoid the repetition of *er*, *er*.)

*Share-bone*,—where the body is separated or divided.

To *share*, or *shear*, (qv.) is from A. S. *Scear-an*, *scyr-an*, *scyr-tan*, to cut. Un-

**SHARK**, *s. v.* -ER. App. to the fish, from its voracity; and to the person, from his similar qualities—seizing and devouring eagerly, greedily.

*Steevens* says,—I believe, To *shark* up,

means to pick up without distinction, as the *shark*-fish collects his prey. To *shark*, gen. is—

To prey upon another, by fraud or rapine; to cheat, to trick, to rob, to plunder.

Sk. says,—perhaps from the A. S. *Scear-an*, to sheer, to cut; i. e. *Scear-ig-an*, and (*g* into *c*), *Scear* or *Shear-ic-an*, *shearc*, or *shark*.

**SHARP**, *ad. s. v.*\* *Sharp*, *ad.*—Cutting -EN, *v.* or piercing, sc. quickly, easily; -ER. having an edge or point, that will -LY. cut or pierce, quickly, easily. Met.—-NESS. Acute, quick—of apprehension or invention; piercing, penetrating, keen, eager; pungent or poignant, painful; causing or inflicting pain: biting, bitter, acrid: also, biting, sour, acid, tart.

A *sharper*, (met.)—one who practises *sharpness*, sc. in cheating, defrauding, gaining any advantages; and To *sharp*, met. to act the *sharper*.—\**Cowper*.

D. *Scherp*, *schaerp*, *scherpen*; Ger. *Scharf*, *scharfen*; Sw. *Skärpa*; Dan. *Skarp*, *skærper*; A. S. *Scearp-an*, *scyrpan*, *scindere*, *secare*, *acuere*, *acuminare*; to cut, to bring to an edge or point that will cut or pierce, sc. quickly, easily, keenly. Sk. refers to A. S. *Scyran*, to sheer or share.

**SHATTER**, *v. s.* -Y. i. e. To *scatter*, (qv.) to divide, or cause to divide or separate.

To separate, to disperse, to dissipate; to sever (by breaking) into parts or pieces.

*Shatter-brained*,—one whose brains or thoughts are dispersed, not collected. Un-

**SHAVE**, *v.* To cut, sc. from the surface, -LING. superficially, in thin portions; to -ER, *s.* cut closely, smoothly; to plain, to -ING. move or keep in motion, close to the surface.

*Shaveling*,—a *shaven* priest or other person.

D. *Shave*, *shauen*; Ger. *Schaben*; Sw. *Skaf-an*; A. S. *Scaf-an*, *scæf-an*, *tondere*, *radere*, *polire*: to *shave*, to polish, to make smooth or fine.—Som. Un-

**SHAW**,\* *s.* A *shade*, a *shady* place, natural or artificial.—\**Chaucer*. *Gower*.

A. S. *Scua*, a *shadow*; D. *Schawe*.

**SHAWL**, *s.* App. to—A mantle or tunic, (*spread*, sc. over the shoulders;) also, a carpet, *spread*, sc. on the floor.

Pers. & Hind. *Shāl*; Sans. *Sāla*.

**SHAWLM**. See **SHALM**.

**SHE**, *pro.* Grammatically termed, —A personal pronoun of the third person and feminine gender.

*Heo*, in R. Gloucester, ("Sire," quod *heo*, "bi hye Godes,") is *Cordelia*.

D. *Si*; Ger. *Sie*; A. S. *Sheo*, *heo*; Go. *Si*, *lla*, *ipsa*. *Verstegan*, (c. 7,) says, "*Heo*, *sheo*,"—in some places of England, they yet say *heo* or *hee*, instead of *she*." See **HE**, and **IR**.

**SHEAF**, *s.* Any number or quantity -Y. *shov'd* together, pushed, put toge-

**SHEAVED**. ther: app. to stalks of corn, reeds, arrows, put together, collected.

D. *Schoof*, *schoove*; A. S. *Sceaf*, the past p. *Sceaf*, or *Sceaf-od*, from *Scuf-tan*, to *shove*; that which is *shov'd* together.

**SHEAR**, *v. ad. s.* or **SHEER**, *v.* (and also -ER. **SHORE**, by Tindale.) To cut, to divide, to separate or sever.  
-ING. divide, to separate or sever.  
-LY. *Shear, Sheer*, or (as Beau. & F. **SHEARD**, or write it) *Shaer*, means—separated or severed.

"*Sheer ignorance*,—ignorance separated from any the smallest mixture of information.

"*Shot sheer away*,—so separated as to leave not the smallest particle behind."—*Tooke*.

"*Fountain sheere*," (in Spenser,)—separate from all intermixture or pollution; unmingled, and, cons.—pure.

To *shear* or *sheer off*,—to part or separate from; move off or away.

*Shearth*, *s.* in the singular, is not now usual.

D. *Scheeren*; Ger. *Scharen*, *scheren*; A. S. *Scear-an*, *scir-an*, to cut. See **SCAR**, **SCORE**, **SHARE**, **SHORE**, **SHORT**, **SHOWER**, **SHARD**, **SHIRT**, **SKIRT**.

**SHEATH**, *v. s.* *Sheath*,—that which -ING. shades, secludes; and cons. covers, -Y.\* protects, incloses.  
-LESS.† To *sheath*,—to inclose, to incase, to cover, to protect.

\**Brown*. †*Eusden*.

D. *Scheyde*, *scheede*; Ger. *Scheide*; Dan. *Skeede*; A. S. *Sceathe*, *sceathe*; from D. *Scheyden*; Ger. *Scheiden*; A. S. *Scead-ian*; to separate,—non quia à gladio facile separatur, sed quia gladium condit et separare facit.—*Wach*. And *Tooke* pronounces *Sceathe* to be the third person of *Scead-an*, to to separate, to seclude. Dis- In- Mls- Un-

**SHED**, *v. s.* To disperse, to throw; to -D-ER. cast dispersedly; gen.—to spill, -ING. to drop.

A *shed*,—a place for seclusion, retirement, retreat.

"No *shed*,—no difference between things; to *shedd*, (Lancashire,)—to distinguish, from A. S. *Scead-an*, to distinguish, disjoin, divide or sever."—*Ray*.

A. S. *Scead-an*, *scead-an*, to separate or sever; to disperse, to dissipate. See **TO SCATTER**, **SHADE**, **SHEATH**. Un-

**SHEELING**,\* *s.* *Sheal*,—a cottage or shelter: the word is usual in the wastes of Northumberland and Cumberland.—*Camden*. And in Sc.—see *Jamieson*. \**W. Scott*.

**SHEEN**, *ad. s.* -Y.\* Clear, bright, brilliant, splendid. See **SHINE**.—\**Milton*.

A. S. *Scen*, *scene*, clarus, fulgidus, lucidus.

**SHEEP**, *s.* An animal.

-ISH. *Sheepish*, met. from the timid, -ISHLY. simple disposition of the animal, is—timid to excess; excessively, needlessly, timorous -BITE, *v.* or bashful; simple, silly, innocent.  
-BITER.  
-LESS.\*

**SHEP-HERD**. To *sheep-bite*,—to bite as a -HERD-ESS. *sheep*, to nip, to nibble; met. -ISH.† —to pilfer petty things, pettily, paltrily.  
-LING.‡

\**Dyer*. †*Sir P. Sidney*. ‡*W. Browne*.

A. S. *Sceap*, *sceap*; D. *Schaep*; Ger. *Schaff*. The etymologists resort to Gr. *Σκην-ειν*, tegere, because it is itself covered with much wool, and also covers us with its wool; but the Gr. has no name

for this animal from this *v.*; and if our northern ancestors wished to call it from the qualities above ascribed, they had words of their own for the purpose. Gr. *Προβατον*, *pecus*, is said to be so called, *κατα το προσβαινεν τη βοκη*, because driven or forced to go before by the shepherd. Eng. *Sheep*, Ger. *Schaff*, may have a similar origin. Ger. *Schaff-en*, also written *Skieden*, is—agere, pellere, (A. S. *Sceof-an*, *scof-an*, to shove,) to drive. *Schaff*, *sceap*, or *sceop*, *sheep*, may have been merely a *drove*, as *sheep driven* on the way (sc. to market) are still called: they were the earliest objects of care to mankind, and for pasture were driven from place to place in numbers, by their owners; and from this circumstance, perhaps, their names.

**SHEET**, *s. v.* The *sheet* of a bed,—linen -ING. or other substance thrown over a -Y. bed. A *sheet* of paper,—as much as is thrown off at once. *Sheet* of lightning,—lightning thrown out, spread out. *Sheet* of water,—an expanse of water.

*Sheet* or *shote-anchor*,—the anchor thrown out, sc. for security or preservation, &c. See **SHOOT**, which was anciently also written *Schete*.

A. S. *Sceate*, *sceate*, past p. of *v. Scyt-an*, *scit-an*, projicere, dejicere, to throw, to cast forth, to throw out.—*Tooke*.

**SHELF**, *s.* A *shelf* in the sea,—a separate or distinct ridge, bank or **SHELVE**, *v.* mass, rising from the main bed -ING. towards the surface.

A *shelf*, for books, &c.,—a deal, or separated or divided piece of wood.

To *shelve*,—to furnish with, place upon, *shelves*; cons. to dip down, decline, incline, slope, as shelves or shallows in the sea.

See **SHALLOW**, and **SHOAL**. In Sc. *Schald*. *Sheldes*, in Dryden (Virgil) is in G. Douglas, *schaldis*, bankes of sand (brevia et syrtes). The Glossarist, after noticing the etym. of Sk. and Jun. says, perhaps from the D. *Schelle*, a *shell*, (qv.)

**SHELL**, *s. v.* -Y. Also written *Shale*, (qv.)

*Shell*,—that which separates, divides, parts, sc. from the substance (animal or vegetable) within it; which it contains or covers: the walls of a house, separate from the interior, are called the *shell*.

D. *Schaele*, *schelle*; Ger. *Schale*; Dan. *Skal*, *skaller*; A. S. *Sceala*, which Sk. derives from A. S. *Scealian*, *asceal-ian*, (or *ascilian*), to *shale* or pull off the *shales* or *skales*, (Som.); but this is a particular application. And *Shell* is the past p. of A. S. *v. Scyllan*, to divide, to separate. "To *shael*, to separate, most used of milk. So to *shael* milk is to curdle it, to separate the parts of it."—*Ray*. See **SCALE**. Un-

**SHELTER**, *v. s.* -LESS. A cover, a protection, a defence, a security.

Sk. suggests *Shell*. *Shelter* is probably *Skielder*, from A. S. *Scyl-an*, tegere, protegere, to cover, to protect. See **SHIELD**. Un-

**SHEND**,\* *v.* To marr, to destroy, to -SHIP.† undo, to condemn, to rebuke, to -NESS.‡ blame, to disgrace, to dishonour. -FULLY.§ —Som. and *Verstegan*.

\**Chaucer to Dryden*. †*Wiclif*. *Chaucer*. ‡*R. Gloucester*. §*Fabyan*. A. S. *Scead-an*.

**SHERBERT**, *s.* A drink.

From It. *Sorbello*, a word of Arabian origin,—Sk.; who seems to suspect it to have some connexion with *Syrup*, (or *Sirrop*,) qv.

**SHERD.** See **SHEAR** and **SHARD**.

**SHERIFF, s.** "The *sherife* (which is as **SHRIEVE**. much to say as the *reeve* or

-AL. bailly of the *shire*) is properlie

-ALTY. word for word *questor pro-*

**SHERIFF-WICK.** *uincias*, it is he which gathereth vp, and accounteth for the profits of the shire, that come to the exchequer."—*Sir T. Smith*.

A. S. *Scir-gereaf*; reeve of the *shire*, (qv.) Un-

**SHERRY, s.** A well known wine (Sk.) from the city *Xeres* in Andalusia, whence it is imported into this country.

**SHEW.** See **SHOW**.

**SHIBBOLETH, s.** Used met. for—A characteristic, a criterion.

**SHIDE,\* s.** A piece cut, or otherwise severed, from a larger piece.—\**Gower*.

Ger. *Scheide*, a *shide*, segmentum; from *scandian*, separare, dividere.—Sk. See **SHIVE**, **SHED**.

**SHIELD, s. v.** A cover, a protection, a defence; a *defensive* piece of armour;—to guard or ward against offensive weapons.

D. & Ger. *Schild*; Sw. *Sköld*; Dan. *Skiold*; A. S. *Scyld*, from A. S. *Scyld-an*; Ger. *Schilden*, tegere, protegere; to cover, to protect. En- Un-

**SHIFT, s. v.** To divide, to part, to put away or remove, sc. part from part; -ING. to remove or change place; to -LESS. change; to change means or measures; to resort or have recourse to other means, methods or expedients; to get out of, evade or escape (dangers, difficulties).

*Shifty*, is a common word in Nottinghamshire. A *shifty* fellow, is—one quick, cunning at evasions, at expedients; at *shifting* his ground.

*Shift*,—an article of clothing, often *shifted* or changed.

A. S. *Scyft-an*, dividere, partiri, to divide, to *shift*; *land scyft-an*, to divide or *shift* land, as amongst coheirs, (Som.;) and Tyrw. so exp. it, sc. to divide.

**SHILL, s. i. e. Shell**, (qv.)

**SHILLING, s.** A part or portion (of a weight or coin); now the twentieth part of a pound or sovereign.

D. *Schelling*; Ger. *Schilling*; A. S. *Scill*, *scilling* or *scylling*; from A. S. *Scyl-an*, Ger. *Schelen*, to divide, (pars solidi majoris in plures minores dividit.—*Wackler*.) See **SCALE**.

**SHILL-I, SHALL-I, av.** *Shall I? Shall I?* an expression of indecision; of one who does not know his own mind.

**SHIMMERING, s.** An imperfect light, like unto that of twilight.—*Som*.

"She saw a lital *shemering* of a light,  
For at an hole in shone the mone bright."

*Chancer*.

A. S. *Scymrian*, to cast forth rays or beams, to cast a shadow. D. *Schemer-en*, -inghe.—*Som*.

**SHIN, s.** App. to—The bone at the front of the leg, from the ankle to the knee.

D. *Shoen*, *shene*, *schenn-been*; Ger. *Shiene*, *schien-been*; Sw. *Skenn*, *skenn-been*; Dan. *Skin*; A. S. *Scina*, *scenban*, probably the *skin* or skinned bone, the bone covered or protected by *skin* only; (quia natura ea parte tibiam decarnavit.—*Wack*; who derives from the D. *Schumen*, deglubere, or Scandic *Shinna*, abradere.) *Skin* is used alone, bone being understood. See **SHANK**.

**SHINE, v. s.** The literal meaning seems -INGNESS. to be—To stand or start forth; -Y. to show, to exhibit, to manifest; to show clearly, conspicuously.

To emit or throw forth light; a bright light; to be light, to lighten; to be bright or brilliant, splendid, lucid, luminous; to glitter, to sparkle; met. to be conspicuous, splendid, illustrious. Also, to give light, warmth (as the sun), animation, encouragement, favour; to favour, to be propitious.

"I looked toward heauen and it had no *shyne*."—*Bible*, 1549. Jer. iv.

Go. *Stein-an*; A. S. *Scin-an*; D. *Schänen*; Ger. *Scheinen*; Sw. *Skina*; Dan. *Skinner*. Be- Out-

**SHINGLE, s. -ED.** A division, a deal: app. to tiles; also, loose stones on the sea beach.

Fr. *Eschandole*; Ger. *Schindel*; and Holland writes it *Shindle*, so rendering the L. *Scandula*. *Scandula* pro *Scendula*, from *Scindere*, to split.

**SHINGLES, s.** Holland (in a marginal note on Plinie, b. xxx. c. 13,) calls the Gr. *Eprys*, (a disease so named—quia *serpit*,) the *shingles*; and Sk. says it is a kind of erysipelas, which, if it surrounds the whole body, causes death; and derives from the L. *Cingulum*, a girdle. This disease was also called *Zona*.

**SHIP, term.** D. *Schap*, *schape*, from A. S. *Scipp-an*, to *shape*, to form or fashion, or figure. Thus, *Land-ship*, (which Dryden wrote *Land-skape*,) is *Land-shape*, the form or figure of the land or country. *Friendship*,—the form or fashion; mode or manner; state, condition, constituent qualities, of a *friend*.

**SHIP, s. v.** "Something formed, (aliquid formatum,) in contradistinction from a *raft*, sc. for the purpose of conveying merchandize, &c. by water, protected from the water and the weather," (Tooke;) and it may be added, by usage furnished with sails.

\**Holinshed*.

D. *Schip*, *schep*; Ger. *Schiff*; Sw. *Skepp*; Dan. *Skib*; A. S. *Scip*; Go. *Skipp*. Sk. and Jun.—from the L. *Scapha*; Wach.—from the Ger. *Schieben*, (A. S. *Sciof-an*,) to *shove*, to push; because pushed or forced on by oars. Tooke,—from A. S. *Scippan*; D. *Schep-en*; Ger. *Schaffen*; Sw. *Skapa*, to form or frame, (to *shape*, qv.); and that it means—as above. Dis- In- Un-

**SHIRE, s.** A portion, division, or partition of the kingdom.

-MOTE. -REEVE, or *Shire-reeve*,—see **SHERIFF**.

**SHERIFF.** A. S. *Scir*, *scire*, from the v. *Scyran*, to divide.—Sk.

*Shemel*  
*(Scancrow)*

**SHIRK, SHERK, or SHURK, v.** To prey upon another, by fraud or rapine; to cheat, to trick; to shift from or evade—trouble, danger, &c. See **SHARK**.

**SHIRT, s. v. -LESS.** To cut off a *shirt*, i. e. a part or portion sufficient for that article of clothing.

And *Shirt* is,—a part or portion *sheared* or cut off.

From A. S. *Seyric*, *seyrc*, indusium; Jun.—from Dan. *Skiorte*, indusium; Tooke,—from A. S. *Seyr-an*, (to shear, qv.) *scired*, *scirt*, (i. e. *shirt*.) See **SARK**, and **SKIRT**, also **SHEAR**.

**SHITTLE, ad.\* s.†** A *shuttle* or *shittle*-**CORK**. *cork* (miscalled *cock*) is a *cork shot*, -**NESS**.† i. e. thrown or cast (backward and forward); knocked about from one to another; and hence, cons. *Shittle*,—light, volatile, giddy.

\**Mir. for Mag.* †*Chapman.* ‡*Barret.*

Sk. derives *Shittle* from A. S. *Sceot-an*, to shoot; and see **TOOKE**. See **SHOOT**.

**SHIVE, or SHEEVE, s.** *Shive*, or *Shaving*, -**ER, s. v.** —a cut or cutting, a slice, a chip, -**ERING.** a paring.

*Shiver*,—a part or portion; usually,—a very small, minute, part, portion, or fragment; a mite, an atom. Hammond, on Matt. vii. 3, explains *Mote* to be a small thin *shiver* of wood.

To *shiver*,—to part, to separate, to dis-sever.

Dan. *Skipper*; D. *Schelfer*, *schelver*, *shelveren*, *sheveren*, *sheven*; Ger. *Sheefer*, *schiefferen*, segmentum secare, findere, assulatim frangere, in micas frangere; to cut, to split, to break into small parts. (See *Kilian*.) Sk. derives from Ger. *Scheden*, (A. S. *Scead-an*), which is, to divide or separate by cutting, splitting, breaking or otherwise.—*Wach.* See **SHIDE**. *Shive* or *Sheeve* (also written as in Chaucer, *Shiver*), seems to come more obviously from *Sceaf-an*, *scæf-an*, to shave; *Sceaf-sca*, a shaving. Un-

**SHIVER, v. s.** Anciently also written -**ING.** *Chiver*, (qv.)

-**Y.** To shake, to tremble, to quake, to quiver.

To be in a *shiver*, is a common expression.

Ger. *Schauern*, tremere ex metu vel gelu; *Schauer*, *schauer*, tremor, (Wach.); D. *Shudd-eren*, -**en**, to tremble, to shake. In Sicambria, (the dialect spoken in Gueldres,) *Schoesuren*.—*Kilian*.

**SHOAL, s. v. or SHOLE, s. ad. -Y.** A *shoal* or *scull* of fish, crows, shepherds, &c. is—a division, a portion, (a part separated from a main body.) See **SCALE**.

To *shole* (Chapman: "the fish did *shole*,"), is,—to move, to come, in *shoals* or divisions.

*Shoals* in the sea, are—shallows, shelves.

A *sholds* bank;—the deeping or *sholding* (of water) is (Hackluyt) a *shallow* bank, the *shallowing* (of water).

*Shoaling*, (Milton: "shoaling towards the mouth of hell,")—becoming *shallow*.

"*Shole* waters," (Spenser, Dampier, Cook,)—shallow or *Shoaly*.

"*Shoaled* our water," (Cook)—got into shallow water.

**SHOCK, s. v.** A concussion; a quaking, or trembling; a dashing or striking, with a violence or force, that *shakes*. To *shock*, met.—

To cause a trembling or shuddering, sc. of anguish, horror, dislike.

A *shock* of corn,—so much as is *shoke* or shaken into a pile or heap. D. *Schocke*, concussus, jactatio, (Kilian;) and cons. strues.

*Shock* (dog,)—see **SHAG**.

*Shock*, the past p. (*shoken*, *shoke*, *shock*,) of the v. to *Shake*, (qv.) Inter- Un-

**SHODE,\* s.** A bush of hair; the head, (Sk. who thinks it may be from A. S. *Scade*, *lucus*, qd. *nemus capillorum*.)—\*Chaucer.

**SHOE, v. s. -LESS.\*** The *shoe* was something placed under the foot, to save it from injury; the covering or upper leather was a subsequent improvement.—\*Drayton.

Go. & Sw. *Sko*; A. S. *Sco*, *scæo*, *echo*; D. *Schoe*, *schoen*; Ger. *Schu*, *schuh*; Dan. *Skoer*. In A. S. *Ge-scy*, calcei; *ge-scod*, calceatus; *sceog-ian*, calceare. (See *Lye*.) Tooke derives from A. S. *Sky-an*, *ge-scyan*, supponere, to place under; *sceod*, suppositum, under placed, sc. the foot; the sole of the foot. In Mark vi. "shood with sandals" is *υποδεμενονι σανδαλια*, bound under with sandals; and the *shoe* or sandal was itself called *υποδημα*, something bound under. Un-

**SHOG, v. -GING, s.** To *shake*; to cause to *shake* or tremble; to move at a *shaking* pace—as a *shog* trot; to move slowly away.

*Shog*, from *Shoke*, *shock*, past p. of *Shake*, (qv.) See **SHAG**, **SHOCK**, and **TO JOG**.

**SHOOT, v. s.** To throw or cast; to throw, -**ER.** cast, or send out or forth, to emit, -**ING.** to eject, to project; to thrust, or -**RESS.** push forth, to expel; to move or **SHOT.** pass, like any thing shot or thrown.

A *shot*, (*Shot*, past p. of *Shoot*), from a gun, or bow, or other machine; something cast or thrown forth, emitted, ejected, expelled.

A *shoot* of a tree,—cast forth, thrown, emitted from the tree.

A *shotten* herring, (Shak.) one that has cast or thrown forth its spawn.

A *shot* window, (Chaucer,)—a projected window, thrown out beyond the rest of the front, very common in our old houses. Tyrw. supposes it a *shut* window.

*Shote*-anchor, or *sheet*-anchor. See **SHEET**.

*Shot*,—cast down as share or sum to be paid. See **SCOT**.

*Shot*-free,—free from *shot*; from expense, damage, &c.

D. *Schielen*; Ger. *Schiessen*; Sw. *Skutta*; Dan. *Skyder*; A. S. *Sceotan*, *scyt-an*, jacere, ejicere, projicere, jaculari; to throw, cast, or send out or forth. See **SHUT**, **SHOUT**, **SHEET**, **SCOT**, **SCOUT**, **SCATE**, **SKIT**, **SKETCH**, **SAGITTAL**. See **TOOKE**. Over- Out- Up-

**SHOP, s. -PING.** Something *shops* or *shopen*, (in contradistinction from a *stall*.)



for the purpose of containing merchandize for sale, protected from the weather. And see SHIP.

To go *shopping*,—to go to different *shops*; —cheapening, bargaining, buying.

*Shop-lifter*:—to *lift* is to take up, to thief: a *shop-lifter*, one who thieives from shops (usually pretending to be a customer).

Fr. *Eschoppé, échoppé*. Jun.—from *shape*, *formare*, because in it artists give form or *shape*, (*formam*) to their commodities. Tooke thinks *Shop* (*Shope*, past p. of *Shape*, *qv.*) to be—allquid *formatum*.

**SHORE, s. v.** “*Shore*, (Tooke,) as the -LESS. sea-shore, shore of a river, is the -Y.” place where the continuity of the land is interrupted, or *separated* by the sea or the river;—the bound, the limit.

*Shore*, the *v.* (formed upon the *s.*) is—to set, to place, to bring to, to go to the shore or to the land; to land, to set firmly, as on land. “And set him where his heart would haue bene *shor’d*.”—*Chapman*.

\**Burnet*.

A. S. *Score*; D. *Schorre, schoore*, pars rupta aut scissa; also *Schore*, ripa, (Killian; who considers them to be different words.) *Shore* is the past p. of the *v.* To *shear*, (*qv.*) A-

**SHORE, s. v. -ER.** The *s.*—A piece of wood, *separated*, divided from the main bulk or trunk, and used as a prop or support; and hence To *shore*, *cons.*—to prop, to support.

D. *Schore*, fulcrimen; *schoren, shooren*, suffulcire, to prop up, to support. P. Plouhman says,—“It had three *shores* to shove it up three *shides*, of one length.” (i. e. three sections, deals, cut or divided timber, see *SHEAR* and *SHIDE*;) whence it may be inferred that *Shore* is—as above.

**SHORT, ad. av. v.** To *short*, or *shorten*, -EN, *v.* is—To cut off, to lop off, to cur-  
-ENING. tail, (*sc.* part,) and, *cons.* to les-  
-LY. sen, to diminish, to abridge, or  
-NESS. abbreviate, be or cause to be brief; to take from the dimensions or extent; to reduce, to contract, to confine;—to diminish or reduce the distance, the duration or continuance; to bring near; to approximate, to take from the efficiency; to fail or cause to fail; to be or become deficient or imperfect, inadequate or unequal to.

D. *Schort-e, -en*; Ger. -en, deficere. A. S. *Sceort*, in Ger. *Kurtz, curt*, (*qv.*) Wach. traces both *Curt* and *Short* through the D. *Scheuten*, rumpere, to break, to the Ger. *Schoren*, to *shear*, (*qv.*) to divide. *Shored*, or *Shorn*, is the past p. of *Shear*, (A. S. *Scyran*.) “*Shored, shor’d, short*, means—cut off, and is opposed to *long*, which means—extended.”—*Tooke* To *short* (the *v.*) is formed upon the past p.:—we now use *Shorten*. Fore-

**SHOVE, v. s.** To push, to thrust; to press  
-ING. against.

-EL, *s. v.* *Shovel*, (dim. of *Shove*, i. e. *shov-dæl*,) that which *shoves* or pushes.

To *shovel*,—to work with a *shovel*; to push, thrust, take up, throw up, (*sc.* with, or as with a *shovel*.)

D. *Schuiuen*; Ger. *Scheiben, schaffen*; Sw. *Skuf-ra*; A. S. *Sceof-an, scuf-an, scuf-an*; D. *Schoefle*,

*schoole*; Ger. *Schaufel*; Sw. *Skif-wel*; Dan. *Skuffe*; A. S. *Scof*, to *shove*, to push. See *SHEAR*, *SHAFT*, *SHUFFLE*, *SHEEP*.

**SHOUGH,\* s. i. e. Shock, or Shag, (qv.)**  
\**Shak*.

**SHOUGH,\* v. i. e. Shog, (qv.)**  
\**Beau. & F.*

**SHOULDER, s. v. -ING.** The part where the arms separate from the body. From the strength across from one to the other, *Shoulder* is used (*met.*) for strength, a strong support;—Also a part where the arm, the shank, terminates, or is fixed.

D. *Scholder, schouder*; Ger. *Schulter*; Sw. *Skuld-ra*; Dan. -er; A. S. *Sculdor, scyldre*. Wach.—of the same origin as *Shield*, (*quia clypeo simile*.) Tooke,—that *Shoulds* (for so he asserts it should be written, and he produces an instance from *The Byrthe of Mankynde*, Ed. 1540: in Ed. 1552, it is *Shoulder*,) is the past p. of *Scylan*, to divide, to separate, to *scale*, (*qv.*)

**SHOUT, v. s.** “Sound thrown forth from -ER. the mouth,” (Tooke;) sound ejected  
-ING. or ejaculated; ejaculation, *sc.* of the voice exerted, raised, exalted. See *SPEECH*.

Sk.—either from the sound, or from D. *Schote, schente* (our *Shoot*), jaculatio, *qd.* vocis contentae ejaculatio: it is (Tooke) the past p. of the *v.* To *shoot*, (*qv.*) Un-

**SHOW, or SHEW, s. v.** To cause to see or -Y. perceive; to exhibit or hold forth;  
-ISH.\* to offer, bear, or bring forth; to present to the eye or view; to discover; to point out, direct, or guide to; to seem, to appear, or cause to appear; to cause to perceive, or apprehend, or understand; to teach; to convince.

A *show*, is *emph.* an exhibition, a spectacle, intended to please or amuse, by its gaiety or splendour.

*Showy*,—ostentatious of appearance; conspicuous; splendid, gay or gaudy.

\**Pope*.

D. *Schowen*; Ger. *Schawwen*; A. S. *Sceawian*, ostendere, monstrare. Un-

**SHOWER, s. v.** (Clouds) “broken, di-  
-LESS. vided, separated;” and, *cons.* fall-  
-Y. ing in drops; *met.*—any thing falling, like rain, or hail, or snow, from the clouds.

A. S. *Scar, scyr*; D. *Scheure*; Ger. *Schar*; Sw. *Skur*. Jun. Sk. and Wach. agree, that a *shower* consists of drops of water *broken* from the clouds; Tooke,—the past p. of *Scyr-an*, to *shear*, (*qv.*)

**SHRAG, s.** “The ends of sticks—of the birchen twigs in a broom, or of whins or furze.” “Yar brum owt ta ha’ fine *shrags*.” This was said to a man about to dress recently thrashed barley for market. The clipping of live fences.”—*Moor*, Suffolk Words. It is probably *Scrag*: any thing rough, sharp, craggy, prickly.

**SHREAD, s. v. SHREDDING.** A cut, or piece cut, separated or severed, broken or torn; a section or segment, a fragment.

A. S. *Screade, scread-an*. Sk. suggests from To *shear*. It is *Shred*, *shred*.—*Tooke*.

**SHREW**, or **SCHREW**, *s. ad. v.* A *Shrew*:—**SHREWD.** "One who vexes or molests;"  
**-LY.** —a vexatious, mischievous,  
**-NESS.** vicious, evil, person; and (ac-  
**SHREW-ISH.** cording to modern usage)—a  
**-ISH-LY.** woman who vexes, or molests,  
**-NESS.** annoys, aggrieves—with her  
 tongue or temper.

*Shrewed*, or *Shrewd*,—vexed, troubled,  
 provoked, and, cons., angry, ill-tempered;  
 bitter or biting, cutting; and hence, keen,  
 cunning, penetrating, sagacious.

Tyrw. explains the *v.* in Chaucer,—To  
*curse*, i. e. to imprecate upon us—trouble,  
 vexation, *sorrow*, (qv.) "Nay then, quod  
 she, I *shrewe* us bothe two." . . . "Yet was  
 he to me the mooste *shrew*." . . . "A lab-  
 bing *shrewe* is she."—Chaucer.

Wach. and Sk. agree that a *Shrew* is—mulier  
 clamosa, from Ger. *Schreien*, to cry out; Sk. adds  
 —or rather from *Beschreyen*, to defame, to calum-  
 niate. *Schreud*, the *ad.* he derives either from  
 Ger. *Beschreyen*, to fascinate, qd. *bewitched*; or  
 from L. *Crudus*, qd. *crudelis*. A *shrew* was male  
 as well as female; and in Chaucer's translation  
 from Boethius, *Pessimus*, *Improbis*, are interpreted  
*shrews*. Tooke (who evidently considers A. S.  
*Syr-wian*, *suri-gan*, *sorghtan*, to be the same word  
 diff. written and app.) thinks *Syrwed*, *syrewed*,  
 the *past p.* of *Syrwan*, *syrewan*, to vex, to molest,  
 to cause mischief to, is our modern *Shrewed* or  
*Shrewd*; and that *Syrwe*, *syrewe*, is our modern  
*Shrews* or *Shrew*, and means—as above explained.  
 See **SORE**. Be-

**SHRIEK**, *v. s.* App. to the cry, and the  
**-ER.** feeling of fear or terror it causes.  
**-ING.** See **SCREAM**.

**SHRIGHT**. Either (Sk.) from Dan. *Skriger*, to cry:  
 or from D. *Schrecken*, to tremble, *schriek*, tre-  
 mour; or from Ger. *Schreyen*, to cry, *schrecken*,  
 to terrify, *schreck*, terror; all of them (he adds)  
 formed from the sound: they (and Sw. *Skraka*)  
 appear all the same word.

**SHRIEVE**. See **SHERIFF**.

**SHRIFT**, *s.* By usage To *Shrive*—"To  
**SHRIVE**, *v.* hear confessions and enjoin  
**-ER.** penance." A necessary portion  
**-ING.** of the duty of those who had  
**SHROV-ING.** the cure of souls.  
**-TIDE.** *Shrove-tide*,—the tide or time  
 when people are *shrived* or *shriven*.

*Shrift*, is—*Shrived*, *shriv'd*, *shrift*; Dan. *Skrift-e*,  
*-er*; Sw. *-a*, *skrift*; which (Ihre thinks) they re-  
 ceived from the early Eng. preachers of the gospel.  
 The word is common in the A. S. ecclesiastical writ-  
 ing.—*Scrif-an*, to hear confessions (says Som.) and  
 enjoin penance. *Scrift-boc*, a confessional. Ihre  
 adopts the derivation from L. *Scrib-ere*, to write,  
 because the penance required was given in  
 writing; Sk. also from *Scrib-ere*, because the  
 names of those confessing were written down.  
 Neither of these reasons have introduced the  
 word into the It. or Fr. Lye quotes three in-  
 stances from A. S. version of Boethius, where L.  
*Curare* is rendered *scrif-an*, (apparently a cognate  
 of *Scrope-an*;) and to *shrive* trees, (Som. tells us,)  
 is to prune them; putare, amputare, resecare. Un-

**SHRILL**, *ad. v.* App. to a sound that is  
**-LY.** Harsh,—grating; piercing harshly  
**-NESS.** upon the ear.

*Shrill*, is—*Shriekel*, (dim. of *Shriek*;) or *Shrille*,  
*shrill*, anciently written also *Shrile*. G. Douglas  
 renders *vociferans* "with *skrilis* and with *shrekis*."

**SHRIMP**, *s.* -ED. App. met. to—Any  
 thing dim.; contracted in its growth.

*Scrimp*, as *ad.* and *v.* are common words  
 in Scottish writers. See *Jamieson*.

In A. S. *Scrimm-an*, is *arescere*, to dry, to  
 wither, and, cons., to contract. Sk. doubts whe-  
 ther the fish, be so called from Ger. *Schrump*, a  
 wrinkle, from the wrinkles on the back. Jun.  
 thinks—from Ger. *Krimpen*, to crimp or cramp, to  
 draw together, because when boiled it draws into  
 a gibbous shape, ac. its lower half under its upper.

**SHRINE**, *s. v.* We apply the word to—  
 That which contains or holds, in which is  
 placed or deposited, any thing consecrated,  
 sacred, holy, adored, loved.

D. *Schryn*; Ger. *Schrein*; Sw. *Skryn*; Fr.  
*Escrin-e*; Sp. *-o*; It. *Scrigno*; L. *Scrinium*, a  
 basket or chest in which books, writings, or other  
 secret things were deposited. En- In-

**SHRINK**, *v. s.* To wither; to diminish,  
**-ER.** to lessen, to contract, to draw into  
**-ING.** a smaller compass, to withdraw, to  
**-LING.** retreat (from fear, dislike, &c.)

\**Byrth of Mankynd*.

D. *Schrinken*; Ger. *Schrencken*; A. S. *Scrin-an*,  
*arescere*, to dry, to wither. For- Un-

**SHRIVEL**, *v.* To draw up together, to  
 contract, (into wrinkles.)

Sk.—either from D. *Schrumpelen*, Ger. *Schrump-  
 elen*, to draw into wrinkles; or from L. *Scribillare*.  
 It is perhaps a dim. from *Shrive*, which (Som.  
 says) is to prune; and, cons., to lessen, to diminish.

**SHROWD**, *s. v.* Now. com. app. only to—  
**-Y.** That with which the dead are  
**-LESS.** clothed, and (*shrowds*) with which  
 the masts of a ship are dressed or clothed.  
 "I shope me into a *shroud* as I a schepe-  
 herd were." —*Piers Plouhman*. "The  
*shrowds*, (at Paul's Cross,)—a covered  
 space on the side of the church, to protect  
 the congregation in inclement seasons."—  
*Pennant*.

A. S. *Scrud*, vestitus, clothed, from *scrydan*,  
 vestire, to clothe.—Sk. This *past p.* was formerly  
 a general term for any kind of covering, or cloth-  
 ing.—Tooke. En- Un-

**SHRUB**, *s.* Bushy trees of low growth  
**-B-ED.** are called *shrubs*, and the word  
**-Y.** may have been orig. app. to the  
**-ERY.** bushes which sprung up in grounds  
 where the trees had been *scrubbed* (or  
*shrubbed*) up. A. S. *Scrobbe*, *scrybe*. Un-

**SHRUB**, *s.* A spirituous liquor, with a  
 mixture of acid, sweetened.

By an easy corruption of *y* to *h*, *Syrop* becomes  
*Shrop*, *shrup*, *shrub*.—Tooke. But see **SYROP**.

**SHRUG**, *v. s.* -G-ING. App. to—A motion  
 or action of the shoulders, by drawing or  
 raising them towards the ears, (in expres-  
 sion of different feelings.)

Sk.—from *Schreck*, timor; Wach.—from the  
 same source as *Shriek*, (qv.) which is also an-  
 ciently written *Shright*, very nearly approaching  
 to Holland's *Shrigged*, by which he renders L.  
*Constrictæ*.

**SHUDDER**, *v. s.* To quake, to shake, to  
 tremble, (with fear, horror.)

D. *Schudd-en, -eren*; Ger. *Schütt-en, -ern*, quaterere, tremere. Plainly enough (Sk.) from It. *Scudiere, L. Excudere*, to shake off. Wach.—from *Quatere*.

**SHUFFLE**, *v. s.* To shove, or push, (sc. the feet,) to move at low, short steps; to move at short distances; -INGLY. to move about, to and fro, disorderly, confusedly, irregularly; to move from, push out of the direct course, to evade; to move or push together, irregularly, hastily, (sc. to escape notice or detection; and hence)—fraudulently.

The dim. of *Shove*. A. S. *Scuf-ian*, to shove, to push. See **SCUFFLE**.

**SHUN**, *v. -LESS.\** To fly from, move out of the way, avoid; to evade.—\**Shak*.

A. S. *Scun-ian, ascunian, onscunian*, to fly, fly from or avoid. See **ASKAUNT**, **ESCHEW**. Un-

**SHUT**, *v. s.* To cast or throw to, sc. the door; to throw it close, to close it; to close in, to inclose, to include; to exclude, to close against; to close, to conclude.

To get *shut* of any thing,—to get it thrown or cast off or away, clear away; to get clear of, rid, or free.

Very variously written by our old authors:—"Jesus cam while the ghat is weren *schit*."—*Wiclif*. "The gailer *shette* the dores of the toure."—*Chaucer*. "My windowes weren *shit* echone."—*Id.* "Sir Thomas More was *shit* vp so close in prison."—*Sir T. More. Workes*.

*Shuttle*,—see **SHUTTLE**.

D. & Ger. *Schütten*; A. S. *Scyt-an*, to throw or cast. See **SHOOT**. Be- Out- Un-

**SHY**, *ad. v. -NESS*. To *shy* is used in common speech (of a horse); as, He *shies* at a post,—starts away from.

*Shy*, *ad.* is app. to one who *shuns*, avoids, evades, company or society; *shuns* or avoids to be seen: and thus, timid, diffident, bashful, retiring, reserved; one who *shuns* through fear of consequences, and thus, wary, cautious.

D. *Schouwen*; Ger. *Schewen*; Sw. *Sky*, to *shun*, to *eschew*, (qv.)

**SIB,\*** or **SYB**, *ad. SIBREDE.†* Akin, in affinity; related by consanguinity.

\**Chaucer. Spenser. Beau. & F.* \*†*Gower.*

Go. *Sib*, pax; *ga-sib-yan*, reconciliari.—*Jun.* A. S. *Sib, syb, sybbe*, which Som. explains—peace, quietness, concord, agreement; kindred, alliance, affinity. *Sib-ian*,—to make peace or pacify D. *Ghesibbe*; Sw. *Sif*. "No more *sib'd* than *sieve* and riddle, that grew both in a wood together."—*Ray*, North Country Words; and see *Jamieson* in v.; and *Gossip*. See also *Sibrit*, in *Moor's Suffolk Words*.

**SIBILANT**, *ad. -ATION*. Hissing.

L. *Sibilans*, p. p. of *sibilare*, to hiss, from *Sibilus*, which Quintilian has recorded to be one of the three words (*mugilus, sibilus, murmur*), formed from the sound, (*ορομορρεα, i.e. Actio nominis*), permitted to the Latin tongue

**SIBYL**, *s.* A prophetess.

-L-INE. L. *Sybilla*, qd. *σιον βουλη*, (*Dei consilium*;) *σιον*, Æol. for *θεον*.—See *Voss*, who is not satisfied with this, but has nothing better.

**SICAMORE**, or **SYCAMORE**, *s.* The large maple-tree, ridiculously so named, (Sk.) though there may be some resemblance in the leaves and trunk to the Egyptian *Sycomorus*, or Egyptian fig-tree.

Fr. *Sycamore*; It. & Sp. *Sicomoro*; L. *Sicomorus*; Gr. *Συκομορεα*, from *συκη*, a fig, and *μορεα*, *morus*.

**SICCITY**, *s.* Dryness.

Fr. *Siccité*; It. -à; L. *Siccitas*, from *siccus*, dry. De- Ex-siccate.

**SICK**, *ad. v.* Weak, ailing, diseased, dis-

-EN, *v.* ordered; nauseating, (as if af-

-ISH. fected with a *sick* stomach,)

-LY, *ad. av.* disgusted.

-LIED. \**Surrey. Turberville.*

-LINESS. Go. *Siuks, siukands*; A. S. *Seok*;

-NESS. D. *Sieck*; Ger. *Siech*; Sw. *Suik*;

-LESS.\* Dan. *Syg*. Either from D. *Swaek*,

weak, languid, or *Swicken*, to shake,

to agitate.—*Sk.* It may be from A. S. *Sye-an*, to

*suck*; (see **SIGH**;) and app. cons. from the weak-

ness, and ailing condition of *sucking* children, of

*sucklings*. Un-

**SICKER**. See **SECURE**.

**SICKLE**, *s.* A tool or instrument with

-ED. which corn, &c. is cut; a reaping

-ER.\* hook.—\**Sandys*.

D. *Sichel, seeckel*; Ger. *Sichel, sechel*; Sw. *Sikel*;

Dan. *Sogel*; A. S. *Sicol*. Sk.—from L. *Secula*;

itself à *secundo*, to cut. Varro, (lib. iv.) *Falces*

are so called—à *farre*, by the change of a letter,

and these (falces) are in *Compania* called *Secula*, à

*secundo*.

**SIDE**, *s. v.* The *s.* :—The extent from hips

-ER. to shoulder, in land animals; the

-ING. corresponding part in aquatic; the

-LE, *v.* parts running collaterally, as the

-LONG. sides of an animal do; parts or

-WIND. parties opposed; extreme parts;

the coast, the edge, the margin; the part

opposed to centre, back, &c.

The *v.* :—To place, or stand, to be, at the

side of; and also, met. in collateral position

—as pair or match; to match; to balance, to

equipoise; to take the side or party; to

espouse, to engage, to enlist in—the cause

or party.

*Side-wind*, met.—indirect.

D. *Süde*; Ger. *Seite*; Sw. *Sida*; Dan. *Side*;

A. S. *Sid, side*; *latus, longus, long, large, great*.

A. S. *Side* and *Wide*, *longe lateque, large and wide*.

—*Som.* *Jun.* (who derives the L. *s. Latus* from

Gr. *Πλατυς*, spacious, extended,) thinks *Sides* also

are so called because in *latus extensæ*. Right

*side*, left *side*, are in old authors called right half,

left half. See **HALF**. A- Be- In- Out-

**SIDERAL**, *ad. Sideral*, or *Sidereat*—

-R-EAL. starry, stellar, astral.

-ATED. *Siderated*, — struck, blighted,

-ATION. blasted (by the stars or planets).

*Sideration*: "As for the misliking of trees

(called *sideratio*), whereby they consume,

wither away, and crumble to powder, it is

a thing caused only of the weather and influence of some planet."—*Holland. Plinie*, b. xvii. c. 24.

Fr. *Sydér-al*, -ation; It. & Sp. -eo; L. *Sidereus*, from *Sidus*, a star, or rather constellation, from Gr. *Eidos*, *forma*, species; sunt enim *sidera formæ* sive *figuræ cælestes e stellis*.—*Voss*. Con-sider. De-siderate.

**SIEGE**, *s. v.* To set or beset; to set, place or station, sc. a force, an armed force, before or around.

*Siege*,—a setting or besetting (with like intent); also a seat, a stool: lit. and cons.

Fr. *Sieg-e*, -er, *assiéger*; It. *Asséd-io*, -iàre; Sp. *Sitt-o*, -ar, from L. *Sed-es*, -ere, as we say,—to sit down before a town.—*Sk*. As-Be-

**SIEVE**, *s.* To sift is—To separate, to

**SIFT**, *v.* shake apart, the smaller from the

-ER, *s.* larger parts or particles, the

-ING. coarser from the finer; to dis-

**SIVEYER**. \* cern, to search, to examine minutely, thoroughly; to scrutinize.

*Sieve*,—an utensil, wherewith to separate, &c.

*Siveyer*,—a sieve maker.—\**Fuller*.

Anciently *Sive*; whence *Sived*, *siv'd*, *sift*. A. S. *Sibi*, *sift-an*; D. *Seue*, *seuen*, *sift-en*; Ger. *Sift*, *siften*, (by modern usage *Sichten*,—*Wack*.) to scarce, to bould. Un-

**SIFFLEMENT**. See **STIFLE**.

**SIGH**, *s. v.* To draw in or inhale, to ex-

-ER. hale or emit, the breath, sc. with

-ING. longer, deeper breathings than common. See **SOB**.

Anciently written *Sike*; and the past p. of *Sigh* was (*sighed*, *sigh'd*.) *Sight*; D. *Suchten*; Sw. *Sucka*; Dan. *Sukker*; A. S. *Sic-an*, which appears to be the same word as *Syc-an*, to suck; app. to the sucking or inhaling of the breath previous to the omission.

**SIGHT**, *s.* Any thing which is seen; also

-ED. the sense, the faculty by which

-LESS. any thing is seen; vision, view,

-LY. inspection.

-LINESS. *Sightly*,—seeming good, or of

-FUL.\* good seeming or appearance

-FULNESS.† to the sight, to the eye.

\**Byrthe of Mankynd*. †*Sir P. Sidney*.

The pret. per. of *See* was anciently written *Sigh*; whence *Sighed*, *sigh'd*, *sight*. In- Un-

**SIGIL**, *s.* A seal.

Cot. has *Sigillé*, sealed; and *Sigillat-iv*, -ive, sealable. It. *Sigillo*; L. *Sigillum*.

**SIGMOIDAL**, \* *ad.* Formed or shaped like the Gr. *sigma*.—\**Dr. Smith*.

From the Gr. *Σ*, *sigma*, and *eidos*, form or shape.

**SIGN**, *s. v.* A sign is,—that which marks,

-AL, *ad. s.* notifies, or denotes, be-

-ALLY. tokens, shows or declares,

-ALITY. sc. something known or to

-ALIZE, *v.* be known; a mark, note,

-ATION. token; a distinction, a

-ATURE. manifestation, declaration,

-ATURIST. evidence; a type, a symbol.

-ER. To signify,—to make a sign

-ET. or mark, a note or token;

-IFY, *v.* to make known, to declare,

-IFAUNCE.\* or manifest, the mind, the

-IFIC-ANT, *ad. s.* meaning, purpose, import;

**SIGNIFIC-ANCE**. to mean, to purpose, to import

-ANCY.

-ANTLY.

-ATION.

-ATIVE.

-ATIVELY.

-ATOR.

-ATORY.

*Signal*, *ad.*—remarkable; conspicuous; worthy of note, or distinction; memorable.

*Significant* is used emph. sc. expressing much meaning; and B. Jonson uses *Signifying* in the same manner: "Words becoming and signifying."

*Signature*, sc. of plants,—A mark or sign supposed to indicate their virtue.

*Signer*, is in common use.—\**Chaucer*.

Fr. *Sign-e*, -ale, -ifier; It. *Segno*, *segnale*, *significare*; Sp. *Sena*, *senal*, *significar*; L. *Signum*, which (*Voss* says) is either from the Gr. *δεικνυμι*, *ostendo*, or from *σημαιον*, or rather from *στιγμα*, which is from *στιζ-ειν*, *pungere*, *signare*, or from *χνος*, *vestigium*. *Sæpe enim spiritus in S abit*. Perhaps from A. S. *Sæng-an*, to *singe*, (qv.) As-Con-De-En-Re-Sub-Un-sign. In-Un-significant. Ob-signate. Pre-signify.

**SIGNIOR**. See **SENIOR**.

**SIKER**. See **SECURE**.

**SILE**, \* *v. s.* **SILT**.† To *sile* is,—to strain, to purify, (Sw. *Syla*.)

A *sile* is—a sieve or strainer.

*Silt* may be—that which is strained or left by straining; the soil, the sediment.

\**Still common in northern counties*.

†*Brown. Hale*.

Sw. *Sylla*, lutum, (Ihre;) perhaps from A. S. *Syl-ian*, to soil.

**SILENT**, *ad.* Silence consists in—Ab-

-ENCE, *s. v.* sence of any sound; and is

-ENCING. used as equivalent to stillness,

-ENTLY. secresy, cessation, discontinu-

-ENTIARY. ance of speech, or sound, or noise; oblivion, muteness, taciturnity.

*Silentiary*,—one who observes, preserves silence.

Fr. *Sil-ence*; It. -dre, -ento, -enzio; Sp. -encio; *Silens*, p. p. of *Silere*, which, with the Gr. *Σιγαν*, the etymologists consider to be formed from the sound: the note of silence, both with Greeks and Latins, they remark, was *st*. They distinguish *Silere*, to discontinue speaking, from *Tacere*, to abstain from speaking. See *Voss*.

**SILICIOUS**, \* *ad.* Made of *cilicium*, i. e. goat's hair; a kind of clothing first used in Cilicia.—\**Brown*.

**SILICIOUS**, *ad.* Flinty, stony.

L. *Silicicus*, from *silex*, a flint. *Voss* thinks— from Gr. *Χαλξ*, *calx*. See **CALCARIOUS**.

**SILIQUEOUS**, *ad.* Miller says,—*Siliquous*, having seed-vessels, (in L. *Siliquæ*,) husk, pod or shell.

**SILK**, *s.* A material spun in fine threads

-EN, *ad. v.* by a worm (com. called the

-Y. *Silkworm*). A manufacture of

-INESS. this material.

-NESS. *Silken*, *Silky*, from the qualities

of *silk*, are used met.—smooth, soft, delicate.

The A. S. *Seolc*, *seolcen*, *seolcwyrn*; *Sid*, *sidem*, *sidwyrn*, are evidently of modern introduction. The D. *Silde*; Ger. *Seeden*; It. *Sêta*; Fr. *Soye*; Sp. *Seda*, & *Sidonis*, from the Sidonians; A. S. *Seole*; Dan. & Eng. *Silk*, from L. *Sericum*; Gr. *Σηρικον*,  
S A

à *Seribus*, from the *Seres*, who (Pliny) were "famous for the fine *silks* that their woods did yeeld;" but it is supposed that the people took their name from the worm (*Ser*) which produces the *silk*.—See *Ency. Met.*

**SILL, s.** The base or foundation. A *door-sill*, a *window-sill*,—upon which the side posts or pillars rest.

A. S. *Syl*; basis, columna. *Hercoles syla*, *Hercules'* pillars.—*Som.* D. *Syle*; Sw. *Sylla*; Ger. *Saul*, which Sk. derives from L. *Solum*. Lye thinks it more probably from Go. *Sulfan*, *sundare*, to found or lay a foundation. See *GROUNDSELL*.

**SILLABUB, s.** A mixture of wine, beer or cider, with milk, sugar, spices, &c.

Sk. says, is in Lancashire called *Sillibauck*; and Th. H. derives from D. *Sulle*, *sille*, canals, and *Beych*, venter, and supposes the thing to be so called from the form and size of the vessel out of which it was usually drunk; but it is not likely that a name should be comp. of two Dutch words for that which was of home manufacture.

**SILLY, ad.** *Sely*, or *Silly*,—simple, harmless; i. e. good, unsuspecting or -INESS. unsuspecting, guileless, harmless, simple; and further, foolish.

A great *selly*, is—a great folly.—*Ritson*.

"She sight *sely* sore," (if Ellis and Jamieson are right,) is *wonderfully* sore; and is a consequential usage from *Sellic*, bonus, dignus, moratus, mirabilis.

Sk. thinks *Silly*, (stultus, *evnðer*), written by Chaucer *Sely*, is from Ger. *Selig*, beatus, sanctus, plus; holy men being for the most part *evnðer*, i. e. simple; because, as the common lexicons say, they judge of others from themselves; they themselves being *evnðer*, men of good morals, pure minds. The Ger. *Selig*, is A. S. *Selig*, *sellic*, *ge-selig*; and it may be that these are but consequential usages of A. S. *Selig*, datus, donatus, condonatus, præditus; beatus, felix, bonus, from the v. *Sell-an*, to give; given or endowed with gifts; blessed, happy, good. It has already appeared that our own word *Happy*, from *Hap*, is by usage restricted to good *hap*, and that *Fortunate* and *Prosperous* owe their present restricted application to usage also. In Chaucer, *Seliness*, Mr. Tyrw. interprets *happiness*, that is, the possession of much given, many gifts, many blessings. (See *UNSELY*.) See *Wach.*, *Ihre*, *Ruddiman's Gloss.* to G. Douglas, and *Jamieson*. Un-

**SILLY-HOW, s.** In Sw. *Seger-hufwa*. *Hufwa*, is in Eng. *Howve*, (qv.) a hood; and *Silly*, A. S. *Selig*, happy, prosperous. "In Scotland the women call a *Haly* or *Sily-how*, (i. e. *holy* or fortunate cap or hood,) a film or membrane stretched over the heads of children new born."—*Ruddiman*, Gloss to G. Douglas in v. *How*. And see *Dr. Jamieson*.

**SILT.** See *SILE*.

**SILVAN, or SYLVAN, ad.** Of or pertaining to, consisting of, woods or groves; woody.

It. *Silvano*; L. *Sylvanus*, *sylva*; Gr. ὕλη, wood.

**SILVER, s. v.** *Silver*,—a metal. The ad. -LY. met.—Having the whiteness, the -LING. pallid whiteness of the colour of -Y. *silver*; white, whitish; having the -LESS. softness, gentleness of sound, which -EN.\* that metal has; soft, gentle, dulcet. —\**Wiclif*.

Go. *Siluba*; A. S. *Scoifer*, *sulfer*; D. *Sil-er*; Ger. -ber; Sw. -föer; Dan. *Silue*. Jun. derives from Gr. Σιλαβειν, to shine. Wach. (because according to Tacitus, *silver* was either unknown or disregarded by the ancient Germans,) also resorts to a Gr. origin, and prefers Gr. ἄλφος, white, (s prefixed,) taking its name (as aurum, gold, also does) from its colour. Sk. suggests,—*Sel*, bone, multum, and *ser-an*, to fare; to fare well, to prosper; because much or plenty of this metal, efficit beatos. Not one of these is satisfactory. Be-

**SIMAGREE, s.** Cot. calls it "a wry mouth or filthy face, crabbed visage," &c. Dryden applies it to the visage of the Cyclops in his attempts to look amiable.

Fr. *Chemagré*, *simagré*. Men. from *Simia*, an ape or monkey; others from *Simulacrum*.

**SIMAR.** See *CYMAR*.

**SIMILAR, ad.** Like; having like qualities, like appearances. -ARITY. -ARLY. \**Dr. Potter*. -E. Fr. *Sim-laïre*; It. -iglitate; Sp. *Semejante*; L. *Similis*; Gr. *Omalos*, even. As-similate. Con-similary. -UDINARY.\* Dis-similar. Dis-Re-semble.

**SIMMER, v.** To boil or bubble gently, with a gentle noise.

Written by H. More, *Simber*, and by Sk. *Simper*; the latter thinks it the same word as *Simper*, (qv.) subridere.

**SIMNEL, s.** A purer kind of bread, so named, because made à *simila*, that is, the purer part of meal.—*Spelman*.

Law L. *Simnellus*, *simnellus*, *symnellus*.

**SIMONY, s.** "The corrupt presentation -IAC. of any one to an ecclesiastical -IAC-AL. benefice, for gift or reward."— -ALLY. *Blackstone*, b. iv. c. 4.

Fr. *Simon-is*, -ague; It. & Sp. -ia. So named from Simon Magus, who proffered money to the apostles, in purchase of the gift of the Holy Ghost.

**SIMPER, v. s.** To smirk, or smile affectedly, conceitedly, foolishly.

-ING. *Serenius* derives from Sw. *Smper*, *sm-INGLY.* ner, which *Ihre* says, is spoken of any one who affects extraordinary moderation in his food.—*Som.* From Gr. Σμνος. Perhaps from A. S. *Smorc-ian*, *smor-ian*; Ger. *Schmieran*,—to smirk.

**SIMPLE, ad. s. v.** Plain, single; without fold or involution, mixture, composition; unmixed, unmingled, clear, perspicuous. -NESS. -ER. -TON. Plain, without guile, without art or design, sincere, guileless, artless, undesigning, unsuspecting; cona. credulous, silly. -IFY, v. -IFICATION. -IFIER. -Y. -ESS.\* *Simple*, Fr. s.: a simple, in Physic, a physical drug.— -ICIAN.† -IST.‡ Cot. A herb or plant used for medicines is so called.

*Simpler*, *Simplist*,—one skilled in *simples*. *Simplician*,—one, plain, without guile.

*Simpleton*,—one, credulous, silly.

\**Chaucer* to B. *Jonson*. †*Arndt*. ‡*Brown*.



Fr. *Simpl-e*, -esse, -ité; Sp. -e, -esa, -icista; It. *Simpli-c*, -ità, -ista; L. *Simplex*, quasi *simplicis*, without fold, (*plis-are*, Gr. *πλακκω*.) Tooke, —*Simplicans*, *simplicis*, *stimplix*. See COMPLEX, and DOUBLE.

**SIMULACHRE**, \* *s.* Any thing, (figure, image,) made in likeness (*similis*) of some other thing.—\**Sir T. Elyot*.

Fr. *Simulacr-e*; It. & Sp. -o; L. *Simulachrum*.

**SIMULATE**, *v.* To feign that to be -ATION. which is not; to put on, or as- -AR. sume false appearances; gen.—

To feign, to pretend, to counterfeit.

Fr. *Simul-er*; Sp. -ar; It. & L. *Simulare*, (from *Similis*, like,) to form, to feign, to counterfeit a likeness. See SIMILAR. Dis- In-

**SIMULTANEOUS**, *ad.* -LY. Being, or acting at the same time, in unison.

The Bar. L. *Simultaneus*, is *Simulatus*. (See SIMULATE.) Our own word and the Mod. Fr. *Simultané*, are from L. *Simul*.

**SIMULTY**, \* *s.* App. to—The feeling of envy or hate, that arises between those who have *similar* pursuits, or objects of rivalry.

\**B. Jonson*.

Fr. *Simulté*; L. *Simultas*, from *Similitas*, or *Similitas*.

**SIN**, *s. v.* To go or do wrong; to act in -FUL. disobedience, in opposition—to -FULLY. the laws of God; to violate -FULNESS. them, to offend against them, -LESS. to neglect or disregard them. -LESSNESS. It is usually app. to offences -NER, *s. v.* against the laws of religion or morality, as distinguished from those of the state.

To *sinner*, (Pope,)—to act the sinner. See SAINT.

“All crimes are indeed *sins*, but not all *sins* crimes. A *sin* may be in the thought or secret purpose of a man, of which neither a judge, nor a witness, nor any man can take notice; but a crime is such a *sin* as consists in an action against the law, of which action he can be accused, and tried by a judge, and be convinced or cleared by witnesses. Farther, that which is no *sin* in itself, but indifferent, may be made *sin* by a positive law.”—*Hobbs*.

A.S. *Synne*, *syng-ian*, *syn-leas*, *synne-ful*; D. *Sonde*, *sunde*, *sondighen*; Ger. *Sunde*, *sundighen*; Sw. & Dan. *Synd*. Jun. derives from Gr. *ζυνειν*, *nocere*, *lædere*, to hurt, to injure. Wach.—from Ger. *Sun-en*, *expiare*, to expiate, to atone for; *sin*, being that which ought to be expiated or atoned for. To *sin* seems to signify,—to go or do wrong, (qv.) to err, to go astray; and may be allied to A.S. *v. Syndrian*, to go apart or asunder. Un-

**SINCE**, *pr. co. ar.* Tooke has written upon *SIN*, *pr.* these words in his best manner.

**SITH**. “*Since* is a very corrupt abbrevi- -ENCE. ation, confounding together different words and different combinations of words; and is therefore in Mod. Eng. made (like *But*) to serve purposes which no one word in any other language can answer; because the same accidental corruptions, arising from similarity of sound, have not

happened in the correspondent words of any other language.

“Where we now employ *Since*, was formerly, according to its respective signification, used, Sometimes,—1. *Seoththan*, *sioththan*, *setthan*, *siththan*, *siththen*,—*sithen*, *sithence*, *sithens*, *sithnes*, *sithns*: Sometimes,—2. *Syne*, *sine*, *sene*, *sen*, *syn*, *sin*: Sometimes,—3. *Seand*,—*seeing*, *seeing that*, *seeing as*, *sens*, *sense*, *sence*: Sometimes,—4. *Sitthe*, *sith*; *sithe*, *sith*,—*seen that*, *seen as*, *sens*, *sense*, *sence*.

“Accordingly, *Since*, in Mod. Eng. is used four ways; *two* as a preposition connecting (or rather *affecting*) words, and *two* as a conjunction, affecting sentences. It is also used adverbially, as, when we say,—It is a year *since*; i. e. a year *seen*.

“When used as a preposition, it has always the signification, either of the past p. *Seen* joined to *thence*, (that is, *seen*, and, *thence-forward*;) or else it has the signification of the past p. *Seen* only.

“When used as a conjunction, it has sometimes the signification of the p. p. *Seeing*, or *Seeing that*; and sometimes the signification of the past p. *Seen*, or *Seen that*. As a preposition,—1. *Since*, (for *Siththan*, *sithence*, or *seen* and *thence-forward*,) as,—‘Such a system of government as the present, has not been ventured upon by any king *since* the expulsion of James the Second.’ 2. *Since*, (for *Syne*, *sene*, or *seen*,) as,—‘Did George the Third reign before or *since* that example?’ As a conjunction,—3. *Since*, (for *Seand*, *seeing*, *seeing as*, or *seeing that*,) as,—‘If I should labour for any other satisfaction, but that of my own mind, it would be an effect of phrenzy in me, not of hope; *since* it is not truth, but opinion, that can travel the world without a passport.’ 4. *Since*, (for *Siththe*, *sith*, *seen as*, *seen that*,) as,—‘*Since* death in the end takes from all, whatsoever fortune or force takes from any one; it were a foolish madness in the shipwreck of worldly things, where all sinks but the sorrow, to save that.’

“*Sithence* and *Sith*, though now obsolete, continued in good use down even to the time of the Stuarts.

“Hooker, in his writings, uses—*Sithence*, *Sith*, *Seeing*, and *Since*. The two former he always properly distinguishes, using *Sithence* for the true import of the A. S. *Siththan*, and *Sith* for the true import of the A. S. *Siththe*; which is the more extraordinary, because authors of the first credit had, very long before Hooker’s time, confounded them together, and thereby led the way for the present indiscriminate and corrupt use of *Since* in all the four cases mentioned.

“*Seeing*, Hooker uses sometimes, perhaps, (for it will admit a doubt,) improperly. And *Since*, (according to the corrupt custom which has now universally prevailed in the language,) he uses indifferently either for *Sithence*, *Seen*, *Seeing*, or *Sith*.

"Such is the doubtful use of it by Shak. in the following passage:—

'Of all the wonders that I yet have heard,  
It seems to me most strange that men should fear;  
Seeing that death, a necessary end,  
Will come when it will come.'

For it may either be resolved thus:—It seems strange that men, *seeing* that death will come when it will come, should fear;—or, —Strange that men should fear; it being *seen* that death will come when it will come."

† *Sithe*—app. to *time*, seems so used with a subaud. of *time*; *time sith* or *seen*—*time past*; *time*, generally.

"The first age & tyme was from oure firste fader Adam to Noe, & *seththe* tho other from Noe to Abraham."—*R. Gloucester*. "These felons full of falsite, hath many *sithes* beguiled me."—*Chaucer*. "And he axide his fadir how long it is *sithe* this hath falle to him? and he seyde fro childhood."—*Wiclif*. "And he asked his father: how long is it a goo, *sens* thys hathe happened him? And he sayd, of a chyld."—*Bible*, 1551. "O mighty God, *sin* thou art rightful juge."—*Chaucer*.

D. *Sicht-ent*, *sind*; Ger. *Seit*, *sint*; Sw. *Sid*, *sed-an*, *sich-an*; Dan. *Siden*; Sc. *Sen*, *syne*. In D. & Ger. *Sicht*, *visus*; Sw. *Sedd*. Jun. says,—"*Since* *that time*, Exinde, *contractum est ex Angl*; *Sith* *thence*, qd. *sero post*: ut *Sith* *illud originem traxerit ex illo Seithw*, *sero*, quod habet Arg. Cod." Sk. says,—"*Since*, à Teut. *Sint*; Belg. *Sind*, *post*, *postea*, *postquam*. Doct. Th. H. putat *deflexum à nostro Sithence*. Non absurdum etiam esset *declinare à L. Exhinc*, *e* et *h* *abjectis*, et *a* *facillima* *mutatione in s transeunte*:" again, he says,—"*Sith* ab A.S. *Siththan*, *syththan*; Belg. *Seyd*, *sint*, *post*, *post illa*, *postea*."

**SINAPISM**, *s.* Cataplasm, (*ex sinapi*), *i. e.* of mustard. "A *sinapisme* or rubicative made of mustard-seed, untill the place look red."—*Holland. Plinie*.

Fr. *Sinapiser*; It. *Senapismo*.

**SIN-CERE**, *ad.* Gen.—Freed from im-  
-LY. purity, from any thing foul, pol-  
-NESS. luted or corrupt; from filth or  
-ITY. foulness, pollution or corruption; unmixed, unalloyed, uncorrupt. And further,—

Pure, candid, ingenuous, faithful; free or frank.

*Sine* *vulnere* *corpus sincerumque* fuit, *i. e.* sound, entire.—*Dryden*. In *Holland*, "*Sincere* vermillion." In *Hooker*, "To keep the oracles of God intire and *sincere*," *i. e.* pure.

Fr. *Sincér-e*; It. & Sp. *-o*; L. *Sincerus*, *i. e.* *sine cerd*; app. to honey freed or cleansed from the mixture of wax, (*cera*.) In- Un-

**SINDON**, *s.* Fine linen.

L. *Sindon*; Gr. *Σινδών*.

**SINE**, *s.* "The *sine* or right *sine* of an arc, is the line drawn from one extremity of the arc, perpendicular, to the diameter which passes through the other extremity."—*Hutton*. Fr. & L. *Sinus*.

**SINE-CURE**, *s.* "When the clerk so presented is distinct from the vicar, the

rectory thus invested in him becomes what is called a *sine-cure*; because he hath no cure of souls, having a vicar under him to whom that cure is committed."—*Blackstone*.

Gen.—A place or post of emolument, with no care or trouble; no duties to perform. L. *Sine cura*, without care.

**SINEW**, *s. v.* App. cons. to—Strength, -LESS. might, firmness, vigour, energy.

-Y. \**Holinshed*.

-ISH.\* A. S. *Sin-a*, *-e*, *-ew*, *-eow*, *-u*, *nervus*. D. -OUS.\* *Senu*, *sinu*; Ger. *Sene*; Dan. *Serne*. In Old Eng. also written *Sin*: "Andkarf atoo a veyn, and the next *sin*," (P. T. v. 588.)—*Lye*, in *Jun*. In- Un-

**SING**, *v.* App. to—The reading of many

-ER. persons, the murmuring sound of

-ING. numbers reading, their chant, or

-INGLY. musical modulation of voice in

SONG. reading or recitation; and hence,

-LESS. the *v.*—To utter vocal sounds in

-STER. tune or harmony, in musical pro-

-STRESS. portion or concord; to write or

-ISH.\* speak in verse, in poetry; to

SONNET. record, to relate, to rehearse, to

-TEER. celebrate in verse or poetry. App.

-ING. also to—the vocal utterance of

-IST.† certain birds; to sounds resembling the strains of music.

*Song*,—any thing *songe*, *songen*, or *sung*.

\**Dryden*. †*Bp. Hall*.

Sw. *Sjunga*; D. *Singhen*; Ger. *-gen*; Dan. *Synger*; A. S. *Sing-an*; Go *Siggvan*, *legere*, to read; *siggvan lokos*, *legere libros*, (Luc. iv. 16,) to read, to recite. For- Mis- Un-

**SINGE**, *v.* -INGLY. To *scorch*,—to burn so as to mark the surface, not deeper than the surface; to wither.

D. *Sen-ghen*; Ger. *-gen*; A. S. *Sangan*, *ustulare*, *urere*, *adurere*; to *scorch*,—to mark (by scorching or burning or by "nipping cold,"—*Holland's Pliny*): perhaps orig.—to mark, or make a mark or sign. See SCORCH.

**SINGLE**, *ad. v.* One, only, alone, simple,

-NESS. particular, individual; separate,

-Y. rate, disunited.

-GUL-AR, *ad. s.* To *single*,—to take one

-ARITY. from more, to select, to

-ARLY. separate.

-ARIST.\* *Singular*,—particular, especial, peculiar, extraordinary, uncommon.

\**Barrow*.

Fr. *Sin-gle*, *-gulaire*; It. *-gulàre*; Sp. *-gular*; L. *Singulus*, of unsettled etym. Voss. resorts to the Heb. Martin. suggests *Signalum*, the one marked. Others,—*sine angulo*, or *semel unum*. Un-

**SINGULF**,\* *s.* -GULT.† A sob or sigh, which Voss. derives from *singulus*, because it rises separately or *singly*, and at some interval.—*Spenser*. †*Brown*. L. *Singultus*.

**SINISTER**, *s.* In Eng. the common

-ERLY. usage is—Opposed to the *right*,

-R-OUS. (sc. hand,)—left, on the left-hand.

-OUSLY. Opposed to *right*,—ill or evil,

treacherous. Opposed to *good*, or *good* for-

tune,—unfortunate, unlucky.

Fr. *Sinistre*; It. *-tro*; Sp. *Siniestro*; L. *Sinister*, from Gr. *Ἀπίστερος*, which the editor of Lennep. with some speciousness, considers to be the comparative form of an obsolete adjective *Ἀπὶς*, *vehemens*, a particle of which remains in *ἀπὶς*, *vehementer*, *ἀπίστερος*, *vehementior*; and thence, *pejor*, *magis*, *infaustus*, &c. And thence, it must be added, *Sinister* is opposed to *Dexter*, (qv.)

**SINK**, *v. s.* -ING. To set or settle or cause to settle down; to press down, to depress, to lower, to degrade; to subside, to submerge; to fall down, to decay.

A *sink*,—that through which any thing settles down, or descends; in which (filth or foulness, lit. and met.) is deposited, or deposits itself.

Sw. *Sjunka*; Dan. *Synker*; D. *Sinken*; Ger. *Sinker*; A. S. *Sinc-an*, *sencan*; Go. *Sign-an*; deponere, subidere, deprimere, demergere; to put or place down, to set or settle down. *Sinc*, in A. S. was app. to any deposit, hoard, treasure; cons. to any collection; to riches, filth, collected and deposited. Un-

**SINQUE**, *ad. i. e. Cinque*, (qv.)

**SINUOUS**, *ad.* Bowing or bending, -OSITY. curving, winding.

-ATED. Fr. *Sinu-eux*; It. *-dso*; L. *Sinuosus*,

-ATION. from *sinus*, a bay, or bow; a curve or curvature, plait or fold. See *Bosom*. In-sinuate.

**SIP**, *s. v.* -PET. To take up, to draw up small quantities of liquid by the lips; to drink or imbibe small potions, small quantities.

D. *Stippen*; A. S. *Sip-an*, sorbere; see *SUP*, *SOP*, *SOUP*.

**SIPHON**, *s.* A bent tube, having its two legs either of equal or unequal length, (used in Hydraulics.)—*Hutton*. From the sound which liquids make when the *siphon* is drawn out; or rather from the Heb.—*Voss*. L. *Siphon*; Gr. *Σίφων*.

**SIR**, *s.* **SIRE**. App. first to—*Seniors* or elders,—then as a title of rank, of respect, gen. *Sire* (Sk. adds) is naturally the master (dominus) of the family; it is the elder of a family or race, the progenitor, the parent. *Sir* is the title of knight or baronet, and formerly of priest.

Fr. *Sieur*, *sire*; It. *Ser*, *sère*, dominus, contracted (Sk.) from Fr. *Seigneur*; It. *Signore*; L. *Senior*. See **SENIOR**.

**SIREN**, *ad.* Met.—Enchanting, bewitching, alluring.

L. *Siren*; Gr. *Σειρηνες*, from *εἰπ-ειν*, *nectere*, *vincire*, because they bind or hold fast listeners to their song; or from *συπειν*, *trahere*, because they attract them.

**SIROCCO**, *s.* A wind blowing from Syria, which lies south-east of Italy.

It. *Sirocco*, *scirocco*; Fr. *Sirocco*, *sirock*. Men. from *Eurus*. Sk. thinks it may be *ventus Syriacus*. Libeccio (Milton) is Lybian, or African.

**SIRRAH**, *s.* The writing of this word by Holland, *Sirr-ha*, seems to confirm the etym. of *Mins*: *Sir ha*!—adopted by Sk. and Jun.

**SIRT**, *s.* *Mins*.—*Sirtes*, sandy places in the extreme parts of Africa, where the sands are moved in waves. "When the sea begins to swell, and to be agitated by the winds, the waves roll along with them slime,

sand, and stones of a prodigious size; so that as the wind shifts, the bed of the waters changes; and from this quality of dragging their channel they derive their name *sirtes*."—*Rose*. *Sallust*.

L. *Syrtis*, from *συρ-ειν*, *trahere*, to draw together. See **SYRTES**.

**SIRUP**, or **SYRUP**, *s.* A sweet liquid: of -RUPT. sugar or honey—alone, or with other -RUPY. ingredients—fruits, vegetables.

Fr. *Syrop*; It. *Siròppo*; Low. L. *Sirupus* or *sy-rupus*; from Gr. *Συριας οἶνος*, *succus Syriacus*, because the use of *syrops* originated with the Syrians (Becman); or from the Arab. *Sirab*, a drink, a potion, a medicated drink. See *Voss*. and *Sk*.—*Sheráb*, a beverage; *Sharábah*, a draught, whence *Sirapa* or *Syrapa*, our Eng. *Syrup*.—*Ency. Met.* and see **SHRUB**.

**SISTER**, *s. v.* Females by the same pa-HOOD. rents are sisters; males and females, -LY. so related, are brothers and sisters. More extensively app. to female relations; females of the same kin or kind; of the same society or association.

A. S. *Sweos-ter*, -*tor*; Go. *Sivistar*; D. *Sustar*; Ger. *Schwester*; Sw. *Syster*; Dan. *Soster*. *Ihre* thinks the labours of etymologists upon the origin of this word have been hitherto in vain. See them in *Wach*. *Sweas*, is *sus*, proprius; *sweasre may*, proprius cognatus; *sweasre sunu*, proprium filium. *Sweastre*, or *sweoster*, may be a female born of his or her own parents, of the same parents as those of her- or him-self, of his or her own blood; i. e. of any one so related.

**SIT**, *v.* Tyrw. says,—To become, to *suit* with; and it may be that *Suit* is the word intended, though written without the *u*.

To *sit* as a garment,—easily, becomingly, gracefully; and hence, to fit or befit, to beseem, is the usual explanation.

The Fr. *Il sied*, quoted by Todd in his Note on Spenser, countenances this, though Cot. (ed. 1673,) writes,—This garment becomes, beseems, *befits* or *fits* him well. To this may be added that Chaucer writes *sate* in the past tense, ("It *sate* her wonder well to sing.")

**SIT**, *v.* To *sit*, (or To *set*,)—to place or -TER. put, to be or cause to be, in any -TING. place, position, or posture, in any state, situation, or condition. App. to a state of rest,—to be at rest; to continue at rest; to reside, to dwell, to abide. App. to a posture of rest, as distinguished from standing or kneeling,—to place or put, to be or cause to be, in a *seat*; in a *seat* of power or authority.

*Set* and *Sit* differ in usage only. (See **LIE**.) *Set* that down, *Sit* down, (sc. yourself.) The usage of *Sit* is more restricted than that of *Set*; it is more commonly app. to the posture of the body.

Sw. *Sit-ta*; D. *-ten*; Ger. *-zen*; A. S. *-tan*; Go. *-an*; Dan. *Sidder*, *sedere*. Be- Un- Up-

**SITE**, *s.* Also written *Scite*, *Scituate*.

-ED. The place on which any thing -UATE. stands; place, locality; *seat*, or -UAT-ED. *settlement*; the state or condi-tion. -ION. tion, the circumstances, within which any one stands, or is placed.

Bar. L. *Sil-uare*; Fr. *-uer*; It. *-o*, *-adre*; Sp. *-in*, *-uar*; L. *Silus*, which Voss. derives from *Sin-ere*, nam unumquodque ibi *silum* est, hoc est, positum, ubi illud *sivimus*, hoc est, liquimus. It seems more easily (considering its meaning) to be formed from the obsolete past p. of *Sistere*—*sistum*, *sistum*, *situm*.

**SITHE.** See **SINCE**.

**SITHE**, *s.* -ED, or **SCYTHE**. That which severs, cuts, mows, hews.

A. S. *Sithe*; and although written without the *c*, it may be from A. S. *Secad-an*, to sever or separate; or otherwise, from A. S. *Sig-an*, Sw. *-a*, *procidere*, (*sec-are*.)

**SIX**, *ad.* App. to—The number *one* more than *five*, i. e. than the number

**SIX-TEEN.** of fingers on the hand; or to -TY. the first unit added from the

second hand to the number five already counted on the first.

*Six-teen*,—six and ten. *Six-ty*,—six tens, or six times ten.

Fr. *Six*; It. *Sèi*; Sp. *Seis*; L. *Sex*; Gr. *ἕξ*, undoubtedly (Lennep) from *εἶναι*, though the cause of signification is not plain. Scheidius conjectures that it is *ex*, or *εξ*, beyond, in addition to, (from an obsolete *v.* signifying *cedere*, *accedere*; the root is probably the *v.* *ic-an*, to eke, to add.)

**SIZE**, *v. s.* -AR. i. e. To *assise*, to cess or assess; to impose a tax or rate at an *assise* or session; *gen.*—to impose a tax, a rate; to rate the measure, weight, quantity, portion.

A *size*, at Cambridge, is a portion of bread or drink, (*sized*, cessed, assessed or allotted,) which scholars (*sizars*) have at the buttery.

To *size*, is to set down how much they take on their names in the buttery book.—*Mins.* As- Sub-

**SIZE**, *s. v.* -ABLE. (See **SIZE**, *ante*.) *Size*, as app. to *bulk*, seems to be (see *Sk.*)—

A measured, rated, apportioned, proportioned, bulk, bigness, largeness, (magnitude or quantity,) proportioned to some standard—of usual growth, or stature,—as a man of good *size*, a tree of good *size*.

To *size*,—to apportion, to arrange or rank according to bulk; to give bulk or bigness to.

*Sizes*, in Shak. ("to scant my *sizes*,"—Lear,) is apportioned, settled, measure or quantity.

The Act "for wood and coal to keep the full *size*," spoken of in Fabyan, is called in Rastal, "An acte for *assise* of fuel;" and it fixes the quantity of coals to a sack, and the dimensions of different sorts of fire-wood, shides, billets, faggots, &c. A man of *size*, (Bible, 1549, 1 Chron. xi.) i. e. a man of *measure*. Over- Un-

**SIZE**, *s.* "It. *Assisa*, *assizare*, to *size*; -ED. also to *sesse*, to *assise*. *Sisa*,—a -Y. kind of *syse* or *glew* that painters -INESS. use."—*Florio*. Un-

**SKAIN**, or **SKEIN**, *s.* A quantity of silk, thread, worsted, put up together.

Fr. *Escaigne*, glomus, seu volumen fili. *Sk.* suggests—from *pr. Es*, and L. *Canas*, on account of its hollowness; and he observes, that many things hollow, esp. if oblong, were called *Canas*, canes.

**SKATE**, *v. s.* *Skates*, are so called from the action of the limb, required in using them.

From A. S. *Scit-an*, to throw out. The D. *Schastse*; Fr. *Eschasses*; Eng. *Esatches*, or *Scatches*, are (*Mins.* and *Cot.*)—Stiles or stilts. Lye,—perhaps from *Sænd*, (*qv.*)

**SKATE**, *s.* A fish.

A. S. *Sceadda*; It. *Squadro*; L. *Squat-us*, -*ina*; q. *squalus*, à *squallore*, i. e. cutis asperitate.—*Foss.*

**SKEAN**, *s.* Verstegan describes the *skein* to have been bowing, crooked, much after the fashion of a *sithe*.

A. S. *Scæg-ene*, gladius, ensis, a sword, a *skein*.

**SKEG**, *s.* "A *skeg*, or wild plum stock, or quince."—*Holland*. *Plinie*.

Perhaps *Shag*, *shagged*.

**SKEGGER**, *s.* The Salmon Trout.

"I know not (*Sk.*) whether from A. S. *Sceagga*, any thing hairy, and so called—ab *exlimis* cutis *lavitate et mollitie*."

**SKELETON**, *s.* A carcase, with the flesh decayed—flayed or otherwise removed from the bones, veins, &c.—the bare bones connected. *Met.*—the chief parts—merely or barely—connected.

Fr. *Scolèle*, *scholète*; It. *Schêletro*; Sp. *Esqueleto*; Gr. *Σκελετον*, *exsiccatum*, (cadaver,) from *σκελλειν*, *arefacere*, *attenuare*.

**SKELLUM**, *s.* An abject, worthless, person.

Sw. *Skelm*; D. *Shelm*; Ger. & Fr. *Schelme*. Ger. *Schelme* (Wach.) is a skinned carcase, from *schel-on*, to skin, or take off the skin; (A. S. *Scyl-an*, to separate;) then tortured to its present application. Dr. Jamieson has an instance of the word *Shelm*.

**SKELTER.** See **HELTHER-SKELTER**.

**SKEP**, *s.* Any thing made, formed or fashioned—to hold or contain; a cask, a case, a box, basket, hive, &c.

Sw. *Skepp*, *skäppa*; D. *Schap*; Ger. *Schaff*. See **SHIP**, **SHAPE**; and *Skep*, in *Jamieson*.

**SKEPTIC**, *s.* Most com. written *Sceptic*.

-AL. One who can or may seek or

-ALLY. search. One (*Cot.*) who is ever

-ALNESS. seeking and never finds. A

-ISM. seeker, a searcher, an enquirer.

-IZE,\* *v.* \**Shaftesbury*.

Fr. *Sceptique*; It. *Soddisco*; L. *Scepticus*; Gr. *Σκεπτικός*.

**SKERE**, *v.* To *separate* from every thing unclean, or impure.

The same, says Lye, as *Sheer*, (*qv.*) *mundus*, *purus*; cleansed or clean, purified or pure.

**SKETCH**, *s. v.* -Y.\* Any thing (a design) thrown off, cast off, so. in outline; a delineation, or unfinished draught (of an intended picture or performance).

\**Not now uncommon*.

It. *Schizzo*; Fr. *Esquisse*; D. *Schets*; Ger. *Schitz*. Wach. derives from *Schäffen*, a shade or shadow. Tooke,—from A. S. *v. Scit-an*, D. *Schieten*, Ger. *Schiessen*, to throw off, to shoot, (*qv.*)

**SKEW**, *v.* -ED. To *skew*,—to form or frame obliquely, crookedly; to view or

look up, cast the eyes upon, crookedly, obliquely.

*Skew*, in Holinshed, is perhaps a *skiff*: "These Scots used commonlie to steale ouer into Britaine in leather *skewes*."

D. *Scheef*, *scheel*. *Sk*. seems to think—from D. *Schouwen*, to eschew, to shun. "In Dan. *Skiew* is—wry, crooked, oblique; *Skiewer*, to twist, to wrest; *Skiewt*, twisted, wrested."—*Tooke*. A-

**SKEWER**, *s*. A cut or cutting, a slip, sc. of wood; afterwards app. to—metal of the same form, and for the same purpose.

In Devonshire, (Lye,) called a *Skiver*, which is perhaps a *Skiver*, (qv.) from A. S. *Sceaf-an*, to shave, to cut.

**SKIFF**, *s. v.* A boat, formed for lightness. Ger. *Schiff*, a ship; from which it differs only in the application. See **SHIP**.

**SKILL**, *v. s.* To *skill*, a common old -FUL. word,—To distinguish, to discriminate, to mark, note or ob- -FULLY. -FULNESS. serve, distinctions or differences; -LESS. to discern; to see or perceive clearly and distinctly. Also,—to differ, have or make or cause a difference. And

*Skill*, *s.*—Discernment, discrimination; power or ability to perceive or to perform; knowledge, ability, art, dexterity, adroitness; also,—distinct or particular cause or reason.

D. *Schoelen*; Ger. *Schelen*; A. S. *Scylan*; to separate, to distinguish, to scale, (qv.) Un-

**SKIM**, *v. s.* To move or pass over or -MER, *s.* along the surface; to move or -MING. remove any thing from the surface, or face; to pass or glide along SCUM, *s. v.* superficially.

**SKUMM-Y.** *Scum*,—that which is *scummed* -ER, *s. v.*† or taken off the surface; the superficial dirt or filth, the excrement; the refuse.

To *scummer* is,—to clear or cleanse, to purge.—*Sidney*. †*Holland*.

*Skum* or *Scum*, (also written *Scom* or *Skom*.) that which is *skimmed* off, the past p. of the *v.* To *skim*. Thence It. *Schiama*, and Fr. *Escume*, *écume*.—*Tooke*. Men. derives Fr. and It. from L. *Spuma*. The D. *Schium*; Ger. *Schaum*; Sw. *Skum*; Dan. *Skum*. Wach. and Ihre derive also from L.

**SKIN**, *s. v.* *Skin*,—The covering of the -N-ER. flesh of animals; also,—the cover- -ING. ing or coating of vegetables. To -Y. *skin* is, either—

To cover with, or strip off, the *skin*, the hide: gen.—to cover over, thinly.

D. *Schind-e*, -en, deglubere, excoriare; Ger. -en; Sw. *Skins*, *skinnas*; Dan. *Skind*. Wach.—not from L. *Scindere*, but from Gr. *Λυτρος*, *pellis*. *Sk*.—from A. S. *Scin-an*, to shine, because the *skin* presents itself conspicuously to the eye. Out-

**SKINK**, *v.* -ER. *Skink*,—To pour and serve wine.

*Skinker*,—a wine-server, cup-bearer.

A. S. *Sceanc*, a cup; *sceanc-full*, a cup-full. A. S. *Sceancan*, to give drink, to play the *Skinker*.—Som. D. *Schenken*; Ger. *Schencken*; Dan. *Iskiænker*; to pour, to pour (wine) and cons.—to serve wine, when poured). "*Skynt*,—to fill drink, to drink."

—*Gloss.* to G. Douglas: and see Jamieson. "Sc. *Skink*. is made with the knees and sinews of beef, but long boiled."—*Bacon*.

**SKIP**, *v. s.* To *skip* is,—To move by short, -P-ER. quick, jumps or leaps; to move -INGLY. or pass over by a jump or leap: gen.—to pass over, to omit, to miss.

In A. S. *Forth-scipe* is,—expedition, speed, dispatch; but all other traces of the word are lost. Over- Out- Up-

**SKIPPER**, *s.* D. *Schipper*,—a *shipper*, or shipman.

**SKIR**,\* *v. i. e.* To scour. See **SCUR**. \**Shak*.

**SKIRMISH**, *v. s.* -ING. Written *Scarmish*, *Scarmage*, *Scrymish*.

To fight partially or in parts or divisions; to make partial attacks; to engage in slight or partial conflicts.

"A. S. *Scrimbre*, gladiator, a sword-player, a master of defence, or fencing-master. *Kilian*,—*Schermes*: hence our words of *Skirmish* and *Skirmishing*; as also the Fr. (who to words of other languages beginning with *s* often prefix *e*.) *Escrimer*."—Som. Fr. *Escar-moucher*; Sp. *amuzar*; It. *Scaramucchiare*. See **SCARAMOUCHE**. The word seems to have an affinity with A. S. *Scyr-an*, to part, to divide. Un-

**SKIRT**, *s. v.* The part where the continuity is separated; a separate part or portion; the edge, the border, the bound or boundary.

*Skirid*, *sker'd*, *skirt*, from A. S. *Scyr-an*, (to shear, qv.) to cut, to divide, to separate. Out-

**SKIT**, *s.* A wench, who throws or casts, -T-ISH. sc. lures or enticements; a wanton, -ISHLY. (so used by Earl of Northampton, -LES. 1582.) A jeer or jibe thrown or cast out. See *Tooke*.

*Skittish*: a *skittish* horse,—one that throws or casts itself out of its course; unsteady, giddy. Gen.—unsteady, uncertain.

*Skittels*, (*skit-dæls*) dim. of *Skit*,—the bowl cast or thrown; the pins, thrown at.

From A. S. *Scyt-an*, to throw out, to shoot, (qv.)

**SKREEN**. See **SCREEN**.

**SKRIES**.\* See **ASCRY**.—\**Berners*.

**SKUD**. See **SCUD**. **SKUE**. See **SKEW**

**SKULK**. See **SCULK**.

**SKULL**. See **SCULL**.

**SKY**, *s.* A shade, or shadow, a cloud; -EY. and thence app. to the region of the -ISH. clouds, the heavens.

-ED. Gr. *Σκία*. But G. Douglas renders—per umbram, (Æn. il. 732.) throw the *sky*; A. S. *Scua*, *scwa*, umbra; Sw. *Sky*; D. *Scheye*, and so used by Chaucer and Gower, as shade, a cloud; and is probably from A. S. *Scead-ian*. See **SHADE**, **SHAW**. En-

**SLAB**, *s.* *Slab*, is any thing *slippery*; -BER, *v. s.* *slime*; wetted, *slopped*, earth,

**SLOBBER**, or stone, &c.

**SLUBBER**. *Slabber*, or *Slaver*,—the slimy moisture that comes (*slips* or



**SLAVER, s. v.** *slides*) from the mouth or lips.

**SLABBER-ING.** To *slabber*, or *slaver*,—to produce, to drip or drivel, to cover with, such slimy moisture. Also—

To sup up in a *slabbering*, *sloppy* manner, i. e. so as to wet or *slop* the lips with the pottage.

A *slab*, sc. of timber, stone, &c.,—a *slip*: in Tusser, said to be the outermost piece (i. e. *slip*) cut off by the sawyer.

From A. S. *Slip-an*, to *slip*, to be or cause to be *slippy*, *slippery*, *sloppy*, or *slabby*.—*Slab* is, in D. *Slibb*, *slibber*, limus; *slipperigh*, limosus et lubricus, muddy, slimy, *slippery*; D. *Slabb-en*, -eren, sorbire. Be—

**SLACK, ad. s. v.** *Slack*, ad.—Slow, tardy, -EN, v. inactive; relaxed, loose, remiss, -ING. abated, diminished, weakened. -LY. To *slack*,—to be or cause to be -NESS. slow; to relax, to abate.

*Slake*, in Norfolk, is leisure.—*Grose*. In the North, very small coals, to damp or abate the burning of the larger, are called *slake*, *slack*, or *sleck*: and To *slake*, (Dan. *Sleckker*) is,—to abate, to quench, (sc. the thirst, the flames, &c.)

See LACK. D. *Slaeck*; Ger. *Schlack*; Sw. *Slak*; A. S. *Slæc*, *slæc*, from the v. *Slæc-ian*, -gian, (*se-læc-ian*,) tardare, remittere, relaxare, pigrescere; to be, or cause to be, *slow*; to retard, to remit, to relax or loosen; to be, or cause to be or become, *sluggish*, inert, or inactive. See SLOUCH, SLOUGH, SLUG, SLOW, SLOVEN, SLUT, SLAG. A-For-UN-

**SLADE,\* s.** A path or way in the vales, between the mountains.—*Lye*.

The *slade* of a hill, Bible, 1549, 1 Sam. xxv.—the covert of a hill.—*M. V.*

\**Drayton*.

A. S. *Slæd*, *slade*, a valley.—*Som*. Perhaps from A. S. *Hlid-an*, to hide, to cover. (Thus formed—*Se-hlid-an*, *se-lade*, *slade*.) See GLADE.

**SLAG, s.** The inert, heavy dross or sediment, the refuse, or recrement: gen.—the sediment, the *sludge*.

*Grose* says—in Gloucestershire, the copper dross: it is perhaps A. S. *Slog*, *slough*, (qv.) Holinshed writes it *Slawke*.

**SLAM, v.** To *slam* one (in the North) is to beat or cuff one strenuously, to push violently.—*Grose*. It is also so used in Suffolk: to *slam* the door,—to push it violently, to bang it. *Lye* says, To *slam* is,—

To beat or bang, to conquer, to defeat:—*Slampant*, in North, (“meaning to give *Cassander* a *slampant* and blurt;”) and *Slampaine* in Holinshed, (“that one rascal in such scornfull wise should giue them the *slampaine*,”) seem to denote,—a hit, a knock, a cuff. See LAMM.

**SLANDER, s. v.** A defamation, detraction, unjust imputation.—*Cot*. -OUS. *Scandal*, calumny. “To speak -OUSLY. evil of a man behind his back is mean and base, and that which we properly call *slander* or backbiting.”—*Tillotson*.

Fr. *Esclandir*, which (Ihre observes) is used in the same sense as Sw. *Klander*, i. e. pro infamia.—

The Fr. *Esclandre*, for *Esclandre*, from L. *Scandalum*. (See *Men*. and SCANDAL.) Jun. suggests A. S. *Slæ-an*, to beat, to strike; cons. to wound by the tongue: and it is worthy of remark, that the Fr. *Esclandre* also denoted *slaughter*; but Jun. concludes, nevertheless, that the French is from the Latin. Dis—

**SLANT, ad. v.** Oblique; leaning; being -ING. or moving at any angle less than -WISE. a right angle.

*Slant*, the s. is common in speech; as, It lies on a *slant*.

Sk. derives from D. *Slanghe*, Ger. *Schlange*, serpens; (Ger. *Schlingen*; D. *Slinghen*; A. S. *Slinc-an*, repere, serpere.) The Ger. *Schlingen*; D. *Slinghen*; Dan. *Slynger*, are also the A. S. *Sling-an*, torquere, to *sling*, (qv.) Wach. observes,—Serpit autem animal, dum corpus per humum trahit flexu sinuoso. He might have said *tortuoso*. See in him, *Schlen-gen*, -ken, *schling-en*. The A. S. *Hlenig-an* with the prefix *Se-* is probably the root. See To LEAN; also SLING, SLINK. A—

**SLAP, v. s.** -DASH. To come down *slap*, i. e. as if *slipped* off the feet, (on the ice, &c.) To *slap* down or throw down *slap*,—as if *slipped* out of the hold or hand. To *slap*,—to throw a blow, as if with the *slip* or fall of the hand—unclosed—before it is closed.

Ger. *Schlappe*, colaphus, ictus in vultum; in Eng. *Slap*, from L. *Alappa*, s. pref (Wach.): perhaps from A. S. *Slip-an*, labi; to slip, to fall.

**SLASH, v. s.** To strike with a *lash*, or any thing thrown out; to strike or cut at.

*Slash-slash*, i. e. *slash-slash*.

D. *Slaghen*; Ger. *Schlagen*; A. S. *Slæg-an*, percutere, cedere, to strike, whether with the hand, sword, &c.—*Wach*.

**SLATE, s. v.** A kind of stone, so called -ER. because easily scaled or separated.

-Y. *Slater* is common.

“*Lapis scissilis*.”—*Sk*. And Jun. derives from the v. To *slit*. Tooke from A. S. *Scyl-an*, to scale, to separate; and traces it thus:—*Skatit*, *sklatit*, *sklate*, *slate*. In Go. *Skaltos*; D. *Schalten*; Sc. *Skellys*; and Old Eng writers, *Sclates*: “And by the *scaltis* thei letten him down.”—*Wiclif*. “He couered it with platis of syluer instede of *sclates* or leade.”—*Fabyan*. See SCALE. In—

**SLATTER, v.** To be sluggishly, lazily, -T-ERN, s. ad. idly, carelessly, inattentive -ERNLY, ad. av. to order, neatness, cleanliness; to idle; to move, to act, idly, lazily, carelessly.

*Lye* refers to *Slut*, (qv.); and *Slatter* does seem formed from that word, and to express the effort of *laxiness* or *sluttishness*. Dryden distinguishes a *Slattern* from a *Slut* in degree only. Ray, in his North Country Words, explains a *Dawgos*, or *Dawkin*, to be a dirty or *slattering* woman.

**SLAVE, s. v.\*** One reduced to captivity, -ERY. to servitude, to bondage; who is -ISH. bound or compelled to serve, -ISH-LY. labour, or toil for, obey, another. -NESS. “The national appellation of the *slaves* has been degraded by chance or malice from the signification of glory to that of servitude.”—*Gibbon*.

To *slave*,—to reduce to servitude or bondage; to treat as a *slave*, to subject, to make subservient.—*Shak*.

Ger. *Schlew*; Sw. *Slaf*; Dan. *Slaf*, *slave*; Fr. *Esclav-e*; Sp. *-o*; It. *Schiavo*; Low L. *Sclavus*. The word in its present application, is from the *Slavi* or *Sclavi*, reduced to servitude by the Germans. In the Slavonian tongue, *Slava* or *slawa*, laus, gloria, is a word (says Gibbon) of familiar use in different dialects, and forms the term. of the most illustrious names. Be- En- In-

**SLAY, v.** To strike or beat (sc. to death);  
-ER. to kill or quell; to put to  
-ING. death.

**SLAUGHTER, s. v.** *Sleer*, (Chaucer,) i.e. *Slayer*.  
-ER. This word and the past  
-OUS. tense and past p. are very  
variously written: *Slay*, *slaw*, *slawght*;  
*Slec*, *slew*, *sleen*, *slen*, *slayne*, *slain*; *Slo*,  
*slouh*, *sloug*, *slowen*.

*Slaughter* is formed upon the past p. *Slawghed*,  
*slawgh'd*, *slaught*. The Go. *Slahan*; A. S. *Slan*;  
D. *Slæn*; Ger. *Schlagen*; Dan. *Slæer*, to strike,  
to beat, to smite; and cons. to quell or kill. See  
SLAY, and SLEET, SLY, SLIGHT. On- Un-

**SLEAVE, v. s.** Thomson says, To *sleave*,  
is—to untwist thread for placing it in the  
*slay* or reed. Nares,—that *sleaved* and *sleid*  
silk are the same. See SLEY.

**SLED, or SLEDGE, s.** SLEDDER. A carriage  
that *slides*, that moves or is drawn without  
wheels.

D. *Slodde*, *slidde*; Ger. *Schlitten*; Sw. *Slæda*;  
Dan. *Slæde*. Wach. Ihre, and Sk. concur to de-  
rive from A. S. *Slidan*, Ger. *Schlitten*, to *slide*;  
and if this etym. be right, the proper way of  
writing the word will be *Sled*.

**SLEDGE, s.** A tool to *strike* (to *slay*)  
with; a heavy hammer.

D. *Steghel*, *slæghel*; Sw. *Slægga*; A. S. *Stæg*,  
from the v. *Slæg-an*, to strike; A. S. *Stægele*, any  
thing to strike with. See SLAY.

**SLEEK, or SLICK, ad. v.** Cons.—Smooth,  
-LY. plain; having a glossy smoothness;  
-NESS. having the smoothness of an oily,  
-Y. greasy, substance; smooth with  
fatness.

D. *Slecht*; Ger. *Slicht*; Sw. *Slæt*; A. S. *Slith*;  
Go. *Slahits*, lævis, smooth; D. *Slechten*; Ger.  
*Schlichten*, to smoothen, to polish; perhaps from  
A. S. *Slæg-an*, *slie-an*; Go. *Slahan*, to beat, to  
beat flat, level, plain.

**SLEEP, v. s.** To *sleep*, opposed to *Wake*.

-ER. *Sleep* is,—inertness; inactivity,  
-Y. laziness; drowsiness, stupor,  
-ILY. of bodily and mental faculties.  
-INESS. \*W. Scott (1635).

-ING. D. *Slæpen*; Ger. *Schlafen*; A. S.  
*Slap-an*, *slæp-an*; Go. *Slæp-en*, dor-  
-LESS. mire. Wach. and Kilian derive from  
-LESSNESS. *Slap*, *laxus*, *remissus*, *languidus*;  
-FUL.\* D. *Slappen*; Ger. *Schlaf-en*, *laxare*,  
torpere, dormire: perhaps from A. S.

*Slaw-ian*, *pigræcere*; Go. *Slaw-an*, *silere*, *tacere*,  
to be slow or sluggish, still, silent. Cot. says, Fr.  
*Dormir* is,—to *slug* it. A- Out- Un-

**SLEET, s.** -Y. Something, that which  
(between snow and rain) is *cast forth*, sc.  
from the clouds.

A. S. *Slith*, a shower. We call what is between  
snow and rain, *sleet*—Som. It is (Tooke) the  
past p. of *Slæ-an*, *projicere*, to cast forth. *Slæd*,  
*sleed*, *sleet*. See SLEIGHT.

**SLEEVE, s.** -LESS. A cover or clothing  
for the arm.

To laugh in the *sleeve*,—to laugh covertly.

*Sleeveless*, (met.) means,—without a cover  
or pretence.—Tooke.

Sk. derives from D. *Sloove*, tegmen; A. S. *Slif*,  
(*slaf*), formerly called *Earm-slife*, that with which  
the arm is covered; the past p. of *Slæf-an*, (D.  
*Slooven*), induere, to put on, clothe, or cover.

**SLEIGHT.** See SLIGHT.

**SLENDER, s.** Small in bulk or dimen-  
-LY. sions, in girth or circumference;  
-NESS. small, thin, slight, weak.

D. *Slinder*, *tenuis*, *exilis*, is app. to any thing  
easily broken or bent; of small substance: and  
may be of the same origin as *Slant*, to bend out  
of a right line.

**SLENT, v. s.** Should perhaps be written  
as in Brocket,—*Slant*; meaning—

To slope or bend, (sc. out of a right line);  
to bend or curve, go or deal, crookedly.

“A pleasaunt conceited man, and that  
could *slent* finely.”—North. “He was as  
pleasant a man to give a fine *slent* in dis-  
course, as could be.”—Id.

“*Slants*,—*slly* jokes or petty lies. ‘He *slants* a  
good deal;’ he is given to lying.”—Brockett.

**SLEY, s.** Or more properly *Slay*. Thom-  
-ED. son says, a *Slay* is—

**SLEID.** A weaver’s reed fastened in a frame,  
which beats the woof close in the web.

A. S. *Slæ*, pecten tectoris, the *slay* of a weaver’s  
loom.—Som. Perhaps (Sk.) from A. S. *Slæg-an*,  
*slæan*, to strike, to beat:—*Percusso feriant insecti*  
*pectine dentes*.—Ovid, *Melam.* lib. vi. v. 58. See  
SLAY and SLEAVE.

**SLICE, v. s.** To divide, to cut; usually,  
to cut into pieces broad and flat. The s.—

Any thing so formed as to cut into such  
pieces; the piece or part so cut.

Jun. writes—*Sclæe*: and derives from A. S.  
*Slit-an*, to slit; Ger. *Schleissen*, *scindere*, *findere*,  
to slit, to split.

**SLICK.** See SLEEK.

**SLIDE, s. v.** To move in a continuous,  
-ER, s. ad. uninterrupted motion; without  
-DER. step, or rotation: to move or  
-INGNESS. pass along smoothly, silently,  
-GROTE, s. secretly, stilly; also, without  
firmness of step; without resistance.

*Slide-grote*, or *Shuffleboard*,—a game,  
mentioned in Holinshed.

A. S. *Slid-an*, *slider-ian*; D. *Slidderen*, *sledderen*,  
labi, dilabi. See GLIDE. Over-

**SLIGHT, ad. v. s. or SLEIGHT, ad.** To *slight*

-EN, v. is—To cast or throw down, to

-ER. overthrow, to destroy, to de-

-FUL. molish. “They *slighted* and

-INGLY. demolished all the works of

-LY, ad. av. that garrison.”—Clarendon.

-NESS. To cast down or away; to re-

-Y. ject, to abject, sc. as of little

worth; to contemn, to neglect, to disregard.

Falstaff was *slighted*, (M. W. W.) i. e.

thrown into the river.

The letters of Cassius were *slighted* off,  
(Shak. Jul. Cæsar,) i. e. thrown off or aside;  
disregarded.

The maid puts him off, *slights* him, (Win. Tale,) i. e. throws him aside; the dreadful laws were loosely *slighted*, (2 Pt. H. IV.) i. e. thrown or put aside, disregarded, contemned. And thus *Slight*, the *ad.* is,—

Abject or cast aside, *sc.* of little value, of little force or strength; and thus further, inconsiderable, inefficient, weak, feeble, small, slender.

*Sleight* of hand,—an adroit, dextrous cast or motion of the hand; adroitness, dexterity. To *cast*, (qv.) was used *cons.* as equivalent to—To forecast or project, to contrive. And *Sleight*, (met.) is a dexterous trick or contrivance; an act of *slyness*; a subtle manoeuvre. *Slightly*, (Chaucer: Tr. & Cr.) is *Slighly* or *Slily*. See **SLY**, and **SLEY**.

Our word seems formed thus—*Slay* or *sley*, *sleyed*, *sley'd*, *sleth*, or *sleight*. *Sc.* *Slight*; Dan. *Slet*; D. *Stechten*, *stichten*; Ger. *Schlichten*, *destruere*, *dirimere*, *evertere*, from A. S. *Slahan*, *percutere*, *cædere*, *decidere*, *dejiçere*, (to *slay*), to strike or beat, to strike, to fall or cause to fall; to cast down. See *Sk. Jun.* and also *Jamieson*. Over-

**SLIKE**, *ad.* i. e. *Like*; — *so-like*. See **SWILKE**.

**SLIM**, *ad.* In the North, *Slim* is—wicked, mischievous, perverse; and is also used in the same sense with *Sly*, (qv.); it also signifies, — slender-bodied, and thinly-clothed.—*Grose*. "That was a *slim* excuse." — *Barrow*.

A word of very common use in Lincolnshire, says *Sk.*—from the D. *Slim*; Ger. *Schlamm*, which Kilian interprets to have anciently signified *slime*, of little worth.

**SLIME**, *s.* An adhesive substance; hold-  
-Y. ing, binding fast; viscons, glu-  
-INESS. tinous.

D. & Dan. *Slym*; Ger. *Schleim*; Sw. *Slem*, *sordes*, *sluvies*. A. S. *Slim*, *slimus*, *cornum*, *slime*, *mud*. *Ihre* suggests *Lim*, *Lime*, (qv.) Be-

**SLING**, *v. s.* -ER. To throw around; usually from something hanging, or pendulous; to move along or convey upon something (a rope, cord, strap, &c.) hanging loosely. "The manner of *slinging* was by whirling it twice about the head, and so casting out the bullet."—*Potter*.

D. *Slinghe*; Ger. *Schlinge*; Sw. *Slunga*; Dan. *Slynger*; A. S. *Sling-an*, *circumagere*, *torquere*, *conjiçere*, *vibrare*, *jaculari*, to throw or hurl around, to cast, to dart. See **SLANT** and **SLINK**.

**SLINK**, *v. ad.* To creep or crawl away; to go off or away, as if ashamed or afraid; to sneak, or steal off privily.

To *slink* her foal (Mortimer) is, perhaps, to *sling*, i. e. to cast it.

D. *Slinghen*; Ger. *Schlingen*; A. S. *Slinc-an*, to crawl or creep. "*Slinge*, to go *creepingly* away, as if ashamed; to sneak. Hence a *slink*—a sneak or sneaker."—*Brockett*. *Sling-an* and *Slinc-an* seem the same word, with the mere difference of *c* and *g*, app. somewhat differently. See **SLIKE**, and **SLANT**.

**SLIP**, *s. v.* By the word *Slide* we express  
-P-ER, *ad. s.* a continuous motion, without  
-ERED. step or rotation. By *Slip*,—*a*  
-ERY. motion by which a state of  
-ERINESS. firmness, entireness, security,  
-ING. uprightness, directness, equi-  
-Y. poise, is lost; a motion,  
-NESS.\* involuntary, sudden, unex-  
pected, unnoticed, without effort. It is also used as equivalent to *Slide*, (qv.)

A *slip*,—a small part easily removed from the main body; any thing (see **SLOP**) easily put on or off. A small narrow portion. Also, counterfeit pieces of money—of brass, and covered over with silver, were by the common people called *Slips*.

*Slippery*, (Dan. *Slipbrig*),—smooth, too smooth to stand or move upon, to hold or keep; infirm, unsteady, unsure.

*Slipper* sauce (Tyndall) — *slippery* or *slabby* sauce.

\**Sir T. More*. *Byrth of Mankynd*.

D. *Slippen*; Ger. *Schlippen*; Sw. *Slip-a*; A. S. -an, *labi*, *dilabi*. See **SLOP**, **SLOPE**. A-Over- Un-

**SLIT**, *s. v.* The *s.*—Any cleft or fissure.  
-TING. The *v.*—To separate; to pull or  
**SLOT**, *s.* tear asunder, to cut.

A. S. *Slit-an*, to divide. *Slet* (of a deer),—the cleft, (fissura cervini pedis.)

**SLIVE**, *v.* -ER. To cleave, to split, to slit or alide, to divide.

A. S. *Slif-an*, *findere*, to cleave, to *slive*, to *sliver*. The word is thus recognised by *Som.* as of common use. *Moor* has preserved it in his *Suffolk Words*. And *Grose* says, to *slive* is to *sneak*, in Lincolnshire. See also *Ray* and *Brockett*.

**SLOE**, *s.* A *sloe*,—so called happily from its *slowness* in the passage through the belly.—*Som.*

Dan. *Slæse*; A. S. *Slæ*, *prunum sylvestre*.

**SLOOP**, *s.* Contracted from *shallop*, (qv.)  
D. *Slupps*. And see **SCULL**.

**SLOP**, *s. v.* -PY. A *slop*,—liquid, &c. that *slips* or has slipped.

*Slops* worn by sailors, labourers,—that *slip* on easily without dragging.

To *slop*,—to spill liquids. *Sloppy*,—wet with *slops*.

*Sk.* has three different etyma. for what he thinks are three different words. *Jun.* thinks *Slop* (a pair of *slops*) has the same origin as *Slieve*. *Tooke*—that *Slop* gen. is the past p. of *slip*. And see **SLOPE**.

**SLOPE**, *s. v.* Cons.—That which, the sur-  
-NESS. face of ground, &c. which, we *slip*  
-INGLY. along, *slip* down; which lies on  
-Y. an inclined plane; on a declivity;  
obliquely to the horizon.

*Sk.* derives from D. *Slap*, *laxus*, *remissus*,—loose, slack, from the line formed by a rope hanging loosely. *Tooke*—the past p. of the *v.* To *slip*.

**SLOTH**, *s. v.* That which *sloweth*, or  
-FUL. maketh one *slow*.

-FULNESS. Laziness, idleness, tardiness.

*Sloth*,—the animal, so called from its *sloth*.

Rather, (Sk.) from our *v.* To *slow*, and then more properly written *Slowth*: and Jun.—*Slow* and *Slothful*, piger, iners. Tooke—third pers. sing. of *Slow*, (qv.)—*sloweth*, *slowth*, or *sloth*, *sloth*. See SLACK.

**SLOUCH**, *s. v.* -ING, *ad.* App. to—A *slow* pace; one who moves a *slow* pace.

A lazy, idle fellow; one who moves—lazily, idly, heavily; too lazy to move upright; with a bend or stoop,—a lazy, stooping, lowing position or gait.

Sk. derives *Slowch* from the Dan. *Sløff*, hebes; Ger. *Schlauz*, negligens. Tooke thinks it A. S. *Slæc*, (ch for k,) from the *v.* *Slæc-ian*, (to *slack*, qv.) to *slow*, or cause to be *slow*.

**SLOVEN**, *s.* One who is too *slow*, lazy, -LY. idle—to do any thing carefully,

-LINESS. to dress properly, neatly.—\*Shak.

-RY.\* *Slowen*, *slowen*, *sloven*, (and *Slut*, qv. from *Slowed*,) past p. of the *v.* To *slow*, (qv.) & *s.* to make *slow* or cause to be *slow*, (qv.)

**SLOUGH**, *s. -y.* *Slow* (water); *sluggish* water; water, mire, that stays, does not drain off.

*Slough*, of an animal (serpent); the skin cast; probably so called from the *sluggish* state of the animal during this process of nature; or because the skin cast (like the *slough* of a wound) is an *old* skin—succeeded by a *new*.

*Slough* of a wound or sore,—the inert, senseless skin, or matter, that separates or comes from it.

Jun.—A. S. *Slog*, a hollow filled with mud or mire. Tooke,—the past p. of *Slæc-ian*, (a broad,) to *slack*, (qv.) to *slow*, (qv.)

**SLOW**, *ad. s.\* v.†* Tardy, delaying, dilatory;

-LY. lingering, loitering, dull, heavy;

-NESS. inert, inactive, unready.

*Slow-worm*,—A. S. *Slaw-wyrme*.

A *slowe*,—a sloth or sluggard.

\*Chaucer. †Holinshed. Shak.

A. S. *Slæc-ian*, (a broad,) *slaw-ian*, tardare, to retard, to delay; to move a short space in a long time. See SLACK, SLOTH. For-Over-

**SLUBBER-DE-GULLION**, *s.* Perhaps, a *slubbing glutton*,—Fr. *Goulu*, gluttonous. *Goullement*,—like a *gully-gut*.

**SLUDGE**, *s.* A word common in vulgar speech; written by Holinshed, *Sluwke*. See SLOUGH.

**SLUG**, *s. v.* A *slow* reptile; any thing

-G-ARD. *slow*, lazy, dull, heavy, lumpish,

-ARDISE, *v.* drowsy, dronish.

-ISH. To *slug*,—to be or cause to be

-ISHLY. lazy, dull, inert.—\*Gower.

-ISHNESS. Sk. and Jun. have nothing at all

-Y. satisfactory to themselves. Tooke,

-ARDY.\* —that *Slug*, A. S. *Slog*, is *slow* (i. e. reptile.) See SLACK.

**SLUICE**, *s. v. -y.* A place in which water is closed or inclosed; a dam.

To *sluice*, (or To *unsluice*, qv.)—to open that which closes—the gate; to issue forth, sc. in or like floods of water; to wet or waste abundantly; to overwhelm.

Fr. *Ecluse*; Sp. *-a*; It. *Scusa*; D. *Sluyse*; Dan. *Sluse*;—from L. *Clausus*, closed or dammed up. *Sciusa*,—locus ubi concluduntur aquæ. Un-

**SLUMBER**, *v. s.* Also written *Slomer*.

-ER. To be sleepy, drowsy, inert; to com-

-ING. pose, to still, to quiet; to repose.

-OUS. D. *Sluyen-en*, -eren; Ger. *Schlum-mern*;

-Y. A. S. *Slummersen*, nictare, dormitare, to wink, to be inclined or disposed to sleep.

**SLUR**, *v. s.* **SLURT**,\* *v.* To do any thing lazily, carelessly, dirtily; to smear, to soil, to tarnish, to pollute; to cast a soil or spot upon; to pass slightly (with a view to escape notice); to cheat.

To *slirt* or *slurt* away,—to throw away carelessly.—\*B. Jonson.

Perhaps a corruption of *Slutter*,—to do as the *slut* does, (*slovenly* or *sluttishly*.) *Slirt*, from *Slurred*, *slur'd*, *slurt*. Be-

**SLUT**, *s.* One who is too *slow*, lazy, idle,—

-T-ERY. to do any thing carefully, cleanly;

-ISH. to dress properly, neatly; a lazy,

-ISH-LY. uncleanly, dirty person.

-NESS. *Slut*, or (as Gower writes it) *Slout*, is the past p. of the *v.* *Slaw-ian*, to *slow*, (qv.) & *s.* to make *slow*, or cause to be *slow*, and formed thus,—*Slowed*, *slow'd*, *sloud*, *slout*, *slut*. *Slut* formerly, as *Sloven* now, was app. to males as well as females. See Tooke; and see SLACK.

**SLY**, *ad.* Acting with forecast; fore-

-LY, or casting or projecting; cautious,

**SLILY**. circumspect; cunning, crafty,

**SLYNES**. subtle.

"Substance *sly*," in Spenser, is substance *slight* or slender. Milton, *Comus*, v. 155,—"To cheat the eye with blear illusion," had been, in the MS. examined by Mr. Todd,—"with *sleight* illusion."

Also written *Sleigh* and *Sleightly*. (Chaucer,) and is the same word as *Sleight*, qv. (i. e. *slayed*, *slay'd*, *slg'd*, the final *d* omitted.)

**SMACK**, *s. v. -ING*. App. to—The sound

of the lips, separated from compression; to—a similar sound, as of a whip; of the hand upon the face; to—a taste, a savour, a relish.

D. *Smacken*, sapere, gustare; Ger. *Schmaeck*, gustus et sapor; Sw. *Smaks*; Dan. *Smager*; A. S. *Smæc-can*, to taste, to have or take a *smack* or savour of.—Col. Ihre is inclined to believe the *v.* formed from the sound of the lips in eating eagerly, and thence appropriated to the *taste*.

**SMALL**, *ad. s.* In old writers, *Smale*.

-LY. Minute, thin, slender; opposed to

-NESS. large or great. Delicate, gentle;

-LISH. opposed to gross.

D. & Sw. *Smal*; Ger. *Schmal*; Dan. *Smær*; A. S. *Smæl*, *smæl*, *smet*. *Smallunge*, minutio, diminutio, a diminishing; a making *small*, thin, or slender. See MALL.

**SMALT**,\* *s. i. e.* *Smelt*, (qv.)—\*Peacham.

**SMARAGD**, *s.* A precious stone.

D. & Ger. *Schmaragd*; L. *Smaragdus*; Gr. *Σμαράγδος*, from *σμαρασσειν*, or *μαρασσειν*, to shine. See EMERALD.

**SMART**, *ad. s. v.* The *s.* is gen. app. to—

-LY. An acute, quick, pungent, cutting

-NESS. pain.

*Smart*, *ad.*—Acute, sharp, quick, lively, active, brisk; trim, spruce.

D. *Smeris*; Ger. *Schmerz*; Sw. *Smärta*; Dan. *Smerter*; A. S. *Smeort-an*, dolere, cruciare, to pain. Ihre supposes the word to have been primarily app. to the punishments of the martyrs, and is inclined to derive from *Martyrus*: he thinks that the preposition of the letter *s* is the principal objection. Perhaps from A. S. *Merr-an*, to mar, (qv.)

**SMASH**, \* *s. v.* (See **MASH**.)

\* *A word very common in speech.*

**SMATCH**, *v. s. i. e. Smack*, (qv.) by the common change of *ch* into *tch*. *Smaught* (Chaucer) the past tense.

\* *Banister* (1578).

**SMATTER**, *s. v.* To smack, to taste, to  
-ER. savour; to have a mere taste, a  
-ING. slight taste or savour; to act, to employ, slightly or superficially.

Sk. thinks—so written qd. *Smacker*, (rather *Sma'cher*—See **SMATCH**.) He that has a smattering of learning, qui primoribus tantum labilis literas degustavit.

**SMEAR**, *v. s. -y.* To cover or rub over with any greasy, slimy, dirty matter. To soil, to daub. *Smear*, *s.* is not unusual.

*Smergh*, in Sc. is marrow; and A. S. *Smere*, any kind of fat, greasy substance.—See *Jamieson*. D. *Smeeren*; Ger. *Schmierer*; Sw. *Smörja*; A. S. *Smer-an*, ungere, linere, illinere. Be-

**SMELL**, *v. s.* To smell,—to have or cause  
-ER. to have sensations or feelings by  
-ING. the nose, through the medium of air.

To have or cause to have an odour, a scent.

To scent, to savour; to scent, to trace, discern by the scent.

"Smelling is another sense, that seems to be wrought on by bodies at a distance; though that which immediately affects the organ, and produces in us the sensation of any smell, are effluvia, or invisible particles, that coming from bodies at a distance, immediately affect the olfactory nerves."—*Locke*.

This word has not been satisfactorily traced to its origin. In A. S. *Smell*, the sense of smelling, is *Swæc*, a word which also denoted taste. Mins. derived it from Ger. *Schmeicken*, A. S. *Smæcc-an*, to smack; and he did so, rashly as Sk. thought, and as he (Mins.) thought himself, it may be supposed, from the omission in his second edition. It may, however, be remarked, that Ger. *Schmeicken* denotes both taste and smell: that taste is not the mere touch of the organs of tasting, nor smell of the organs of smelling; and that, from this coincidence, the word app. to the one may have owed its appropriation to the other. It is only to suppose *smæc-ian*, or *smæglian*, a dim. of *smæcc-an*, and the word—by dropping the guttural—is formed.

**SMELT**, *s.* A fish, so called from its pleasant smell.—*Sk.*

A. S. *Smelt*; Dan. *Smelte*.

**SMELT**, *v. -ER.* To reduce to a liquid or fluid state: usually app. to the melting of ores.

D. *Schmelten*; Ger. *Schmelzen*; Sw. *Smälta*; Dan. *Smelter*; A. S. *Melt-an*, *milt-an*, to melt.

**SMERK**, or **SMIRK**, *v. s. ad.* To smile sweetly, and with a gentle or slight

murmur—affectedly, conceitedly;—as if to gain or show favour or admiration.

A. S. *Smere-ian*, subridere, arridere, to smile; to *smerk*.—*Som.* (See **MERRY**.) *Suaviter et cum leni susurro ridere*.—*Jun.*

**SMICKER**, \* *ad.* Gifford says, "*Smickly* -ERING. is—finically, effeminately." We -LY.\* should now perhaps say—*Smugly*.

*Smickering*, (Dryden: "He seem'd to have a smickering to our young lady,") seems—a smack, or taste for.—\**Ford*.

A. S. *Smicre*, elegant, trim, gallant, pretty, smug; well or cunningly wrought or contrived.—*Som.*

**SMIDDY**, *s. i. e. Smithy*. See **SMITH**.

**SMIGHT**. See **SMITE**.

**SMILE**, *v. s.* To move, to contract the  
-ER. features, about the mouth espe-  
-ING-LY. cially, from some feelings of  
-NESS. pleasure or self-satisfaction; to look favourably or kindly; to favour, be favourable or propitious to.

D. *Smuglen*; Ger. *Schmollen*; Sw. *Smäla*; Dan. *Smiler*; A. S. *Smelt* or *smylt*, tenuis, mitis, blandus, serenus. *Smelt* or *smolt wedder*, (D. *Smo'el wedder*,) weather when the sky is clear and without wind.—*Som.* See **SMERK**.

**SMILT**. See **SMELT**.

**SMIRCH**, *v. is*, perhaps, *Smutch't* or *Smudg'd*. Be- Un-

**SMITE**, *v.* To strike; to beat, to give a  
-ER. blow; to afflict.

-ING. D. *Smeyten*; Ger. *Schmeissen*; Sw. *Smitta*; A. S. *Smitan*, ferire, percutere, (*milt-ere*.) See **SMITH**. Un-

**SMITH**, *s. v.* One who smiteth (sc. metals).  
-ERY. A forger, a wright.

-Y, or Chaucer celebrates Dan Gerveis,

**SMIDDY**. a smith, "that in his forge smithed plow-harneis."

A. S. *Smith*, *smith-ian*; D. *Smid*; Ger. *Schmid*, *schmid-en*; Sw. *Smed*, *smed-a*; Dan. *Smid*, *smider*, one who smit-eth, sc. with a hammer, &c. Tooke observes that this name was given to all who smote with the hammer.—See **CARPENTER**; and Tooke, ii. 414, 8vo. ed. Note by the Editor. In Isaiah xli. 7, our version has—"The carpenter encouraged the goldsmith:" the Bible, 1551, reads—"The smythe comforted the moulder." It is now app. more gen. in Composition.

**SMOCK**, *s. -LESS*.\* App. to the under garment of females, and to the upper of males: in the latter case usually called a *smock-frock*.—\**Chaucer*.

A. S. *Smoc*,—now app. (though not exclusively) to the simple under-dress of a female,—seems formerly to have been an article of more importance, and may be from A. S. *Smicre*; D. *Smuck*; Ger. *Schmuck*; Sw. *Smuck*, ornatus, dressed, adorned. P. Plouhman opposes it to hair, (i. e. a hair-shirt.) Chaucer speaks of it as wrought with silk. See **SMUG**.

**SMOKE**, *v. s.* To evaporate, to exhale,  
-ER. to reek; to cause an exhalation, a  
-LESS. cloud, a fume; to fume, to fumi-  
-ING. gate; and, cona. app. to express a  
-Y. rapidity of motion; causing the



exhalation of heat; a discovery, a perception of first symptoms, (as *smoke* of latent fire.)

To *smoke* a person, is nearly equivalent to—To see his hidden purposes; also to—To *roast* him.

*Smoker* is a common word.

D. *Smock*, *smuyck*, *smoken*, *smoak-en*, *smuyck-en*; A. S. *Smic-an*, fum-are, evaporare. Un-

**SMOOR,\*** or **SMORE.** See **SMOULDER.**

\**Sir T. More.*

D. *Smooeren*; A. S. *Smoran*, to *smother*.

**SMOOT.** See **SMUT.**

**SMOOTH, v. s. ad.** To make plain or  
-EN, v. even, to flatten, to level, to polish;  
-ER. to move evenly, to glide, to flow;  
-LY. to level or remove roughness,  
-NESS. harshness, difficulty; to ease, to mitigate, to mollify.

A. S. *Smooth*, from *Smeth-tan*, planare, square; to make plain or even—perhaps by *smoothing*, or beating flat. "He that *smootheth* with the hammer, encouraged him that *smote* the anvil."—*Bible. Isaiah.* Be- Un-

**SMOTHER, v. s.** To suffocate, to stifle; to choak; to keep or restrain from issuing forth; to suppress.

D. *Smooeren*; A. S. *Smoran*, to *smudder* or *smother*.

**SMOULDER, v. s. -DRY.** Seems now com. app. to—The *smother* of smoke arising from any thing heated or on fire.

*Sir T. More* writes *Smowder*; *Jewell*, *Smooder*; *Holland*, *Smudder*.

*Smoulder*, *smoulder*, *smooder*, *smudder*, *smother*, seem to be merely different ways of writing the same word; from A. S. *Smoran*, to *smoor* or *smore*, (qv.)

**SMUDGE, v.** To smear or stain with  
**SMUTCH, v.** dirt or filth.

-IN. *Smutchin*,—for the nose—(in *Howell*,) so called from its dirtiness.

Formed upon the *s. Smut*, (qv.)

**SMUG, s. v.\* -LY.** Studiously nice or neat; studiously or carefully dressed.

\**Burton. Chapman.*

D. *Smuck*, *smucken*; Ger. *Schmuck*, *schmucken*; Sw. *Smuck*, *smyka*, ornatus, ornare. "*Smag* is the past p. of *Smag-an*, *smag-an*, deliberare, studere, considerare. App. to the person or to dress, it means *studied*; that on which care and attention have been bestowed."—*Tooke*,

**SMUGGLE, v.** To creep in, to steal in;  
-ER. to act by stealth; slyly or insidiously,  
-ING. with a view to escape detection.

D. *Smokkel-en*, -aar, from A. S. *Smug-an*, serpere; to creep by little and little.—*Som.*

**SMUT, v. s.** To defile, to dirty, to smear  
-T-ING. or *stain* with dirt or filth; to pol-  
-Y. lute, to contaminate.

-ILY. *Smut* in corn,—a disease showing  
-INESS. itself by a dirty blackness.

D. *Smellen*, *besmetten*; Ger. *Schmiltzen*; Sw. *Smitta*; A. S. *Smittan*, *besmittan*, polluere, maculare, inficere. Be-

**SNACK, s. i. e. Snatch;** so much as is taken at a *snatch*,—a part or portion; a share.

**SNAPPLE, v. s.** A bridle, so called. To *snaffle*, (gen.)—to bridle, to manage, to guide.

D. *Snavel*; Ger. *Schnebbe*, the nose; that which *sniffs* or *snaffles*. Dryden renders L. *Capistrum*, (a head stall,) by our Eng. *Snaffle*.

**SNAG, s. -GY.** A short projection.

*Snaggy*, in the North, *Grose* says, is—tetchy, peevish. It is probably *Snatchy*,—apt to *snatch* or catch at.

Perhaps *Snack*, or *Sneck*,—that which we may *snatch*, catch or seize hold of; any thing jutting or projecting. Prior applies the word to the teeth.

**SNAIL, v. s.** Met.—Any creeping, slow, or sluggish being.

Dan. *Snegl*; A. S. *Snæg-el*, (or *Snakel*,) the dim. of *Snake*, the past p. of A. S. *Snic-an*, to creep.

**SNAKE, s. -Y.** The *s.* is equivalent to the L. *Serpens*,—a *serpent*. See **SNEAK.**

Dan. *Snog*; A. S. *Snaca*; D. *Snake*; from A. S. *Snic-an*, serpere, to creep. *Snic-ende* wyrme, reptile, a creeping worm, or the like.—*Som.*

**SNAP, v. s.** To catch or snatch at; to try

-P-ER. to catch or seize; to try or en-

-ISH. deavour to bite; to be bitter or

-ISH-LY. sharp. To *snap* is also,—to make

-NESS. a sharp sound or noise.

To *snap* or *knapp* (qv.) asunder is,—to sunder sharply, shortly; to break sharply asunder.

*Snap-share* (Udal),—share *snapt* or *snatcht*.

Ger. *Schnappen*; D. *Snapp-en*; Sw. -a; Dan. *Shapper*; captare, rapere, arripere, raptimprehendere. Wach. derives from *Schnebbe*, the beak of a bird, with which it *snaps* or seizes its prey. See **SNAPPLE.**

**SNAP-HANCE, or -HAUNCE,\* s.** A kind of fire-lock. A robber, a plunderer, armed with such weapon. Gen.—a highwayman, a thief.—\**Holinshed. Beau. & F.*

Ger. *Schnap-han*; D. *Snapp-haen*.

**SNAP-SACK.** See **KNAPSACK.**

**SNAR,\* v. i. e. Snarl,** (qv.)—\**Spenser.*

**SNARE, s. v.** To catch or take by guile;

-ER. to take in a net or noose; to allure,

-Y. to seduce, to inveigle, to entrap, to surround or entangle by treachery or guile, by allurements or enticements.

D. *Snoeren*; Ger. *Schnuren*; Sw. *Snærja*, vin cire, legula vel laqueo constringere; and thus, irretire, illaqueare. En- In-

**SNARL,\* v.** *Snarls* seems to be a dim. of *Snar*,—To ensnare; to entangle.

*Spenser* uses *Ensnarle*, (qv.) to ensnare.

\**Cranmer. Spenser.*

**SNARL, s. v. -ER.** App. to—The angry nasal noise or sound of a dog.

The D. *Snarrer* is, —premere, murmurare, strepere. *Snarl* and *Gnarr* (Sk. thinks,) are both formed from the sound.

**SNAST,\* s.** The *snout* of a candle.

\**Bacon. Brown.*

Ger. *Schnautze*, *schneulze*.

**SNATCH, v. s. -ER.** To catch or take, or try or attempt to catch or take, by quick, sudden motion or action; hastily, sharply; eagerly.

A *snatch*,—a part or portion *snatched*, or caught or taken—hastily, sharply, eagerly; a catch.

D. *Snacken*, capture, captitare. See **SNACK**, **SNAG**.

**SNATHE**,\* or **SNERD**, *s.* **SNATTOCK**.† A cutting; a cutting of wood (formed into a hold or handle)—\**J. Scott*. †*Gayton*.

A. S. *Snæd*, *snide*, *snith-an*; D. *Sneede*, incisio, segmentum: A. S. *v. Snid-an*, to hew, to polish, to make smooth.—*Som.*

**SNEAK**, *v. s.* To creep—covertly,  
-ER. meanly, servilely; to move or  
-ING-LY. act with creeping servility,  
-NESS. covertly, concealedly.

**SNEAKSBY**, *s.*\* *Barrow*.

Dan. *Sniger*; A. S. *Snic-an*, repere, to creep, to go softly or easily. Hence, perhaps, (*Som.*) our *Sneak*. To *sneak* out or away, *i.* clanculo propere se. See **SHAKE**.

**SNEAP**, *v.* **SNEEP**, *s.* To *sneap* is—to *snap* or *sneb*, *snib* or *snub*, (qqv.) *Grose* says, To *sneape* or *sneap*,—to check; as, children easily *sneaped*; herbs and fruits *sneaped* (nipped) with cold weather. It is a general word used all over England.

**SNEB**, or **SNIB**, *v.* To catch or snap at—angrily, chidingly; to check forbiddingly; to repress; to nip, to pinch.

D. *Snabben*, *snappen*, capture, raptare, to snatch or seize, to *snap*, (qv.) See **SNUB**.

**SNECK**, or **SNICK**, *s.* A *sneck* or *snick* of a door is the *catch* or *latch*; that which *snatches* or *catches* hold. To *sneck-up*, or *snick-up*, is supposed to be equivalent to—"Go hang yourself:" qd. *Snick-up*, *catch-up*, *latch-up*, the noose or cord.—*Shak. T. N.*; and *Beau. & F.*

**SNEED**.\* See **SNATHE**.—\**Evelyn*.

**SNEER**, *v. s.* To turn up the nose  
-ER. contemptuously—scornfully, or  
-FUL.\* scoffingly; to speak or act with a slight emotion of scorn or scoffing; of disparagement or derision.—\**Shenstone*.

Not of very long date in our language. It is app. to a turn of the nose similar to that of a snarling dog.

**SNEEZE**, *v. s.* -ING. "Looking against the sun, doth induce *sneezing*. The cause is, not the heating of the nostrils; for then the holding up of the nostrils against the sunne, though one winke, would do it, but the drawing downe the moisture of the brain: for it will make the eyes run with water; and the drawing of moisture to the eyes, doth draw it to the nostrils, by motion of consent; and so followeth *sneezing*."—*Bacon*.

*Sneez'd* in *Pope*, (*Odys. b. 18.*) is *Neezing* in *Chapman*.

D. *Nies-en*; Ger. *-sen*; Sw. *Nysa*, *nuisa*; A. S. *Nies-an*, sternutare, to sneeze, or *sneezes*, (*Som.*;) A. S. *Narse*, the nose. See **NEEZE**.

**SNICK-AND-SNEE**,\* *s.* *Snick* is perhaps, *Sneck* or *Snatch*; and *Snee*,—*Sneed*, a cutting. See **SNATHE**.—\**Howell. Dryden*.

**SNIFF**, *v. s.* **SNIFT**, *v.* To draw the air or breath strongly up the nose. (Ger. *Schnüffeln*.)

The dim. is—To *snivel*, (qv.)

D. *Snafen*, *snuffen*, *snuyen*, *snuffelen*; Ger. *Schnuffen*, *schnuffeln*; Sw. *Snuf-va*. To *Snuff*, (qv.)

**SNIGGLE**, *v.* To pursue, to take, sneakingly, *i. e.* covertly, creepingly.

Sk. says—a word well known to anglers. It seems to be dim. of *Sneak*.

**SNIP**, *v. s.* To cut.

-PER. To go *snips*, is to go shares; each

-PET. to take his cut, or share, or division.

D. *Snippen*; Ger. *Schnippen*, secare, to cut. Wach. derives from A. S. *Cnif*, a knife:—probably, *Snip*, (to *knap*,) to break off, sever, separate shortly, (to *nip*.)

**SNIFE**, *s.* **SNITE**. A woodcock. *Snipe*, or *snite*, (*Som.*) perhaps so called from the peculiar length of its bill or *snout*.

A. S. *Snite*; Dan. *Sneppe*.

**SNITE**, *v.* To wipe; to wipe the nose; **SNOR**. to cleanse it. And hence, to *snite* a

-TY. candle,—cleanse or clear away.

*Snot* (Dan. *Snot*),—that which is *snited* or wiped away. See **SNOUT**.

D. *Snuyten*; Ger. *Schneutzen*; Sw. *Snysa*; A. S. *Snit-an*, to wipe. *Candel-snysels*.

**SNIVEL**, *v.* -LER. To make a *sniffing* or *snuffing*; to have a running at the nose; to cry, weep or fret as children do.

The dim. of *Sniff*—as *Snuffle* is of *Snuff*.

**SNORE**, *v. s.* To *snore*,—to breathe  
-ING. loudly through the nose.

**SNORT**, *v.* To *snort*,—to sound, or utter a  
-ING. strong sound (as horses do) through the nose.

To *snort*,—to sound, or utter a strong sound (as horses do) through the nose.

D. *Snorchen*; Dan. *Snorker*; Ger. *Snorchen*, *snorchlen*. In A. S. *Snora*, sternutatio. *Snore*, *snored*, *snor'd*,—*snort*.

**SNOUT**, *v. s.* -Y. That which is *snited* or wiped. The nose, or *noseh*.

D. *Snuyte*; Dan. *Snude*; Ger. *Schnute*. *Snout* is the past p. of *Snite*, (qv.)

**SNOW**, *v. s.* To *snow*, met.—To fall  
-Y. plenteously.

-ISH. "Snow is the small particles of water frozen before they unite into drops."—*Locke*.

A. S. *Snaw*, *snaw-an*; D. *Snee-an*, *-swen*; Dan. *Snee*; Ger. *Schnee*, *schneyen*; Go. *Snawis*. Jun. —from the Gr. *Neph-eliv*; Sk.—from the It. *Niev*. Be Over-

**SNUB**, *v. s.* To check; to scold, to rebuke, to reprove, to chide—pettishly. See **SNEAP**, and **SNEB**.

**SNUDGE**,\* *s.* -ING, ad.† *i. e.* *Snug*, or *Snuc*; one who has *sneaked*, or who *sneaks*.

A sneaking, mean, miserly person.

\**Gascoigne. Ascham. †Holinshed.*

**SNUFF**, *v. s.* To draw the air or breath  
-ER. up the nose; to smell, by action

-ING. of the nostrils; to move or turn

-INGLY. up the nose, *sc.* in scorn, or de-

-LE, *v.* rision; in anger, in indignation.

-LING. Also, to take away or remove the

-LINGLY. snuff, or nose—of a candle.

To take a thing in *snuff*, was a common expression—in scorn, anger, indignation, affront.

*Snuffle*, dim. of *Snuff*.

Dan. *Snüfster*. *Snuff* is the past p. of *To snuff*, (qv.) that which is *snuffed*. To *snuff*, the v. is formed upon the past p. Be-

**SNUG**, *ad. v.* -NESS. Close, covert, sheltered, secreted—comfortably so.

\*Sir P. Sidney.

A.S. *Snuc*, the past p. of *Snic-an*, to sneak, to creep: a *snug* spot,—a spot into which any one has *sneaked*, has gone, creepingly, covertly, closely.

**SO**, *av.* Dan. *Saa*. Sk. says,—from A. S. *Swa*; D. *Soo*; Ger. *So*; and Jun. thinks *So* is the Gr. *Ωs*, reversed. Tooke affirms—that “the Ger. *So*, the Eng. *So*, (though in one language it is called an adverb or conjunction, and in the other an article or pronoun,) are yet both of them derived from the Go. art. *Sa*, *so*; and have in both languages retained their original meaning, viz. *it* or *that*.” Tooke has shown that *It*, (qv. or, as it was anciently written, *Hit*,) means *said*, and *That*—*taken*. From the manner in which he has traced these words to their meaning, it seemed pretty plain that he would conclude *So* (for *Sa*) to be the past p. of the A. S. v. *Sæg-an*, to say; “*so*, in the *said* manner;” and this is one of the additions from his papers. (See the 8vo. ed. vol. ii. p. 351. See *As*, and *SUCH*.) It is worthy of remark, that in Ger. *Es* is also an article or pronoun, and in Eng. *As* is an adverb or conjunction. The various usages of *So*, may be explained by substituting *it* or *that*, and supplying the ellipses, of cause or case, state or condition, sort or kind, &c.

**SOAK**, or **SOKE**, *v.* To wet or moisten -ER. thoroughly; to keep in any liquid -ING. till thoroughly wetted, or drenched.

To drench, to drink, to imbibe copiously.

A. S. *Soc-tan*, macerare, humectare.

**SOAP**, or **SOPE**, *s. v.* -Y. “*Sope* is an invention derived by the French for to colour the haire of the head yellow; made it is of tallow and ashes: the best of all other is that which they make of beech-wood ashes, and goats sewet; and the same after two manner of wayes; either thicke and hard, or else liquid and soft; but the one as well as the other is verie much used in Germanie, and a great deale more indeed by men than women.”—*Holland. Plinie*.

A. S. *Sape*, *sap-an*; D. *Seepe*, *seepen*; Ger. *Seif*, *seifen*; Sw. *Säpa*; Dan. *Säbe*; L. *Sapo*. Wach. derives from Ger. *Saben*, (still existing in *Saubern*, *seubern*,) to cleanse. Sk.—from the A. S. *Sippan*, to sop. Pliny says that *Soap*, L. *Sapo*, was made ex *sobo*, (or *sevo*,) &c.

**SOAR**, *s. s.* -ING. Also written *Sore*. To mount, to rise, along or upon, the air; to rise on high, to reach or attain great height or elevation.

Fr. *Essorer*; It. *Soräre*, per auras volitare.—*Men*. Gr. *Συρ-ειν*, *trahere*.—*Jun*. It is perhaps

*sor* (*sor*) *aire*; *sor* (*sopra*) *aria*; upon the air; mounting upon the air.

**SOB**, *v. s.* -BING. “Sighing is caused by the drawing in of a greater quantity of breath to refresh the heart that labourereth: like a great draught when one is thirsty. *Sobbing* is the same thing stronger.”—*Bacon*.

To *sob*, is also to *sop*, to soak: “A tree being *sobbed* and wet swells.”—*Mortimer*.

Som. says, perhaps from A. S. *Seof-tan*, *lugere*, queri, to mourn, to lament, to complain, to make moan: but *Sob* seems to express a physical action, probably *supping* up strongly, convulsively, the breath.

**SOBER**, *ad. v.* Abstinent, or abstaining -LY. from drunkenness or *ebriety*; -NESS. from any thing intoxicating, -BRIETY. any excess; temperate, moderate, -BERIZE, *v.* rate, well regulated; regular, steady, collected, unimpassioned, sedate, serious.

Fr. *Sobr-e*; It. & Sp. -*io*; L. *Sobrius*, opposed to *Ebrius*, qui multas haurit *brias*, one who drinks many cups. *Bria*, a kind of cup, from Gr. *Βρυ-ειν*, *scatere*, *abundare*. *Sobrius*, i. *se*,—i. e. *sine bris*.—*Voss*. As- En- Un-

**SOC**, *s.* Som. describes *Soc* to be, the -AGE. power, authority, or liberty to SOKEMAN. minister justice, and execute -RY. laws; (he should have added, among his *followers* or *associates*, vassals, tenants;) also the shire, circuit, or territory, wherein such power is exercised by him that is endued with such a privilege or liberty. Whence our Law L. word of *Soca*, for a seignory or lordship enfranchised by the king with the liberty of holding or keeping a court of his *socmen* or *socagers*, i. e. his tenants, whose tenure is hence called *Socagium*, in Eng. *Socage*.

A. S. *Soc*, *socs*; *sequela*, *secta*, sc. *Homagiorum*, from the v. *Soc-an*, *sec-an*, *adire*, *sequi*, to follow, to attend upon.

**SOCIABLE**, *ad.* That may be followed, -ABLY. accompanied; accessible, conversible; that seeks followers -ABLENESS. or companions; is desirous of -ABILITY. them; friendly; seeking or -AL. pursuing, uniting for, the common weal or good, the weal -ALITY. -ETY. of the community; the advantage, happiness, pleasures, of others.

\**Udal*. †*Shetford*.

Fr. & Sp. *Socia-bile*; It. -*bile*; L. *Sociabilis*, from *Soc-tare*, *socius*, from *Sequi*, to follow, to accompany. See *Soc*. In- Un-sociable. As-Con- Dis-sociate.

**SOCK**, *s.* A slight kind of covering for -ING. the feet.—\**Beau. & F.*

-LESS.\* D. *Sock-e*; Sw. -*a*; Ger. *Sock*; A. S. *Socc*; Fr. *Socque*; It. *Socco*; L. *Soccus*; which *Voss* derives from the Heb., and Wach. from the Phrygians; *Σοχοι*, he observes—sunt calceamenta Phrygia apud Hesychium.

**SOCKET**, *s.* The stem or trunk; that (incision or hollow) in which any thing is set or fixed, ingrafted or inserted.

Fr. *Souchette*, dim. of *Souche*, the stock or trunk.

**SOCRATIC**, *ad.* App. to the mode of -ICAL. discourse or disputation practised -ICALLY. by Socrates. "The *socratical* -IST.\* way is managed by questions and answers in such a manner as this, viz. If I would lead a person into the belief of a heaven and a hell, or a future state of rewards and punishments, I might begin in some such manner of inquiry, and suppose the most obvious and easy answers. Q. Does not God govern the whole world? &c."—Watts. \*Martin (1554).

**SOD**, *ad.* *Sodden*, past p. of *Seethe*, (qv.)—*Seethed*, *seeth'd*, *see'd*, *sod*, *sodden*.

**SOD**, *s.* App. to—Lumps of wet, or moist or damp turf.

D. *Sode*, *soode*. It is perhaps *Sod*, the past p. of *Seethe*, to boil: and, cons., wetted, soaked or steeped in water. Un-

**SODALITY**,\* *s.* Companionship at meat, at the table: gen.—companionship, fellowship, society.—\*Parth. *Sacra*. 1633. *Still-ingfleet*.

Fr. *Sodal-ité*; It. *-izio*; L. *Sodales*, q. *sedales*, quod una *sedere*nt essentque: because they sit and take meat together.—*Festus*.

**SODER**. See **SOULDER**.

**SOE-FUL**,\* *s.* A pail, a bucket. Ray calls a *So* or *soa*, a tub with two ears, to carry on a stang or wooden bar.—\*H. *More*.

Fr. *Seau*; Sc. *Say*, *saye*; Ger. *Sau*, *saw*; Sw. *Saa*, *vas*.

**SOFA**, *s.* A *sofah*,—a low seat, a small bank of earth.—Thomson.

Pers. *Sofat*. The A. S. *Swæf-an*, (see **SWEVEN**), is—dormire, to sleep, to lull to sleep.

**SOFT**, *ad.* Gentle, quiet, placid, lulling, -EN, *v.* soothing; tender, delicate, effeminate; -LY. nate; pliant or pliable; (met.) simple, silly.

-ENER. To *soften*,—to mollify, to soothe, -ENING. to assuage, to relax, to melt. Gal. -LING. ch. vi.: "Spirit of meekness" is in Wiclif, and other old versions, "Spirit of softness." 2 Cor.: "The gentleness of Christ" is "the softness of Christ."

D. *Sæft*, *saft*; Ger. *Sanft*; A. S. *Soft*, perhaps from *Swæfed*, *swæft*, sopitus, past p. of *Swæf-ian*, (see **SWEVEN**), sopire, lenire. Un-

**SOGGY**, *ad.* Gifford had not met with the word elsewhere than in B. Jonson: "I have heard it applied," he adds, "to hay that has been cut too early, and *sweats* as it lies in heaps." Perhaps from A. S. *Sug-gan*, to *suck*, to absorb.

**SOIL**, *v. i. e.* *Assoil*, (qv.) To solve. "Salomon *soyled* all her questions."—Bible, 1549, 2 Chron. ix. "Man *soyleth* the first reason."—Sir T. More.

**SOIL**, *s.* The earth, land, ground,—land, with reference to its produce.

Fr. *Sol*; It. *Suolo*; L. *Solum*.

**SOIL**, *v. s.* To *soil*, or *sully*, is—to dirt, -ING. to file or defile; to pollute, to stain, -INESS. to tarnish.

-URE.\* A *soiled* horse,—a horse cleansed or purged of his foulness by spring grass.

\*Shak.

Go. *Sauljan*; A. S. *Syl-ian*; Ger. *Salem*; Sw. *Soola*; Fr. *Souiller*; It. *Sogliare*. Un-

**SO-JOURN**, *v. s.* To tarry, abide, stay, -ER. dwell, to remain, to reside, *sc.* for -ING. a time, for days.

Fr. *Séjourner*; It. *Soggiornare*. Du Cange says,—*Diurnare*, diem exigere, morari, noatris *sejourner*. Men. and Sk. suppose it to be *sub-diurnare*, qd. ad tempus seu aliquot dies commorari,—to tarry or abide for a time, for some days.

**SOKEN**,\* *s.* Privilege assumed of taking toll.—Toll for grinding corn. Cowell says, "There is bond *socome* and love; *socome*-bond, where tenants are bound to grind at the lord's mill; love,—where they do it freely out of love to their lord." Perhaps where the lord allows it to be done freely or without paying toll.—\*Chaucer.

A. S. *Socne*, (see **Soc**), toll.—Tyrw.

**SOLACE**, *v. s.* -IOUS.\* Gen.—To encourage, to cheer, to comfort, to soothe, to recreate, (to console, qv.)—\*Bale. *Skelton*.

Fr. *Sol-acier*; It. *-lazzare*; Sp. *-aza*; L. *Solacium*, from *solatum*, past p. of *Solari*, i. e. ei, qui solus ac derelictus est, bonam spem facere,—to give hope, to encourage the solitary and forsaken.

**SOLAR**, *ad.* -Y. Sunny; of or pertaining to the sun. "Our solar system consists of the sun, and the planets and comets moving about it."—Locke.

Fr. *Sol-aire*; It. *-àre*; Sp. *-ar*; L. *Solaris*, from *sol*, the sun. Sub- Also In-solation.

**SOLD**, *s.* *Souldier's* lendings, entertainment, or pay, (an old word.)—Cot. (See **SOLDIER**.) "Were (it) your will her *solde* to entertain," (Spenser,) i. e. to take or receive her pay. "And be ye a payed with youre *soudis*."—Wiclif.

Ger. & Dan. *Sold*; It. *Sold-o*; Sp. *-ada*; Fr. *Sould*.

**SOLDAN**, or **SOUDAN**, *s.* -ESS. *Soudan* (in the Egyptian and Moorish tongues) doth signifie a king, prince, or sovereign.—Cot.

Gr. of the Low. Ages, *Σουλτανος*; L. *Soldanus*; Fr. *Soldan*, *souldan*, *sultan*; Sp. *Soldan*; It. *Sultano*. See **SULTAN**.

**SOLDIER**, *s.* "The worde *souldier* now -Y. seemeth rather to come of *sould*, a -SHIP. payment, and more to betoken a -ESS.\* waged or hired man to fight, thā otherwise, yet Cæsar in his *Cōmentaries* called *soldures* in the tongue Gallois, men who deuoted & swore themselves in a certaine band or othe one to an other, and to the captaine."—Smith. *Commonwealth*.

\*Beau. & F.

Fr. *Souldoyer*; It. *Sold-ato*; Sp. *-ado*; D. *-set*; Ger. *-at*; one who served for pay; Ger. *Sold*, which Wach. derives from *Sel-en*, to give, (to *sell*, qv.) Others derive from the L. *Soldarius*, qui *salario* conducuntur, those who are hired for a salary.

See SALARY. But the *soldarii* (Caesar) do not appear to have served for pay. Others again derive the It. *Soldo*, (the pay,) from *Soldo*, the coin; L. *Soldus*, menstruum stipendium, their monthly pay; Low L. *Solidare*, stipendium præbere; *solidata*, stipendium unius solidi, quod datur militi. See *Du Cange, Voss. (de Vitlis,)* *Wach. Kilian, and Men.*

*Milites* in the Vulg. New Test. is rendered *knights* by Wiclif; *Soldiers*, (*soudiours*), in Bible 1551. Un-

**SOLE**, *s. v. -ED.* *Sole*, of the foot,—the bottom of it; that part upon which we move or tread. *Sole* of the shoe,—the bottom of it.

*Sole*, It. *Sagliola*,—a fish, so called from its flatness, in which it resembles the sole of the foot.—*Tickell.*

Fr. *Sole*, *soulier*; It. *Suola*; Sp. *Suela*; L. *Sol-ca*; D. & Dan. *-e*; A.S. *Sol, sole*; all manifestly (Lye) from the Go. *Sulga*, a sandal; from *Sulgan, ga-sulgan*, fundare. See *SILL.*

**SOLE**, *ad.* Alone, only, single; without  
-LY. any other.—*Sir E. Dering.*

-NESS. Fr. *Soul*; It. & Sp. *Solo*; L. *Solus*, which  
-SHIP.\* (*Voss.*) may be from Gr. *ὅλος, totus*, (Oscan, *sollus*), the whole, entire, the whole undivided into parts; or it may be *Se*, i. e. *sine alio*, and therefore, *alone*. Con-sole. De-solate.

**SOLECISM**, *s.* Not only app. to—A  
-ISE, *v.* corruption or impropriety of  
-IST. speech; but to—any impropriety or incongruity.

-ICALLY. Fr. *Solécisme*; It. & Sp. *-o*; L. *Solécismus*; Gr. *Σολοικισμός*, so called from *Soll*, a town of Cilicia, said to have been founded by Solon, and peopled by the Athenians, who were afterwards charged with corrupting the language of their parent state.

**SOLEMN**, *ad.* Now com. app. to—Ritual

-LY. or ceremonial (observances), at  
-ESS. stated times, regular periods;  
-ITY. at any one time or more.

-IZE, *v.* Ritual, formal, ceremonious,  
-IZ-ATION. serious, grave; causing a feeling of seriousness, devotion,

-ING. reverence, awe.—*Burnet. Rec.*

Fr. *Solemn-el, -izer*; It. *-e, -izzare*; Sp. *Solemn-e, -izar*; L. *Solemnis*. *Solenne* dicitur quod *sollis*, hoc est, omnibus singulisque annis fit: because it (sc. a solemn rite or ceremony) is performed in all years, or in every year.) *Sollis* (an old Oscan word) means—*totus, omnis*. See *Voss.* Un-

**SOL-ERT**,\* *ad.* Crafty, subtle.

\**Cudworth.*

L. *Solers* (*soll-ers, sollis*—see *SOLEMN*—et *ars*, qui totam artem callet.)—*Voss.*

**SO-LICIT**, *v.* To entice, to allure, to

-ATION. tempt; to draw, to attract, to

-OR. entreat, to implore, to sue for;

-OUS. to tempt, to incite, to excite, to

-OUSLY. arouse; to try, to urge earnestly,

-OUSNESS. importunately, anxiously. "He

-UDE. became, of a *soliciter* to corrupt

-RESS. her, a most devout exhorter,

that she should persist in her most godlye

profession of perpetuall virginity."—*Martin.*

"*Solicitors* ar such, as beeing learned in

the lawes, and informed of their maisters

cause, doe informe and instruct the coun-

sellers in the same."—*Smith.* "We men are solicited and moved by salt to our meat."—*Holland. Plinie.* And hence,—

*Solicitude* is,—earnestness, eagerness, carefulness, anxiety.

Fr. *Solicit-er*; Sp. *-ar*; It. *Sollecitare*; L. *Solicitare, sollicitare*, (*Sub*, and *lactare*, from *Lacere*, to entice, to allure. Nam *sollicitare* dicuntur, qui allicunt spe aliqua, aut metu.—*Voss.*) Un-

**SOLID**, *ad. s.* *Solid* is opposed to—superficial; to—hollow; to—liquid or

-LY. fluid. Gen. *Solid* is,—

-NESS. Firm, strong; weighty, grave,

-ATE,\* *v.* important.—*Cowley.*

Fr. *Solid-e*; It. & Sp. *-o*; L. *Solidus*, from *Sollus*, i. e. *totus*; quæ nulla parte laxata cavaque sunt, *solida* nominantur.—*Festus.* See *Voss.* Un-solid. Con-solidate.

**SOLI-FIDIAN**, *ad. s. -ISM.* "The persuasion of the *solifidians*, (is) that all religion consists in believing aright, that the being of orthodox (as that is opposed to erroneous) opinions, is all that is on our part required, to render our condition safe, and our persons acceptable in the sight of God."—*Hammond.*

Comp. of L. *Solus*, alone, and *fides*, faith.

**SOLI-FORM**,\* *ad.* Formed or otherwise similar to the sun.—*Cudworth.*

Comp. of L. *Solis*, of the sun, and *forma*, form or shape.

**SOLI-LOQUY**, *s. -IZE, v.* A speech alone; a speaking, or talking, a discourse, alone; or of any one to himself; a monologue.

Fr. *Soliloque*; It. & Sp. *-io*; L. *Soliloquium*, (*solus*, and *eloquium*, a speech by one; i. e. alone.)

**SOLI-PEDE**, *s.* "*Solipeds* or firm-hoofed animals, as horses, asses, &c."—*Brown.* L. *Solidus*, solid, and *pes*, a foot.

**SOLITARY**, *s. ad.* Being alone; or one,

-ABLY. any one, being all; single, se-

-ARINESS. cluded, retired; remote from

-UDE. publicity; private.

-ARIAN,\* *s.* \**Sir R. Twisden.* †*Cudworth.*

-ARIETY.† †*Shenstone.*

-AIRE.† Fr. *Solit-aire*; It. & Sp. *-ario*; L. *Solitarium*, from *Solus*, alone, *sole*, (qv.)

**SOLI-VAGANT**,\* *s.* A solitary wanderer or vagrant.—*Granger*, (1621.)

L. *Solus*, alone, and *vagans*, wandering.

**SOLLAR**, *s.* A *Soler* seems orig. (Tyrw.)

to have signified an open gallery or balcony at the top of the house, though latterly

it has been used for any upper room, loft,

or garret. In Acts ix. "The upper chamber" is in Wiclif "The *soler*." The word

is also used by Fabyan, Udal, &c.

Low L. *Solarium*; Ger. *Soller*; locus tabulatus in quacunq; sedium parte: a platform in any part

of the house. Ab obsoleto *Sulen*, tabulare.—*Wach.*

See *SILL.*

**SOL-STICE**, *s.* The sun stead, or stay

-STITIAL. of the sun, (Cot.) because the

-STEAD,\* *s.* sun then appears to stay or

stop.—*Holland.*



Fr. *Solst-ice*; It. *-izio*; Sp. *-toto*; L. *Solstitium*, (*solis statio*.)

**SOLVE**, *v.* To separate the wholeness or unity; to destroy the solidity.  
**-ABLE.** To loosen or release; to re-  
**-IBLE.** lax, to disjoin, to disunite; to  
**-ENT, ad. s.** melt; to free from, *sc.* re-  
**-ENCY.** straint, difficulty; to clear, to  
**SOLUBLE.** explain.  
**-UBILITY.** *Solvent*,—loosening the soli-  
**-UTE,\* v.** dity; melting; releasing, *sc.*  
**-UT-ION.** from debt; paying or able  
**-IVE.** to pay. To *solute*, i. e. to absolve.—\**Bale*.

Fr. *Souldre*; Sp. *Soltar*; It. & L. *Solvers*, to dis-join, to loosen. Scheide says,—an à λω, ολω, σολω, solve? It may be the separative *se*, and ολω, the whole. Ab-Dis-Re-Un-solve. Assoil. In-solvent. Ex-solution.

**SOMBRE**, *ad.* -ous. Shady, dark, gloomy.  
 Fr. *Sombr-e*; Sp. -a, a shade or shadow; L. *Umbra*, a shade.

**SOME**, *ad.* *Some* always implies—more: from which one, a few, or many (of the same number or quantity) is or are taken.

*All and some* is equivalent to—*One and all*: what Chaucer elsewhere calls “the *somme* and *singularities*,” *summam et singula*. *Some* is usually pref. to time, where, what, &c.

Go. *Sum*; A. S. *Sum*, *sune*; Dan. *Somme*; D. *Som*, *sommegh*, aliquis, quidam; from A. S. *Sam-tan*, to bring together, to assemble.

**SOME**, *term.* D. *Saem*; Ger. *Sam*. It denotes (Sk.) the quality, aliquid, qd. aliquantum tali qualitate imbutum. And Wach. — “In compositis adjectivatur à socio, *similemque* ei, cui annectitur, significat, sive substantivum sit, sive adjectivum;” and he instances,—*Selstam*, insolitus, raro *similis*; *heilsam*, (wholesale,) salutaris, saluti *similis*. And *Some* is *same*, and as a term. denotes the sameness or similarity, the coincidence or agreement; having some quality or degree, as *venture-some*, *troublesome*; similar to, like to, one who *ventures*, one who, that which, *troubles*.

**SOMER,\* s.** A sumpter-horse, (qv.)  
 \**Berners. Holinshed.* Fr. *Sommier*.

**SOMERSET**, *s.* A leap, (accompanied by a turn over of the body.)

*Sopra salto*, which the Fr. have corrupted to *Sombresault*, and the Eng. to *Somersault*, *somersalt*, *summersault*, and then to *Somerset*.—*Tooke*. Cot. (in v. *Sobressaut*) writes it also *Sobressault*. In It. also called *Salto mortale*.

**SOMNOLENCE**, *s.* *Somnolence*,—sleepi-  
**-NIFEROUS.** ness, disposition to sleep.  
**-NAMBUL-ISM.** (Sluggish slumbering, Chau-  
**-IST.** cer calls it.)

*Somniferous*,—bearing or bringing (*ferens*) sleep.

*Somnambulist*,—walking (*ambulans*) in the sleep; a sleep-walker.

It. *Sonn-ifero*, -olanza; L. *Somnifer*; and of the Lower Ages, *Somnolentia*.

**SON**, *s.* -SHIP. An immediate male child or offspring; gen.—progeny, offspring, descendent, issue; generation.

D. & Ger. *Sone*; Sw. & Dan. *Son*; A. S. *Sunn*; Go. *Sunna*, derived, by Casaubon and others, from Gr. *Υιος*; by Martin. from Ger. *Saben*, *seven*; A. S. *Sawan*; Go. *Saian*, to sow; who adduces the L. *Satus*, from *Severe*, to sow: In confirmation, by analogy, it may be added, that *Seed* is in common use for offspring, progeny, descendants.

**SONNISH,\* ad.** i. e. like the sun or beams of the sun.—*Tyrw.* \**Chaucer*.

**SONOROUS**, *ad.* Sounding; full, high,  
**-OROUSLY.** loud—in sound.

**-OROUSNESS.** Fr. *Sonor-eus*; It. & Sp. -o; L.

**-ORIFIC.** *Sonorus*, from *sonus*, and this from

**-IFEROUS.** *tonus*; Gr. *Tono-eiv*, *intendere*, to stretch or draw out (esp.) the voice or sound, (qv.) Ab- Con- Dis- Re-sonant.

**SOON**, *av. ad.* Readily, quickly, speedily, early, in a short time; without delay, without stop or stay.

Go. *Suus*; A. S. *Sona*; D. *Seen*; in Ger. *Schwind*, which directs us to Go. *Swinthson*, A. S. *Swithian*, (dropping the *n*,) *valere*, whence *Swithe*, *valde*, or *valde*, prompte, *ocys*, promptly, readily, quickly. (See *SWITH*.) *Soonly*, (see in Dr. J.) is a misprint for *so only*.

**SOOP,\* v.** To sweep off or away; to clear out or away; to move with full sweep or sway, like the train of stately robes,—like the course of wind or water.

\**Beau. & F. Camden.* Bp. *Hall*.

A. S. *Sweep-an*, to sweep, or sweep, *vertere*, *ex-haurire*.

**SOOT**, *s.* *Soot* may be smoke, *sod* or  
**-Y.** *sodden* together; condensed.

**-IED.** “When wood being burned in a chimney is dissipated by the fire into smoke and ashes, that smoke composes *soot*, which is so far from being any one of the principles of the wood, that you may, by a further analysis, separate five or six distinct substances from it.”—*Boyle*.

*Sooty* is (cons.) black.

Fr. *Suye*; D. *Soet*; Dan. *Sood*; A. S. *Sood*, *sooth*, which Sk. derives from A. S. *Sooth-an*, Ger. & D. *Sied-en*, to boil, to seethe; but his reason is too remote.

**SOOTE,\* ad.** i. e. *Sweet*, (qv.)—\**Chaucer*, &c.

**SOOTH**, or **SOTH**, *ad. s. v.* Truth is that

**-LY.** which a man *troweth* or think-

**-NESS.** eth; and *Soth* or *Sooth* may be

**-FAST.** that which a man *sayeth*, af-

**-FASTNESS.** firmeth, assureth; surely be-

**-SAW.\*** lieves.

**-SAY, s.** *Sothed*, (Chaucer,)—verified.

**-SAY-ER.** *Soth-* or *Soot-fast*,—fast or firm

**-ING.** in truth.

To *sooth-say*, is—to tell or say the truth, to foretell or predict (the truth); gen. to foretell.—\**Chaucer*.

A. S. *Soth*, true; *sooth-ian*, to affirm, to prove, to verify, or aver.—*Som.* Un-

**SOOTHE**, *v.* To assent to, to please,

**SOOTH**, *s.* flatter by assenting; to flatter;

**-ER.** to please, to gratify; to assuage,

**-ING.** to lull, to allay.

**-INGLY.** Words of *sooth*,—*soothing* words.—*Shak.*

# S O R

A. S. *Ge-sothian*, *assentiri*, *blandiri*, Sk. thinks from A. S. *Soth*, *verus*, *true*, (see *SOOTH*.) *qd.*—to receive as true; to assent to or approve as true, whatever another says. Go. *Sothyan*, *ge-sothyan*, *saturare*, *satiare*, to satisfy, may be the origin.

**SOP**, *s. v.* That which is soaked or steeped; (met.) a sweet or savoury morsel. "Even Cerberus, when he had received the *sop*, permitted Æneas to pass freely to Elysium."—*Dryden*.

*Sop*, the *s.*, upon which the *v.* is formed, is (Tooke) the *past p.* of A. S. *v. Sþ-an*, to *sip*, (qv.) And A. S. "*Sþ-an*, or *syp-an*, is to soften by steeping in liquor, to soak or wash in water or other liquor."—*Som*.

**SOPH**, *s.* *Sophism*,—a subtle fallacy; a  
-I. fallacy, a deception in argu-  
-ISM. ment. To *sophisticate*,—  
-IST. To practise fallacy or de-  
-IC.\* ception; to counterfeit (the  
-ICAL.† truth); to counterfeit, to  
-IST-IC. falsify, to corrupt the purity  
-ICAL. or genuineness; to adul-  
-ICALLY. terate.—*Cunningham*. †*Dr.*  
-ICATE, *v. ad.* *Harris*. †*Lord Cobham*.  
-ICATION. Fr. *Soph-ia*, *-isme*; Sp. *-ismo*;  
-ICATOR. It. *Sofisma*; L. *Sophisma*; Gr.  
-RY. *Σοφισμα*, from *σοφία*, *sop-ientia*,  
-ER, *s. v.†* wisdom; *σοφιστής*, a teacher of  
themselves by a sect of pretenders; and as they  
supplied their want of wisdom and useful know-  
ledge by subtlety of disputation, hence a *Sophism*.  
Un-sophisticate.

**SOPITE**,\* *v.* *Soporiferous*,—bearing or  
-OR-IFEROUS bringing sleep, or sleepiness,  
-IFIC. drowsiness; sleepy, drowsy.  
-ATED, *ad.†* *Sopite*,—to lull to sleep; to  
-OUS.‡ still, to quiet, to set at rest.  
\**Wood*. †*Cudworth*. ‡*Greenhill*.

Fr. *Sopor-al*, *-ifère*; It. *-ifero*; L. *Sopor-us*,  
*-iferus*, from *Sopor*; Gr. *Υπν*, *visto vera*, (either  
sleeping or waking;) Gr. *Υπνισθαι*, *subesse*. See  
*Scal.* in *Voss*. Con-

**SORBENT**, *ad.* Supping, sucking, im-  
bibing. Ab- L. *Sorbens*.

**SORCERER**, *s.* A teller of lots, of for-  
-ESS. tune, of fates; a witch or wizard; an  
-Y. enchanter.—*Bale*.  
-OUS.\* Fr. *Sor-cier*; L. *-itor*, a caster of lots,  
(*sorites*, see *Sort*.) Witches, in foretime called  
*lot-tellers*, now com. called *sorcerers*. Catalogue  
of English printed books, 1595, (cited by Tooke.)

**SORD**, *s. i. e.* *Sword*, (qv.)—*Shak*.

**SORDID**, *ad.* Filthy or foul, dirty; met.  
-LY. abject, mean, base; covetous of  
-NESS. filthy lucre.

Fr. *Sordid-e*; It. & Sp. *-o*; L. *Sordidus*, from  
*sordas*, perhaps Gr. *Σωρος*, a heap, (a mixen,) *sc.*  
of filth.

**SORE**, *ad. av. s.* The *s.* was, and is, the  
-ED, *ad.* general name for—any ma-  
-LY. lady, or disease, or mischief,  
-NESS. or suffering; any thing—gen.  
-ANCE,\* *s.* by which one is vexed, grieved

**SORROW**, *s. v.* or mischieved.  
-FUL. *Sore*, the *ad.*—Causing pain,  
-FULLY. anguish, or distress; painful,

# S O R

**SORROW-FULNESS**, distressing, afflicting.

-ING. *Sore*, the *av.*—Painfully,  
-RY. distressingly, excessively.  
-BILY. *Sorrow*,—Painfulness of  
-RINESS. mental suffering; anguish,  
distress, affliction; vexation, painful regret.

"*Sorrow* is the direct opposite of joy. It expresses a mental suffering, under the privation of some good we actually possessed, or concerning which we entertained a pleasing expectation."—*Cogan*.

Spenser forms upon the *ad.* or *past p.* the  
*v.* To *sore*,—

To cause to be sore; also, to vex, to trouble.

*Sorry*,—Grievous, mischievous, causing grief or mischief; causing pain or regret; regretting; vexatious, troublesome; not worth the trouble, or pains; worthless, mean, poor.—*Holland*.

*Sorrow*, *sorrowful*,—A. S. *Sorg-e*, *-full*; D. *-he*, *-heidich*; Ger. & Sw. *Sorg*; Dan. *Sorrig*. Sk. says of *Sore*, *ad.*—from A. S. *Swær*, *swar*; Dan. *Saar*; Dut. *Swær*; Ger. *Schwer*, *gravis*, *molestus*, *difficilis*: all, I believe, contracted from the L. *Severus*. *Sore*, the *s.* and *Sore*, the *av.* he refers to the *ad.*—Jun. has three Gr. origins, *σωρος*, *cumulatus*, *ψωρα*, *scabies*, or *συσπ-ειν*, *frakere*.—Under the words *Sorrow* and *Sorry*, Sk. refers to A. S. *sv. Sarian*, *sargian*, *dolere*, *sorgian*, *curare*, and to D. & Ger. *Synonymes*, but concludes all to be from the *ad.* *Sore*. Tooke thinks *sorrow*, *sorry*, *sore*, are one word, with one meaning, and by change of the characteristic *y* to *o*, are the *past p.* of A. S. *Syrw-an*, *syrwan*, *syrw-atan*, to vex, to molest, to cause mischief. (See *SHREW*, *SHREWD*.) In A. S. written *Sorw*, *sorwe*, *sork*, *sorkg*, *sars*, *sar*; in Old Eng. *Sorwe*, *sorwe*, *soor*, &c. And see *Soun*. Be-Over-Un-

**SORE**, or **SOARE**, *s.* **SOREL**. *Sorel*, *ad.*—Approaching to red; reddish.

*Sorel*, *s.*—A stag of four years old is called a *sore*, and of three a *sorel*; and so named (Sk.) from their colour.

Fr. *Saur*; It. *Sàuro*, which Ferrari derives from *Subrafus*; nearly or approaching to red. *Subraf-o*, *sàbro*, *sawro*, *sauro*. (See *Men*. Le Origini d'ella Ling. It.) Sk.—à sauro colore.

**SORITES**, *s.* "The word *sorites* denotes an *heaping* up together; the syllogism that bears this name contains, as it were, a *heap* of premisses, ranged in such a manner, that the attribute of the preceding becomes always the subject of the following, till the conclusion is formed, of the subject of the first of the premisses, and the attribute of the last of them reciprocally."—*Crousaz*.

Gr. *Σωρετης*, from *σωρος*, a heap, which Cicero considered to be equivalent to L. *Acervatis*, from *acervus*, a heap.

**SORREL**, *s.* A herb, so called from the sourness of its taste.

Fr. *Sorel*, *sorelle*; A. S. *Sure*, *sower*.—*Sk*.

**SORT**,\* *v.* To issue, to come or bear, to direct, to an issue or event; to the issue or event, aimed at or expected to succeed; to tend.—*Holinshead*, *Drayton*, &c.

Fr. *Sortir*, to issue, come or go forth. (See *Men*.) Probably a cons. usage of *Seri*, *infra*.

**SORT, s. v.** Lot, allotment, fortune, fate;  
 -ABLE. "Let Ajax draw the *sort* to  
 -AL. fight," (Shak. Tr. & Cr.) state  
 -ER. or condition, allotted or as-  
 -ING. signed; or to which any one,  
 -ANCE.\* any thing, is assigned, appor-  
 -ITION.† tioned or appropriated; or in  
 -ILEGY.‡ which it is arranged, ranked,  
 -ILEGIOUS.§ placed or classed; class or  
 kind; degree, manner, form, or fashion.

To *sort*,—to have or take or give by lot;  
 to allot, to happen or befall.

To *sort*, or *assort*, (Fr. *Sortir*)—to ar-  
 range, separate, dispose, or distribute into  
 destined classes or kinds, into orders; into  
 their proper or peculiar kinds or species;  
 to adapt, to accommodate, to suit.

"*Sortal* from *sort*, as general from  
 genus."—Locke.

\*Shak. †Bp. Hall. ‡Brown. §Daubuz.

Fr. *Sort*; It. *Sorte*, lot; Fr. *Sort-e*; It. -a, kind,  
 both from L. *Sors*, (perhaps from Gr. *Σορ-ειν*, to  
 draw, see *Voss*. L. *Ser-ere*,) lot, luck; state or  
 condition allotted. As- Be- Con- Re- Un-

**SOSS.** See **SOUCE.**

**SOT, s. v.** A *sot*,—one in a state of mental  
 -TISH. disease or weakness, inertness,  
 -TISHLY. stupor, (with drink;) a sense-  
 -TISHNESS. less, stupid, infatuated person,  
 -IE.\* or dolt; a dotard;—or other-  
 wise,—one *sod* or *sodden* with drink,  
 drenched; an habitual drunkard.—\*Gower.

The Go. *Sauhts*; A. S. *Suht*; D. & Ger. *Sucht*,  
 a disease, a sickness; *sencke*, from *siechen*, aggro-  
 tare. (See *SICK*.) Lye cites from P. T. v. 493,  
 "And therewyth he caught a cardiacle and a cold  
*sot*." *Solis* (Fr. *Solise*) in Gower, *soted priest*, in  
 Chaucer, &c., approach so close to a disease of the  
 mind—a diseased or disabled state of mind—as to  
 afford a conjecture that Eng. *Sot*, Fr. *Sot*, in their  
 common application, have no other origin than  
 A. S. *Suht*,—unless we owe them to the A. S. *Sooth-  
 ian*, the past p. of which is *Sod*. Men. derives  
 from *stollo*. Sk. from *exolicus*, and Jun. from the  
 Heb. As- Be-

**SOVEREIGN, ad. s.** Being above all  
 -LY. other; most powerful, most able,  
 -TY. most efficacious; chief, principal,  
 -NESS.\* predominant.

-IZE,† v. \*Chaucer. †Sir T. Herbert.

Fr. *Souverain*, one who acknowledges no su-  
 perior.—Cot. It. *Soverano*, (*Soveran*, Milt.); Sp.  
*Soverano*; L. *Supremus*, supreme.

**SOUGH,\* s. i. e.** A sew or sewer.—\*Ray.

**SOUGH, s.** Also written *Swough*.

A deep sigh; a groan. "He siketh  
 (sigheth) with ful many a sory *swough*."—  
 Chaucer.

Sk.—*Sough*, expon. *Sound* from A. S. *Sweg-an*,  
 sonare. In Sc. it is *Souch* or *Swouch*, and *Sough*.

**SOUL,\* s.** All kinds of meats, besides  
 bread and drink. Lanc. *Sowle*.—Som.

\*Warner. A. S. *Sufl*, *Sufle*, *Sufol*.

**SOUL, s. v.** -LESS. Used as equivalent  
 to—the spirit, the breath of life; the ani-  
 mating or vital principle or power; an  
 animated, intellectual or intelligent being.

*Soul-scot* (A. S. *Sawel-sceat*, *sawol-sceat*),  
 —money paid at the opening of the grave

to the parish priest, for the good of the de-  
 ceased's *soul*.—Som.

*Souled*, (Chaucer,)—endued with a *soul*.  
 —Tyrw.

*Soul-bell*, (Bp. Hall,)—the passing bell.

Chaucer writes also *Saule*; Go. *Satwala*; A. S.  
*Sawel*, *sawol*, *sawol*, *sawol*; D. *Siele*; Ger. *Serie*;  
 Sw. & Dan. *Siel*. Jun. suspects it to be an ele-  
 gant compound to denote the *well of life*, from  
 Gr. *Zaw*, I live, and *Wala*, a well or fountain.  
 Ihre,—that there is some etymological connexion  
 between *Siel*, anima, and *Sielif*, ipse, self. In-  
 Un-

**SOULDER, or SODER, v. s.** -ING. To con-  
 solidate; to unite, to close, or fasten; to  
 confirm or amend.

Fr. *Soulder*; It. *Saldare*; Sp. *Soldar*, (to *solder*  
 metal, q. *solidar*, to make solid.)

**SOUND, s. v.** Anciently written *Soame*.

-ING. "That which is conveyed into the  
 -LESS. brain by the ear is called *sound*;  
 though, in truth, till it come to reach and  
 affect the perceptive part, it be nothing but  
 motion. The motion, which produces in  
 us the perception of *sound*, is a vibration  
 of the air, caused by an exceeding short,  
 but quick, tremulous motion of the body,  
 from which it is propagated; and there-  
 fore we consider and denominate them as  
 bodies *sounding*."—Locke.

As far as *souneth unto honestee*,—as far  
 as harmonizeth with, is in unison or con-  
 cord with—honesty.—Chaucer.

To *sound*, sc. as a signal or token,—to  
 direct, to betoken, to tend.

Fr. *Son*, *sonner*; It. *Suono*, *sondre*; Sp. *Son*,  
*sonar*; L. *Sonus*. See **SONOROUS**. Mis- Re- Out- Un-

**SOUND, v. s.** To prove, try, feel, search  
 -ER. —the depth or bottom of.

-ING. *Sound*,—a bay or firth (sinus), the  
 -LESS. Gloss. to G. Douglas says, "is  
 any great indraught of the sea betwixt two  
 headlands, where there is no passage  
 through, as the entrance into the Baltic  
 between Denmark and Norway is emi-  
 nently called." (*Betwixt* two head-lands,  
 i. e. dividing, separating them.) Wach-  
 rejects this etym. without reason.

*Sound* of a fish,—the swimming bladder.  
 A. S. *Sund*, natatio, is probably from the  
 A. S. v. *Swimman*. The pool of Siloa (*na-  
 tatoria*) is in the Go. version, *Swimsa*.

A *sond*, (Fr. *Sonde*,) is also—a *probe*.

A. S. & Dan. *Sund*, mare, fretum, vadum. Fr.  
*Sond-e*, -er; Sp. -ar,—to prove, try, feel, search  
 the depth or bottom of. A. S. *Sundrian*, *syndrian*,  
 (to *sunder*) is to separate, to divide, to distinguish;  
 and, cons. to discriminate, to investigate, to ex-  
 amine; and hence (as Cot.)—as above.

**SOUND, ad.** Whole, wholesome; healed  
 -LY. or healthy; robust, strong; fixed  
 -NESS. or fast. *Sound* is also used as equi-  
 valent to *sane*;—wise, judicious.

A. S. & Ger. *Sund*, *gesund*; D. *Gesund*; Sw.  
 & Dan. *Sund*. Wach. refers to Gr. *Σω*, and L.  
*Sanus*. Ihre to L. *Sanus* only. In A. S. it is also  
*Sund-full*, *gesund-full*, integer, *sanus*, prosperus.  
 It may be from A. S. *Sunder*, *divisus*, *distinctus*,  
 divided, distinct or separate, sc. from all other;  
 and, cons. entire, whole. Un-

**SOUR**, *ad. v.* To trouble, to distress; to -ISH. be or cause to be—harsh, unpleasant. -LY. sing, unkind; morose, severe. -NESS. *Sour*, app. to the taste, is equivalent to acid; and *L. Tristis* is so used.

Dan. *Sour*; A. S. *Sur*. *Sour* is probably the same word as *Sors*. (See *Tooke*, 8vo. ed.) A. S. *Sorgian*, tristare, constrictare. Be-Inter-Un-

**SOURCE**, *s.* That from which any thing rises or springs, takes its origin; the origin or beginning, the spring or fountain; the rise. See **SOURDE**, *infra*.

Fr. *Source*, *sourcer* :—Men. thinks from *Sourgir*, (*L. Surgere*), to arise. It has probably proceeded immediately from It. *Sors* or *sarsi*, pret. per. of *Sorgere*, to arise, to spring. Re-

**SOURDE**,\* *v. -EN,† v.* To arise, to raise; to spring, to issue; to have or take its source.—*Chaucer*. \*†*Fabyan*.

Fr. *Sourde*, from *sourgir*, *L. Surgere*, to arise.

**SOUSE**, *v. s.* Also written *Soss*.

To salt, or immerge, steep, sink, or soak in salt water; to immerge, plunge, throw into any liquid.

To *souse*, (Ger. *Saussen*), —strepitum edere, from the sound of wind, or of falling water, (Wach.); it may be of any thing falling, plunging, splashing, into water; and thus,—

To dash against, to plunge or make a plunge; to throw or fall precipitately.

From *L. Salsum*, as the D. from *Salitum*; D. *Souls*, *souls-bryn*, *souls-pikel*; salt, salt-brine, salt-pickle.

**SOUTER**,\* *s.* *Soutage*,—the material in -ERLY.† which any thing is sowed up, -AGE.‡ packed up; app. to the material in which hops are packed up.

\**Chaucer*. *Gascoigne*. *Beau. & F.* †*Sir T. More*. ‡*Tusser*.

A. S. *Sutera*, *sutor*, a shoemaker. *Lanc. Sowter*. —*Som*. Still used in Scotland.

**SOUTERRAINE**,\* *ad.* Fr. *Souterrain*, subterranean.—\**Arbutnot*.

**SOUTH**, *s. ad.* *South*, geographically,— -ERN. the point at which the sun is -ERLY, or seen by us at mid-day.

-ERNLY. *Southing* sun, (Dryden),—approaching the south, i. e. mid-day.

-LY. day.

-ING. A. S. *Suth*; D. *Suyd*; Ger. Fr. & It. *Sud*; Dan. *Syd*; Sp. *Sur*. Wach. suggests Ger. *Sieden*, estuare, fervere; A. S. *Seoth-an*, to seethe. This is adopted in the Dict. of Men.; and *Tooke* considers *South* to be the past p. of A. S. *v. Seoth-an*.

**SOUVENANCE**,\* *s.* Recollection, remembrance, memory.—\**Spenser*.

Fr. *Souven-ir*, -ance; It. -ire, to remind or remember. Men. derives from *sub-venire*, to succour, to occur, to come into, sc. the mind or memory.

**SOW**. See **SEW**. UN-

**SOW**, *v.* Gen.—To set, to place, that -ER. which will grow, germinate, vegetate; that which will bear, propagate, or produce its like; any fruit; to spread or scatter.

Go. *Saian*; A. S. *Saw-an*; Ger. *Saen*; D. *Saeyen*; Sw. *Sav*, serere, seminare. Re- Un-

**SOW**, *s.* An animal. See **SWINE**.

**SOWLE**, *v.* To *sowle* one by the ears, (Lincolnshire,)—to pull by the ears as dogs pull *swine*.—*Grose*. The word is common in Nottingham, and other parts northerly, as well as in Suffolk.—See *Moor's Suffolk Words*. I believe (says Sk.) from *sow*, to seize and pull by the ears, as dogs do (*sowen*) *swine*. This Ray adopts.

**SOY**, *s.* "I have been told that *soy* is made partly with a fishy composition, and it seems most likely from the taste: tho' a gentleman of my acquaintance, who was very intimate with one that sailed often from Tonquin to Japan, from whence the true *soy* comes, told me, that it was made only with wheat, and a sort of beans mixt with water and salt."—*Dampier*.

**SOYNED**, or **SOIGNED**, *pt.* Astonished. "*Soyn'd* and amaz'd at his own shade for dreede."—*Mir. for Mag*.

Sk. has the *s. Soigne*, from Fr. *Soigner*, curare; which he deduces from *L. Somniare*; and see *Soin*, in Men.

**SPACE**, *s. v.* Size, room, magnitude; a -FUL.\* portion of, extent of place: it -IOUS. is also app. to time,—a por- -IOUS-LY. tion of time; duration of time. -NESS. Spenser uses *Space* as a *v.*

**SPATIATE**, *v.* \**Sandys*.

Fr. *Espace*, *spatieux*; It. *Spazio*; Sp. *Espacio*; L. *Spatium*; Æolic, *Σπαδίων*, for *σπαδίων*, αὐτοῦ τοῦ σπαδίου, denoting the place or station for the spectators of athletic contests. *Stadium* was then app. gen.—to any place; and hence, as we judge of size or magnitude from the place or room occupied, *space* was extended by usage to express—as above. Ex-Inter-

**SPADE**, *s.* **SPADDLE**. A *spade* is—That which (a tool which) throws out, sc. earth, gravel, &c.

*Spaddle*, (i. e. *spade-dæ!*),—the dim. of *Spade*.

*Spadille*,—the ace of *spades*; cards so called from the shape of the figure impressed.

A. S. *Spad-u*, -a; D. & Dan. *Spade*, *spaye*; Ger. *Spate*; Sw. *Spada*. Wach.—from Gr. *Βάσιν*, others from *Σπᾶν*, *trahere*. It appears to be merely A. S. *Spætan*, to spit, i. e. to throw out, to throw up: a *spade's* depth thrown out in digging is still called a *spit*, (qv.)

**SPADICEOUS**,\* *ad.* App. gen. to—A light red; a bright bay colour.—\**Brown*.

Low L. *Spadicæus*, from *spadis*, a branch torn from the palm tree, (Gr. *Σπᾶν*, *trahere*), and from the colour of the fruit.

**SPAGYRIC**, *ad.\* s.†* A chymist, or al- -ICAL.‡ chymist.

-IST.† \**Bp. Taylor*. †*Bp. Hall*. ‡*Boyle*.

Fr. *Spagir-ic*, -ique; Low L. *Spagir-us*, -icus; used (says Voss. De Vit.) for *alchemista*,—"Puto autem, *spagīricos*, dici à duobus artis officiis: quæ sunt resolvere composita, et resoluta componere. Nam *σπᾶν*, *trahere*, *extrahere*; *αγειρεν*, *congregare*."

**SPALL**,\* *s.* A shoulder.—\**Spenser*.

See **EPAULET**. Fr. *Epaule*; It. *Spalla*.

**SPALT,\*** *ad.* *Spales*, or *spalls*, are *chips*; and *spalt*, (Ger. *Spalten*), is *split*,—easily *spilt*, *split*, or *severed*, into small parts. See **SPELT** and **SPILL**.—\**Holinshed*.

**SPAN, s. v.** A *span* is usually restricted **SPANK, v.** to—a short extent (of space or time).

To *span*, (formed upon the *s*.) is to stretch or draw out, to extend, to expand; to measure—by extension, *sc.* of the hand; to mete or measure; to stretch round, to embrace.

*Span-neve*,—see **SPICK AND SPAN**.

*Spank, v.*, *Spanker, s.*—common words in the north of England. To move with long *spans* or strides,—at a rapid pace.

D. & Ger. *Spann-e*, -en; It. -a; Sw. *Spann*; Dan. *Spand*; Fr. *Espan*; A. S. *Span*, *spannan*, to measure by *spans*, i. e. by the hand extended from the thumb to the little finger.—*Som.* Also, he adds,—to stretch out, to knit or tie straight; whence our *spanning* of an house, as also of a cart wheel. Sk. suggests, doubtfully, Ger. *v. Spannen*, *tendere*, *extendere*; and Tooke thinks a *Span* is merely the past tense, and therefore the past *p.* of A. S. *Spin-an*, to *spin*, to extend, or stretch out; to draw out.

**SPANG, s.** **SPANGLE, s. v.** Any thing shining, sparkling, glittering, (small bits of bright, shining, metal.)

A. S. *Spange*, *ge-spang*; D. *Spanghe*; Ger. *Spange*; Sw. *Spann*,—all explained to mean—*Abula*, a button (of metal). D. *Spenghel*, *spanghe*, emblem; and derived from *span*, to stretch, to draw. But Tooke asserts *spange* (see **SPICK AND SPAN**) to mean any thing shining, though he produces no authority; we certainly so use it. Be-

**SPANIEL, s. v.** A kind of Dog, introduced from *Spain*.

A *Spanish* dog, or breed of dogs; very docile and fond;—hence, *Spaniel* is used for a fawning, obsequious person.

It. *Can di Spagna*; Fr. *Espagneul*.

**SPAR, s. v.** To stop, close or shut up, to make fast.

A *spar*,—that which fastens; usually a bar, or beam.

A. S. *Sparr-an*; D. & Dan. -a; Ger. *Sperr*, *sperr-en*. Un-

**SPAR, s.** -RY. Sk. calls it the bark or coat of rude metal or mineral; perhaps from *Sparran*, to close or inclose, because the mineral is inclosed in it. See **To SPAR, ante**.

**SPARAGUS, s.** **SPERAGE,\*** i. e. *Asparagus*, (qv.)—\**Holland*.

**SPARBLED.\*** See **DISPERPLED**.  
\**Fabyan*.

**SPARE, v. ad. s.** To preserve, to reserve;  
-LY. to keep or withhold from, or  
-NESS. from the use; to forbear; to  
-ER. abstain; to give, use, employ re-  
-ING. servedly, abstinently, with par-  
-INGLY. simony, frugality,—moderately,  
-INGNESS. temperately, gently, leniently,  
-Y.\* kindly; to forbear or abstain,  
-FULNESS.† from punishment; to forbear,

to punish, hurt or injure; or from the severity of punishment, to forgive.

*Spare, ad.*—abstinent, scanty, lean, poor.

*Spare time*, &c.—time to *spare*; i. e. to withhold or withdraw from one purpose, and bestow upon another.—\**Holland*. †*Sidney*.

A. S. *Spar-ian*; Ger. -en; Sw. -a; Dan. -er; D. *Spaeren*. Ithre and Sk. from *Parcere*; Wach. prefers *Waren*, to guard. It is probably a consequential application of *Spar-an*, to shut up, to keep fast or safe. Un-

**SPARK, v. s.** To scatter, to spread, to  
-ISH. throw about; to throw out, to  
-FUL. shoot out, to eject or emit, to  
-LE, v. s. disperse, *sc.* small particles of  
-LER. light; any bright particles, as  
-LET. of wine, &c. Hence, to glitter,  
-LINESS. to shine, brightly, brilliantly;  
-LING-LY. in bright or brilliant lustre,  
-NESS. met. with animation or vivacity.

*Sparkle*, (*spark-dol*),—the dim. of *Spark*.

To *sparkle*,—to spread, to scatter, (*sc.* a navy or army, a rumour or report,) is of common occurrence in old writings, from *Fabyan* to *Beau. & F.*: “The Danes prepared a navy, but it was *sparkelid*,” “*Serle*, yoman of the robys to King Richard, *sparkelid* rumora.”—*Leland*. “He gaderid (the Saxons) that were *sparkled* abroad.”—*Fabyan*. “All his forces *sparkled*.”—*Beau. & F.*

A *spark*, met. — a glittering, showy, person.

A. S. *Spære*, *spæare*; D. *Sparche*, *sparchelen*, *spargere*, *dispergere*; to scatter, to disperse. See **SPEAK**.

**SPARROW, s.** A bird.

Go. *Sparus*; A. S. *Spearus*; D. *Sperre*; Ger. *Spier*; Sw. *Sparf*; Dan. *Spurve*. In Fr. *Esparvier*; It. *Sparviere*; Low L. *Sparverius*, is a *Spar-hawk*, or *Sparrow-hawk*. The L. (*Voss. de Vit. lib. ii.*) derives from Ger. *Sperier*, and this so called, as of *Spar-var*; that is, *spreading* its wings far, *procul spargens pennas*. *Sparrow*, anciently written *Sparwe*, A. S. *Spearus*, may be from A. S. *Spyr-ian*, to search after, from the active disposition of the bird.

**SPARSE,\*** *v.* To scatter, to spread.

-SEDLY.† \**Udal*. *Spenser*. *Pairefar*.

-GEFACTION.‡ †*Evelyn*. †*Swift*. *T. of a Tub*.

Fr. *Espars*; L. *Sparus*, past *p.* of *Spargere*, which *Voss.* derives from Gr. *Εσπαρειν*, (with *g* inserted,) *σπειρειν*, to sow. It has probably the same Go. origin as the Eng. *Spark*, *sparkle*, (qv.) and *To speak*. As- Dis- Inter- Re-. In-*spersion*.

**SPASM, s.** A contraction or drawing together; a convulsion, a convulsive contraction.

Fr. *Spasme*, -*astique*; It. -o; L. *Spasmus*; Gr. *Σπασμος*, *nervorum contractio*, from *σπᾶν*, *trahere*, *contrahere*, to draw together.

**SPATTER, or SPUTTER, v.** -DASH. To throw out; to throw out upon, *sc.* any dirt or filth; to besprinkle, to asperse.

*Spatter-dash*,—against which *dirt* *thrown* up in walking *dashes*, or strikes.

Formed upon *Spas* or *spata*, the past tense of *Spit*, to throw out. Be-

**SPATTLE.** See **SPIT**. Be-



**SPATULA, s.** Now app. to—An instrument with which surgeons or others draw out or spread out salves, ointments, &c.

Fr. *Spatule*; It. *-ola*; Sp. *Espatula*; L. *Spathula*, *spatha*; Gr. *τραβη*, from *εραβν*, *trahere*, to draw, (to draw off, to skim.)

**SPAVIN, s. v.** A disease in a horse.

Fr. *Espavent*, (*éparvin*;) It. *Spav-into*, *-into*. Sk. thinks from L. *Spasmus*. See SPASM.

**SPAW, s.** A mineral water, so called from *Spa*, in Germany.

**SPAWL, v. s. -ING.** To throw out, (sc. the moisture of the mouth.)

From D. *Speewen*; Ger. *Speyen*, *spuere*, (Sk.); or from A.S. *Spællian*, dim. of *Spætan*, to spit, (qv.)

**SPAWN, or SPEAN, v. s. -ER.** To throw forth, to eject.

*Spean*,—that which ejects or emits, sc. milk, nourishment.

*Spawn*,—that which is thrown forth, ejected or emitted. App. met. contemptuously, revilingly.

The eggs (Sk.) of fishes; from D. *Spene*, *succus*, *lac muliebre*. A.S. *Spæna*, the teats or *spænes* of females, esp. a cow.—Som. To *spæna* a child, (Ray,) is to wean it; that is, keep it from the *spean* or breast. *Spawn* is perhaps from A.S. *Spæman*; D. *Spærwen*; Ger. *Speyen*, to spew.

**SPAY, v. s.** A *spay*,—the young male of the red deer in its third year is so called by Holinshed.

Castrare feminam, (Sk.) from L. *Spado*; Gr. *εραβν*, from *εραβν*, *trahere*, *extrahere*, to extract or draw out. See To **SPLAY**.

**SPEAK, s.** To utter, sc. sounds; to

-ER. utter, to enounce or pronounce  
-ABLE. articulate sounds,—the tongue  
-ING. or language.

**SPEECH.** To talk, to discourse, to converse;

-LESS. to address in words or  
-LESSNESS language, to accost; to an-  
-MAN.\* nounce, to make known, to

**SPOKESMAN.** declare, to proclaim, to pronounce.

*Speakable*,—that may be spoken (Ascham); that can or may speak (Milton).

\* *Holinshed*.

A.S. *Spæcan*, and also *spræcan*; D. *Spreek-en*; Ger. *Sprecken*; Sw. *Sprika*, *fari dicere*. Some etymologists have supposed from *Brecken*, *rum-pere*, to break or burst forth. It has, perhaps, the same origin as A.S. *Spærc*, *spærc*, a *spark*; D. *Spærck-elen*, to throw forth. Be- Fore- In- Mis- Over- Out- Re- Un-

**SPEAR, s. v.** The A.S. *Spæare*, D. *Spærre*,

-ER. is a stake, (*sudes*;) and seems to be  
-ING. merely a *spar*, a stake or bar, first  
-Y,\* *ad.* used to *spar* or shut up with, then  
formed into a weapon of defence or offence,  
and for that purpose sharpened at the  
point, (*sudes præacutæ*.)

To *spear*,—to pierce or strike with a *spear*, or lance.

*Speares*, i.e. *spears-men*, or men armed with *spears*.—\* *Holinshed*.

A.S. *Spæare*; D. *Spærre*, *sperre*; Ger. *Sper*; Dan. *Spær*; L. *Sparus*; Low L. *Spærre*, which Festus calls—a javelin of very small size, so named quod *spargatur*. Servius describes it to be—telum rusticum in modo pedis recurvum. Roquesfort has the Old Fr. *Spære*, a sort of dart.

**SPECIES, s.** That which, any thing

-CI-AL, *ad. s.* which, is seen or is the ob-  
-ALLY. ject of sight; any sensible  
-ALTY, or form, appearance, represent-  
-ALITY. ation, image.

-FY, *v.* A class, order, division, or  
-FIC, *ad. s.* disposition of things causing  
-FICAL. the same or similar sensa-  
-FICALLY. tions to the sight; having or  
-FICATION. showing particular or discri-  
-MEN. minating qualities—the same  
-OUS. qualities; having or showing  
-OUSLY. the same form, or appear-  
-ALIZE,\* *v.* ance.

-FICATE,\* *v.* To specify,—to name the par-  
ticular or distinct thing or things; to par-  
ticularize, to discriminate, to distinguish;  
to denote or signify particularly, or dis-  
tinctly.

*Speciousness* is not uncommon in speech.

\* *Shelton*. † *Hale*.

Fr. *Spéc-ial*, *-liser*, *-liser*; It. *-is*; Sp. *Especie*; L. *Species*, from old *Specere*, *videre*, to see; derived by Scal. from *Specus*, whence the ancient Latins viewed or observed the motions of their enemies, (De Caus. c. 86,) and *Species* (which Lucretius uses pro *aspectu*) is any thing seen; and then app. to any particular class of objects, causing the same or similar sensations to the sight. *Species* is declared by Cicero to be equivalent to Gr. *Idea*. See **IDEA**. As- Circum- Ex- In- Pro- Re- Retro- Sus-spect. Con- Per- Trans-spl- cious. Intro-spection. Per-spective. Un-specified.

**SPECK, s. v. -LE, s. v.** A small spot, (distinguished by colour from the surface it is upon.) *Speckle*,—the dim. of *Speck*.

A.S. *Speccs*, *macula*, *labes*, *nota*, a spot, a blot, a blemish, a mark; D. *Spiekelen*, *maculis distinguere*, *variegare*; to distinguish, to diversify or variegate with spots. *Spot* is that which is *spit* or thrown out, and *Speck* may have the same meaning. See **SPEAK**. Be-

**SPECTACLE, s.** Any thing that may

-ED. be seen, or viewed, looked at,  
-CULAR. or beheld; a sight, a show; an  
-TOR. exhibition to the sight. Glasses  
-TORSHIP. to aid the sight are called *Spec-*  
-TRESS. *tacles*.—\* *Spectator*.

-TORIAL.\* Fr. *Specta-cle*, *-leur*; It. *Spettàcolo*, *-tore*; Sp. *Especta-culo*, *-tor*; L. *Spectaculum*, from *Species*,—any thing seen.

**SPECTRE, s.** Any thing seen; a vision, an apparition; a fantasm, a ghost or spirit.

Fr. *Spectre*; It. *Spéttro*; Sp. *Espectro*; L. *Spectrum*, from *Specere*, to see. See **SPECIES**.

**SPECULATE, v.** To see, to view, to

-ATION. look out or about; to observe,  
-ATIST. to consider, to contemplate; to  
-ATIVE. look, or search or examine into;  
-ATIVELY. to form or frame theories; to  
-AR. look forward to consequences;  
-ATOR. to try, venture, risk or hazard;  
-ATORY. to form or frame schemes, upon  
-UM. a view or prospect, sc. of benefi-  
cial or profitable results.

L. *Specul-aris*, Fr. *-aire*,—that may be seen into or through, transparent; aiding or helping the sight.

Fr. *Spécul-er*, *-aire*; It. *Spec-olare*; Sp. *-ular*; L. *Speculari*, to see, to view. See **SPECIES**. Un-

## S P E

**SPEED, v. s.** To go forward, to move, to  
 -Y. come to an issue or event, to fare;  
 -ILY. to proceed, to advance; to get an  
 -INESS. advantage; to cause to succeed,  
 -ER,\* s. to aid or assist; to proceed to the  
 -FUL.† desired event, to a prosperous  
 -FULLY.‡ issue, without hinderance or oppo-  
 -LESS.§ sition, easily, swiftly, quickly, ex-  
 peditiously, hastily—with quick, swift or  
 fast motion; to hasten, to dispatch.

\*† Chapman. † Wiclif. Chaucer, &c.  
 †† Bp. Fisher.

D. *Speed*, *spooden*, *festinatio*, *festinare*; (derived by Killian from Gr. *Σπουδή*, haste.) A. S. *Sped*, a progress or proceeding, good *speed* or success, the event, an effect or bringing a thing to pass. *Sped-an*, *spedian*, to go forward or proceed, to have good *speed* or success, to prosper. See *Som*. Sk. says,—perhaps from It. *Spedire*; L. *Expedire*. See **EXPEDIENT**. De- Un-

**SPELL, v. s.** To tell, to teach, to relate;  
 -ING. to declare, to explain, to interpret;  
 -FUL.\* to learn, to read; to speak or utter words or their separate and distinct syllables; to utter words of charm or incantment (incantare carmen); to charm, to enchant.

A *spell*, a tale, &c.—a charm. A *spell* or lesson, (as *Som*. calls it,) i. e. a task to be performed; a task, a set portion of work; a turn, or share of work.

Tyrw. says,—*Quad spel* (in Cokes Prol.) is *ill play*.—\*Hoole.

Fr. *Espellier*, to join letters or syllables together. —*Cot*. D. *Spellen*, explanare (Killian); Ger. *Spel*, *spil*, sermo. *Spellen*, to divide a word into letters and syllables, (Wach.—who derives the *v*. from *Spalten*, findere, and the *s*. from Gr. *Πελεειν*, *seri*.) "A. S. *Spellian*,—to declare, to tell an history or tale; whence (by way of metaphor) our *spelling* of syllables or words: also, to teach, instruct, train up; whence, our setting of one a *spell* or lesson. *Spel*,—a story or history, a speech, a rumour, a fable, a tale, discourse. Also,—learning, doctrine, knowledge, teaching. And hence, our *Spell*, for a kind of incantation *per sermones vel verba*."—*Som*. See **GOSPEL**.

**SPELT, s.** *Spelled* beans are splitted or  
 -ED. split beans.

-ER. *Spelter*, Thomson calls—a demi-metal. See **PEWTER**.

Fr. *Espeautre*; It. *Spèlta* or *spèlta*; Sp. *Spelt-a*; D. -e; Ger. *Spelt*. Wach. says, the word to him denotes—granum fissum, a *split* grain, from *Spalt-en*, to split.

**SPEND, v.** To weigh out, to deal, dis-  
 -ER. tribute, dispose of (in weighed  
 -ING. portions); to disburse, to part  
 -THRIFT. with; to bestow, employ or lay

**SPENCE, s.** out; to part with (wholly), to waste, to exhaust, to consume; to waste, to wear out; to wear away.

*Spence* is,—*expense*; also as Fr. *De-spenc-e*, -erie,—a store room, from which the various articles in store were *dispensed* or distributed.

*Spenser*,—one who *dispenses*. See *Spens*, in *Jamieson*.

*Spendthrift*, "a *spendthrift* heir," (Locke,)—one who *spends*, (lavishly, wastefully,

## S P I

prodigally,) the earnings, the savings—of thriftiness.

It. *Spend-ere*; D. & Ger. -en; Sw. -ers; Fr. *Despen-dre*; Sp. -der; Dan. *Spenderer*; A. S. *Spend-an*, *aspendan*. Jun. suggests Gr. *Σπενδ-ειν*, to pour, to offer a libation, (sc. to the gods;) and thence extended to any offering. Wach.—all from L. *Pondere*, (prefix *S*;) to weigh. Be- Dis- Ex- For- Over- Un-

**SPERABLE,\* ad. -RATE.†** That may be hoped.—\*Bacon. †*State Papers*, 1721.

L. *Sperare*, to hope, to expect. See **SPERE**, *infra*. De-

**SPERAGE.** See **SPARAGUS**.

**SPERE,\* v.** To search or seek, to inquire, to ask, to request, to desire.—\*Gower.

D. *Speuren*; Ger. *Spuren*; A. S. *Spyr-ian*, to search out by the track or trace, to inquire and make diligent search. Lanc. To *spyrre*.—*Som*. See *Spere* in *Jamieson*.

**SPERM, s.** The seed.—\*Brown.

-ATIC. Fr. *Sperm-e*; It. -a, -o; Sp. *Esperma*;  
 -ATICAL. L. *Sperma*; Gr. *Σπέρμα*, from *σπειν*-  
 -ATIZE,\* v. *ειν*, to sow.

**SPET, i. e. Spit.**

**SPEW, v.** To throw out, to eject, to ex-  
 -ING. pel, to vomit, (usually what comes  
 -Y. from the stomach;—as *spit*, from the mouth.)

Dan. *Spyer*; D. *Spouwen*; Ger. *Speyen*; A. S. *Spitwan*; Go. *Speiwan*, to *spit* or throw out. (L. *Spu-ere*.)

**SPHERE, s. v.** A globe or circle; any  
 -IC. round figure or thing.

-ICAL. To *sphere*,—to be or cause to

-ICALLY. be, to stand or be placed in, a

-ICALNESS. globe or *sphere*; to circle or encircle.

-ICITY.

-ULE. *Spheroid*, *Spheroidal*, &c. —are

-Y.\* common words in mathema-

tical books.—\*Shak. Milton.  
 Fr. *Sphère*; It. & Sp. *Sfera*; L. *Sphæra*; Gr. *Σφαῖρα*. En- In- Un-

**SPICE, v. s.** A *spice*, (met.) is,—a small  
 -ER. portion or quantity, sufficient to  
 -ERY. season or savour, to give a taste or  
 -Y. flavour; and hence,—

*Spiced*,—having a taste or flavour, a relish; and (met.) nice, delicate, dainty, tender.

Fr. *Espice*; It. *Spèzie*; Sp. *Especia*; D. *Spicerie*; Low L. *Species* aromatum, aromata suis *speciebus* distincta. Aromatics, distinguished into their sorts or kinds. See *De Cange*, and see **SPECIES**. Be-

**SPICK AND SPAN NEW.** "In D. they say,—*Spickspelder nieuw*. And *Spyker* means a warehouse or magazine. *Spil* or *Spel* means a *spindle*; *Schiet-spoel*, the weaver's shuttle; and *Spoelder*, the shuttle-thrower. In D. therefore, *Spickspelder-nieuw*, means new from the warehouse and the loom. In Ger. they say,—*Span-nieu*, and *Funkel new*. *Spange* means any thing shining; as *Funkel* means to glitter or sparkle. In Dan. *Funkelnyes*; in Sw.

*Spitt, spangande* *ny*. In Eng. we say,—*Spick and span new, Fire new, Brand new*. The two last speak for themselves; *Spick and span new* meaning, shining new from the warehouse." So far Tooke. They also say *Brand-nieu* and *Vier nieuw* in Dutch. The Ger. etymologist Wach. and the Sw. Ihre, give a different account. Wach. is fanciful enough; he says—*Span* means *novus*; and, deriving it from *Spenen*, to milk, he thinks *Span-new* may be—*new*, like the *first milk* after calving. Ihre,—that *Spangande* is from *Spoan*, a segment; and that the expression means—as new as a chip just cut. Jun. thought the expression borrowed from the fuller's art—unfolding, extending, and smoothing his clothes on a machine.

**SPIDER, s.** *Spider*, (qd. *spinder* or *spinner*,—Sk.) the insect, so named from spinning his web.

D. *Spiane*; Ger. *Spume*; Sw. *Spin-del*; D. & Ger. *-ner*; Sw. *-na*; A.S. *-an*, to spin.

**SPIGOT, s.** A spike or spiked peg.

D. *Spycker, spicker*, clavus in modum *spicæ* vel *spiculi* acutus.—*Kilian*.

**SPIKE, s. v.** *Spike* of corn, may be so called from the erect position

-Y. in which it stands; and the

-NARD. in which it stands; and the

**SPICULATED.** modern *spike*, a nail, from its resemblance.

*Spike-nard*, (*nardi spica*,)—"The head of *Nardus* spreadeth into certaine *spikes* or *cares*."—*Holland. Plinie*.

Fr. *Spi-que, -quenard*; It. *Spig-a, -anardo*; Sp. *Espiga, espia nardi*; D. *Spjck, spjck narde*. Large iron nails, called by seamen *Specks*, Dan. *Spiger*, perhaps (Sk.) from L. *Spica*, from *Æol. Σπικος*, for *ερακος*, (see *Voss*.) and this perhaps from the old *v. Σπικ*, L. *Sto*.

**SPILL, v. s.** To destroy, to waste, to

-ING. perish; to throw away, to scatter, to

effuse, to pour out, to shed.

*Spill*, the *s.* seems to be a piece *spilt* or

*split* away, taken off. (See *SPALT*.) And—

*Spilt*, (in *Spenser*,) seems to be—pieced; diversified with pieces: "And all the others pavement were with yvory *spilt*."

D. *Spill-en*; A.S. *-an*, *privare, consumere, corrumpere, vitare*; to deprive, to destroy, to waste, to *spoil*, to perish. Un-

**SPIN, v.** To draw out or produce, to ex-

-NER. tend or stretch out, to lengthen

-NING. or prolong; to move or run

-NY. round as a *spinning-wheel*; to

-STER. run out in length or in a long

-STRY. line or course.

-DLE, v. s. *Spinster*, (Sk.) is the name given to unmarried females, because they were presumed to be occupied in *spinning*.

To *spindle*, (dim. of *Spin*,) i. e. *Spin-dael*,—to *spin* or draw out thinly, slenderly; to run out into length.

*Spindle*, the *s.*—that on which the thread is *spun*; any thing drawn out as thread; thin, spare, as a thread.

D. & Ger. *Spin-nen*; Sw. *-ne*; Dan. *-der*; Go. & A.S. *-nan*, to draw out. (See *WIFE*, and *WOMAN*.)

*Spinster*: In Du Cange,—*Fusus*:—*Muller vel muliebris sexus, cui fusus, ut viro gladius et arma, competit*; and *Spel*. (Gloss. in *v. Spinster*,) mentions one, who upon his tomb had eleven sons portrayed girt with swords, and as many daughters with *spindles* (*fusus*). And Alfred, in his will, calls the female part of his family the *spindle-side*.—*Turner*, b. vii. c. 11. Over- Out- Un-

**SPINE, s.** App. to—A thorn; to the bone

-AL. extending the whole length of the

-OUS. back.

-Y. *Spinale medulle*,—the *spinal* mar-

-ET.\* row; the marrow of the back

-OSITY.† bone, derived from the brain, and

-INESS.† like a main stock, from which all the sinews under the head do grow.—*Cot*.

*Spinous, Spiny*,—long, thin, as a *spine* or thorn; prickly, piercing, tearing, vexing or vexatious, troublesome.

*Spinet*, L. *Spinetum*,—where *spiny* or thorny bushes grow.

\**B. Jonson*. †*H. More*. ‡*Chapman*.

Fr. *Espin-e*; Sp. *-s*; It. & L. *Spina*, which (*Voss*.) may be from Gr. *Σπίν-αιν*, *extendere*, to stretch or draw out, *quia in acumen extenditur*, because it is drawn out to a point. The A.S. *Spin-an*, *extendere*, is probably the origin.

**SPINET, s.** The Fr. *Espinette*, (*Cot*.) is a pair of virginals.

**SPIRE, s. v.** A circular line circum-

-AL, *ad s.* volving a circular line;—then

-ALLY. app. to a continuance or repe-

-Y. tition of folds, twists or wreaths,

rising, and gradually decreasing as they

rise to a point, at the summit or top, and

thus forming a column or pillar diminishing

towards the top. Hence, To *spire* is,—

To rise, spring up, shoot up or forth

conically, pyramidically;—in a tapering

form, or form diminishing or lessening

towards the top.

Fr. *Spire, spirai*; It. *Spira, spirale*; Sp. *Espira, espiral*; L. *Spira*; Gr. *Σπειρα, linea flexuosa faciens orbes non redeuntes in se*:—*circulus non ad eundem punctum reductus*.—*Voss*.

**SPIRIT, s. v.** The Lat. *Spiritus*, from

-EDLY. which our word immediately

-EDNESS. comes, is (as *Animus* and the

-FUL. Gr. *Πνευμα*, also are) cons.—

-LESS. The *breath*,—that which

-LESSLY. breathes, has or gives breath

-LESSNESS. or animation, life or vitality,

-OUS. to material bodies; the soul,

-UAL, *s. ad* the mind; also ghost, spectre.

-UALLY. It is also app. to the more

-UALITY. active qualities of animated,

-UALTY. intelligent beings; emph.—

-UALIST. Life, animation, vivacity; and

-UALIZE, v. hence, courage, energy, ar-

-UALIZER. dour, eagerness, vigour;—to

-UOUS. the mind, the general or

-ALLY.\* characteristic feelings or

-UOUSNESS.† qualities of the mind, the

-UOSITY.† temper, the disposition. Fur-

SPIRATION. ther, it is opposed to matter

or body, or any gross qualities of body;

and thence app. to—

Any thing pure or purified, refined,

æthereal; a pure, refined, immaterial being. See **SPRITE**.

*Spirituus*, as now usually, was also formerly written *Spiritous*.

*Spiritedly* is not uncommon.

\**Holder*. †*Boyle*. †*Cudworth*.

Fr. *Esprit*, *spiritueux*; It. *Spirito*, -*oso*; Sp. *Espirito*, -*oso*; L. *Spiritus*, from *spirare*, to breathe. Martin. derives from *esse aspa*, *traho aera*; to draw in the air. Voss. suspects it to be formed from the sound. Tooke,—that it is one of those L. *es*. which are evidently from our own northern language: L. *Spir-are*; A. S. *Spir-ian*, to search, seek, look after, to investigate, to examine, (to *spere*, *qv.*) The L. *Spirare*, (com. rendered to breathe,) was to seek after, to pursue eagerly, and cons. to breathe or pant after; and then, gen. to breathe.—*Spirit* is in the A. S. version of the Gospels, *Gast*, (ghost.) As- Con- Ex- In- Per- Re- Sub- Trans-*spire*. Dis- Un-*spirit*. Inter-*spiration*.

**SPIRT**, *v.* or **SPURT**, *v. s.* To shoot out, to -ING. eject or cast or throw forth.

-LE, *v.* D. *Spruyten*, surgere in altum.—Sk. A. S. *Spryt-an*, gemitare, to shoot out, to cast forth.—Tooke. See **SPROUT**.

**SPISS**,\* *ad.* Dense, thick, muddy, gross. -ATED. \**Byrth of Mankynd*, 1552.

-ITUDE. Fr. *Epais*; It. *Spesso*; L. *Spissus*, (Voss.) from Gr. *Σπιδωρ*, *densus*, *obscurus*. Con-*spissation*. In-*spissate*.

**SPIT**, *s. s.* Also written *Spet*.

-TLE. To throw out, or cast out, to eject, **SPATTLE**. to emit.

A. S. *Spillan*, *spæt-an*, *spiran*; D. *Speuwen*; Ger. *Speyen*; Sw. *Spy*; Dan. *Spyler*. See **SPREW** and **SPADE**. Be-

**SPIT**, *s. v.* To pierce, to transpierce, to penetrate (with any thing sharp-edged or pointed).

A. S. *Spita*; D. *Spel*, *spit*; Ger. *Spiss*, which Wach. derives from *Spaden*, fodere, fodicare, transfigere, (see **SPADE**.) to dig, to transpierce. It. *Spiado*.

**SPITAL**, or -TLE, *s.* A place for the reception and entertainment of strangers (*hospites*); for the care of the poor and needy, aged or infirm; for the care or cure of the sick or diseased.

*Hospital* and *Spittle* are sometimes discriminated in their application.

Fr. *Hospital*, a hospital, a *spittle*; It. *Spedale*. Manifestly corrupted (Jun. and Sk.) from *Hospitalis*. See **HOSPITAL**.

**SPITCH-COCK**, *s. v.* A large Eel.—Sk.

The *v.* is app. to a particular mode of cooking.

**SPITE**, *s. v.* *Spite*, met. is,—Contempt,

-FUL. malignity; malign or malicious

-FULLY. will or inclination; malicious

-FULNESS. mischief.—\**Chaucer*.

-OUS.\*

Fr. *Desp-it*; It. -*etto*; Sp. -*echo*;

-OUSLY.\* manifestly (Jun.) from *Despectus*;

yet he is inclined to derive our Eng. *Spite* from

Ger. *Spitten*. See **DESPITE**. G. Douglas says,—

"I *spite* for *dispite* to se thame *spyt*," (i. e. the

verses of Virgil *spolit*.)

**SPLASH**, *v. s.* The Eng. *Splash* (Ihre) is,—to sprinkle or spatter with water or

mud; the Sw. *Plaska*,—to move the water noisily while washing. See **TO FLASH**.

**SPLAY**,\* *v.* -ING.† i. e. To display, (*qv.*); to unfold, to expand, to extend, to spread or stretch out to, to open widely; to open, sc. the parts which inclose.

\**Chaucer*, &c. †*Tindale*.

**SPLEEN**, *s.* The *spleen* is—The supposed

-ED. seat of whims, humours, or un-

-FUL. certain tempers; of melan-

-LESS. choly, fretfulness, peevishness,

-Y. angriness.

-ISH. *Spleenless* is used by Chapman,

**SPLEN-ETIC**. met.—Free from uncertainty

-ETICAL. or change; even, equal, steady.

-ITIVE. *Spleened*, (Arbuthnot,)—de-

-IC.\* prived of the *spleen*.—\**Ray*.

Fr. *Splén-ique*, -*étique*; It. -*etico*; L. *Splen*;

Gr. *Σπλην*. Un-

**SPLENDENT**, *ad.* Shining, bright,

-D-ID. brilliant, glittering; illustrious,

-IDLY. conspicuous; magnificent.

-IDNESS. \**Drayton*.

-OUR. Fr. *Splend-eur*; It. -*ere*, -*ido*; Sp.

-OROUS.\* *Esplendente*; L. *Splendens*, past p. of

-IDIOUS.\* *Splendere*, to shine. Re- Trans-

**SPLENT**, *s.* or **SPLINT**, *s. v.* **SPLINTER**, *s. v.*

A *splint*,—a part severed or broken off, a fragment; a piece or part; a segment or section, a cutting.

To *splint* or *splinter*,—to sever into broken pieces or fragments; also,—to support or secure by pieces affixed; to prop or support.

*Splent*, (in a horse,)—a swelling—hard as a *splint* of wood.

*Splinter'd*, in Shak. is by modern editors altered to *Splinted*.

D. *Splinter*, *splinter*, *spletter*; Ger. & Sw. *Splinter*; Dan. *Splint*, *splinter*; D. *Splyten*, *splinteren*; Ger. *Spleissen*, to split.

**SPLIT**, *v.* To sever, or separate into

-TER. parts; to part, to divide, to

**SPLUTTER**, *v.* break, to burst, to cleave, to rive asunder.

*Splutter* (not an uncommon word in vulgar speech) may be,—to *split* or *splutter*; otherwise,—to *sputter*.

See **SPLINT**. D. *Splyten*; Ger. *Spleissen*, *splitten*; Dan. *Splitter*.

**SPOIL**, *s. v.* *Spoil*, *s.*—that which is taken

-ER. away; plundered, or pillaged;

-FUL.\* the prize, pillage, plunder,

**SPOILIATION**. booty. To *spoil*,—

To seize or take, to deprive or bereave, to destroy, to waste, to perish; to deprive or bereave, sc. of its use or usefulness; to harm, to injure, to mar, to corrupt.

\**Spenser*.

Fr. *Spo-lier*; It. -*gliare*; L. *Spolium*, from A. S. *v. Spillan*, private.—Tooke. (See **TO SPILL**) Voss. derives L. *Spolium* either from *σπολη*, *Æolis* for *σπολη*, *amictus*, since *spoliare* is *causam detrahere*, to draw off the clothing; or from *σπολε-ειν*, to plunder. De- Ex- Un-

**SPOKE, s.** The *spokes* are the radii of a wheel; the steps of a ladder; formed, fixed, like *spikes*.

Ger. *Speichen*, radii rotæ.—*Wack*.

**SPONDEE, s.** L. *Spondæus*; Gr. *Σπονδαῖος*; in Metre, a foot of two *-DAIC.* syllables, from *σπονδή, libatio, -DIASM.\** because used in making libations. *\*Holland.*

**SPONDYLE, s.** The knuckles or turning joints of the chine, back or neck bone.—*Cot.*

L. *Spondylus*; Gr. *Σπονδυλός*; Fr. *Spondilles*.

**SPONGE, s. v. or SPUNGE, s.** To *sponge*, *-Y.* met.—to draw or drain; to absorb *-INESS.* or sup up; to extract, to exhaust. *-IOUS.* Fr. *Espong-e, -ieux, or spongieux*; It. *Spugna*; Sp. *Esponja*; D. *Spongie*; L. *Spongia*; Gr. *Σπογγία, σπογγίον*.

**SPONSOR, s. -SIONAL.\*** One who gages or pledges himself, promises or gives surety for another. "Our Mediator is called the *Sponsor*, or surety of a better covenant."—*Scott.*—*\*Leighton.*

Fr. *Sponseur*; L. *Sponsor*. See SPONTANEOUS. De- Re-

**SPONTANEOUS, ad.** Voluntary, willingly, of free will or accord; *-OUSNESS.* self-willing, self-moving, self-acting.—*\*Hobbs.*

Fr. *Spont-ane*; It. *-anea*; L. *Spontaneus*, from *Sponde*, voluntarily, willingly, of free will; from Gr. *Σπονδή, libatio*, a voluntary offering, sanctioned by a libation. Un-

**SPONTOON, s.** A sharp pointed (*ponto* or *punto*) instrument.

A large bodkin was called *Pontone*.

Fr. *Esponl-on*; Sp. *-one*; It. *Sponlone*.

**SPOOM.** See SPUME.

**SPOON, s. v.** A *spoon* may have been *-AGE.* a broad *splint* used for lading; now *-FUL.* improved by scooping or hollowing out the end.

D. *Spaen*. The A. S. *Spon*, (Sump.) a chip or splinter of wood.

**SPORADIC, s. -AL.** "A *sporadical* disease is—what in a particular season affects but few people."—*Arbuthnot.*

Gr. *Σποραδικός*, from *σπειρειν, spargere, dispergere*, to spread, to disperse.

**SPORT, s. v.** To amuse, to cheer, to please, sc. with play, or playful games or occupations; to play, *-FULLY.* to frolic, to joke or jest; to *-FULNESS.* be playfully gay, joyous or mirthful. *-INGLY.* *-IVELY.*

Hickes, (Dict. Islandicum, p. 88.) *-IVENESS.* Isl. *Spott*, ludibrium; D. *Spot*; Ger. *Spott*, ludus, lusus; Fr. *Déport, disport, sport*, pastime, recreation, pleasure, (Cot.) It. *Disporto*. Sk.

**SPORTSMAN.** suggests—*jucunde se portare*; i. e. gerere, "to bear himself pleasantly;" or, *se à laboribus deportare*, i. e. subducere, labores intermittere, interquiescere, to forbear, to withdraw from, to intermit labour or toilsome occupations;

becoming, according to this latter suggestion, nearly equivalent to the *v.* To *divert*, to turn away, to withdraw from severe study, from painful or unpleasing subjects. Dis- Out-

**SPORTULE,\* s. -ARY.†** Gen.—*Sportule*, —*alma.* *Sportulary*,—eleemosynary.

*\*Ayliff. †Bp. Hall.*

Fr. *Sport-ule*; It. *-ula*; Sp. *Esportula*; L. *Sportula, sporta*; Gr. *Σπυρίς*, a basket; app. to the dole or alms carried away in the basket.

**SPOT, s. v.** A speck, a blot, a stain; *-LESS.* met. a mark of impurity; sur- *-LESSNESS.* face marked or denoted; a specific place. *-TY.*

D. *Spotte*; Dan. *Spotte*. Jun.—perhaps from To *spatter*, (qv.) conspurcare, to be foul. Tooke—the past p. of *Spit*, (A. S. *Spittan*,) to throw out; *Spot*, the matter *spitten, spate* or *spitted*. And see *SPOUT*, and *SPECK*. Be- Un-

**SPOUSE, s. v.** One joined to another *-AGE.* under certain pledges or sure- *-AL, ad. s.* ties—man and woman to each *-ING.* other, joined or united in marriage or wedlock; married, *-LESS.* *-BREACH.* wedded.

*-HEAD.* *Spouse-breach*,—(a comp. of a *-ESS.\** foreign with a native word,) has given place to *adultery*. See *WEDLOCK*.

"Come thou and I schal schewe to thee the *spousesse* the wyf of the Lombe."—*\*Wiclif.*

Fr. *Esp-ouse*; Sp. *-oso, -osa*; It. *Spòse*; L. *Sponsus*, from *Spondere*, and this from Gr. *Σpondeiv*, to make libations; and thus, *Spondere*, to pledge, or sanction a pledge or security (by making libations). E-

**SPOUT, s. v.** The place whence, that *-ER.* from or by which, any thing is *spitten* *-LESS.\** or thrown out, ejected or emitted; from which any liquid is poured: also,—a mass of water falling, not in drops, but in a continuous stream, like liquor from the *spout* of a vessel.

To *spout*, met.—to throw out, utter or pour forth, sc. words.

*Spouter*,—an utterer of words, an abundant or copious talker.—*\*Cooper.*

*Spout*, to *spoute* out water. D. *Spuyten*, to spit. Past p. of *Spitt-an*, to spit, to throw out.—*Jun. and Tooke.*

**SPRACK, ad.** *Sprag* (Grose says,) is,—lively, active; but he does not subjoin where it is used. Steevens mentions the neighbourhood of Bath. Malone supplies an example from The Supplement to Cibber's Life,—"Mr. Dogget was a little lively *sprack* man."

It may be *Spræc*, from A. S. *Spræc-an*, to talk. *Spræc-ol* is,—a chatterer or great talker.

**SPRAIN, s. v.** A solution of continuity, by *spreading*.

Lye and Sk. agree that *Sprain* is corrupted from *Strain*. Perhaps from *Spray*, (qv.): *Spray-en, spragn, sprain*.

**SPRAT, s.** The young or *sprout* of the herring: as some think, (Kilian,) from *Sprotten*, to sprout.

D. *Sprot*, hancis pullus.



**SPRAWL**, *v.* -ING. To spread about; to move with the limbs spreading, or thrown out; to throw or toss about, widely.

*Sprawl*, the dim. of *Spread*, (qv.):—*spraddle*, *spraddle*, *sprawl*.

**SPRAY**, *s.* App. to—The little twigs or shoots at the extent of a branch or bough; also,—to small drops of water scattered or dispersed, by the wind or the dashing of the waves.

As *Stray* and *Straggle* (corrupted into *Stroll*) are of the same origin with *Straw* or *Sirew*, so *Spray* and *Sprall* (corrupted from *Spraddle*) may have one origin, viz. the *v.* *Sprædan*, to spread.

**SPREAD**, *v. s.* To extend or stretch out, -ER. to expand or lay open; to broaden -ING. or widen; to lay over, stretch -INGLY. over, a wider or broader space; to pass or move over, a wide or extended surface; to dilate, to diffuse; to divulge, to publish.

D. *Speaden*, *spreyden*; Ger. *Spreiten*; Sw. *Sprida*; Dan. *Spred-er*; A. S. -*an*, extendere, expandere. Be- De- Over-

**SPRENT**,\* *ad.* Sprinkled; scattered.

\*Wiclif to Spenser.

*Sprenged*, *sprengd*, *spreynd*, *sprent*. See **SPRING**, and **SPRINKLE**. Be-

**SPRIG**, *s.* A small shoot, sc. of a tree: it is also used as L. *Stolo*, (see **STOLIDITY**), and as the Eng. *Imp*.

A. S. *Sprec*, a twig, a branch, a *sprig*.—*Som*. *Sprec* seems clearly from A. S. *Sprec-an*, to utter or put out. See **SPROUT**.

**SPRING**, *s. v.* To rise, or arise, or raise; -ER. to come forth, as water or seed -ING. from the ground; to proceed or -ALL. cause to proceed, to produce; -Y. to have or give their source, -INESS. origin or beginning; to issue

**SPRINGE**, *s. v.* or shoot forth, as water from a -LE.\* fountain or jet; to start, to leap.

-LET.† *Spring*, *s.* (as the *v.*) also—the time or season when general vegetation begins; the vernal season; each shoot of vegetation, a plant shooting or germinating.

*Springe*,—a *springle*, a *springing* snare or gin; a snare.

*Sprenging*, (Wiclif: "By obedience and *sprenging* of the blood of Jesus Crist," 1 Pet.) is in the Vulgate,—*Aspersio*. See **SPRINKLE**.

A *spring* is also app. to—any thing elastic, *i. e.* to any thing which, when stretched or pressed, rises or returns again; to an elastic body, an elastic force or power.

*Springal*, met.—a shoot; a youth. Also, —an engine of war for shooting by force of a *spring*. Fr. *Espringalle*.

\*Carew. †W. Scott.

D. *Sprin-ghen*; Ger. -*gen*; Sw. -*ga*; Dan. -*ger*; A. S. *Spryngan*. Over- Out- Up-

**SPRINKLE**, *v. s.* -ING. To throw forth in small particles, in drops; to cover with small particles or drops; to scatter, to asperse.

D. *Spren-ghen*, -*ghelen*, -*kalen*; Ger. -*gen*, -*ken*; Sw. -*ga*; A. S. *Sprang-an*, *besprangan*, spargere;

*sprang-an*, minutatim spargere;—merely a consequential usage of *Sprang-an*, to spring, to throw or shoot forth; to throw or cast upon, to spurt forth upon. Be-

**SPRIT**, *v. i. e.* *Spirit*, to sprout, to throw out.

**SPRITE**, *s. v.* Also written *Spright*, -FUL. *Sprightful*, &c.

-FULLY. *Sprite* is—a contraction of

-FULNESS. *Spirit*. It has been common

-LESS. to write *Spriteful*, and not

-LY. *Spiritful*,—full of spirit, life,

-LINESS. animation, vivacity, ardour,

-ING.\* vigour. *Sprightly* also belongs

to this contracted form:—Lively, animated, brisk, active, ardent, vigorous.

*Sprited*,—haunted as by a *sprite*.—*Stevens*. \**Shak*.

**SPROUT**, *s. v.* To shoot out, to cast forth, (to *spurt*, qv.)

*Sprouts*, in Gardening, are the shoots from the stem of the vegetable after the head is cut off; then app. to—

Young plants before they have headed.

D. *Spruyt-e*, -*en*; Ger. *Spross*, *sprossen*; A. S. *Sprout*, *spraut*, past p. of *Spryt-an*.

**SPRUCE**, *ad. v.* Smart, trim; smartly -LY. or trimly decked or dressed.

-NESS. Sk.—from Fr. *Preux*; and *Preux* from L. *Probus*, or *Probatus*. Jun. says, the well-fed and strong are called—*spruze* and lustie young fellows, from A. S. *v. Sprytten*, to grow, to spread. Mina.—from L. *Purus*.

It was the custom of our ancestors, on especial occasions, to dress after the manner of particular countries. Certain gentlemen, who adopted that of Prussia or *Spruce*, seem, from the description of it in Hall, to have been arrayed in a style, to which the epithet *Spruce*, according to our modern usage, might have been app. with perfect propriety. "They were appareyled after the fashion of Prussia or *Spruce*."—Hall. Hen. VIII. an. 1. Prussian leather, (corium *Prusianum*.) is called, in *Baretti*, by the familiar name of *Spruce*.

**SPRUNT**, *ad.\* v.†* -LY.‡ *Sprunt*, the *ad.*—sharp, keen; hard and short as a *spur*.

To *sprunt*,—to throw out *spurns*, or *spurs*; to spring forwards or outwards.

*Spruntly*,—sharply, like any thing sharp, brisk, trim, smart.

\*H. More. †Somerville. ‡B. Jonson.

*Sprunt* is probably, by mere transposition of the *r*, *spurn'd*, *spurnt*. A *spurn* in Holland (or as it is now more usually written—a *spur*) is any sharp, hard, projection. See **SPURN**.

**SPUD**, *s.* is (probably) a small *spade*. See **SPIT**.

**SPUME**, *s. v.* The foam or froth, spit or -EUS. thrown up (to the surface), by -OUS. liquids, fluids, &c.

-Y. It. *Spum-a*, -*dre*; Sp. *Espum-a*, -*ar*; Fr. *Escum-e*, -*er*. *Escumer la mer*,—to scour, as a fleet of warlike ships, the sea. Our *v.* in all the examples found, is written, *Spoom*. L. *Spuma*, from *spuere*, to spit or spew (A. S. *Speow-ian*). De-

**SPUNGE**. See **SPONGE**.

**SPUNK**,\* *s.* Any thing shining, fiery, easily kindled or inflamed; fierceness, spirit, mettle.—\*Brown.

*Spunk*, or *Spunk*, is a common Sc. word,—also used in the northern parts of England. The expression—"He has some *spunk* in him," is equivalent to "He has some *mettle* or *spirit* in him." The opinion of Dr. Jamieson is far from satisfactory: he supposes the first letter of the D. *Voncke*, a *spark*, to be changed into *p*, and then the letter *s* to be pref. The D. *Spangke*, Ger. *Spange*, A. S. *Spange*, *spong*, and Eng. *Spang*, are nearer in their form, and as near in their signification.

**SPUR**, *s. v.* A goad, a prick; met. that -RIER. which goads, incites, stimulates; -RING. an incitement, a stimulant: also -LESS. app. to any sharp, hard, stiff or sturdy, projection.

*Spur-royal*, or -*ryal*,—a gold coin.

D. *Spor-e*, -*en*; Dan. -*e*, -*er*; Ger. *Sporn*, *spornen*; A. S. *Spora*, from A. S. *Spir-ian*, to search after, to follow, to pursue; and, cons. to urge on, goad on, the pursuit. See **SPURN**, **SPRUNT**.

**SPURGE**, *s. -ING.* A Plant.

*Spurging*,—clearing out; cleansing.

Fr. *Espurge*,—a plant of purgative qualities; *Spurger*, L. *Purgare*, to purge or cleanse out; D. *Spurgie*.

**SPURIOUS**, *ad.* Of unknown, unsettled -LY. parentage or origin; illegitimate, -NESS. counterfeit.

It. & Sp. *Spurio*; L. *Spurius*, perhaps from Gr. *Σπορα*, *sporeio seminis*.

**SPURN**, *s. v.* To kick; to strike at, knock or dash; to push against; to push away; to reject, cast or throw off or away, —indignantly, contemptuously, scornfully.

*Spurn*, *s.*—see **SPRUNT**: "Many small strings and petie *spurns* shoot out of the sides."—*Holland. Plinie*.

A. S. *Sporn-an*, *spurnan*, seems formed from *spor*, past p. of *Spir-ian*, (see **SPUR**;) *Spor-en*, *sporn*, or *spurn*, and to be app. cons.—as above. Up-

**SPUTATION**, *s. -TIVE.* *Sputative*,—that can or may spit; disposed or inclined to spit, (qv.) L. *Sputum*, *spit* or spittle.

**SPUTTER**, *v.* To throw as if spitting. See **SPATTER**.

**SPY**, *v. s. SPIAL.* To search; to look, to keep a look out, to observe; to see, to discover, to detect.

Dan. *Speider*; D. *Spion*, *speuren*; Ger. *Spacher*, *speuren*; A. S. *Spyr-ian*, to search or seek. A- Es- Un-

**SQUAB**, *s. -BISH.* The application appears to be—Any thing full fed, unwieldy, inert, lumpish—as a *quab*, or *squab*.

*Squab*, or *Quab*, (qv.) is an unfledged bird, a nestling; and may be so called from its quavering action, when fed by the parent.

**SQUABBLE**, *s. v.* A noisy, clamorous, squalling, strife or contention; a contentious, quarrelsome, wrangle, brawl or brabble. See **SQUALL**.

**SQUADRON**, *s. v.* A number of men, ships, &c. arranged in a square. Now app. to—a number, a division of men or ships, without reference to the form.

Fr. *Esquadr-e*, -*on*; Sp. -*a*; It. *Squadron-e*. All (Sk.) from L. *Acies quadrata*, a square troop.

**SQUALID**, *ad. -LOR.* Covered, over-spread, over-grown, with filth or dirt, with foulness; filthy, dirty, foul.

It. *Squall-ido*, -*ore*; L. *Squal-idus*, -*or*; *Squalus*, either from the Gr. *Κηλίς*, *macula*, or from *εκελ-λος*, *dry*, (scaly, qv.) because (Voss.) dryness causes roughness.

**SQUALL**, *v. s. -Y.* To utter a harsh, shrill noise, clamour or cry.

A *squall* of wind,—a howling, roaring, (rush or gust of) wind. See **GALE**; from which a *squall* differs in the suddenness of its beginning and shortness of its continuance.

A *squall* seems to be a cry at full stretch; and *Squalling* in Fuller ("Going out squalling with his feet,")—stretching or sprawling out.

D. *Schelle*; Ger. *Schall*, *schallen*; Sw. *Squala*; from A. S. *Giellan*, to yell, ululare, stridere, fremere. See **SQUEAL**.

**SQUAME**,\* *s. -OUS.* Scaly; or covered with scales.

\*Chaucer. It. *Squām-a*, -*do*; L. *Squama*.

**SQUANDER**, *v. -ER.* To dissipate or disperse; to scatter, to spend.

To diminish wastefully, profusely; to lavish.

Sk. suggests Ger. *Verschwenden*, dissipare: *Schwenden*, *schwinden*, deficere, perdere—It may be from A. S. *Wan-ian*, to diminish, be or cause to be less, to wane.

**SQUARE**, *v. s.* Sometimes written *Squire*.

-NESS. *Square* is—A space enclosed within -ER. four sides; four equal sides at right angles to each other: then app. to—equality; equal portion or proportion, equal measurement; regularity, rule, conformity or adaptation to rule. To *square*, (met.)—

To admeasure, to apportion, to regulate; to conform, to adapt, to accommodate, to suit.

To *square* is also, cons. to broaden; to set out broadly, in a position or attitude of offence or defence, (as *quarrer*,) of defiance; to put on, to take or assume a hostile position or appearance; to confront hostilely; to oppose, resist, withstand.

Fr. *Esquierre*, a square mile; Fr. *Esquarr-e*, -*er*; It. *Squād-ro*, -*rare*; Sp. *Esquad-ra*, -*rar*; L. *Quadrare*, from *Quatuor*. See **QUADRANT**. Un-

**SQUASH**, *s. v. -ER.* i. e. *Quash*, (qv.)

*Squash*, by Shak. (W. Tale,) is app. (met.) to a soft, infirm being, easily squeezed, compressed, crushed: by Boyle—to a pom-pion of the same nature: by Swift—to the noise made by falling into water; the dash or splash.

"*Escraseur*,—a crusher, *squasher*, or beater of things flat by hard pressing them."—*Col.*

Fr. *Quasseur*, a squasher. See **SQUEEZE**.

**SQUAT**, *v. s.* Cowering, stooping; gen. app. to the posture of sitting with the legs drawn under the body—on the heels. Cons.—short, broad.

It. *Quatto, squatte*,—husht, close, still, lurking. *Acquattare*, to hide or squat as a hare doth.—*Florio*. Perhaps (Sk.) from L. *Quiesus*. Men.—from L. *Captare*, borrowed from the cowering posture of bird-catchers. Sk. thinks *Squat* app. to any thing short, broad, sturdy, is *squared*, from *Quadratus*. There seems little occasion for two words.

**SQUEAK**, *v. s.* -ING. To utter a sharp, shrill sound.

To *squeak*, and to *quake*, (like a duck,) and also the It. *Squittire*, to *squeak* or cry as a parrot, Sk. thinks are all formed from the sound. The Sw. *Squæka*, Ibre suggests may be from the A. S. *Sweg-an*, sonare, tinnire.

**SQUEAL**, *s.* *Squeal* seems app. to a noise or cry less loud than *squall*, (qv.)

**SQUEAMISH**, *ad. i. e.* *Qualmish*, (qv.)  
-ISHLY. \*Chaucer.  
-ISHNESS. -OUS.\*

**SQUEASY**,\* *ad.* -INESS.† *i. e.* *Queasy*, (qv.)—\*Dryden. †Hammond.

**SQUEEZE**, *v. s.* -ING. To press, to compress; to oppress, to bear heavily or oppressively upon.

A. S. *Cwysan*, terere, conterere, contundere, premere, elidere, to crush, to bruise, to *squise*, to burst asunder.—Som. Un-

**SQUELCH**, *v.\* s.†* To subdue, to beat down, to crush.—\*Beau. & F. †Hudibras.  
Perhaps formed upon A. S. *Cwell-an*, to quell.

**SQUENCH**, *v. i. e.* *Quench*.

**SQUIB**, *s.* Any thing thrown; a missile firework; any thing emitted or projected; a flash, a spark: (met.) a flash of humour; a lampoon, a slight satire (a *quip*); a flashy person, one of mere noise.

*Squibs*, *ignes missiles*, from Ger. *Schieben*, to shove, to thrust or force forward, to propel, to project.—Sk. (See *SHAFT*.) Wach. says—the *s. Scheibe* is app. to various things that may be easily moved.

**SQUILL**, *s.* -ITIC. “*Squilles* or sea-onions.”—Holland.

Fr. *Squill-e*; It. -a; L. *Scilla*; Gr. *Σκίλλα*.

**SQUINANCY**,\* *s.* A disease, also written -ANCE.† *Quinsy*, (qv.)

-SIE.† \*Holland. †North. †Bp. Taylor.

Fr. *Squin-ance*; It. -anzia; Sp. *Esquinancia*; L. *Synanche*; Gr. *Συναγχη*, (συν, and αγγειν, to strangle.)

**SQUINT**, *v. ad.* Looking in one line of direction, and going in another,

-ER. as if wishing to *shun*; looking

**SQUINY**,\* *v.* indirectly, awry, obliquely.

*Squint*, *s.* is in common use.—\*Shak.

*Squint* and *Asquint* are perhaps the same word as *Askant*, *askance*, of which Tooke says,—“Probably the *pts. Aschined, aschius*; in D. *Schwin*, wry, oblique; *Schwinen*, to cut awry; *Schwins*, sloping, wry, not strait.” A. S. *Scunian*, *ascunian*, to *shun*, is probably the root of all.

**SQUIRE**, *s. v.* A shield bearer or wearer:  
-Y. —bearer, in the service of baron or  
-LY. knight;—wearer, in distinction of his own rank.

See *ESQUIRE*. Fr. *Escu-ier*; Sp. -dero; It. *Scudiere*; L. *Scutiger*, or *scutifer*, from *scutum*, a shield, and *gerere*, or *ferre*, to wear or bear.

**SQUIRR**,\* *v.* To *squir*, is to *scur*,—to cut  
**SQUIRT**, *s. v.* along, to cause to cut along:  
-ER. to move as any thing cutting

through the air; (to shoot, *sheer* away.)

*Squirt* (*squirred, squir'd, squirt*)—is that which is *scurred* or sent cutting along. To *squirt*, (formed upon the *s.*)—

To send, to cast, to eject, — (cutting through, dividing the air.)

A *squirt*, (the instrument,)—that which casts, ejects, &c.—\*Spectator.

A. S. *Scyr-an*, to cut, to divide. See *SHIRE*, *SHERA*, *SCUR*.

**SQUIRREL**, *s.* “A goodly broad bushy tail they have, where with they cover *their whole body*.”—Holland. *Plinie*.

Fr. *Escurien, écureuil*, from L. *Sciurulus*, dim. of *sciurus*; Gr. *Σκιορπος*, from *σκια*, a shade, and *ορπα*, the tail.

**SQUITTER-BREACH**,\* *s.* A dim., formed from A. S. *Scyt-an*, to shoot, to throw.—\*Beau. & F.

**STAB**, *v. s.* -B-ER. A *stab* seems to be—

The wound inflicted (by a *staff-sword* or) by a short, piercing, weapon or instrument; a keen, piercing, blow or wound.

Sk.—perhaps from D. *Staven*, to fix, or from Ger *Stab*, baculus, (a stave or staff.) A. S. *Staf-sword*, D. *Staf-sweerd*, *sica-dolon*, a *staff* with a sword within it; a *staff-sword*, as Verstegan renders it,—saying, that it was a short spear or javelin, the iron whereof was long, and somewhat after the manner of a blade.—Som.

**STABLE**, *ad. s.* That can or may stand,

-BLENES. or stay; steady or steadfast;

-BLISH,\* *v.* strong to stand; standing,

-BLISHMENT.† holding, keeping fast or firm-

-BIL-IMENT.‡ ly; confirmed, fixed, settled.

-ITY. \*Chaucer. Gower. †Sir T.

More. ‡Bp. Taylor.

Fr. *Sta-ble*; It. -bile; Sp. *Estable*; L. *Stabilis*, from *stare*, to stand, (the passive term. used actively.) In- Un-stable. E-establish.

**STABLE**, *s. v.* A standing or station for

-ING. cattle, &c., or a place where cattle

-RESS. stand. See *STALL*.

Fr. *Establ-e*; Sp. -ia; It. *Stalla*; L. *Stabulum*, à stando.

**STACK**, *s. v.* Any thing or things raised

-AGE, *s.* or set up, heaped or piled up; e.g.

-ING. *stack* of hay, wood, chimnies.

From the D. & Ger. *Stacken*, to *stiek*, (Sk.) past p. of the *v. Stig-an*, to *stye*, (qv.) to raise.—Took.

**STADDLE**, *s. v.* That on which any thing *stands* or has *stood*; the bottom, the foundation; any thing that remains *standing*, as young trees left uncut, and (Spenser) a staff cut from such trees.

A. S. *Stath-ol*, (*stad-dal*), *stede*, a place, a standing place.

**STAD-HOLDER**, *s.* -SHIP. The *Stad-holders* were *stewards* or vicegerents to the various princes who possessed the sovereignty.

D. *Stad-houder*, *locum tenens*, one holding the *stead* or place (sc. of another).

**STAFF, s.** A *staff* is—Any thing *stiff*,  
**STAVE, s. v.** strong or firm—a prop or sup-  
**STAFF-ISH.** port; a stick used to walk with;  
**-IER.\*** used as a badge of office. See  
**TIP-STAFF.**

A *staff* of officers,—a set or established number.

A *staff* or *stave*, in Poetry or Music,—a set, established, regular series or succession of verse or lines.

To *stave*,—to do any thing with *staves*; to make with *staves*, to part or fence off (with *staves*); to strike with, to break or separate, to burst through—the *staves*.

**Hudibras.**

D. *Staf*, *stave*; Ger. *Stab*; Sw. *Staf*; Dan. *Stav*; A. S. *Stafu*. Wach. thinks they may be formed from *Batten*, to beat, or from *Stappen*, to step, to go. It may be from A. S. *Stif-an*, rigere, to be or cause to be *stiff*. *Stefniam*, instituere, to institute, to ordain, to establish, to set, or fix.

**STAG, s.** An animal.

Sk. suggests *Stig-an*, to stick, pungere, from the sharp horns. Jun.—the Gr. *Σταγ-ειν*, to go in order. Tooke believes it to be "the past p. of A. S. *Stig-an*, to raise: the raised and lofty head of the animal being the most striking circumstance at the first sight of him." "Mighty herds, with high palm'd heads."—*Drayton*. "The stag bore up his branching head."—*Milton*. See **STR**.

**STAGE, s.** We apply *Stage*—1. To any **-ED, ad.** elevated place; to scaffoldings or **-LY.** buildings raised for various purposes: 2. To corporeal progress, **-ERY.\*** as, At this *stage* of my journey; At this *stage* of the business; At this *stage* of life: 3. To degrees of mental advancement in or toward any knowledge, talent, or excellence; and formerly also as we now use *story* (of a house.)—*Tooke*.

*Stager*,—one accustomed to act a part on the *stage*; an experienced performer or person.

*Staged* man, (Holinshed,)—a performer on a *stage*.—*Milton*.

*Stage*, scena, Sk. thinks, may be from A. S. *Stig-an*, ascendere, to climb, to rise or raise. *Stage*, in travelling, from L. *Statio*. And Tooke thinks both are the past p. of *Stig-an*, to *stige*, (qv.)

**STAGGER, v.** To stick, or cause to **-ING.** stick or hesitate—in the pro-  
**-INGLY.\*** gress; to stay or stop; to shock,  
**STAGGERS, s.** to shake the firmness of the step or standing; to interrupt, to break; to destroy the steadiness, constancy, uprightness, confidence; to move unsteadily, inconstantly; uncertainly, totteringly.

**\*Brown.**

D. *Staggeren*, to stagger, or, as written by Chaucer and Froissart, to *stakker*, may be formed from *Stack*, past p. of *Stick*, hæseren, hæsitare.

**STAGNANT, ad.** Held or retained from **-ANCY.** motion; still, calm, motionless,  
**-ANTLY.** inert.

**-ATE, v.** Fr. *Stag-nant*; It. *-nante*; L. *Stagnans*, from *Stagnum*, which Voss. derives from Gr. *Στεγνεν*, and this from *στεγ-ειν*, continere, non sinere elabi, to hold or keep in; to *stay*, to prevent from flowing or moving. Re-

**STAIN, v. s.** To tinge, to dye, to sully;  
**-ER.** (met.) to sully with disgrace, disho-  
**-LESS.** nour, infamy; to disgrace, to dishonour.

'*Stain* is formed from *Distain*, as '*Sdain* from *Disdain*. See **DISTAIN**. Be- Un-

**STAIR, s.** *Stair*, (or, as Chaucer and Fabian write, *Steyer*,) means—An ascender,—that which or that by which we ascend, go or come up, climb, mount. Also, "the *stayres* of stone," (Ezek. xxxviii,) steep places.—*M. V.*

D. *Stieg-ha*, -her; Ger. & Sw. *Stieg*; A. S. *Stieg-er*, from D. *Stiephen*; Ger. *Stiegen*; A. S. *Stig-an*, to *stye*, (qv.) to go up, to ascend.—Sk. And see *Tooke*.

**STAKE, s. v.** A *stake* in a hedge, *stack* or *stuck* there, to which beasts are fastened to be baited; i. e. any thing *stuck* or fixed in the ground for that purpose; a *deposit*, paid down or fixed to answer the event. Met.—a *risk*; any thing *fixed* or engaged to answer an event. To *stake*, formed upon the *s*.—

To do any thing with *stakes*; met. to pledge, to risk.

*Stake*, sudes; and *Stake*, pignus depositum, (Sk.) from To *stick*;—D. & Ger. *Steken*; A. S. *Stican*; and Tooke,—the past p. of *Stick*, (qv.)

**STALACTICAL,\* ad.** App. to—Dropping or dripping water—congealed; an icicle.—*Derham*.

Gr. *Σταλακτικος*, from *σταλατ-ειν*, *stillare*, to drop.

**STALE, s. i. e.** Stalled or ejected in the stall or stable.

D. & Ger. *Stall-en*; It. *-dre*, from *Stabulum*, quia quum recenter veniunt in *stabulum*, quod *stallum* vocant Germani, tunc fere urinam solent emittere.—*Scal.* Jun. thinks D. *Stel bier*, vetus cerevisia et defecata; Eng. *Stale beer*, originates from this source: but see **STALE**, *infra*.

**STALE, ad. s. v.** Exposed (sc.) till seen **-LY.** by every one; till become a common **-NESS.** sight or spectacle; till it has lost its youth, novelty or freshness; and hence, —old or aged, obsolete.

*Stale, s.*—any thing exposed, held out or offered, (sc. as a lure or enticement; a decoy, Fr. *Estalon*,) any thing exposed to wear; much used or worn.

To *stale*,—to expose, to make public or common, old or obsolete; to wear out.

D. & Ger. *Stal*; A. S. *Stal*, *steal*, is a place,—a place in which things are exposed for sale. The D. *Stullen*, *staellen*; Fr. *Estaller*, la,—to set upon a stall, to expose unto the view (as Cot. expresses) of all passengers, comers, or customers.

**STALK, v. s. -r.** To move or go warily, or creepingly; to go with or behind (a horse painted on cloth, used to conceal and deceive, and called) a *stalking horse*; to walk as if on stilts, with lofty, stately steps.

*Stalk, s.*—the rising (stem of plants).

A. S. *Stælc-an*, to go warily, fairly, and softly; to *stalk* as fowlers do: also,—to go on *stilts*.—*Som.* From *Drayton*, it appears that walking on *stilts* over ditches was the common practice, in pursuit of moor-fowl. G. Douglas uses *Stalker*

for *pastor agens telis*.—*Æn.* 4. The A.S. *v. Stælan* seems to have been formed upon the *v. Stælan*, (*stælig-an*, *stælg-* or *stælc-an*.) to steal or creep upon; and the modern application to—lofty, stately walking, to have been derived from walking upon stilts. *Stalk*, *s.* Tooke thinks should be written *Stawk*, and that the *l* may have been introduced (sc. in Chaucer) for the sake of the rhyme to *baikes*; he concludes it to be the *past p.* of *Stig-an*, (to *stye*, *qv.*) to ascend, to climb. We now apply it only to plants; Chaucer, to the rounds, steps or stairs of a ladder.

**STALL**, *v. s.* Place, station; the place in  
-ING. which any thing stands, (horses,  
-ON. cattle;) any thing on or in which  
-AGE.\* wares are placed, laid, spread for  
-ATION.† sale.

A *stall* is—part of the stable—each division in which an animal may stand: also, —the seat appropriated in the choir to certain ranks of the clergy.

To *stall*, *gen.* is—to place, to station, to stand. See **INSTALL**. And—

To *stall*, in Lincolnshire, (*Sk.*) and in other northern parts of England, is—to *satiare*; a met. from cattle fed in a *stall*.

*Stallion* (*Holinshed*) seems to be—a scion, a cutting, to be grafted or planted.

\**A. Smith.* †*State Trials*, 1529.

A. S. *Stall*, *stæl*, appears to be the dim. of *Go. Stads*, A. S. *Sted*, (*stad-dæl*.) and to be app. *gen.* to any place; so are D. & Ger. *Stal*, including L. *Stabulum*, a *stable*, (*qv.*) Fr. *Estal* is the stall of a shop or booth. D. & Ger. *Stallen*; A. S. *Styll-an*, *stabulare*, in *stabulo* locare, to *stall* or *stable*, to *stall* oxen, or put them into a *stall* or *stable*; to feed, to fatten them. En- Fore- In-

**STALLION**, *s.* An entire horse.

Fr. *Estalone*; It. *Stallone*, quasi *stabuli* dominus, lord of the stable or *stall*, says *Sk.*; but Jun. and *Ihre* derive from A. S. *Stæl-an*, *salire*, *saltare*.—*Ihre*, in *v. Besprings*.

**STALWORTH**,\* *ad.* Cons.—Redoubted, brave or bold, strong, daring, violent, vehement.

R. Gloucester,—*Stalward*, -ly, -hed.

\**Fabyan.* *Fairefax*.

Sc. *Stalwart*. See *Jamieson*. A. S. *Stalweorthe*, or *wyrthe*, captu dignus; worth the taking (*stealing*) or seizing.—*Som.* See **STEAL**.

**STAMINA**, *s.* App. to—The thread spun  
-ATED. by the Fates; the thread of life;  
-Eous. and hence perhaps our application to—the first principles of life; the threads or filaments of plants.

L. *Stamen*, à *Stando*, quod eo *stat* omne in tela velamentum.—*Var.*

**STAMMEL**,\* *ad.* Whalley says,—“*Stamel* is a kind of *red*, inferior both in quality and price to *scarlet*,”—an interpretation evidently constructed to suit the passage in *Jonson*.

It may be *Stamin*, Fr. *Estamine*, from *Stamen*, (*qv.*)—a kind of woollen stuff.

\**Beau. & F. B. Jonson.*

**STAMMER**, *v.* To *stumble*, (sc. in  
-ER, *s.* speech,)—to speak lamely, with  
-ING. hindered or obstructed utterance or articulation.

Dan. *Stam-mer*; D. -*elen*, -*ern*; Ger. -*meis*, -*mer*; Go. *Stamm*, *balbus*, *balbutiens*; A. S. *Stamer*, *stom-er*, -*ellan*, *balbutire*, *titubare*, *vacillare lingua*; also, *mutire*, to speak imperfectly, mutteringly.

**STAMP**, *v. s.* To strike down firmly with  
-ER. the foot, to impress or mark; to make  
-ING. or fix a mark, sign or impression;  
to press, force or beat down, to imprint;  
to form or fashion, (as metal *stamp*,) to designate or denote (a value—as to coin—for currency).

Fr. *Estamp-e*; Sp. -*s*; It. & Sw. *Stamp-e*; D. -*en*; Ger. -*sen*; Dan. -*er*. Benson has A. S. *Stamp*, *plum.* *Ihre* suggests from A. S. *Stapp-an*, to step; to fix or set down the step; firmly, strongly, so as to impress or make an impression. En- In-

**STANCH**, *v. ad. s.* or **STAUNCH**, *v.* To  
-ING. stay or stop the current; to cease  
-ION. from flowing. *Gen.* to stay, to  
-NESS. stop; and hence the *ad.* stopped  
-LESS.\* or stayed; steady, steadfast; firm, fixed, inflexible.

*Stanchion*, (Fr. *Estanson*.)—a prop or stay.—\**Shak.*

Fr. *Estanc-her*; Sp. -*ar*; It. *Stagnare*, from L. *Stagnare*, to stay, to stand, or stop from flowing. (sc. the blood, *instar stagni*.) Fr. *Estancer*, to stop or stay, to prop or uphold. See **STAGNANT**. Un-

**STAND**, *v.* App. to the position of the  
-ARD. human body.

-ER. To *stand*,—to be, to rest upon the

-ING. feet in an erect position; distin-

-ISH. guished from to lie, to sit, to kneel

-EL.\* To be, or cause to be or become, in

an erect, upright posture; to rest, to re-

main, to abide, to continue erect, firm,

fixed—motionless—firm, secure; to stop,

stay, cease, or cause to stop or stay, or

cease from motion, from falling; to halt;

to be or cause to be, to put or place, to

stay, remain in, hold or keep, any place,

position, state or condition; any way or

path, course or direction.

*Stand*, used with *prs.*, has various consequential applications: as, To *stand* by, or *stand* up, as assistant, friend, advocate, defender, coadjutor,—to assist, to befriend, to aid or abet.

To *stand* out, sc. in opposition or resistance,—to persist. It is also thus used

as equivalent to other comps. of L. *Stare*.

—To assist, to consist, to insist, to persist, to resist.

*Standard*,—a *standard* tree, (distinguished from a dwarf,) one that *stands* upon a tall trunk.—*Standel*, a dim.

A *standard*,—around which soldiers or others *stand* or place themselves.

A *standard*, (of measure, of fineness, &c.)—that by which quantity or quality is fixed or regulated, rated, estimated, valued.

*Standish*,—for pens to *stand* in.—\**Fuller*.

Go. & A. S. *Stand-an*; D. -*en*, *stæn*; Ger. *Stehen*; Sw. *Stas*; Dan. *Staar*; L. *Stare*; Gr. *στηναι*; A. S. *Stand-ard*; D. -*aerd*; Ger. -*ard*; Sw. -*ar*; Fr. *Estand-ard*; Sp. -*arte*; It. *Standa-ardo*. Over- Out- Up- Also Circum-stance. In-stant.



**STANG,\* s.** A pole, a long bar, post, shaft of cart, &c.; and (as *Pole* also is) app. to a measure of length.—*Swift*.

A. S. *Stang, steng*; D. *Stanghe*; Ger. *Stang*, a pole. It. *Stanga*, a bar or post, from A. S. *Stang-an*, to push into, to sting, (*pungere*), as L. *Contus*, from Gr. *Kevreiv, pungere*.

**STANK,\* ad.** is probably a consequential usage of *Stanch*, as the Fr. *Estanche*,—stanchèd, slaked, quenched, quailed.—*Cot*.

"I am so stiffe and so *stanck*."—*Spenser*.

**STANK, s.** Fr. *Etang*,—a great pond, pool or standing water.—*Cot*. G. Douglas also uses this word, and the Gloss. derives it from L. *Stagnum*.

Ray calls it—"A dam, or bank to stop water." See *STANCH*, and *STANK, supra*.

**STANNARY, ad.** "They are termed *stannery* courts, of the Latine *stannum*, in Englishe *tyne*; and hold plea of whatsoever action of debt or trespass whereto any one dealing with blacke or white *tyne*, either as plaintife or defendant, is a party."—*Carew*.

L. *Stannum*; Fr. *Estain, tin*, (qv.)

**STANYEL, s.** The first folio of Shak. (Twelfth Night) reads *Stallion*; Hanmer changed it into *Stanyel*, the common stonehawk, which inhabits old buildings and rocks. In the North called *Stanchil*—*Steevens*. Holland calls it a *Kestrell* or *Stannell*; and Pliny says, "It scareth and terrifieth all other hawks."

**STANZA, s.** A pause or *stay*; a staff or stave, or set number of lines, at the end of which the metrical versification *stays* or stops, and resumes or recurs again.

Fr. *Stance*, a staff of verses, (*Cot*.); It. *Stanza*; Sp. *Estaneta*; a *staying* place, dwelling place.

**STAPLE, ad. s.** -ER. A *staple* market,—an *established* market or port; a market or port *established* by law or ordinance; gen. a mart or market, an emporium, a place of resort.

A *staple* commodity,—a commodity, the trade in, or manufacture of which, is in any place (more than other) *established*, settled, regular, and, cons. there the principal or chief. Also, a commodity subject to the king's *staple*, or place *established* for paying imports.

From the old statute it appears that *Staple* was app. to a *district*; as, the *Staple* of Westminster, extending from Temple Bar to Tothill.—See *Rastell*. Hence the *Staple* granted to the Abbies. "He also graunted libertie of coyning to certaine cities and abbeies, allowing them one *staple*, and two puncheons at a rate, with certaine restrictions."—*Camden*.

Fr. *Estape*; D. Ger. & Sw. *Stapel*; the *staple* of a door, &c.; a *staple* mart or market. A. S. *Stap-el, -ol, -ul*, the *staple* of a door, &c. so called (Sk.) quia ostium *stabilis* et fulcit, because it props the door, and renders it *stable*, fixed, firm. *Staple*

in all its other applications seems to have the same origin; i. e. *stable*, established. (D. *Stapelen*, *stabilire*.)

**STAR, s.** "Luminous bodies are such as  
-RED. give light of themselves:  
-LESS. such are the sun, and the  
-LIKE. fixt stars: they are called  
-LIGHT, *ad. s.* fixt because they always  
-LIT, *ad.* keep the same distance one  
-BY. from another."—*Locke*.

*Star-lit* is a modern refinement. See *MOONLIGHT*.

Go. *Stairn*; A. S. *Stearra*; D. *Sterre*; Ger. *Stern*; Sw. *Stiern*; Dan. *Stjerne*; Gr. *Αστὴρ*. Wach. supposes from Ger. *Steuern*, to rule, (to *steer*), from the influence attributed to the stars in the government of human affairs. The A. S. *Stir-an*, to steer, to stir, to move, (Ger. *Steuern*), is probably the origin of our word *Star*; and the name may have been given to the glittering luminaries of the sky from their apparent perpetual motion or twinkling. Kilian says, (upon the authority of Becan,) that *Starre* is the continual, the perpetual quivering (*vibratio*) which is peculiar to the stars, especially to those which, on account of their remote distance, are perceived continually to glitter. In-

**STAR-BOARD, s.** Som. calls it—The right hand or side of the ship. Kilian adds to this—quod *nauclerus* occupat, locus *naucleri*,—which the *steersman* occupies; the place or station of the *steers-man* or *sterns-man*.

A. S. *Steorbord*; D. *Stier-boord, stuyr-boord*.

**STARCH, ad. s. v. i. e. Stark, (qv.)—h**  
-EDNESS. into *ch*.  
-ER. Strong; firm, stiff. *Starch*, the  
-LY. s.—That which strengthens, or  
-NESS. stiffens. *Starch, ad. (met.)* is—stiff, formal, precise.

*Starchness* is not an uncommon word.

**STAR-CHAMBER, s.** A chamber com. so called, "eyther because it is full of windows, or because at the first all the rooffe thereof was decked with images of *starres* gilted."—*Smith*. But Blackstone suggests that *starr*, in our ancient records, is a corruption of the Heb. word *Shetar*, a covenant; and that this chamber was appointed for the registry of "the *starres* or mortgages made to Jews."

**STARE, s. v. -ER.** To look or gaze eagerly or earnestly; with eyes thrown out or projected; cons. to throw out or up, to project; stand forth prominently to view, before the eye.

Go. *Staurran*; A. S. *Starian*; D. *Sterrende ooghen*, oculi regentes. *Starren*, Ger. *Starren*, regere, dirigere, fixis oculis intueri. Sw. *Stir-ra, -na*; Dan. *-rer*. *Sterrende ooghen* are probably *stern* eyes; i. e. moved, eyes moved or thrown open, or thrown earnestly upon the object. In Mir. for Mag. it is written "His cap borne up with *staring* of his heare." See *STEAM*. Over- Out-

**STARE, s. STARLING.** A bird.

A. S. *Star*; D. *Sterre, starre*; Ger. *Staar*; Fr. *Estorn-eau*; Sp. *-ino*; It. *Stornello*; L. *Sturnus*, from Gr. *Zrop-eiv, sternere*, quia se magna vi *sternat* humi ex alto.

**STARK, ad.** Strong; firm, confirmed,  
-LY. established,—to the utmost degree.  
-NESS. See **STARCK**.

A. S. *Starc, steare*; Ger. *Starck*; D. *Sterk*; Sw. *Stark*. Wach. thinks Ger. *Stark* is from *starren*, rigere, to stiffen, (qd. *sturr-ig, starck*.) Ihre and Kilian consider D. and Sw. to be equivalent to Eng. And see **STURDY**.

**STARLING.** See **STERLING**.

**START, s. v.** A *start*,—a motion or emotion;  
-ER. tion; usually app. to a short,  
-ING. sudden, motion or emotion;  
-INGLY. short, sudden, actions; inter-  
-LE, v. s. rupted, returning at intervals;  
contraction, convulsion.

To get the *start*,—the first motion; to gain an advance or advantage.

To *start*,—to move or cause to move; to rouse, raise, or excite; to move suddenly, with contraction, convulsion, agitation, alarm.

*Startle*, the dim. of *Start*, is com. used when the motion arises from surprise, alarm, affright.

Sk. thinks it may be from A. S. *Styr-an*, movere, commovere, (to *stir*, qv.) to move. Tooke,—the past p. *Stirred, stir'd, stirt, stert, sturt, or start*. G. Douglas writes *Sturt*; our old authors, *Stert*. A- Up-

**STARVE, v.** -LING, s. ad. To kill, to slay, to destroy: it is now com. restricted to—To destroy, to perish, with hunger or cold; to withhold or refuse nourishment or support.

D. *Ster-ven*; Ger. -*ben*; A. S. *Steorf-an*, to die, or cause to die; to kill, to slay; to perish.

**STATARY, ad.** Steady, regular, or well  
-IAN. regulated; keeping rank; well  
-IANLY. disciplined.

L. *Statarius*, stationary, having or keeping their station or standing place.

**STATE, v. s.** App. to—All or any circumstances under which any  
-EDLY. thing *stands*, exists or subsists,  
-LY. or by which it may be affected;  
-LILY. more esp. to—the rank or condition;  
-LINESS. the possessions or property;  
-ING. also to the general establishment of government;  
-IST. to persons of rank, of noble  
-ISTIC. rank; the place or station,  
-ISTICAL. rank; the place or station,  
-ISM.\* rank; the place or station,

**STATESMAN.** the seat; the dress or ornament; the canopy.

*Stately*,—according to state or condition, rank or quality; to high rank, nobility, or majesty; hence—grand, pompous, majestic, magnificent.

To *state*,—to set forth the condition or circumstances under which any thing *stands*, exists or subsists; to set or place in order; to settle, arrange, regulate.

*Statistic*, (Fr. *Statistique*,) is a word for which we are said to be indebted to a (lately) living writer. *Statistics* is app. to every thing that pertains to a state,—its population, soil, produce, &c.—\**South*.

Fr. *Estat*; It. *Stà-to*; Sp. -*do*, from L. *Statum*, past p. of *Stare*, to stand. See **ESTATE**. En- In-

Un-state. Con- Dis- Ex- In-stant. Circum-Substance. Con- E-establish. Inter-stice. Ob-stack. Super-stition.

**STATIC, ad.** The science of balancing,  
-ICA. poising or weighing.

-ICAL. Gr. *Στατικός*, (from *στατίζ-ειν, sistere*,) *sistendi vim habens*. Gr. *Στατική επιστήμη, scientia librandi*.

**STATION, s. v.** A stand or standing, a  
-ARY, ad. s. place, or position, situation,  
-ER. condition; stated place, or position. From the custom of *standing* at prayer, by the ancient usage of the Church, prayer-meetings were called *stations*.—*Hooker*.

*Stationary*,—pertaining to place or station; remaining, abiding, continuing in a place or station. Also pertaining to a *Stationer*, or seller of books, paper, and other articles used for writing, &c.

Sk. thinks *Stationers* are so called because they had their shops in one *station* or place; and cites St. Paul's Church-yard as an instance confirming his conjecture. It is not improbable that the name may have been given to the sellers of books, paper, &c. from the stalls or *stations* kept by them, esp. at fairs, as is still the case at Leipsic, Francfort, and other towns in Germany. Sheldon speaks of *standing stationers* and assistants at miracle markets, and miracle forges.—*Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 175. (And see *Pegge's Anecdotes of the Eng. Lang.*)

Fr. *Sta-tion*; It. -*zione*; Sp. *Estacion*; L. *Statio*, a station, a place to stand in. *Stationer*, (Sp. *Estacionero*,) is the old name for a bookseller.—*Dolpina*.

**STATUE, s.** *Statue*, formerly also written  
-ED. and pronounced *Statua*, is app.  
-UARY, ad. s. to—an image, form or figure  
-URE, s. (of metal, stone, &c.) set up.  
-URED.\* *Statue*,—to the height of any one *standing*.—\**Fuller*.

Fr. *Stat-ue*, -*ure*; Sp. *Estal-ua*, -*ura*; It. & L. *Stat-ua*, -*ura*, from *Statuere*, and that from *Statum*, past p. of *Stare*, to stand.

**STATUMINATE,\* v.** To set up, as a support, a prop; to support, to establish.  
\**B. Jonson. Hale*.

L. *Statuminare*, from *Statuere*, to set up.

**STATUTE, s.** A fixed or established—  
-ABLE. law, decree, judgment.  
-ABLY. In England, the written or *statute*  
-ORY. law is distinguished from the unwritten or common law.

Fr. *Stat-us*; It. -*sto*; Sp. *Estatuto*; L. *Statutum*, from *Statuere*, (from *Statum*, p. p. of *Stare*.) to set up, fix, establish. Con- De- In- Pro- Re-Substitute. And Un-statutable.

**STAY, v. s.** To stand, to keep or remain  
-EDNESS. *standing*; to remain, to continue, to abide, to dwell, to stop,  
-ER. to wait; to stop or keep, to cease,  
-LESS.\* from motion; to obstruct or hinder, to withhold, to delay, to retard.

To *stand* or cause to stand; to keep or hold or retain *standing*; to uphold, to maintain, to support, to prop.

*Stayed*, *ad.* (met.)—constant, sedate, composed, steady; self-possessed, self-commanding.

*Stays*, *s.* for the body—in the tackling of a ship,—to support, to keep firm or steady.

\**Mir. for Mag.*

Fr. *Estay-e*, -*er*; D. *Staen*; Ger. *Stehen*, to stand or cause to stand. Over- Un- Up-

**STEAD**, *s. v.* Place, (of standing,) place

-FAST. stood or staid in.

-FASTLY. *Steadfast*, (D. *Stede* - *vast*),—

-FASTNESS. placed fast, fast in place; keep-

-Y, *ad. v.* ing, holding fast, firm, fixed;

-ILY. established, determined, reso-

-INESS. lute.

-SHIP.\* *Stead*, *v.*—to hold, keep, or take place; to stand to;—to assist, to aid, to support.

*Stead* is much used in composition; affixed, as,—*Bed-stead*, *girdle-stead*, *home-stead*, &c. i. e. place for bed, of home, &c.

To *steady* is in common use.—\**Chaucer*.

Go. *Studs*; A.S. & D. *Stede*; Ger. *Statt*; Sw. *Stad*; Dan. *Stæd*. Tooke says,—Our oldest Eng. writers more rarely used the Fr. word *Place*, but most com. the Go. & A.S. *Studs*, *sted*, *steds*. Wiclif, however, commonly uses *Place*. Be- In- Un-

**STEAK**, *s.* "A piece or portion of flesh so small as that it may be taken up and carried, *stuck* upon a fork, or any slender sticking instrument. Hence, I believe, the Ger. & D. *Stick*, *stuck*, to have been transferred to mean any small piece of any thing."—*Tooke*.

A. S. *Stices*, a morsell, a mouthfull, a part, portion, or piece,—a *steake*.—Som. D. *Stick*, *stock*, *stuck*; Ger. *Stuck*, frustum. See **STICK**.

**STEAL**, *v.* To do any thing silently, se-

-ER. cretly; to come or go silently; to

-ING. take away silently, secretly, clan-

-INGLY. destinely, privily.—\**Chapman*.

**STEALTH**. D. & Ger. *Stelen*; Sw. *Steala*; Dan.

-Y. *Stieler*; A. S. *Stæl-an*; Go. *Stil-an*,

-FUL.\* which (Jun. thinks) may be referred to *Stille*, *stillice*, tacitus, tacite: hence its meaning.

**STEAM**, *v. s.* To send forth or emit, a reek or vapour; to reek, to evaporate, to exhale; usually app. to—moisture.

*Steamer*,—a carriage, a ship, &c. acted upon, propelled, forced, conveyed along by *steam*.

A. S. *Stym-an*, to steam or perfume a place; *stem-an*, *steme*, to smell, to breath, to smoke, to steme or send forth vapours.—Som.

**STEAN**,\* or **STEEN**, *s.* A pit, well, or fountain, surrounded—a way paved—with stone. The *Steyne*, (at Brighton,) perhaps a plot of ground surrounded, or fenced off, by stone.—\**Spenser*.

D. *Steen-pul*, is—puteus sive fons lapide constructus. *Steen-wegh*, via lapidibus strata.

**STEED**, *s.* A horse or mare of the stud, or standing. *Steed* is usually app. to—A horse conspicuous for its form or make, and high mettle.

A. S. *Steda*. The A. S. *Stod-myra*, was a mare for breed; a *stod-horse*, was probably a horse for the same purpose.

**STEEL**, *s. v.* "In the furnace you shall -Y. have to arise by much burning -YARD. and fining, the purest part of (the ore), which in Latine is called *nucleus ferri*, i. the kernel or heart of the yron (and it is that which we call *steels*)."—*Holland. Plinie*.

*Steelyard*, or as sometimes written and pron. *Stiliarde*,—a steel rod or bar prepared as a balance for weighing goods. See **YARD**.

*Steel*, *v. met.*—to harden; to render hard, obdurate, or impenetrable.

*Stil-yard*,—"not from *steel* the metal, which was only a single article, but from *stapel-hoff*, the general house of trade of the German nation."—*Pennant*.

A. S. *Style*, *styled*; D. *Stael*; Ger. *Stal*, *stahel*; Sw. *Stål*; Dan. *Stael*. Wach. thinks—from *Stecken*, *pungere*, to stick. Serenius,—from Sw. *Stel*, stiff, hard; *steel* being iron *hurdened* in the furnace.

**STEEP**, *ad. s.* Bending, inclining, lean-

-Y. ing (in great degree), from an up-

-INESS. right or perpendicular; rising,

-NESS. approaching nearly to an upright; precipitous.

Sw. *Stupa*, preceps; *steipa*, præcipitem dare. —*Ihre*. A. S. *Steap*; perhaps *Stap-an*, to stoop, sc. from an upright or perpendicular. (See **STOOP**.) Or from A. S. *Stapp-an*, to step.

**STEEP**, *v. -ING*. To drop, to plunge, to immerge, to submerge; to dip, to drench, to soak.

D. & Ger. *Stippen*; Sw. *Stöpa*, to dip, to immerge. Wach. thinks it is the same word as *dippen*, with *s* pref. It is perhaps the same word as the above. A- En- In- Un-

**STEEPLE**, *s. -ED*. A tower, turret, or spire (of a church).

A. S. *Stēpl*, *steopul*, a tower, a steeple; Sw. *Stapel*: perhaps from A. S. *Steap*, præceps; Sw. *Steipa*, præcipitem dare.

**STEER**, *s.* An animal.

Go. *Stiurs*; A. S. *Styre*, *styre*, a young ox or steers, a young cow or heifer. Lanc. a *sterke*.—Som. D. *Stier-varre*, taurus, *stier kalf*, vitulus; Ger. *Stier*. Ger. *Stier*, is fierce, *stern*, (qv.) and the epithet may have been added to the name of the animal from the fierceness or strength to which it approaches, at the age when it is now usually so called. In other counties, as well as Lancashire, it is *Stirke*. See **STARK**.

**STEER**, *v.* To move, to guide or direct

-AGE. the motion; to guide, to direct,

-ER. to conduct.

-ING. Chaucer and Gower use *Steer*, the

-LESS.\* *s.* for that which, or that by which

-S-MAN. (gubernaculum) a vessel is *steered*. See **STERN**. \**Gower*.

D. *Stieren*, *stieren*; Ger. *Steuern*; Sw. *Styr-a*; Dan. -*er*; A. S. *Steor-an*, to direct, to guide; from the *v. Stir-an*, to move, to stir, (qv.)

**STEGANO-GRAPHY**,\* *s.* Writing in concealed or private characters or signs.

\**Wotton. Brown*.

Gr. *Στεγανο-γραφία*, comp. of *στεγανος*, *tectus*; from *στεγ-ειν*, to cover, to conceal, and *γραφία*, writing.

**STELE**, *s.* "A stalk, a stock or stump of a tree. Chaucer (Som. adds,) uses *Stele*

for an handle, in which sense we yet retain it." It is in common use in different parts of England. See *Ray*, *Wilbraham*, and *Moor*. A. S. *Stele*.

**STELLAR**, *ad.* *Stellate*,—formed like a  
-ARY. star.  
-ATE. To *stellify*,—to form, to transform  
-ATED. into a star.  
-ED.\* \**Shak.* †*Chaucer*. *Drayton*. *Davies*.  
-IFY,† *v.* L. *Stell-a*, -*alus*, a star; studded with stars. Con- Inter-

**STELLIONATE**,\* *s.* A cousening or counterfeiting of merchandise; an unjust or deceitful gaining; a malicious or fraudulent bereaving another of his money, wares, due provision, or bargain.—*Cot.* \**Bacon*.

Fr. *Stellionat*; L. *Stellionatus*, from *Stellio*, which Holland calls the *star-lizard*; and Plinie (b. xxx. c. 10,) says "there is not a beast more spiteful to mankind, and envious of our commodity, insomuch as the word *Stellio* is growne to be a reprochfull tearme among us." And see *Du Cunge*.

**STELO-GRAPHY**, *s.* Writing on a pillar.

Gr. Στελο-γραφία, *inscriptio columnæ*.

**STEM**, *v. s.* *Stem* of a tree,—*Wach.* derives from the *v. Stan*, to stand, because it *stands* upright and immovable.

*Stem* of a family,—the trunk or *stirps* from which the family branches out, expands, or extends; from which it depends or descends; is borne or generated.

*Stem* of a ship,—*stirps arboris excisæ*,—app. to the fore part of the ship, forcing its way, keeping its course through, against, or in opposition to the waves, the tide, the current, or stream. And hence, To *stem*,—

To stand firmly against; to keep way steadily against; to stay or stop, or bear up against.

A. S. *Stemne*, a stump, *Stemne*, stock or body of a tree without the boughes.—*Som.* D. *Stum*; Ger. & Sw. *Stamm*; Dan. *Stamme*; perhaps—any thing fixed, firm, firmly established. See *STEVEN*. Re-

**STENCH**, *s. v. -y.* Sometimes written *Stinch*. And see *STINK*.

"Sent, (scent,) savour, smell, whether evill or good: whereof our *Stinke*, now used onely for an ill savour."—*Som.*

Dryden uses the word for *scent* or *smell*, gen.

Dan. *Stank*; A. S. *Stenc*, past p. of *Stinc-an*, to *stink*, (*k* changed into *ch*).—*Tooke*.

**STENO-GRAPHY**, *s.* App. to—The art of writing in short-hand.

Gr. Στενος, *arctus*, *angustus*, narrow, close; and γραφία, writing.

**STENT**. See *STINT*.

**STENTORIAN**, *ad.* A huge voice,—  
-ROPHONIC. such a one as the Grecian  
-RONIC. *Stentor* had.—*Cot.*

Fr. *Voix Stentorée*.

**STEP**, *v. s. -PING.* *Step*, the motion in walking, is—The (stying or) rising motion of one foot to pass before the other, over or

above the other, backward or forward. Gen. (the *v.*)—

To move, to walk, to go; to ascend, to descend. And the *s.*—

Motion, path or passage; that upon which we *step* or set the foot; the distance moved at one time by *stepping*; gradation or degree; progress.

A. S. *Stæppan*, *steppan*; D. *Stappen*, *stippen*; Ger. *Stap-pen*, -*fen*, *gradl.* Mis- Over-

**STEP**, *pref.* *Tooke* considers *Step* to be -SON.

a corruption of *Sted*, when pre-

-MOTHER. fixed to a child, mother, &c. In

Dan. are still written—" *Sted-fader*, *sted-*

*moder*, *sted-broder*, *sted-soster*, *sted-barn*,

*sted-son*, *sted-dotter*;—i. e. *vice*, *loco*, in the

place of, in *stead* of, a father, a mother, a

brother," &c. The A. S. *Steop-cild*, *Som.*

calls a fatherless child, an orphan; and *Lye*

adduces various instances of *Steop-cild*,

which he interprets—*orbatus parente*; and

hence, it seems to have been inferred, that

A. S. *Step-an* signified—*orbare*; but a child

must be orphaned or deprived of one parent,

before it can be in *stead* or in *place* of a

child to another person. In Dan. it is also

written *Stif-moder*, -*fader*, &c.; and in D.

it is *Stief-moder*; Ger. *Stieff-mutter*; Sw.

*Styf-moder*, which the etymologists have in

general considered to be a *stiff* or harsh

mother, father, &c.; and to meet the ob-

jection, that a *stepson* cannot be so called

for the same reason, *Ihre* supposes *Stef* to

have been first app. to the mother, &c. and

thence transferred to the children. *Wach.*

thinks Ger. *Stief* and A. S. *Steop* to be both

formed from A. S. *Stow*, locus:—and adds,

—"Vide annon *Stief-vater*, sit *vice-pater*;

*stief-mater*, *vice-mater*. *Stief-son*, *vice-*

*filius*, sc. *representatione* aut *substitutione*."

And so far he anticipates *Tooke*. And see

*Jamieson*, in *v. Gudsonne*.

**STER**, *term.* The *term.* "Ster, unless I

mistake, (*Som.*) in our words—*Webster*,

*Maultster*, *Seamster*, *Spinster*, *Gamester*,

*Brewster*, *Drugster*, plainly denotes (*magi-*

*sterium*) mastery;" and he derives from

A. S. *Steor-an*, to rule, to govern, to order,

to direct,—in which *Lye* appears to con-

cur. But the manner in which *Som.*

has written these words, is a contracted

form:—e. g. *webster* for *webbester*; *spinster*

for *spinnester*; *drugster* for *drugester*, (now

*druggist*,) whence it may be suggested, that

*Ster* is—*Ester* or *Ister*, and that it is com-

pounded of—*Es*, *ed*, or *et*, and *er*, (*es-et-er*,

contr. *ester*.) See *ER*, and *YSTER*.

**STERCORATION**, *s. -ACEOUS.* Of "*ster-*

*coration*,—the sheeps-dung is one of the

best; and next, the dung of kine; and

thirdly, that of horses, which is held to be

somewhat too hot, unless it be mingled.

That of pigeons for a garden, or a small

quantity of ground, excelleth."—*Bacon*.

Fr. *Stercorin*; L. *Stercor-eus*, -*atlo*, from *Stercus*,

dung, manure.

**STERILE**, *ad.* Barren; that cannot -ITY. bear or bring forth; opposed to -IZE,\* *v.* fertile.—\*Savage.

Fr. *Steril-e*; It -e, -ità; Sp. *Esteril*; L. *Sate-rilis*, or *Sterilis*. Voss. suggests that the ancient Latins may have had the *v.* *Stereo*, from Gr. *Στερεω*, *privare*, and that thence *Sterilis* may have been formed. It may have come from Gr. *Στερεος*, *solidus*, hard, solid, and thus be equivalent to the Eng. *Barren*, (qv.)

**STERLING**, *ad. s.* *Sterling*, met. is,—Of genuine standard; pure, unadulterated, unalloyed; of pure intrinsic goodness or value.

The *sterlings* of (the old) London-bridge may owe their name to the source ascribed to the word by Som. And, Pennant says, they were “designed for the preservation of the foundation pile;” i. e. to guide, direct, or *steer* the force of the current or other damage from them.

Som. derives from A. S. *Steor-an*, regere, gubernare, dirigere. *Sterling* money,—nostratum intellectu,—he asserts, is—nummus probus et legalis, good and legal; according to law, as fixed by law. Camden assigns a very different origin:—“In the time of his sonne King Richard the First, monie coined in the east parts of Germanie began to be of especial request in England for the puritie thereof, and was called *Easterling* monie, as all the inhabitants of those parts were called *Easterlings*, and shortly after, some of that countrie, skillfull in mint matters and alliaes, were sent for into this realme to bring the coine to perfection; which since that time was called of them *sterling*, for *Easterling*.”

**STERN**, *s.* “That which is *ster-en*, *ster'n*, -AGE. stirred, i. e. the moved part of STERNSMAN. the ship, or that by which the ship is moved” (Tooke) or *steered*. See **STIR**, **STEER**, and **STERN**, *infra*.

Also app. to—the hinder part of any thing; the tail.

Holinshed uses *Sterne* as a *v.*: “Directing them which way to *stern* (i. e. to *steer*) their ships.”

A. S. *Steorn*, *steor-ræther*; D. *Stier*, *stier-roer*; Ger. *Steur*, *steur-ruder*. A- Pro-

**STERN**, *ad.* may be explained,—Moved, -LY. excited, roused, from a calm or -NESS. placid state; and, cons. fixed into a severe, harsh, forbidding aspect.

A. S. *Sterne*, sharp, severe, austere, cruel, *sterne*, fierce—Sum. Sk. derives from To *stare*; Jun.—from the Gr.; Serenius also refers to the *v.* To *stare*, (qv.) Tooke, that—a *stern* countenance is a moved countenance; moved by some passion. (See **STERN**, *ante*.) Wiclif renders L. *Austerus*, (see **AUSTER**), a *stern* man.

**STERNUTATION**,\* *s.* -TORY.\* A sneezing medicine, or powder.—Col. \*Brown.

L. *Sternutare*, to sneeze; Fr. *Sternutatoire*.

**STERQUILINOUS**,\* *ad.* Dungy, dirty. \*Howell.

L. *Sterquillinium*, from *stercus*. See **STERCORATION**.

**STERT**, **STERVE**. See **START**, **STARVE**.

**STEVEN**, *s.* Instituted, announced or appointed *time*; hence, appointment. Unset *steven*, (Chaucer,)—appointment not being made or set. *Steven* (in Singing,) is

probably the more modern *Slave* or *Staff*; app. gen. to *sound*, musical or otherwise. In Spenser, noise, cry, clamour.

Lye says,—A. S. *Stefn*, or *Stemn*, signifies—institutum tempus; it appears to signify aliquid institutum; from *stefn-ian*, (formed upon *Stiff-ian*: see **STAFF**), instituere, indicere, edicere, mandare; to any thing instituted, declared, announced, commanded, proclaimed, (any thing fixed.) See **STEM**.

**STEW**, *v. s.* To warm or heat, to seethe, -HOLDER. —in water, in vapour; to put -ISH.\* into, to keep,—in a moist heat, in a state of evaporation or steam. To be in a *stew*, met.—to be in a heat,—warmer, hotter than need be.

A *stew*,—a *stove*, a hot or heated place; a bagnio, a brothel; one who frequents brothels.—\*Bp. Hall.

Fr. *Estuver*, to *stew*, soak, bathe; also, to warm: *s'estuver*, to sweat in a hot-house, to wash himself in hot waters: *estuves*, *stews*; also, *stoves* or hot-houses.—Col. It. *Stufa*, *stuf-äre*; Sp. *Estufa*, -ar. In A. S. *Stof-a*, a bath, a baine, a *stove*; D. *Stove*; Ger. *Stube*; Sw. *Stuf-wa*; Low L. *Siuba*. Etymologists have various opinions on the origin of this word; they may be used as aids though not as guides. See *Men. Wach. Ihrs, Voss.* (de Vitiis, lib. ii. c. 7.) The A. S. *Stow* is,—a place; emph. (perhaps) a fire-place; the importance of which in northern regions is recorded by Tacitus: the Germans, he tells us, lie whole days before the fire—juxta focum atque ignem. From focus it was extended to hypo-caustum,—the *stove* (ignis sub-accensus) in baths for heating the water; the hot or warm water baths themselves; the vapour baths (vaporaria). Hence, To *stew*,—as above.

**STEW**,\* *s.* A pond, or store-pond for fish; a cupboard, or closet.—\*Chaucer. Holland.

A *stew* or *stowing* place (from A. S. *Stow*. See **STAW**, *ante*.)

**STEWARD**, *s.* -RY. *Steward*, anciently *Stede-ward*. As in our ancient language *stow* is our word for *place*, so also *stede*, and *stede-ward*, (which for easiness of sound, the first *d* being omitted, is become *steward*), is as much to say, as—the keeper of the place; which in the modern Teutonic is called *star-hower*, that is, *stede-holder*, or place-keeper; the same that *lieutenant* is in French, which, corruptly, in Eng. we call *listenant*.—Verstegan.

**STICK**, *s. v.* To pierce, to transpierce, -Y. to penetrate, or transfix; to fix

**STUCK**, *s.* or set, to stay or remain fixed or fast; to fasten, to adhere; to be or remain fixed, at a stand; to hesitate.

*Stick* (formerly written *Stock*),—carried in the hand, or otherwise, but sufficiently slender to be *stuck* or thrust into the ground or other soft substance. *Stick*,—a thrust.—Tooke. The latter, Shak. writes *Stuck*.

D. *Stiken*, *staken*; Ger. *Steiken*; Sw. *Sticka*; Dan. *Stikker*; A. S. *Stic-an*, *pungere*, *infigere*, *transfigere*, to pierce, to infix, to transfix; and, cons. to fix, or set fast. See **STOCK**, **STAKE**, **STEAK**, **STITCH**. Be-

**STICKLE**, *v.* To *stickle* may be,—to -ER. interpose, to place himself on the -BAG. side or party of; to stand up for, contend or contest.



To hesitate; to stand hesitatingly; to act indecisively.—*Dryden*.

To *stickle*, now appears to be gen. used as the dim. of—

To *stick*,—to adhere; to adhere to the side or cause, or defence of; to contend pertinaciously.

A *stickler*, was one who stood by to part the combatants when victory could be determined without bloodshed. "They were called *sticklers*, from carrying *sticks* or *staves* in their hands, with which they interposed between the duellists."—See the commentators on *Shak.* and *B. Jonson*.

**STIFF**, *ad.* Stark, strong, rigid; hard or  
-EN, *v.* hardy, opposed to soft, pliant,  
-LY. flexible; hard, inflexible, un-  
-NESS. pliant, unyielding; *rigorous*,  
-ENING. stubborn, obstinate: —harsh, constrained.

A. S. *Stif-ian*; Dan. *Sti*; D. *Styven*; Sw. *Styf*, *styfna*, rigere, rigescere, rigidum aut firmum facere,—to be or become rigid.

**STIFLE**, *v.* To *stuff*, to stop up by *stuffing*; to suppress, to smother, to suffocate, to choke.

The edition of Brewer's *Lingua*, (A. i. s. 1,) 1657, reads *Stiflements*; the edition of the Ancient British Drama adopts *Stiflements*, Fr. i. e. *whistlings*. "Uttering nought else but idle *sifflements*."

Dim. of *Stuff*. Fr. *Estoffer*, to *stuff*; and *estouffer*, to *stifle*. Un-

**STIGMA**, *s.* The *v.*—to pierce, to stamp,  
-T-IZE, *v.* to brand; to fix or set a mark  
-IC, *ad. s.* (sc. of infamy, or disgrace).  
-IC-AL. Fr. *Stigmatizer*; It. *Stigmatizzare*;  
-ALLY. L. *Stigma*; Gr. *στιγμα*, a puncture, from *στιγ-ειν*, *pungere*, to pierce.

**STILE**. See **STYLE**.

**STILETTO**, *s. v.* A small, round, pointed dagger.

It. *Stilet*, pugionis genus; dim. of *Stile*, a little stick; L. *Stylus*.

**STILL**, *v. s.* To fall in drops; to separate, *s.* rate drop by drop; to fall or  
-ICIDE.\* descend in small portions or  
-ICIDIOUS.† particles, by slow degrees; to fall, come down or come forth, as in liquid drops.

*Stillatory*,—a vessel, room, &c. for stilling.—\**Bacon*. †*Brown*.

It. & L. *Stillare*, to drop or drip. *Stillicide*,—L. *Stillicidium*, (*stilla*, and *cadere*.) Di- In-

**STILL**, *v. s. ad. av.* To compose, to calm,  
-Y. to appease, to tranquillize, to  
-NESS. quiet, to set or put at rest; to be or cause to be low or gentle in sound; to be silent, to silence. *Still*, *av.* must, upon Tooke's etym., be explained to mean—*Pone*, put or place; or *hoc posito*, this being put, placed, supposed, proposed, assumed, granted.

A. S. *Stil-an*; D. & Ger. *-len*; Sw. *-la*; Dan. *-ler*, seem the same words diff. written, as A. S. *Stell-an*, or *Steall-an*; Ger. & D. *Stellen*; Sw. *Ställa*, ponere; and to mean, cons., componere, compescere, sedare, quietum reddere, quiescere.

*Still*, the *av.*—Sk. knows not whether from *Til*, with the mere prefix *s*. Tooke—the imperative of *Stell-an*, ponere, to put or place; and to be in effect equivalent to *Yet*, (qv.) Be-

**STILT**, *s. v.* Any thing put or placed, sc. to uphold, support, raise, elevate.

The *stilts* or rising roots are compared by Dampier to artificial *stakes*, supporting one trunk.

D. *Stel-len*; Ger. *-ize*; Sw. *Styll-a*; Dan. *-er*. Wach. derives from the *v. Stellen*, ponere. See **STILL**.

**STIMULATE**, *v.* To prick, to instigate,  
-ATION. to goad, to incite, to excite, to  
-ANT, *ad. s.* spur.

Fr. *Stim-uler*; It. *-olàre*; Sp. *Estimular*; L. *Stimulus*, from Gr. *στιγ-ειν*, to prick. Ex- Un-

**STING**, *v. s.* To prick or penetrate, to  
-ING. pierce (with pain); to pain.  
-INGLY. A *stinger* (in common speech) is  
-LESS. one who, that which, *stings* or  
-O. pierces, (acutely, deeply.)

*Stingo*,—a strong beer, pungent to the palate or stomach.

A. S. *Sting-an*; Sw. *Sting-a*; Dan. *-er*, *pungere*, to prick or pierce.

**STINGY**, *ad.* -INESS. A *stingy* fellow,—one who lays up, sc. in store; hoards, fears to use; and hence—

Sparing, covetous, niggardly.

Not a very old *v.* A. S. *Sting-an*, to sting, is *immittere*, *imponere punctum*: and then *gra. imponere*, then farther, *reponere*, to lay up; and, cons., to hoard.

**STINK**, *v. s.* To smell, or cause a smell  
-ARD. or odour (good or bad); now  
-ER. an offensive, an ill smell. See  
-INGLY. **STENCH**.

A. S. *Stenc-an* or *Stinc-an*; D. *Stincken*; Dan. *Stink*, or A. S. *Sting-an*, *pungere*, is perhaps the root, qd. to cause a pungent sensation.

**STINT**, or **STENT**, *v. s.* To blunt; to  
-ER. stop, to restrain, to confine, to limit,  
-ING. to apportion; to stop, or cause to stop; to cease, to desist.

A. S. *Stint-an*, *hebetare*, to make dull or blunt; to quail or assuage.—Som. See **STUNT**.

**STIPEND**, *s.* -IARY, *ad. s.* "Moreover the under treasurers of warre, or paymasters in the campe, were in auncient time named *Libripendes*, for weighing out unto the souldiours their wages; and their verie pay therefore was called *stipendium*, from whence cometh *stipend*, a word commonly received."—*Holland. Plinie*.

Fr. *Stipend-ier*; It. *-io*, *-idre*; Sp. *Estipendio*; L. *Stipendium*, from *stips*, a piece of money. (from *stipare*, to store or pack up,) and *pondere*, to weight.

**STIPULATE**, *v.* -ION. To contract, to bargain; to ask or require terms or conditions; to covenant or agree.

Fr. *Stipul-er*; It. *-dre*; Sp. *Estipular*; L. *Stipulare*, from *stipula*, a reed or straw; because, in contracts or bargains respecting land, the parties held a straw in their hands, which represented the whole land.—*Voss*. A- Re-

**STIR**, *v. s.* To move, to cause motion or -R-ER. emotion; to rouse, to excite; to -ING. put into commotion, confusion, -AGE. disturbance, tumult.—*Granger.*

D. *Stoor-en*; Ger. *Stewren*; A. S. *Stir-lan*, to move. See **TO STERN**, **STERN**, **STORE**, **STOUR**, **STURT**, **START**, **STURDY**. Be- Un- Up-

**STIRIOUS**, *ad.* Falling in drops or globules, *sc.* of frozen water.

L. *Stiria*, a drop.

**STIRK**, or **STURK**, *s.* A *Steer*, (*qv.*)

A. S. *Styric*, (*i. e.* *Steer-le.*)

**STIRPS**, *s.* The trunk or stock, of a family or race; a family or race.

L. *Stirps*, from *strepsonov*, as if spoken *de solidioribus*.—*Scal.* Ex-tirpate.

**STIRRUP**, *s. v.* A mounting rope; a rope, a strap,—with footing of iron or other substance,—by which to mount.

To *stirrup*:—"We exerted ourselves to *stirrup* our shrouds."—*Anson.*

A. S. *Stige-rapa*, *sti-rap*; D. *Steeh-reep*; Ger. *Steg-reif*, funis ascensorius, from A. S. *Stig-an*; D. *Steeghen*; Ger. *Stiegen*, ascendere, (*to sty*, *qv.*) to ascend; and A. S. *Rape*; D. *Reep*; Ger. *Reif*, a rope.—*Sk.*

**STITCH**, *s. v.* "*Stitch*, in Needle-work, -ERY. (*ch* instead of *k*,)—a thrust or push -ING. with the needle; also that which is performed by a thrust or push of the needle." In Chapman, ("and turnd up *stitches* orderly,")—that which is effected by *sticking*, piercing, or pushing; and, *cons.* turning up, *sc.* by the ploughshare.

*Stitch*, (*met.*)—"A pain, resembling the sensation produced by being *stuck* or pierced by any pointed instrument."—*Tooke.*

A. S. *Stice*, punctio, a *stitch* or pricking; a *stitch* in the side.—*Som.* D. *Stike*; Ger. *Stich*; from the *v.* *Stic-an*, pungere, to *stick*, (*qv.*)

**STITH**, *s. -y, s. v.* That which standeth—firmly, fixedly, steadily.

A. S. *Stith*, stiff, hard, severe, violent, great, difficult, strong.—*Som.* "*Stithe* cheese, *i. e.* strong cheese. *Stithy*, an anvil, from the foregoing: quid enim *incude* durius."—*Ray.* N. C. Words. *Stith* is from A. S. *Sted*, Go. *Stads.*

**STIVED**,\* *pt. i. e.* Stuffed, stow'd, or stew'd. To *stive* or stew meat,—to cook it by a gentle fire; to *stive* one,—almost to smother with heat.—*Lyc.* \**Wotton.*

**STIVER**, *s.* A Dutch coin; about  $\frac{1}{2}d$ .

D. *Stuyver*, from *stuyven*, pulverare, and so called, à *pulverea levitate* (Kilian); the new coin being much lighter than the old, and of less value.

**STOCCADE**, *s. -ADO.* *Stoccado*, — a thrust; *Stoccade*,—a fence of sharp stakes.

Fr. *Estocade*; It. *Stoccada*, a thrust or push; Sp. *Estoquear*, to strike with the point of a sword.

**STOCK**, *s. v.* "We have in modern use -ING, *s. v.* (considered as words of different -ISH. meaning)—

**STOCKS.** "*Stock*,—truncus, stipes, *i. e.*

**STOCKY.** *stuck*; as *log*, and *post*, and *block*, before explained: 'to stand like a *stock*.'

"*Stock*, (*met.*)—a stupid or blockish person.

"*Stock* of a tree,—itself *stuck* in the ground, from which branches proceed.

"*Stock*, (*met.*)—stirps; family, race. 'Ony man born of the *stoke* of Adam.'—*Iohan Hoper.*

"*Stock*,—fixed quantity, or store of any thing.

"*Stock*—in trade,—fixed sum of money or goods, capital, funds.

"*Stock-lock*,—not affixed, but *stuck* in.

'The chambre dore anone was *stoke* Er thei haue ought unto hir spoke.'—*Gower.*

"*Stock* of a gun,—that in which the barrel is *fixed*, or *stuck*.

"*Stock-handle*,—that in which any tool or instrument is *fixed*.

"*Stock*,—article of dress for the neck or legs. See **STOCKING**, *infra*.

"*Stocks*,—a place of punishment, in which the hands or legs are *stuck* or *fixed*. 'There to abyde *stocked* in pryson.'—*Lyfe of Our Lady.*

"*Stocks*,—in which ships are *stuck* or fixed.

"*Stocks*,—the public funds, where the money of (unhappy) persons is now *fixed*—(thence never to return.)

"*Stocking*,—for the leg, corruptly written for *Stocken*, (*i. e.* *stok*, with the addition of the participial term. *En.*)—because it was *stuck*, or made with *sticking* pins, (now called *knitting needles*.)

"And formerly, *Stock*, for the leg, instead of *stocken*, (*stocking*.)

"*Stock*,—a sword or rapier; or any weapon, that might be thrust or *stuck*. And *Stock*,—a thrust or push."—*Tooke.*

*Stocky*, *ad.*—stout, sturdy.

*Stock*, truncus; A. S. *Stocce*; D. & Ger. *Stock*; Fr. *Estoc*; from Ger. *Stocken*, to fix, to stick. *Stock*, stirps, D. *Stæck*, *stock*; Ger. *Stock*; Fr. *Estoc*; It. *Stocco*, from *stock*, truncus. (See **BRICK**.) "*Stock*, (a merchant's)—from which profit is expected, as branches, fruit, &c. from the *stock* of a tree.—*Stockings*, because they *stick* to the legs.—*Stocks*, for culprits' legs, because made of wood (from the *stock* or trunk of a tree,) with holes in them." So far *Sk.* *Tooke* is of opinion that *Stock*, however diff. app., is the past tense and *past p.* of A. S. *v.* *Stic-an*, *stician*, to stick. Over- Un-

**STOIC**, *ad. s.* A sect of philosophers—

-AL. so called because their founder,

-ALLY. Zeno, taught under a porch (*στωα*)

-ISM. or *portico* at Athens.

Fr. *Stol-que*, -*cien*; It. -*co*, -*chezza*; Sp. *Estolico*; L. *Stoicus*; Gr. *Στωικός*, from *στωα*, a porch.

**STOKER**, *s.* Is merely *Sticker*, one who *sticks*;—that which pushes, and *cons.* stirs, (the fire;) a *poker* is sometimes so called.

**STOLE**, *s. -ED.* Gen. app. to—A long robe or garment.

Fr. *Stole*; Sp. *Estola*; It. & L. *Stola*; Gr. *Στολα*, a vest or garment, from *στελλ-ειν*, *induere*, to invest, to clothe.

**STOLIDITY**,\* *s.* Silliness, senselessness, foolishness, stupidity.—\**Bentley.*

It. *Stolid-o*, -*id*; Sp. *Estolido*; L. *Stolidus*, (*stolidus*, *stultus*.) from *Stolo*, a shoot; Gr. *Στελλ-ειν*, to put forth; a useless shoot, rubbed or cut

off; (met.) a worthless, silly, foolish person, (see *Voss*.) But A.S. *Styll-an*, obstupescere, is considered by Tooke to be the root.

**STOMACH, s. v.** First app. to the pipe  
-ER. by which the meat is conveyed;  
-FUL. then—to the ventricle in which  
-FULNESS. it is received and digested.  
-LESS. (Met.)—  
-IC, *ad. s.* Various affections of the mind,  
-ING. appetites, desires, wishes; hu-  
-OUS.\* mour; ill humour, dislike; tem-  
-ICAL.† per, sullenness, angriness, re-  
sentment, haughtiness, pride.

To *stomach*,—to receive, hold or retain, or bear (in the *stomach*, lit. and met.); to anger, or be angry; to resent, or be resentful.—\**Spenser*. †*Holland*.

Fr. *Estomac*; It. *Stomaco*; Sp. *Estomaco*; L. *Stomachus*; Gr. *Stomachos*, from *stoma*, a mouth.

**STOND,\* s. i. e.** *Stand*, standing-place or station; stay, stop.—\**Bacon*.

**STONE, s. v.** *Stone, s.* is app. to—A dis-  
-ER. ease in the bladder or kidneys—  
-Y. to the hard encasement of seed in  
-INESS. some animals and vegetables;—  
to a certain weight.

To *stone*,—to do any thing with *stones*; to throw, to throw aside, extract; (met.) to harden.

D. & Dan. *Steen*; Ger. *Stein*; Sw. *Sten*; A.S. *Stan*, *stæn*; Go. *Staina*, lapis. All (Wach.) from *Stan*, stare, quia vi sua stat. Sk—from Gr. *istēnai*, to stand, propter stabilitatem.

**STOOL, s.** Any thing set, or on which any one sits or may sit;—a seat; a settle.

A.S. *Stole*; D. & Dan. *Stoel*; Ger. *Stoll*; Sw. *Stol*; from A.S. *Stell-an*; Ger. -en; Sw. *Ståla*, ponere, statuere, to put, to set.

**STOOM.** See *STUM*.

**STOOP, v. s.** To lean or bend (down-  
-ING. ward); to incline, to decline, to  
-INGLY. descend; to make a descent; to  
condescend; to submit.

D. *Stuypen*; Sp. *Stupa*; A.S. *Stup-ian*, inclinare. Un-

**STOOP, s.** *Stoup* is a common Sc. word, and is app. to vessels of various sorts and sizes.

A.S. *Stoppa*, a pot or flagon of wine. Whence, probably, a *slope* or flaggon of beer or ale.—*Som*. D. *Stoop*; Ger. *Stauf*; Sw. *Stop*.

**STOP, v. s.** To block, or close up; to fill  
-PAGE. up (so as to hinder passage), to  
-PER. hinder, to stay; to cease, to desist;  
-PING. to hold, retain, or withhold.  
-PLE. *Stop*, in Music or Speech,—a breach  
-LESS.\* or cessation in the continuity of  
the same sound.—\**Davenant*.

D. *Stoppen*, *ver-stoppen*; Ger. *Stop-fen*; Sw. -pa; Dan. -per; A.S. -pan, *for-stoppan*; Fr. *Estouper*; It. *Stoppare*, obturare, obstruere, implere, implere, to block, to fill up; to stay, to hinder. In- Un-

**STORE, s. v.** *Store* is (Tooke)—“The  
-AGE. collective term for any quantity or  
-ER. number of things *stirred* or moved  
-ING. into some one place together.” To  
*store*, (Fr. *Estorer*),—

To move or put, or bring together; to amass, to accumulate; to supply.

*Store*, the *s.* is also used cons.—

Estimation, value.

The D. have *Stygren*, contribuere, (Kilian); Ger. *Steuern*, servare, (Wach.); Sw. *Be-styra*, curare, (Ihre); all which are evidently the same word as—*Stygren*, *steuern*, *styra*, to steer, (qv.) And Tooke considers our *s. Store* to be a past p. from the A.S. *Stir-an*, to stir, (qv.) to steer, to move. En- In- Over-

**STORK, s.** “*Storkes* keepe one nest still from yeare to yeare, and never change; and of this kind nature they are, that the young will keepe and feed their parents when they be old, as they themselves were by them nourished in the beginning.”—*Holland. Plinie*.

D. Dan. & Sw. *Stork*; Ger. *Storch*; A.S. *Storc*. Though the L. name of this bird is *Ciconia*, and the Gr. *Πεγαγος*, the etymologists are almost unanimous in deriving our northern word from the Gr. *Storpn*, because of the noted piety of this bird towards its aged parents.

**STORM, v. s.** To throw into commotion,  
-Y. or tumult; to rage or rave; to move  
-ING. about with violence or vehemence,  
rage or fury; to be or cause to be tempestuous; to seize by violence, by violent assault or onset.

A.S. *Storm*; D. *Storm-en*; Sw. -s; It. -tre, -e; Ger. *Sturmen*; A.S. *Styr-m-ian*, agitare, furere, ævire, procellosum esse. Be- Un-

**STORY, s. v.** To *story*,—To build in *stories*; to place or arrange (as a building in successive *stories*). See *STYE*.

“*Story*, which the Fr. denominate *estage*, *étage*, and which was formerly in England also called a *stage*, is merely *slagery*, *slavery*, (the *s* broad,) *slawry*, or *story*, i. e. a set of *stairs*.”—*Tooke*.

**STORY, s. v.** The tale or narration of  
-IAL. things known; the record, the rela-  
-IER.\* tion of them: it is also app. to fictitious tales; and, in common speech, to false tales; falsehood.

*Storied* walls, *storied* windows,—walls or windows on which *stories* are inscribed.

\**Bp. Pecock*.

Fr. *Hist-oire*; Sp. -oria; It. *Istoria*, *storia*; L. *Historia*; Gr. *ἱστορία*, from *istōnai*, science, knowledge, from *istasthai*, to know. See *HISTORY*.

**STOT,\* s.** A steer.—\**Chaucer*.

A.S. *Stod-hors*, a steed, (qv.) Also app. to oxen. Sw. *Stut*; Dan. *Stud*.

**STOVE, s.** -ED. A place, sc. for a fire; a fire-place; a place, heated, warmed.

A.S. *Stofa*; D. *Stove*; Ger. *Stube*; Sw. *Stafven*; Fr. *Esture*. See *STEW*.

**STOVER, s.** Ray calls it — Fodder for cattle; as hay, straw, or the like. The word is not uncommon in Tusser and Drayton.

See the commentators on Shak.; and *Storra*, in Moor's Suffolk Words. Ea-

**STOUND,\* s.** An instant, present, minute or portion of time; an immediate portion or space of time; time, gen.; state or situation or condition of the time.

\**Chaucer* to *B. Jonson*.

**D. Stond; Ger. & Sw. Stund.** The A. S. *Stond* or *stund*, seems equivalent to the common word *Instant*; app.—to time, and to be part of the *v. stand-an* or *stond-an*, stare, to stand.

**STOUR, s. ad.** *Stour*, (A. S. *Stur*)—a common word in G. Douglas, and formerly in much use, is,—*Stir*, *stur*, or *stour*, and means moved, stirred; app. to dust, water, men. See *STIR*; and *Tooke*.

*Stoorer*, in Ascham, comp. of *Stoor*, ad. D. *Stuer*, Ger. *Stur*, *austerus*,—*austere*, harsh. "A fenny goose, even as her fleshe is blacker, *stoorer*, unholsomer, so is her feather, for the same cause, courser, *stoorer*, and rougher."—*Ascham*.

**STOUT, s.** *Stout* seems to be, *stowed*, -LY. *stow'd*, *stout*, or *stout*: i.e. placed; -NESS. placed or set in opposition; and thus,—Obstinate, stubborn;—Placed or set together; strong, firm, compact; (met.) bold, firm, constant, determined, resolute.

*Stout, s.*—a beer so called from its *stoutness* or strength.

Sk. says,—from D. *Stout*, *audax*, *ferox*, *daring*, *fierce*; Ger. *Stoltz*, *superbus*, *proud*; with ourselves, merely *fortis*, *strong*.

**STOW, v. -AGE.** To place, to put; to put or place in order; to put or pack together.

Dan. *Sturer*; A. S. *Stow*, a place. Be-

**STRADDLE, v.** To spread, or open widely (in walking) the feet.

To walk or move with the feet spread or parted widely at each step.

The dim. of *Stride*, (*strid-dæl* or *strad-dæl*.) A. S. *Stræde*, from *Stræd-an*, to spread. See *STRAGGLE*.

**STRAGGLE, v.** To straw, to scatter, -ER. to disperse, to spread abroad; to -INGLY. move or go abroad, widely, separately, disconnectedly; to rove, to ramble, to wander.

Sk. suggests, qd. *Straggle*, i.e. a dim of the *v. To stray*; A. S. *Stræg-an*, to straw or strew; to *stray*. See *STROLL*.

**STRAIGHT, ad. av.** *Stretched*, sc. into -EN, *v.* a right line, (the shortest between -LY. two points,) direct; opposed to -NESS. crooked or curved; met. to crooked, perverse.

*Straight* or *Straight* (also written *Streight*, see in *v. Stretch*.) is the regular past tense and past p. of A. S. *v. Stræ-can*, to stretch.

**STRAIN, v. s.** To bring close, or tight, -ABLE. together; to close, to press, or -ABLY. express, or squeeze; to tighten, -ER. to extend, to exert; to extend -ING. too far,—beyond the natural

**STRAINT,\* s.** continuity or coherence of the parts.

*Strain*, met.: a strained voice, *vox intenta*.

A stretch, a reach, a wrench; a reach or extent, height or elevation, of voice, of sound, of verse; app. gen. to music or poetry, to composition in prose or verse. A line stretching, as "*streines* of veins and arteries."—*Byrth of Mankynd*. \**Spenser*.

D. & Ger. *Streng-en*; Sw. *Stranga*; Fr. *Estreindre*; It. *Strignere*; L. *Stringere*. Voss. pro-

poses various Gr. etyms. and gives the preference to the Gr. *Στλεγγίξ-ειν*, *radere*, to scrape, to graze. Our northern *Strang-ian*, *valere*, *vigere*, may be the true origin. (See *STRING*, *STRENGTH*, *STRONG*.) The D. Ger. & Sw. *Streng* are still used in the sense of *arclius* and also *fortis*. Con- Dis- Over-Super- Un-

**STRAIN, or STRENE, s.** Generation, progeny, birth, descent, family, race; consanguinity, blood; inborn, inbred, inherent qualities or dispositions.

A. S. *Strind*, from *Stryn-an*, *gignere*, *procreare*, (Sk.) to generate, to produce. Sc. *Strynd*.

**STRAIT, STRAIGHT, or STREIGHT, ad. v.\*** **STRAITS.** Also written *Streyt*, or *Streit*.

**STRAIT-LY.** Constrained or constricted; -NESS. brought close, closed; narrow-  
-EN, *v.* ed, confined, contracted; met.  
-ENING. strict, rigid, or rigorous; stingy, covetous.—\**Gower. North*.

This word is not unfrequently confounded with *Straight* or *straught*, the past p. of the *v. To stretch*. *Strait*,—Fr. *Estroict*; It. *Strétto*; Sp. *Estrecho*; L. *Strictus*, past p. of *Stringere*, to strain. Over-Un-

**STRAMINEOUS, ad.** Strawy, chaffy, stalky.

L. *Stramineus*: *stramen*, straw, from *Stral-um*, past p. of *Stern-ere*, to strew.

**STRAND, v. s.** The bank of the sea, or of a river; whence the bank-side of the river Thames in London, vulgarly so called.—*Som*.

To *strand*,—to come upon, force or drive upon a bank, a shelf or shallow.

A. S. D. Ger. Sw. & Dan. *Strand*.

**STRANGE, ad. v.\*** Foreign, alien; not -LY. familiar; not well known, or ac-  
-NESS. quainted with; having no affinity  
-ER, *s. v.* or consanguinity; unrelated, ir-  
relative; disunited; not approaching or approximating to, distant, remote: uncommon, unwont, unusual; singular, extraordinary.

To *strange*,—to be or become, or cause to be or become, strange, foreign or alien; to alienate; to be or seem to be, to deem singular, extraordinary, surprising; to surprise. Also as To *estrange*, (qv.)

\**Gower. Glanvil*.

Fr. *Estranger*; Sp. -ar; It. *Stran-tàre*, -àre, from L. *Extranens*. Es-

**STRANGLE, v.** To press, or compress, -ES, *s.* or suppress; to press, sc. the  
-ER. throat, so as to stop the breath,  
-ING. the life; to put to death by  
-GULATION. compression of the throat; to suppress, so as to stop or stay from coming into life or existence.

Fr. *Estrangler*; It. *Strangolare*; L. *Strangulare*; Gr. *Στραγγαλο-ειν*, from *στραγγος*, *torius*, *perversus*; twisted, turned or bent out of its course. A-

**STRAP, or STROP, v. s. STRAPPLE.** Our word *Strap* seems to be allied to *Strip* or *Stripe*; a *strap* being com. app. to—

A *stripe* of any material, of leather, linen, &c. used to bind, to fold round, to fasten, or hold together.

A. S. *Stropp*; D. & Ger. *Strop*; Sw. *Stroppar*. It. *Stròppa* is a twigg, a with, to bind vines or hops with. *Stroppare*,—to bind with twigs or osiers (Florio); and hence evidently *Strapple*, in Chapman: "Strong osiers to *strapple* oxen." Our northern lexicographers explain the northern words to denote—a thong, band; a rope; a rope with a noose; but agree that, with the It., they come from L. *Stroppus* or *Strophium*; Gr. *Στροφιόν*, a wreath or garland, from *στροφ-ειν*, *vertere*, *torquere*.

**STRAPPADO**, *v. s.* App. to—A military punishment, by which dislocation of joints was effected.

Fr. *Estrapade*; It. *Strappàla*, a pull; *strappato*, pulled, *past p.* of *strappare*, to pull, to pluck.

**STRATAGEM**, *s. -ICAL*. Something done in leading or commanding an army, in war, (sc. to ensure an advantage by deceiving the enemy:) hence, *gen.*—

A delusion, a deception, a trick, an artifice; an artful plan or contrivance, skilful manœuvre, effectual movement.

Fr. *Stratagem-e*; It. *-ma*; Sp. *Estratagema*; L. *Stratagema*; Gr. *Στρατηγema*, from *στρατηγειν*, to lead an army, (*στρατος*—*αγειν*.)

**STRATIFY**, *v. -ICATION*. To lay, or cause to lie—in beds.

From L. *Stratum*, a bed, a layer.

**STRAW**, *v. s.* **STREW**, or **STROW**, *v.* We

-Y. now usually write the *v.* *Strew*  
-EN." or *Strow*, and the *s.* *Straw*.

**STREWING**. To *strew* or *strow*,—to scat-

**STROWING**. ter, to disperse, to spread;

**STRAW-BERRY**. to scatter seed.

**STREW-MENT**.† \*Bp. Hall. †Shak.

Go. *Straw*; A. S. *Streawian*, *stregian*; Ger. *Sirenen*; D. *Stroyen*; Sw. *Strö*; Dan. *Ströer*; *sternere*, *dispergere*. *Straw*, *s.*—Jun. "As *stramen* from *sternere*, so *Straw* from *Streaw-ian*." D. *Stroy*, *styon*; Ger. & Sw. *Stroo*; Dan. *Straa*; A. S. *Sire*, *streaw*; *Streawberian*. *Straw-berry*, the plant,—quia prope humum crescit, i. e. *instar straminis humi insternitur*; more probably from the *straying*, spreading nature of its growth. Over-

**STRAY**, *v. s.* Is the same word as *Straw*,

-ER. (qv.) and means—To spread, to

-ING. disperse, to separate; to go dispersedly, or separately; to roam or ramble, sc. from the common, from the right path; to wander; to err or cause to err; to mistake the way.

**STREAK**,\* *v. i. e.* *Stretch*. To *streck* or *streek*, is still common in Scotland: app. to the *stretching* or laying out of the bodies of the dead. See **STREAK**, *infra*, and **STROKE**, *v.*—\*Chapman. A. S. *Astreccan*.

**STREAK**, *v. s. -Y*. A line *streaked* or *stretched*, or *struck*, or formed by *stretching* or *striking*; a line, a stripe, sc. of a different colour from the principal substance. To *streak*,—to *stretch*, *strike* or *draw*, to mark with, lines of various colours.

A. S. *Strice*, *linea*, *tractus*, versus, a line, a stroke, or *streaks* with the pen or the like, (Som. ;) D. *Streike*, *striick*; Ger. *Strich*; Sw. *Stryka*; Dan. *Streg*, *streg*. Be-

**STREAM**, *s. v.* To flow, to float; to

-ER. move in a current; to issue forth;

-LET. to emit, to pour forth, a current.

-Y. *Streamer*,—that which *streams* or

-FUL.\* floats as a flag, an ensign, (in the wind).—\*Drayton.

D. *Stroom*; Ger. Sw. & Dan. *Strom*; A. S. *Stream*; D. & Ger. *Stroom-en*; Sw. *Strömm-a*; Dan. *-er*; A. S. *Stream-ian*, to flow.

**STREET**, *s.* A narrow way or path:—now usually app. to public ways in towns, passable by carriages.

A. S. *Stræt*, *stret*, *platea*, *vicus*, *via*, a way, a street:—*il.* forum, a market-place.—Som. D. *Strate*; Ger. *Strasse*; It. *Strada*. All from the L. *Strata*, *supp. via*, *via strata lapidibus*.—Sk.; and to the same effect Kilian and Wach.; but such were not the *streets* of our northern ancestors. *Street*,—It. *Strétto*; Sp. *Estrecho*; Fr. *Stroict*, *is*, (as Cot. says,)—any *strait* narrow place, from *Strictus*, the *past p.* of *Stringere*. See **STRICT**.

**STRENGTH**, *s. v.* Ability to act or do,

-EN, *v.* to bear or suffer; force, power,

-ENER. vigour, energy; firmness, stabi-

-ENING. lity; firm support, assurance or

-LESS. security; assured, or secure founda-

tion. *Strengths*,—*strong* or fortified

places; fortresses. The *v.* To *strengthen*, is

not uncommon in old writers. We write,

To *strengthen*; i. e. to join, add, or give

*strength*.

A. S. *Strengthe*: "that (Tooke) which *stringeth* or *maketh strong*." A. S. *Strang-ian*, *valere*, *prevallere*, to have or cause to have ability, &c. See **STRING**, and **STRONG**. Re- Un-

**STRENUOUS**, *ad. -LY*. Boldly, perseveringly, active; zealously urgent, or laborious; earnest, ardent, energetic, vigorous.

It. *Strénno*; Sp. *Estrenno*; L. *Strenuus*; Gr. *Στηνους*, *fortis*.—Voss.

**STREPENT**,\* *ad. -PEROUS*.† Noisy, clamorous.—\*Shenstone. †Brown.

Fr. *Strépit-e*; It. *-dso*; from the L. *Streper*, to make a noise. Ob-

**STRESS**, *s. -ED*. App. *gen.* to—Pressure, or constraint; the point of pressure; weight of pressure; constraining force.

Spenser uses *Stressed*, *Stress*, as equivalent to *distressed*, *distress*.

See **STRAIN**, **STRICT**, and **DISTRESS**.

**STRETCH**, *v. s.* To reach, to pull out,

-ER. to extend; to pull out in length, to

-ING. lengthen, to strain, to exert.

*Past p.* *Straight*, *straught*, (qv.) D. *Strecken*; Ger. *Strecken*; Sw. *Sträckia*; Dan. *Strækker*; A. S. *Strec-an*, *astrescan*, *tendere*, *extendere*, *protendere*, *porrigere*. Over- Out-

**STREW**. See **STRAW**. Be- Un-

**STRIATE**, *ad.* Chamfered, channelled,

-ED. made full of gutters or holes.—Col.

-URE. L. *Striatus*, from *Stria*, *linea*, furrows or channels; Fr. *Stria*.

**STRICH**, *s.* "As for the ill-favoured *scritchhowles*, called *stryges*, I think they be but tales that goe of them."—Holland. Plinie. L. *Strix*; Gr. *Στρυγξ*.



**STRICT**, *ad.* Strained or brought close or  
-LY. tight together; tightened, closed;  
-NESS. confined, contracted, narrowed;  
-URE. confined to rules or laws; carefully regular, accurate, exact, rigorous or rigid.

*Stricture*, (met.)—careful or accurate remark, critical remarks or observations; marks or signs.

Fr. *Estroict*; It. *Strétto*; Sp. *Estracho*; L. *Strictus*, past p. of *Stringere*, to strain. See STRINGENT. As- Over- Re-strict. Con- Ob- Pre-striction.

**STRIDE**, *v. s.* To spread abroad; to separate, to stretch or reach asunder: gen. app. to the legs.

A. S. *Stridan*, *stred-an*, to spread, (to tread widely.) A- Be- Over-

**STRIDOUR**,\* *s.* STRIDULOUS.† A shrill, hoarse, creaking sound or noise.

\*Dryden. †Chapman. Bp. Hall.

It. *Stridore*, *stridulo*; Fr. *Strident*, crashing, creaking; L. *Stridor*, (from the sound.—*Scal.*)

**STRIGMENT**,\* *s.* The scrapings, sc. of dirt, filth, excrement.—\*Brown.

L. *Strigmentum*, from *Strictum*, past p. of *Stringere*.

**STRIKE**, *s. v.* To *strike* seems to be a

-ER. consequential usage of To *streak*

-ING. or *stretch*: to stretch, to reach—

-INGLY. one thing into contact with an-

**STROKE**. other: to throw one thing into contact with another; to touch or bring into contact by a blow; to smite; to hit.

To *strike* is used, cons. from that which (the tool, instrument, which) is used; sc. with a whip,—to lash; with a stamping tool,—to stamp, to mint, to forge; with the hammer of a clock, &c. &c.

Met.—To cause or produce quick and lively sensations or emotions; quick, sudden effects.

To *strike* sail,—to *strike* it down, or the support of it; to lower it. To *strike* a bargain, met.—to conclude, to confirm (*fœdus ferire*, from the ceremony observed of *striking* a victim.)

*Strike*, *s.*—A corn *strike*, with which the surface of the measure was *struck* or scraped level with the brim; hence app. to the measure itself.

D. *Stryk-en*; Sw. -*s*; Ger. *Streichen*; Dan. *Stryger*; A. S. *A-strican*, *cædere*, *percutere*. Over-Out- Un-

**STRING**, *v. s.* To *string* is—To give

-ER. power, force, vigour, energy—as, to

-Y. *string* the nerves; to knit closely,

-LESS.\* compactly; to fasten closely, tightly; to tie.

And a *string*,—that which ties or fastens, binds, contracts;—a cord, rope, thread, used for tying or fastening;—a file, a succession, a series, as of things filed, or *strung* or fastened together by or upon a *string*.

To *string* is also,—to do any thing with or to *strings*; put them to any thing; put them in order; put any thing upon them.

To have two *strings* to his bow,—from a custom in Archery—to have another resource. “In warre, if a *strings* breake the man is lost, for although he have two *strings* put on at once, yet he shall have small leasure and lesse rounge to bende his bowe.”—*Ascham*. \**Shak*.

D. *Strin-ghē*, -*ghen*; Ger. *Strang*, *stengen*; Sw. *Streng*; Dan. *String*. Jun. derives from Gr. *Στραγγος*, *torius*. Sk.—from L. *Stringere*,—both passing A. S. *Strang-ian*, *valere*, *prevalere*; to enable, to empower, to give ability or power. Un-

**STRINGENT**,\* *ad.* -LY.\* Pressing, compressing, contracting.—\**H. More*, and now in common use with affecters of energy.

It. *Stringente*; L. *Stringens*, p. p. of *Stringere*, to press. See STRICT. Con-

**STRIP**, *v. s.* To despoil, to take or tear  
-LING. or *rip* off or away; to lay bare or  
-PET.\* naked, empty or destitute; to divest, to deprive; to spoil, to rob, to pillage.

A *strip*,—a piece, shred, slip—taken or torn off.

*Stripling*, a dim. of *Strip*,—a small *strip* from the main stock or stem; a youth.

\**Holinshed*.

D. *Stroop-en*; A. S. *Stryp-an*, *be-stryp-an*, *spoliare*, *exuere*; to despoil, to take off.

**STRIPE**, *s.* -ED. A *strip* or piece from a broader substance; a linear breadth of different colour from the adjoining substance; a blow or lash with any thing long and narrow (like a *strip*); the mark made by such blow, or lash.

Dan. *Stribe*, *striber*; D. *Strepen*; lineam ducere, to draw a line; (perhaps a *strip*.)

**STRIVE**, *v.* To move with labour, effort,  
-ER. or exertion; to labour, to exert, to

-ING. endeavour; to contend, to contest.

**STRIFE**, *s.* \**Spenser*.

-FULL.\* D. *Stre-ven*; Ger. -*ben*; Sw. *Sträf-ven*; Dan. *Striber*; Sp. *Estribar*; Fr. *Estriber*, niti. eniti, conari. The A. S. *Sträf-an*, (preserved in the comp. *Forth-sträf-an*, *progreddi*,) is perhaps the origin: to step, to step out, to *stride*. Re-

**STROKE**, *v.* *Stroke*, *s.*—A blow. See

-ER, *s.* STRIKE.

-ING. A *stroke* or *streak*,—to draw, sc. the hand gently along; soothingly, caressingly.

Ger. *Streichen*; D. *Strooken*; Sw. *Stryka*; Dan. *Stryger*; A. S. *Strac-an*, *stracian*, *attractare*, to draw. The A. S. *Strecc-an*, *astreccan*, to streak or stretch, seems to be the root.

**STROLL**, *v. s.* -ER. (Also STROWL.) To *straggle* or *stray* about; to rove, to ramble, to wander.

Contracted from *Straggle*, (qv.)

**STROND**, *s.* i. e. The *Strand*; litus arandum, “the *strond* for to manure.”—*Surrey*.

**STRONG**, *ad.* “*Strong* is the past p. of -LY. the *v.* To *string*. A *strong* man is, -ISH. a man well *strung*.”

Firm, confirmed, fortified; robust, able, potent or powerful, efficacious, vigorous, forceful; mighty, violent.

A. S. *Strang*; D. *Strenghe*; Ger. & Sw. *Streng*. See STRENGTH, and STRING. Over-

STROP. See STRAP.

STROPHE. See ANTI-STROPHE, Apo-Cata-

STROUT. See STRUT.

STROW. See STRAW.

STROWL. See STROLL.

STROY, v. -ER. i. e. *Destroy*, (qv. and STRUCTURE.)

STRUCTURE, s. A fabric, frame or building; a putting, setting or fixing together.

Fr. *Structure*; It. *Struttura*; L. *Structura*, from *Struere*, past p. of *Struere*, to build, which Voss. suspects is from *Στερεωειν*, *firmum solidumque reddere*, to make firm (*strong*) and solid, and thus equivalent to the Eng. v. *To build*. Con- De- En- Ex- In- Ob- Super-struct. Sub-structure. A-structive.

STRUGGLE, v. s. To contend, to contend; to combat with, to make exertions, efforts or endeavours; to labour intently.

Perhaps a dim. from the v. *To streak* or *stretch*, (A. S. *Strecc-an*,) *tendere*, *intendere*, *contendere*.

STRUMOUS, ad. Having swellings of the glands.

Fr. *Strumosité*; L. *Strumous*, from *Struma*.

STRUMPET, s. v. App. to—A common, filthy, harlot or prostitute; one profligate or debauched.

D. *Stront-pot*, *lasanum*.—Sk.

STRUM-STRUM, s. A noisy instrument, so called from the sound it makes.

STRUT, s. v. To stretch or extend, to distend, to enlarge; to stretch or stride, sc. the body or limbs in walking.

Anciently written *Strout*; and perhaps from *Straught*, past p. of *Stretch*. A- Be-

STUB, v. s. Any thing stopped, sc. in its growth, from growing; the short, thick, stock, the remnant; any thing short; a block, a log.

To stub,—to stop; also to remove, to eradicate, a stub or stock.

*Stubble*, the dim. of *Stub*,—the stems or stalks of corn sheered or shortened.

A. S. *Stybbe*. A stock or stubbe.—Killian. *Slobbe*.—Som. In Sw. *Stubbe*; Dan. *Stub*. *Stubble*,—Fr. *Estouble*; It. *Stopp-ia*; D. & Ger. -el; Sw. *Stubb*. *Stub* is probably from A. S. v. *Stopp-an*, to stop, (by change of vowel, and of p into b.) Men. derives *Stubble* from L. *Stipula*.

STUBBORN, ad. Firm and fixed as a stubb or stock; stiff; unmovable, inflexible, or hard to be moved or bent; obstinate; keeping or holding firmly in its place, in its course; persisting.

Mins. derives from *Strout-born*; Jun. from Gr. *Στιβατος*; and Lye from preceding *Stub*. *Stubb*, *stubber*, *stubberen*, *stubbern*, or *stubborn*.

STUCCO, s. v. A composition, stuck or fixed upon walls, &c.—Tooke.

Fr. *Stuc*; It. *Stucco*; Sp. *Estuco*. Men—from Ger. *Stuk*, a fragment, a bit; *Stucco* being composed of little bits of marble.

STUD, s. v. -DERY.\* Any thing stood or caused to stand; any thing set or fixed; a stay or prop; nail, or head of a nail, or similar ornament, set or fixed. Also,—

A stand of horses, a number of horses standing together; the place where they stand.—\**Holinshed*.

A. S. *Studu*, a post, a pillar; a stay or prop. D. *Stat*; Ger. *Stulze*. Be-

STUDY, s. v. To exert, exercise, or employ, the mind or faculties of the

-Y-ING. mind; to think, meditate, con-

-ENT. template, examine carefully, at-

-IER. tentively; to endeavour, to la-

-IOUS. bour, carefully, attentively, dili-

-IOUS-LY. gently; to labour to understand

-NESS. or learn; to investigate, or search into,

sc. any subjects of learning, science, &c.

A study is also—a place, an apartment for studying, reading, &c.

Fr. *Estud-e*, -ier; Sp. -io, -iar; It. *Studi-a*, -dre; L. *Studium*, (q. *stadium*,) which is formed (Voss.) from Gr. *Σπουδῇ*, *σπουδῇ*, *summa vi contendere*; to strive with the greatest force; *σπουδαίειν*, to exert all the power (of the mind). Un-

STUFF, s. v. -ING. *Stuff*,—Matter, substance, ware, chaffer; (in Fr. also the quality, rank, ability or worth of a man.) *Estoffer*,—

To stuff, to make with stuff; to furnish or store with all necessaries.—Col. And (with us) To stuff is further,—to stow or pack closely or fully, to cram. See SROW.

Fr. *Estoff-e*, -er; It. *Stivare*; Sp. *Esticar*; D. *Stoff-e*, -en; Ger. *Stoff*. Jun. from Gr. *Στεφ-ειν*, *stipare*; Sk.—perhaps from L. *Stipa*. En- Un-

STULTIFY, v. -TILOQUY.\* *Stultify*,—to make or cause to appear—a fool.

*Stultiloquy*,—foolish talk.—\*Bp. Taylor.

*Stultify*, *stultum fieri*, *facere*. L. *Stultiloquium*; (*Stultus*, *eloquium*.) See STOLIDITY.

STUM, v. s. -MING. (Also STOOM.)

*Stummed* casks, are casks fumigated (with brimstone, or other material, to prevent the liquor from fermenting).

*Stum* is the unfermented juice contained in the cask.

Dan. *Stum*. Sk. knows not whether from D. *Stom*; Ger. *Stumm*, *mutus*; q.d. *vinum mutum*, quia nunquam effervescit; or rather from the D. *Stomp*, Ger. *Stumpf*, *hebes*, *obtusus*; i. e. *vinum obtusum*, quia (sc.) nulla fermentatione depuratum est. *Stum* (Tooke) is the past tense and past p. of *Stym-an*, to steam; and means fumigated, steamed.

STUMBLE, v. s. To strike the foot

-ER. against, accidentally; to make a

-INGLY. false step; to stop or hinder in the

right course; to stagger after a false step.

Jun. remarks that L. *Cespitem*, is—ad *caespitem* impingere et prolabi: to strike against the turf and fall forward; and infers that To stumble is to strike against a stump, rising or projecting from the surface

**STUMP**, *s. v.* -Y. *Stump, s.*—The part left, the stub or stock left, when the trunk or limb is cut or lopped.

To *stump*, also, *cons.* is, to move like one with his limbs cut down to a *stump*; stiffly, heavily, noisily.

D. *Stompe*; Ger. *Stumpe*; Sw. & Dan. *Stump*; D. *Stompen*; Ger. *Stum-meler*, -*pein*; Sw. *Stympe*, truncare, mutilare, obtusum reddere, to cut down the trunk, limb, or member.

**STUN**, *v.* To benumb, to dull or deaden, to stupefy, (*sc.*) the sense or sensations.

A. S. *Stun-ian*, impingere, allidere, ob-tundere: —obtundere aures allicul, obstupescere, to dash, or beat against; to dun. *Ge-stun*, strepitus. Fr. *Estonne*, (see *ASTON*.) Men. says is—extonatus, for extonitus, the same as—attonitus.

**STUNT**, *s. v.* A *stunt* is—An animal, or other thing, *stinted* or *stunted* in its growth. To *stunt*, formed upon the *s.* is—

To stop; to grow or become short or stubbed.

From A. S. *Stunt-a*, -*e*, stultus, fatuus; or from the *v.* To stand, (*Sk.*) "*Stunt* (Tooke) is—stopped in the growth, the *past p.* of *Stint-an*, to stop;" to *Stint*, (*qv.*)

**STUPE**, *s. v.* Linen, woollen, &c. medicated; and *app.* to sores.

L. *Stuppa*, or *stupa*, the tow, or coarse part of the line or flax.

**STUPENDOUS**, *ad.* Astonishing, -LY. amazing, wonderful, prodigious.

-NESS. Some of our elders write *Stupendious*.—Burton, *Stupend*,—It. *Stupendo*; L. *Stupendus*, from *stupere*, to stun or astonish. See **STUPID**.

**STUPID**, *ad.* Like a log or block; hard

-IDITY. or difficult to receive impres-

-IDLY. sions, or perceptions; inap-

-IDNESS. prehensive, insensitive, dull,

-OR. obtuse; thick, heavy; slug-

-IFY, *v.* gish, inert.

-IFIEDNESS. Fr. *Stup-ide*, -*éfer*; It. -*ido*, -*efare*;

-IFIER. Sp. *Estupido*; L. *Stupidus*, from

-IFYING. *stup-ere*; said to have been an-

-EFACT-ION. tiently written *stip-ere*, and to be

-IVE, *ad. s.* derived from *stipes*, a block-head, quia *stipitis* sive trunci instar est; because like a block, trunk, log.

**STUPRATION**, *s.* Defilement.—\*Brown.

L. *Stuprare*. Con-

**STURDY**, *ad.* Stirred, moved, roused,

-ILY. *sc.* to bear, resist, oppose; stub-

-INESS. born, obstinate; stiff, stout, hardy, resolute.

*Sk.* from Fr. *Estourdi*, It. *Stordito*, attonitus, mente quasi motus; and these by Men. from L. *Stolidus*. Tooke forms *Sturdy* from *Sturd* (*past p.* *Stirred*, *stir'd*, of the *v.* To stir, *qv.*) by the usual addition of *ig* or *y*; and he refers the Fr. to the same source. See *Stare* and *Sturt*, in *Jamieson*.

**STURGEON**, *s.* A fish, so named, because it *stirs* up the mud as it swims.

Fr. *Esturgeon*; It. *Storione*; Low L. *Stur-to*, or -*gio*; Ger. *Stor*; Sw. *Stoor*; A. S. *Styria*. Gesner derives from Ger. *Stoor-en*, A. S. *Stir-ian*, to stir, to move.

**STURK**. See **STIRK**.

**STUT**, *v.* To hesitate in utterance or

-T-ER, *s. v.* speaking.

-ERER. Ger. *Stottern*, impedite loqui, lingua

allidere;—Wach. from Ger. *Slossen*, D. *Stoot-en*, Sw. -*a*, Go. *Stautan*, ferire, percutere; to strike against, *sc.* with the tongue.

**STY**, *v. s.* A *stye*,—a place raised (*sc.* for -ER. swine):—a rising, a tumour, *sc.* STIAN, *s.* upon the eyelid.

To *sty*,—to go up, (to hie,) to ascend, is very common in old authors. "He *stiede* into o hill for to preie. . . . He *stighed* into a sycamore tree."—Wiclif.

D. *Styghen*, *steygen*; Ger. *Steehen*; Sw. *Stig-a*; Dan. -*er*; A. S. -*an*, ascendere, to go up. *Sty*, upon the eyelids, *Sk.* derives from this *v.*; but *Sty* for hogs, from *Stipare*. Tooke,—"A *stye* or *stian* upon the eye is in A. S. *Stigende*, the *p. p.* of *Stig-an*. A *sty* for hogs, is *Slige*, *past p.* of the same *v.*" It. *Stia*. See **STAGE**, **STAG**, **STACK**, **STALK**, **STAIRS**, **STORY**, **STYLE**, **STIRRUP**.

**STYLE**, *v. s.* or **STILE**, *s.* **STYLAR**. A pillar, a stalk, or stem; also,—a long iron instrument used as a pen. Met.—the character, kind, or manner of writing, inscribing, delineating, depicting; gen.—of doing or performing any thing; the manner or course of judicial proceeding.

The manner or form of writing, *sc.* the title or denomination; the appellation, the name.

*Stylish*, is a word in common speech, *i. e.* in good, high, fashionable *style*.

Fr. *Style*; It. *Stilo*; Sp. *Estilo*; L. *Stylus*; Gr. *Στυλος*, *columna*, a column. En- In- Pro- Sub-

**STYLE**, or **STILE**, *s.* Steps raised to pass over.

Dan. *Stie*, *styl*; A. S. *Stigh-el*; D. *Stychel*, the *dim.* of *Sty*. See **TO STY**.

**STYPTIC**, *ad.* Astringent.

Fr. *Styptique*; L. *Stypticus*; Gr. *Στυπτικός*, from *στυφ-ειν*, *astringere*.

**SUAGE**,\* or **SWAGE**, *v.* To soothe, to mitigate, to calm, to tranquillize.

\*Wiclif to Sir T. North. As-

**SUASION**,\* *s. i. e.* Persuasion, (*qv.*)

-S-ORY.† \*Sir T. More. \*† Bp. Hopkins.

-IVE.† †South.

Fr. *Suas-ion*, -*oire*, -*if*. The *v.* To *suade* was used by Grimoald, the second Eng. poet. who wrote in blank verse.—Reg. H. VIII. Dis- Per-suade.

**SUAVITY**, *s.* Met.—Sweetness, (*qv.*)

Fr. *Suav-e*, -*ité*; Sp. -*e*, -*idad*; It. *Soav-e*, -*ità*; L. *Suavitas*, from *Suavis*, sweet; A. S. *Swaes*.

**SUB**, *I. pr.* Under. The *b* is changed into *c*, *f*, *g*, *m*, *p*, *r*, before words beginning with those letters respectively.

*Sub* is much used (technically,) *pref.* to express inferiority in degree, rank, in time; less, low, down, after; and *cons.*—under cover, hidden, secret. The use of it is mere matter of discretion.

*Sub-acid*,—less than *acid*, or sour; *acid* in a less degree.

*Sub-beadle*,—under or inferior beadle.

**SUB-ACT**,\* *v.* -ION.† To bring down, to beat down; to reduce, to rebate.

\*Hale. Bp. Hall. \*†Bacon.

L. *Sub-igere*, -*actum*, to make, or cause to be under, or inferior, or lower.

Pigsty -  
of pigsty - tie?  
to tie up a pig.

**SUB-AIDING,\*** *pt.* Giving secret or private *aid* or assistance.—*\*Daniel.*

**SUB-ALMONER, s.** The under or inferior *almoner*.

**SUB-ALTERN, ad. s.** One who is inferior to, under, another: also,—**-ATION.** *alternately*, or by turn or change, inferior or otherwise.  
*Fr. Sub-altern-e; It. & Sp. -o; Low L. Sub-alternus.*

**SUB-AQUEOUS, ad.** Being, lying, under water, (*sub aquam.*)

**SUB-ARRATION, s.** "The minister is directed to ask the woman's dowry, viz. the tokens of spousage; i. e. rings, or money, or some other things to be given to the woman by the man, which said giving is called *subarration*."—*Wheatley.*  
*Low L. Sub-arrare. Arrabone, (i. e. vadimonio,) uxorem sibi desponsare.—Du Cange.*

**SUB-ASTRAL,\*** *ad.* Being under the stars, (*sub astra.*)—*\*Warburton.*

**SUB-AUDITION,\*** *s.* *Cot.* calls it—"Part of a man's meaning expressed, and the rest understood:" more correctly,—that which is understood or implied from that which is expressed.—*\*Tooke.*  
*Fr. Subaudition; L. of the Lower Ages, Sub-auditio, subaudire, to hear.*

**SUB-CELESTIAL, ad.** Being under the heavens, or heavenly things, (*sub coelestia.*)

**SUB-CLAVIAN, ad.** Upon the kannel bone, whence, *veins susclavière*. The second main ascendent branch of the hollow vein.—*Cot.* *Fr. Susclavier. See CLAVICLE.*

**SUB-COMMITTEE, s.** A committee under or inferior to another.

**SUB-CONSTELLATION, s.** An inferior or less constellation.

**SUB-CONTRACTED, pt.** Contracted under or by any one under—a previous contract.

**SUB-CONTRARY, ad. s.** That which is contrary in a lower or inferior degree.

**SUB-DEACON, s.** An inferior deacon  
**-DEACONRY.** or dean.  
**-DEAN.** *It. Soddiacono; Fr. Sousdiacre;*  
**-DEANERY.** *Sp. Sub-diacono; Low L. Sub-diaconus; It. Sotto-decano; Fr. Sousdoyen.*

**SUB-DERISORIOUS,\*** *ad.* Derisory in a lower or less degree.—*\*H. More.*

**SUB-DERIVATIVE, ad. s.** App. to—Words following in immediate grammatical derivation.

**SUB-DIALECT,\*** *s.* A lower or inferior dialect; or one descending from another dialect.—*\*Howell.*

**SUB-DIVERSIFY,\*** *v.* To diversify; to make a lower or inferior diversification; descending from one already made.—*\*Hale.*

**SUB-DIVIDE, s. -VISION.** To divide (sc. any division or part) into lower, less or smaller parts.  
*Fr. Sub-diviser; It. & L. of Lower Ages, Sub-dividere.*

**SUB-DIVINE,\*** *ad.* Divine in a lower or less degree.—*\*Bp. Hall.*

**SUB-DOLOUS, ad.** Cunning, crafty, sly, deceitful.—*\*Howell. Barrow.*  
*L. Sub-dolus, (sub and dolus, used as equivalent to dolosus.)*

**SUB-DUCE, v.** To withdraw; to take  
**-DUCT, v.** away; to subtract.  
**-DUCTION.** *L. Sub-ducere, -ductum, to lead away, to withdraw.*

**SUB-DUE, v.** To put, to bring under  
**-ABLE.** (sc. power, dominion); to bring,  
**-AL.** or reduce to obedience; to over-  
**-ER.** power or overcome; to vanquish;  
**-ING.** to subjugate, to subject.—*\*Shak.*  
**-MENT.\*** *Sk.—from L. Subdere. It may be a corruption of Fr. Subjuger, to subjugate. Un-*

**SUB-DUPLE, ad.** One half of two, of  
**-DUPLICATE.** eight, &c.  
**-OCTUPLE, &c.**

**SUB-FUSK,\*** *s.* Of a light brown, brownish; dusky.—*\*Tatler. Shenstone.*  
*L. Subfuscus, (sub, and fuscus, brown,) from Gr. φασκ-ειν, ustulare, to scorch. See BROWN.*

**SUB-GOVERNOR, s.** An inferior or under governor.

**SUB-HUMERATE,\*** *v.* To place our shoulders (*humeros*) under.—*\*Feltham.*

**SUB-JACENT, ad.** Lying under or beneath.  
*Fr. Subjacent; L. Subjacens, lying under.*

**SUBJECT, ad. s. v.** To subject, (formed  
**-ION.** upon the *past p.*)—to cast under  
**-IVE.** or beneath; to put, place, lay,  
**-IVELY.** bring under or beneath; to bring or reduce, (to submission, subservience or subordination,) under the rule, order, or government.  
*A subject,—one who is, who is put or placed, under the rule, order, or dominion; any thing put or placed under, sc. view of the mind, act of the body:—any one, any thing, subject, subservient, under the power or sway of.*  
*Fr. Subject; It. Soggetto; Sp. Sujeto; L. Sub-jectus, past p. of Subjacere, to cast or throw under. Con- Re- Un-*

**SUB-INCUSATION,\*** *s.* An accusation—in a less, a slighter degree.—*\*Bp. Hall.*

**SUB-INDICATE,\*** *v. -ION.†* To signify, announce, or betoken—in a less, in a slight degree.—*\*H. More. †Barrow.*

**SUB-INFER,\*** *v.* To make a lower or inferior inference, to deduce an inference from one already made.—*\*Bp. Hall.*

**SUB-INGRESSION, s.** An entrance or ingression—at a lower or inferior part, in a less degree.

**SUB-JOIN, v.** To put in dependence, -JUNCT-ION. connexion, or addition; to -IVE. say or do in addition, in consequence.

Fr. *Subjoindre*; It. *Soggiugnere*; L. *Sub-jungere*, to join or unite—under or beneath.

**SUB-ITANY,\* ad.** Sudden, quick, hasty. \*Hales. Holland.

Fr. *Subitain*; It. *-ano*; L. *Subitanus*, from *subitus*, past p. of *sub-ire*, to go or come under, sc. without being looked for or expected; unnoticed; appearing suddenly.

**SUB-JUGATE, v. -ION.** To bring under the yoke, (sc. as beasts of burden;) to reduce to service or servile offices; to enslave, to reduce to subserviency or obedience; to subject, to subdue.

Fr. *Subjuguer*; It. *Soggiugare*; Sp. *Sojuzgar*; L. *Subjugare*, to put or place, to bring under the yoke, (*jugum*.) See Yoke. As-

**SUB-LAPSARIAN, ad. s.** After the Fall. "The Supralapsarians say God did decree that the greatest part of mankind should perish only because he would. The *Sublapsarians* say, that God made it by his decree necessary, that all we who are born of Adam should be born guilty of original sin, and he it was who decreed to damn whom he pleased for that sin, in which he decreed they should be born; and both these he did for no other consideration, but because he would."—*Bp. Taylor*.

L. *Sub*, and *lapsus*, from *labi*, to slip or slide down, to fall down.

**SUB-LATE,\* v. -ION.†** A raising or lifting; a taking away.

\*E. Hall. †Bp. Hall.

L. *Sublatio*, from *sublatus*, past p. of *sufferre*, (*sub*, *ferre*,) to bear under, and *cons.* to raise up.

**SUB-LEVATION,\* s.** Used as equivalent to—Elevation or height.

\*Robinson. More's *Utopia*.

Fr. *Soublever*; L. *Sublevatus*, past p. of *sub-levare*, to raise from below. See *SULLEVATE*.

**SUB-LIME, ad. v.** Raised or lifted up, -LY. elevated, exalted, high; height-

-NESS. ened; lofty.

-ITY. To *sublime* or *sublimate*, in

-ATE, s. v. Chymistry, is—to raise, rise,

-ATION. or elevate by heat.—\*Brome.

-ATORY. Fr. *Sublim-e*, -er; It. -e, -dre; Sp.

-ABLE. -e, -ar; L. *Sublimis*, i. e. *supra*

-ABLENESS. *limen*, or as Voss. prefers—*Sub-*

-ARY.\* *limen*, quia quod *sublime* est, id

*instar sublimis* est elevatum. *Sublimen* is—*limen superum* ostii, the upper lintel of a door Re-

**SUB-LUNAR, ad. -Y, ad. s.** Under, beneath or below, the moon: cons.—earthly, terrestrial, mundane.

It. *Sublun-are*; Sp. -ar; Fr. -aire; L. *Sub*, and *lunaris*, from *luna*, the moon.

**SUB-MARINE, ad.** Under, beneath, or below the sea, (*sub mare*.)

**SUB-MERGE, v. -MERSION.** To plunge or sink under; to drown, to overwhelm.

Fr. *Submerger*; It. *Sommèrgere*; L. *Sub-mergere*, to put under the waters of the sea, (*mare*.)

**SUB-MINISTER, v.** To act as inferior -TR-ANT. agent or servant under (sc. an- -ATE, v. other minister); to serve under -ATION. or subserve.

Fr. *Subministre*; It. *Somministrare*; L. *Subministrare*, (*sub*, and *minister*,—a less (*minor*), an inferior agent.)

**SUB-MIT, v.** To put under or below; to -T-ER. put, to place, to set beneath; -ING. to come under a superiority, to -MISS. yield.

-MISSION. *Submiss*, — Low, or inferior;

-IVE. humble, humiliated, abased;

-IVELY. obedient, yielding; subject,

-IVENESS. subservient.

-LY. Fr. *Soumettre*; It. *Som-mettere*;

-NESS. Sp. -eter; L. *Sub-mittere*, -missum,

to cause to go, to send, under. Un-

**SUB-NASCENT,\* ad.** Growing under. \*Evelyn.

L. *Subnascens*, p. p. of *Subnasci*, to grow under.

**SUB-NEX,\* v.** To subjoin.—\*Holland.

L. *Subnexum*, past p. of *sub-nectere*. See *CON-nect*.

**SUB-OBSCURELY,\* av.** Dimly or darkly in a less degree.—\*Donne.

**SUB-OCTAVE, -OCTUPLE.** See *SUBDUPL*.

**SUB-ORDINATE, ad. s. v.\*** The v.—

-ATING. To bring into, to put or place in,

-ATELY. an inferior or lower order, rank,

-ATION. or station; to arrange, rank, or

-ACY. station, under or below.

-ATENESS.† \*Hooker. Wotton. †Bp. Hall.

-ANCE.‡ †H. More. ‡Sir W. Temple.

-ANCY.§ Fr. *Subord-onner*; It. -inàre; L. *Sub-ordinem*. In-Un-

**SUB-ORN, v.** To provide, to prepare, to -ATION. procure, to procure (the aid); to -ER. aid; to procure the co-operation; to persuade, to allure.

To *suborn*, is usually employed when the thing procured is bad. "Subornation or perjury is the offence of procuring another to take such a false oath, as constitutes perjury in the principal."—*Blackstone*.

Fr. *Suborn-er*; Sp. -ar; It. & L. *Sub-ornare*, to provide, to furnish. Un-

**SUB-PCENA, s. v.** A writ at Law; so called, because disobedience to its command will be *sub pcena*, under penalty named in it.

**SUB-PRIOR, s.** One under, and in place of, the *prior*; a lower or inferior prior.

**SUB-QUADRUPLE, -QUINTUPLE.** See *SUB-DUPLE*.

**SUB-REPTION.\*** See *SURREPTION*.

\*Bp. Hall.

Fr. *Subrept-ion*, -if, -ive.—Col.



**SUB-ROGATE,\* v.** To substitute, put or place instead of another.

\*Bp. Taylor. Barrow.

Fr. Subroger, surrog-uer; It. -àre. See SUR-ROGATE.

**SUB-SCRIBE, v.** To write under, sc. -ER. in token of assent to that

-SCRIPTION. written above; to subsign,

-SCRIPT,\* s. to write (the name); to sign (it in witness or attestation); to assent or consent; to witness or attest.

\*Bentley.

Fr. Souscrire; It. Soscrivere; Sp. Subscribir; L. Sub-scribere, to write under.

**SUB-SEQUENT, ad.** Following in -QUENTLY. order; coming next after: gen.

-CUTE, v. —following or coming after—

-CUTIVE. in time or place.

-QUENCE.\* Hall, the chronicler, uses the

-QUENCY.† v. To subsecute; Cot.—the ad. Subsecutive; Fr. Subsécutif.

\*Grew. †Greenhill.

It. Successiva; Fr. Subséquente; L. Subsequens, p. p. of Sub-sequi, to follow next.

**SUB-SERVE, v.** To serve under; to be

-IENT. or act in subjection, or subordina-

-IENCE. tion; to serve as agent, as instru-

-IENCY. ment; to be instrumental.

L. Subserviens, p. p. of Sub-servire, to serve under.

**SUB-SEXTUPLE.** See SUBDUPL.

**SUB-SIDE, v.** To settle, to sink down;

-ENCE. to sink or settle into a state of rest,

-ENCY. of peace; to rest, to appease, to

-ING. abate.

L. Sub-sid-ere, to set or settle down.

**SUB-SIDY, s.** Now usually app. to—

-IARY, ad. s. Pecuniary aid or assistance;

-IZE, v. money paid or given in aid or assistance.

To subsidize is in common use.

Fr. Subsid-é, -ier; Sp. -ío; It. Sussidio; L. Subsidium, à Subsidendo.—Subsidia, or subsidiary soldiers, were so called from being set or placed lower, behind, in reserve; and cons.—to come in aid, to succour; a body in reserve.

**SUB-SIGN, v. -ATION.** To subsign,—to

subscribe, set his hand, mark, or sign-

manual under.—Cot. Fr. Sousigner.

**SUB-SIST, v.** To stand, abide, remain,

-ENCE. dwell, live under; under, or by the

-ENCY. means, aid, help of; to support, to

-ENT.\* sustain, to maintain; to hold or have life or being.—\*Brown. Bentley.

Fr. & Sp. Subsistir; It. Sussistere; L. Sub-sistere, to stand under. Con-

**SUB-SIZER.\*** See SIZE, SIZAR.

\*Beau. & F. Wood.

**SUB-SOLARY,\* ad.** Under the sun,

(sub solem;) of force equivalent to—Sub-

lunary.—\*Brome.

**SUB-SPECIES,\* s.** Under, lower or in-

ferior, species.—\*Dampier.

**SUB-STANCE, s.** That which, any thing

-ANCED. which, stands under or subsists;

-ANT-IAL. which has being or reality; ma-

-IALS. terial, corporeal, bodily, being

-IALLY. or reality; matter or body;

-IALITY. something, any thing, bearing

-IALNESS. certain qualities of matter, bulk,

-IATE, v. firmness, solidity, power or

-IVE, ad. s. means to support or maintain;

-IVELY. that which is supposed to sus-

tain, maintain or hold together the qualities

or accidents of matter or spirit. "We

divide substance in generall into these first

kindes, viz. body and spirit, and then define

body to be a substance impenetrable and

discerpible. Whence the contrary kind to

this is fitly defined, a substance penetrable

and indiscerpible."—H. More. "The ideas

of substances are such combinations of

simple ideas, as are taken to represent dis-

tinct particular things subsisting by them-

selves; in which the supposed or confused

idea of substance, such as it is, is always the

first and chief."—Locke.

Met.—the material or essential parts;

the compressed body.

Fr. Subst-ance; Sp. -ancia; It. Sostanza; L.

Substantia, from Substans, p. p. of Sub-stare, to

stand under. See SUBSTRATUM. Con- In- Super-

Trans- Un-

**SUB-SSTITUTE, v. s.** To put or place

-ION. instead of, to set or appoint, in the

-IVE. place or office of.

Fr. Substitu-er; Sp. -ir; It. Sostituire; L. Sub-

stitutum, past p. of sub-stituere; (from statum,

past p. of stare, to stand,) to put, place, or cause

to stand under, instead of.

**SUB-STRATED, ad. -TUM.** Strewed or

laid under. Met. Substratum is—a some-

thing supposed to be laid or placed under,

as a support for, or to maintain or hold

together certain accidents or qualities.

L. Substratum, past p. of Sub-sternere, to spread or strew under.

**SUB-STRUCTION,\* s. -TURE.†** A build-

ing under; a building of the foundation,

sc. that upon which the superstructure is to

be raised.—\*Wolton. Evelyn. †Harris.

L. Substructio, from substruere, to build under.

**SUB-STYLE, s. -AR.** In Dialling, the

line on which the style or gnomon stands.

See STYLE.

**SUB-SULTIVE,\* ad.** Making short

-T-ORY.† leaps or jumps; bounding,

-ORILY.† springing short distances.

\*Berkeley. †Bacon.

L. Subsultus, past p. of Sub-silire, to make short leaps.

**SUB-SUME,\* v.** To subjoin.—\*Hammond.

L. Sub, and sumere, to take.

**SUB-TARTARIAN, ad.** Being, living

or abiding under Tartarus.

L. Sub, and tartareus.

**SUB-TEND, v. -TENSE, s.** To stretch, to

reach, or run along under.

L. Sub-tendere, to stretch under.

**SUBTER-FUGE, s.** A covert flight, escape, evasion; a pretence or pretext—to escape or evade a difficulty.

Fr. *Subterfuge*; It. *Sotterfugio*; L. *Subter-fugere*, to fly under covert, covertly, privily.

**SUB-TERRANE,\* s.** The *ad.*—Being

-EAL, *ad.* under ground or earth; put,

-EAN. placed, or situate under or be-

-EOUS. neath the surface of the earth.

-Y,† *ad. s.* \**Bryant.* †*Bacon.* †*Brown.*

-ITY,† Fr. *Subterr-ain*; Sp. *-aneo*; It. *Sot-teràneo*; L. *Sub-terraneus*.

**SUBTLE, ad.** Formerly also written *Sub-*

-TLY. -tile, -tilely, -tility.

-TILTY. Thin, slender, small, minute,

-TILENESS. fine: met.—fine, refined; po-

-TIL-IZE, *v.* lished to excess; politic, art-

-IZATION. ful, cunning, witty, crafty.

-IATE,\* *v.* A *subtily* or *sottelty*, (in an-

-IATION.† cient banquets,)—a cunning

device; an artificial representation, an em-

blem.—\**Holland.* \*†*Boyle.*

Fr. *Sub tel*, -teller, -tilizer; Sp. *-til*, *utilizar*; It. *Sottile*, -izzare; L. *Subtilis*, (*sub*, and *tela*), quæ filis tenuibus constat,—a web or wool, consisting of thin threads. Qy. *Sub*, or *Subter-ibilis*, *sub-ibilis*, *subtilis*? See EXILE. Over-Out-Super-

**SUB-TRACT, v.** Improperly written

-ION. *Subtract.*

-OR. To draw away; to withdraw; to

-TRAHEND. take away.

*Subtractor* and *Subtrahend* are common terms in Arithmetic.

Fr. *Subtraction*, *soustraire*; It. *Sot-trahere*, -trarre; Sp. *Subtraher*; L. *Sub-trahere*, past p. of *Sub-trahere*, to draw down.

**SUB-TUTOR, s.** Tutor under a superior.

**SUB-VEVE,\* v.** -TION.† To come under, (met.) as support, stay; and, cons., to support, assist, maintain.

\**Warburton.* †*Stackhouse.*

Fr. *Subvenir*; L. *Sub-venire*, to come under.

**SUB-VENTANEUS,\* ad.** "That hath nothing but wind in it."—*Cot.* \**Brown.*

Fr. *Subventane*, windy, or full of wind (*ventus*).

**SUB-VERT, v.** To turn upside down, to

-ER. overturn, to overthrow, to ruin,

-ING. to destroy.

-VERSE, *v.* Fr. & Sp. *Subvertier*; It. *Sovvertiere*;

-VERS-ION. L. *Sub-vertere*, to turn upside down.

-IVE.

**SUB-URB, s.** The parts near or neigh-

-IAL. bouring to the city; the con-

-AN. fines, the neighbourhood; the

-IAN. exterior or outer part.

-ICARIAN.\* \**Barrow.* *Bolingbroke.* †*Carew.*

-ED.† It. *Suburb-ano*; Sp. *-to*. The Fr.

use *Parabourgs*, anciently written *Fors-bourg*, (*fors*, outer or exterior, and *bourg*, the borough.)

L. *Sub-urbium*, lying near the *urbs* or city.

**SUB-WORKER, s.** An under or inferior worker, a helpmate.

**SUCCEED, v.** To go or come under; to

-ER. come to, (sc. for cover or pro-

-ING. tection;) to come to, to reach,

-CED-ANE.\* to attain, sc. the end or object

-ANEOUS.† in view; to advance—with

**SUCCESS.** good fortune, to gain or ac-

-FUL. quire good fortune, to prosper;

-FULLY. to come, to bring, to a good

-FULNESS. end or conclusion; to come

-ION. to, sc. in suit or sequence; to

-IVE. ensue, to follow.

-IVELY. *Success* is—that which, (the

-IVENESS. end or object, state or condi-

-LESS. tion,) is come to, arrived at,

-LESSLY. reached or attained, whether

-LESSNESS. good or bad.

-OR. *Successful* is app. when the

-ARY.† success is good or desired.

*Succedaneous*,—coming after or following after something else, to take its place, instead of it.—\**Holland.* †*Boyle.* †*Beau.* & *F.*

Fr. *Succéder*; Sp. *Suceder*; It. & L. *Suc-cedere*, to go under, (to *suc-cede*.) Un-succeedable. In-Un-successful. Mis-success.

**SUC-CENTOR, s.** An under or inferior centor.

**SUC-CINCT, ad.** Girt; having or leav-

-LY. ing nothing loose or negligent;

-NESS. compact, concise, compendious.

Fr. *Suc-cinct*; It. *-cinto*; Sp. *-into*; L. *Suc-cinctus*, past p. of *Suc-cingere*, to gird under.

**SUC-COUR, v. s.** To assist, to aid, to

-ER. help, to relieve.

-LESS. Some of our old authors write the *s. Socourse.*

Fr. *Soc-courir*, -ours; It. *Socc-orrere*, -drro; Sp. -orror; L. *Suc-currere*, to run under, sc. to support, sustain, assist. Un-succourable.

**SUC-CULENT, ad.** -LENCE. Juicy, sappy; full of juice or moisture.

Fr. *Succulent*; L. *Suc-culentus*, full of juice, (*succi plenus*.) Ex-succous.

**SUC-CUMB, v.** To lie under, to lie

-CUBA. down; to sink under, give way to;

-CUBUS. yield or submit.

L. *Succumbere*, to lie under. *Succuba*, or *suc-cubus*, It. *Succubo*, one who lies under. *Incubus*, one who lies upon.

**SUC-CUSSION, s.** -CUSSION. App. to—The shaking, jolting, of a trotting horse.

*Succussion* is (gen.)—a shaking.

Fr. *Succussion*; L. *Succussare*, formed upon *Succusus*, the past p. of *Succutere*, to shake under.

**SUCH, pr.** So also; the same, the like, similar.

Talis, hujusmodi. D. *Swick*; Go. *Swaleiks*; A. S. *Swilk*; Al. *Sulih*, qd. *so lic vel su lic*.—*Jun.* Nescio an contr. à *So vel Swa like*, or rather from the same *Swa* and *Hwile*, quispiam.—*Sk.* Wach. is to the same effect. Ger. *Solich*, *solich*, *solch*; Sc. Sic. and formerly *Swilke*. R. Gloucester writes *Such*, *suche*, and *suiche*; P. Plouhman, *Soche*, *such*, *suche*, *swiche*; R. Brunne constantly uses *Swilk*; and Wiclif also uses *Swilke*, (see the gloss. to his New Testament,) but com. *Siche* or *such*; Chaucer, *Suche*. *Swilk*, and *Such*, are two words; the former comp. of *So* or *Swa ilk*, and the latter of *So* or *Swa eke* or *each*—*so each*, *suich*, *such*.

**SUCK, v. s.** Anciently written *Souke*.

-ER, *s. v.* To draw, to drain; to draw in,

-ET. to inhale.

**SUCKINGLY.** To *suckle*,—to give *suck*, or any thing to be *sucked*.—\**Holland*.  
**-LE, v.**  
**-LING.** Fr. *Suc-er*; It. *-ciars*; L. *Sug-ere*; D. *Sooghen*; Ger. *Saugen*; Sw. *Sug-a*; A. S. *Suc-an, syc-an, sug-an*.  
**SUCTION.**  
**-CADE.\*** Ex- Un-

**SUDARY, s.** Any thing (a cloth, towel, napkin,) to wipe away the  
**-ATORY.**  
**-ORIFIC, s. ad.** sweat or perspiration.  
**-OROUS.** *Sudatory*,—a place to promote sweating; a sweating-room.

L. *Sudarium* luteum, quo sudorem detergemus. Gr. *Σουδαρίον*. Voss. considers it to have been formed from the Latin. Ex- Trans-ude.

**SUDDEN, ad. s.** Quick, hasty, speedy,  
**-LY.** swift; unawares, unexpected; un-  
**-NESS.** provided; hasty, rash, precipitate.

Fr. *Soudain*, also written *Subdain*, (Cot. ;) by Men. and Sk. from L. *Subitaneum*. (See SUBITANY.) Benson, Lye, and Som. have A. S. *Soden*.

**SUDS, s.** *Seethed* or warmed, (sc. soap, and diluted and intermixed with water.)

Past p. *Sod, sodden*, from A. S. *v. Seoth-an*, to *seethe*.

**SUE, v.** Written also, as in Chaucer and  
**-INGLY.** Spenser, *Sew*.

**SUIT, s. v.** To follow; to come or go after;  
**-ABLE.** to follow (as companion or attendant); to accompany, to  
**-ABLY.**  
**-ABLENESS.** attend; to follow (as petitioner or claimant), to petition,  
**-ABILITY.**  
**-OR.** to beg, to entreat, to woo; to  
**-RESS.** claim; (to prosecute.)

*Suit*,—company, attendance, train, retinue.

*Suit* or *sequence*,—a coming after, in order, course, succession, series; an arrangement of things following or accompanying,—as a *suit* of cards; of things becoming or convenient, fitting, agreeing or according,—as a *suit* of clothes.

*Suit* is variously app. in Law.

To *suit*,—to fit, to agree, to accord, to adapt, to invest with a *suit*; to invest, to clothe.

Fr. *Suivre*; It. *Segu-ittare*; Sp. *-uir*; L. *Sequi*, to follow. En- In- Un-

**SUET, or SEWET, s. SUETY.** App. to—  
 The fat around the kidneys.

Fr. *Suif*. The L. *Sebum*, or *sebum*, may be so app. quod *suave* vel dulce sit; and *Secret* or *Suet*, because it is *sweet*. Chapman renders *επι-νεφριδίων ὀνυμω*, i.e. the fat about the kidneys; "the fat, which his *sweet* kidneys hid."

**SUF-FER, v.** To bear, to undergo, to  
**-ABLE.** support, to sustain, to endure; to  
**-ABLY.** tolerate, to permit; to bear, sus-  
**-ANCE.** tain, or endure—pain or injury.

**-ER.** Fr. *Souffrir*; It. *Soffrire*; Sp. *Sufrir*;  
**-ING.** L. *Sufferre*, to bear under. In- Out-  
**-INGLY.** Un-

**SUF-FICE, v.** To act adequately; to be  
**-IENT.** adequate or equal, able or capa-  
**-IENTLY.** ble; to be enough, to satisfy;  
**-IENCY.** to supply enough; to leave  
**-FI-SANT.\*** nothing wanting or deficient.  
**-SANCE.\*** \*Chaucer. Gower.

Fr. *Suff-re, -sant, -sance*; Sp. *-ciente*; It. *Suff-  
 ciènte*; L. *Sufficiens*, p. p. of *sufficere*, i.e. *facere*  
*sub alio*, in *alterius loco*, to put into the place of  
 another, to supply it; and thus, to do as well as  
 another would or could. In- Un-

**SUF-FLAMINATE,\* v. Gen.**—To stop,  
 to stay, to hold or keep back; to hinder, to  
 impede.—\**Barrow*.

L. *Sufflamen*, from *sub*, and *flamen*;—and *suffla-  
 minare*, to stop or stay (*stendo*) by blowing, by the  
 wind. Ex- In-

**SUF-FOCATE, v. ad.** To close or stop  
**-ION.** the breath or power of breathing; to  
**-IVE.** choke, to stifle.

Fr. *Suffo-quer*; Sp. *-car*; It. *Soffocare*; L. *Suffocare* (*sub*, and *fax*) obliis *faucibus* inter-  
 stinguere (Voss.); to quell or kill by pressing the  
 jaws together.

**SUF-FOSSION,\* s.** A digging under or  
 beneath.—\**Bp. Hall*.

L. *Suffossio*, from *suffosum*, past p. of *suffodere*,  
 to dig under.

**SUF-FRAGE, s. Met.**—Support or as-  
**-AN, s.** sistance (given by vote); vote,  
**-ANSHIP.\*** or voice in favour; subsidy.

**-ANT, ad. s.** *Suffragan*, or *Suffragant*,—act-  
**-ATE, v.** ing, assisting, subserving.  
**-ATOR.** To *suffragate*,—to give *suffrage*  
 or vote; to vote.

Fr. *Suffrage*; It. *-gio*; Sp. *Sufragio*; L. *Suffra-  
 gium*. *Suffrago* is the joint of the hinder leg, so  
 called, quia *subtus frangitur*, id est, *flectitur*; or  
 from *sub-fringere*, hence *suffragari*, to support, to  
 sustain, to assist.—See Voss. and Martin.; and  
 SUFFRAGINOUS.

**SUF-FRAGINOUS, ad.** Of, or pertain-  
 ing, or belonging to the joints of the hind  
 legs.—*Brown*. See SUFFRAGE.

**SUF-FUME,\* v. -IGATION.** To smoke,  
 fume, or fumigate below, under.

The *s.*—A smoking or fuming under;  
 a reek, an exhalation.—\**Byrth of Manlynd*.

Fr. *Suffumi-gation*; It. *-caxione*; L. *Suffumi-  
 gatio*, from *suffumigare*, to smoke under or beneath.

**SUF-FUSE, v. -ION.** To pour; to spread  
 by pouring; to spread; to overspread with  
 any thing liquid or fluid; gen. to overspread.

Fr. *Suffu-sion*; It. *-sione*; L. *Suffusio*, from  
*suffusum*, past p. of *suffundere*, to pour under.

**SUG,\* s. i.e. Suck or Sucker.** A worm suck-  
 ing or sticking close to trout.—\**Walton*.

**SUGAR, v. s. -Y.** App. to—The sweet  
 juice expressed from certain canes; also  
 from other vegetables. App. likewise, in  
 Chemistry.

*Sugared* is app. met.—Sweetened, honied,  
 luscious, alluring.

Fr. *Sucre*; It. *Zucchero*; Sp. *Azucar*; L. *Sac-  
 charum*. In Ar. *Saccar*. See SACCHARINE.  
 Voss. says the name *Saccharum* was given (to  
 what is now called *sugar*) because it resembled the  
 kind of Arabian honey spoken of by Pliny,—  
 "gathered and candied in certain canes."—(L. xli.  
 c. 8.) Un-

**SUGESCENT,\* ad.** Sucking.—\**Paley*.  
 L. *Sugens*, p. p. of *Sug-ere*, to suck.

**SUG-GEST, v.** To bear or carry, put or  
**-ER.** place under; to put or place under  
**-ION.** view, or sight, under suspicion; to

put before the mind, in mind; to indicate, to intimate, to apprise; to prompt, to instigate.

Fr. *Sug-gérer*, -gestion; It. -*gerire*; Sp. -*irir*; L. *Sug-gerere*, *sug-gestum*. Mis-

**SUG-GIL**, \* *v.* -LATE,† *v.* "To make black and blue with strokes; also, to nip, taunt, gall, reprove maliciously, reproach, blemish, deprave."—*Cot.* \**Abp. Parker.* †*Wiseman.*

Fr. *Sugiller*; L. *Suggillare*, *q. sub cillare*, from *suocilus*, or *succellum*, which comes from *sub*, and *cillum*; and means *maculae, quæ sub oculis, sive cillis contingunt*, (Voss.); and *Cot.* calls Fr. *Suggillation*, "the bloudshot of the eye."

**SUI-CIDE** *s.* The slayer of himself; also, the slaying of himself; self-murder; a self-murderer.

Fr. *Suicid-e*; It. -*io*,—words of modern formation, (*suû*, and *cadere*, to slay.)

**SUING**, \* *s.* i. e. The issuing.—\**Bacon.*

**SULKY**, *ad.* -INESS. Seems nearly equivalent to *Sullen*, (*qv.*)

*Sulkily*, To *sulk*, and the *sulks*, are not uncommon in vulgar speech.

The oldest instances that have occurred are from *Lye.* A. S. *Solcon*, (i. e. *Sol-ic-en*), *sulky*, *deces*; *Solcennesse*, *sulktiness*, *desidia*.

**SULLEN**, \* *ad. v.* Sole, solitary, lonely; -NESS. selfishly, unsociably, lonely, or -LY. keeping alone; cheerless, or hard

**SULLENS**. to please; gloomy, ill-humoured or disposed, malignant.—\**Feltham.*

*Sk.*—perhaps *Solanous*, i. e. *qui solitudines querit*, one who seeks *solitude*; or to be, to remain, *solein*, (as it was anciently written,) or *sole*—alone.

**SUL-LEVATE**, \* *v.* To raise; to cause a rising or insurrection.—\**Daniel.*

Fr. *Soub-lever*. See **SUBLEVATION**.

**SULLY**, *v. s.* -IAGE.\* Fr. *Souiller*, to soil, slurry, dirty, smutch, beray, begrime, defile, blemish, distain.—*Cot.*

*Sulliage*,—the soil, or accumulation of soil, (*qv.*)—\**Wotton.* Un-

**SULPHUR**, *s.* Brimstone.

-ATE, *s.* Fr. *Sulphure*, *soulfre*; It. *Solfo*; Sp.

-ATION. *Azufre*; L. *Sulphur*; composed of Gr.

-EOUS. *Ολον πυρ.*

-OUS. -EOUSLY. -Y. -ET.

**SULTAN**, *s.* Gibbon says, the title of

-A. *Sultan* was first invented for Mah-

-ESS. mood, who reigned in the eastern

-RY. provinces of Persia, 1000 years after

the birth of Christ, by the ambassador of

the caliph of Bagdad, who employed an

Arabian and Chaldaic word, that signifies

*Lord and Master.*—*D'Herbelot*, p. 825. See

**SOLDAN.**

**SULTRY**, *ad.* Burning :—hot (from weight or density of air).

*Sultriness* is common in speech.

A. S. *Sweal-an*, to sweat, to burn. See **TO SWEAT** or **SWATE**, and **SWELT**.

**SUM**, *s. v.* The whole, the total; all collected together; the whole

-LESS. the whole

-M-ARY, *ad. s.* amount, quantity or number;

-ARILY. the aggregate; the diverse or

-ING. scattered parts collected, and

-IST. comprehended; a compend.

To *sum*,—to bring together; to count, to collect particulars into an aggregate, a total; to perfect, to complete.

*Sumless*,—countless.

Fr. *Somme*, -aire, -iste; It. -a, -ario, -ità; Sp. *Sum-a*, -ario; L. *Summa*, which Scaliger thinks is—à *sumendo*. Voss.—"eo summam dici, quia vere summus est is numerus, quo colligitur totum: that number in which the whole or total is collected." A. S. *Sam-tan*, to bring together, to collect, is probably the root. See **SAME**, and **SUMMON**. Over- Un- Also Con-summate.

**SUMMER**, *s. v.* -LINESS.\* To *summer*,—to spend or pass the *summer* season; to give the heat or warmth of *summer*.

\**Fuller.*

A. S. *Sumer*; D. *Somer*; Ger. *Somm-er*; Sw -ar. *Becan* thinks *Somer* is *Samar*, i. e. concoer-vator, because in that season are collected (into the same store,) those things necessary for food; and *Wach.* that it may be derived from *Sammen*, colligere, because it is the season for harvest, or for reaping the produce of the earth.

**SUMMER**, *s.* The large beam that sustains the whole fabric.—*Sk.*

Fr. *Sommier*; trabs *summaria*, i. e. *præcipua*.

**SUMMERSET**. See **SOMERSET**:

**SUMMIT**, *s. -y.\** The highest, the loftiest, point or part; the top; the greatest height, or elevation, or eminence.—\**Cudworth.*

Fr. *Somm-et*, -ête; It. *Sum-mita*; Sp. -*idad*; L. *Summitas*, from *summus*, contracted from *supremus*, the highest. See **SUPREME**.

**SUMMON**, *v.* To warn or give notice, -MONS. (sc. to be or appear at a certain

-MONER. place, at a certain time;) to call

**SOMPNOUR**.\* upon or require to come; to cite.

\**Chaucer.*

Fr. *Semondre*, from *submonere*, to warn under hand.—*Men.* Th. H. derives the *s. Summons* immediately from Fr. *Semonce*, thus accounting for the final *s.* Mr. Pegge thinks we owe it to the legal process called a writ of *summoneas*. The A. S. *Samnian*; Ger. *Sammen*; D. *Samen*, is—to collect, to bring together, to assemble; to bring to the same place; and our old Fr. and L. law writers may have early corrupted it into a form which gives it so apparent an affinity with the L. *v. Sub-monere*. But see *Sub-monere* in *Du Cange*. As- Un-

**SUMPTER**, *s.* That which (an animal which) bears the baggage; carries burthens.

Fr. *Somme*, a (horse) load or burden. *Sommier*, a *sumpter* horse, and gen. any toiling and load-carrying drudge, or groom.—*Cot.* It. *Sôm-a*, -aro; Low L. *Samma*, *sagma*; L. *Sagma*, a packsaddle. Gr. *Σαγμα*, from *σάττειν*, *onerare*, to load or burden. *Som.* and *Lye* derive the A. S. *Seam*, D. *Somme*, Ger. *Saum*, a burden, from the Gr. *Σαγμα*. See *Men.* in *v. Sommier*; Voss. de *Vitis*, lib. iii. c. 46:—*Samma*, qd. *Sagmarius equus*, c. 44.

**SUMPTION**,\* *s. i. e.* *Assumption*, (*qv.*)

\**Bp. Taylor.*

Ab- Ad- Con- De- Pre- Re- Sub- Trans-sume.

**SUMPTUARY**, *ad.* *Sumptuary*,—Of or

-U-ous. pertaining, concerning or re-

-OUSLY. lating to—cost, expense or ex-

-OUSNESS. penditure.

-OSITY.\* *Sumptuous*,—costly, expensive,

-PTURE.† prodigal of expense, of much

cost or expense; magnificently costly, or

rich.—\**Holland.* †*Chapman.*

Fr. *Sompituatre*; It. *Suntuario*; Sp. *Sumptuario*; L. *Sumptuarius*, from *sumplus*, past p. of *Sumere* (*sub* and *emere*), to buy or purchase, lay out or expend.

**SUN**, *s. v.* Described by astronomers to  
 -LESS. be—an immense globe of fire,  
 -LIKE. placed near the common centre,  
 -NISH. or rather in the lower focus of the  
 -NY. orbits of all the planets and  
 -SHINE. comets; and turning round his  
 -SHINY. axis in 25 days, 6 hours, as appears from the motion of the spots seen on his surface.

To *sun*,—to put or place in, to expose to, the *sun*; to the heat or light of the *sun*.

Chaucer uses *sunnish* hairs, i. e. golden, like the sun, or beams of the sun.

Go. *Sunn-o*; A.S. -a, -e; D. *Son*; Ger. *Sonne*. In Ar. *Sun* is of the feminine gender; and, as it is so in some northern languages, Wach. is influenced by this circumstance, among others, to conclude that our ancestors brought the word with them from the East; and that its origin is the Ar. *Sana*, to shine. Voss. observes that Ger. *Son* denotes *aliquid singulare*, as in *Sonder*, *asonder*. The A. S. *Seon*, to see, has also been suggested, because the *sun* is the *light* of the world, by which we are enabled to see. Un-

**SUNDAY**, *s.* The *day* of the week consecrated to the *sun*.

A. S. *Sunnan dag*, dies solis; D. *Zondag*; Ger. *Sonntag*.

**SUNDER**, *v. s.* To separate or sever, to  
 -RY. disjoin, to divide, to part, or  
 -RILY. dispart.

-ERLY.\* *Sir T. More. Bp. Fisher.*

D. *Sond-aren*; Ger. -*ern*; A. S. *Syndrian*, separate, sejungere, dividere. A-Dis-

**SUP**, *v. s.* *Supper*,—so called because this  
 -PAGE. meal was made of liquids,  
 -PER, *s. v.* *sipped* or *supped*. See **SIP**.  
 -PERLESS. *Soup*,—that which is *supped*,  
 -PING. or (as Wiclif writes) *soupen*.

**SOUP**. To *sup* or *supper* is, cons. to give or take this meal.

A. S. *Sip-an*, *sup-an*; D. *Sippen*, *soepen*, *suppen*; Ger. *Soup-fen*, *saufen*; Dan. *Söber*; Fr. *Souper*. Up-

**SUPER**, (in Composition.) L. *pr.* from Gr. *ὑπέρ*, is equivalent to our—*Above*, over, upon, beyond, exceeding.

**SUPERABLE**, *ad.* That may be got over, or overcome; that may be conquered or subdued; conquerable.

Fr. & Sp. *Supera-ble*; It. -*bile*; L. *Superabilis*, from *Sup-erare*, -*erui*, -*er*, above, over. In-

**SUPER-ABOUND**, *v.* To abound above  
 -ABUND-ANT. (measure).

-ANTLY. To abound to excess; to  
 -ANCE. overflow, or be superfluous in an excessive degree; to be copious, plentiful or exuberant beyond a sufficiency.

Fr. *Supér-abouder*; Sp. -*abundat*; It. *Soprabondare*; L. *Super-abundare*; (*ab-unda*, from a wave.)

**SUPER-ADD**, *v.* -ITION. To *add*, join or unite to—over or above, (sc. an addition already made,) to adjoin, to increase,

or augment—moreover; extraneously, or extrinsically. L. *Super-addere*.

**SUPER-ADVENIENT**,\* *ad.* Coming to, over, above, or in addition to.—\**H. More.*

**SUPER-ALTAR**,\* *s.* An altar above an altar.—\**Tyndall.*

**SUPER-ANNUATE**, *v.* -ION. To be more than, to abide or live more than, a year, (*annus*;) more than, above or beyond the year or years—of service; of strength, mental or bodily: and, cona.—to weaken, or be in a state of weakness, debility, or imbecility, through years or age: to be disabled by years; to be discharged or allowed to discontinue service on account of years, (sc. of previous service.)

**SUPERB**, *ad.* Lofty, stately, magnificent, -LY. majestic; grand; sumptuous  
 -IATE,\* *v.* to an excess, or exceeding any thing of the kind.

The Fr. *Superbe* is app. to persons and things. The Eng. *Superb*, to things only, and is of modern introduction.—\**Fellham.*

Fr. *Superb-e*; It. -*io*; L. *Superbus*. Voss. perplexes by the multiplicity of conjectures, (*Super et ire*, seems the most plausible.) The L. *Superbus*, is one who is above, moves, acts, feels or thinks himself above others; also, that which is above other things.

**SUPER-CARGO**, *s.* One placed or set over the cargo; to have the care and disposal of it. It. *So-praccarico*; Sp. -*brecargo*.

**SUPER-CELESTIAL**, *ad.* Above the heavens, above the skies.

It. *Sopraccelèste*. See **SURCELESTIAL**.

**SUPER-CILIOUS**, *ad.* Haughty, contemptuous, disdainful, over-bearing.  
 -LY. temptuous, disdainful, over-bearing.  
 -NESS. ing.

It. *Sopracciglio*; L. *Super-cilius*, (*Super*, and *ciliæ*, the lids of the eye,—so called because they continually move—*cillenti*, (Voss.); also, the eyelash). L. *Superciliosus*, drawing together, contracting the eye-brows, haughtily, contemptuously.

**SUPER-CONCEPTION**,\* *s.* A conception upon a conception.—\**Brown.*

**SUPER-CONSEQUENCE**,\* *s.* A consequence above or beyond an approximate consequence.—\**Brown.*

**SUPER-CRESCENCE**,\* *s.* A growing upon or above; that which grows upon or above; an *ex-crescence*, (qv.)—\**Brown.*

**SUPER-EMINENT**, *ad.* Eminent  
 -ENTLY. above; being, moving, standing  
 -ENCY. higher, over or above, others; exalted, elevated above; highly superior.

Fr. *Supériminence*; L. *Supereminens*, p. p. of *Super-eminere*, to be higher or above others.

**SUPER-EROGATE**, *v.* To do or perform more than is asked or required.

-ORY. "Voluntary works besides, over and above God's commandments, which they call works of *supererogation*, cannot



be taught without arrogance and impiety; for by them men do declare, that they do not only render unto God as much as they are bound to do, but that they do more for his sake, than of bounden duty is required; whereas Christ saith plainly, When you have done all that are commanded to you, say, We are unprofitable servants."—*Articles of Religion*, (1562.) Art. 14.

Fr. *Supérérög-uer*; It. *-azione*; L. of Low. Ages, *Supererogare*, to do above, more, than is required or asked.

**SUPER-ESSENTIAL**,\* *ad.* Above or more than essential; more than (necessarily) appertains to the essence or being.

\*H. More.

**SUPER-ETHICAL**,\* *ad.* Above or more than ethical; more than moral; or than (necessarily) appertains to morality.

\*Bolingbroke.

**SUPER-EXALT**,\* *v.* -ATION.† To exalt, to raise, to elevate over or above.

\*Barrow. †Holyday.

**SUPER-EXCELLENT**, *ad.* Excellent above; in comparison to what is excellent; surpassing excellence.

**SUPER-EXCRESCENCE**,\* *s.* An excrescence growing over or above. See **SUPERCRESCENCE**.—\*Wiseman.

**SUPER-FETE**,\* *v.* To generate, or engender upon a prior conception.

-ATE,† *v.* \*Howell. †Grew.

Fr. *Superfétation*; L. *Super-fetare*, to produce or generate above or upon.

**SUPER-FICE**, *s.* The outer or exterior part. See **SURFACE**.

-IAL. Fr. It. & Sp. *Superficie*; L. *Superficies*.

-IAL-LY. (*Super faciem*, upon the face, *qv.*)

-ITY.

**SUPER-FLUOUS**, *ad.* Flowing over, -OUSLY. or above, overflowing; flowing -ITY. or abounding to excess; copious -ENCE.\* or plentiful, beyond need or use.

-ITANCE.† \*Hammond. †Brown.

-FLUX. Fr. *Superflu*; It. & Sp. *-uo*; L. *Superfluus*, (*Super-fluere*, to overflow.) Un-

**SUPER-FŒCUNDITY**,\* *s.* Fruitfulness or productiveness—above measure, to an excess.—\*Paley.

**SUPER-FOLIATION**,\* *s.* Leafiness, or production of leaves to excess.—\*Brown.

L. *Super-folium*.

**SUPER-HUMAN**, *ad.* Above, greater than, human.

**SUPER-HUMERATE**,\* *v.* To place over or upon our shoulders (*humeros*); to aid in bearing a burthen.—\*Feltham.

**SUPER-INCUMBENT**,\* *ad.* Lying upon, resting upon.—\*Boyle. V. Knor.

**SUPER-INDUCE**, *v.* To bring in, over -MENT. and above, upon or in addition -DUCTION. to.

L. of Low. Ages, *Superinducere*.

**SUPER-INTEND**, *v.* To direct the -ENT, *ad. s.* mind to, or to a care over; to -ENCE. have or keep guard or watch -ENCY. over; to overlook, to oversee, *sc.* with care or attention.

Fr. *Superintendant*; It. *Sopr-intendere*, -*intendente*; L. of Low. Ages, *Super-intendere*, to strain or direct—the mind to.

**SUPER-INVESTITURE**,\* *s.* An upper vest or clothing.—\*Bp. Horne.

**SUPERIOR**, *ad. s.* Higher, loftier. Met. -LY. —higher in rank, in quality; more -ITY. eminent, more excellent; greater, better.

Fr. *Supér-ieur*; It. *-iore*; Sp. & L. *Superior*, from *Super*, over or above. Ex-superance.

**SUPER-LATION**,\* *s.* A bearing, carrying, on high, very high; elevation or exaltation to a great height.

*Superlative*,—lofty, or rising aloft to a great height; of the highest degree; exceeding, surpassing common eminence or excellence; very eminent, very excellent.

\*B. Jonson.

Fr. *Superlatif*; It. & Sp. *-ivo*; L. *Superlatio*, from *Super-latus*, borne or carried over—on high.

**SUPER-LUNAR**, *ad.* -Y. Being above the moon, or lunar world. See **SUBLUNAR**.

**SUPER-MUNDANE**,\* *ad.* -DIAL.\* Above this world; above this worldly system.

\*Cudworth.

L. of Low. Ages, *Supermundialis*.

**SUPERN**,\* *ad.* -AL. Being over or above; higher, loftier; on an eminence or elevation; heavenly.—\*Bp. Fisher.

Fr. *Supern-el*; It. *-ale*; Sp. *-al*; L. *Supernus*, (from *Super*, above,) rising or raised above.

**SUPER-NATANT**, *ad.* -TATION. Swimming over or above; floating upon.

Fr. *Super-nater*; L. *Super-natare*, to swim over or above.

**SUPER-NATURAL**, *ad.* -LY. Being above nature, or the powers of nature; more than, above what—is natural.

Fr. *Supernaturel*; It. *Soprannaturale*; Sp. *Sobrenatural*; from L. *Super naturam*, above nature.

**SUPER-NUMERARY**, *ad.* Above the number (*sc.*) fixed or required; above the regular number; redundant, overplus.

Fr. *Supernumér-aire*; Sp. *-ario*; It. *Sopran-numerario*; L. *Supernumerarius*, above the number (*super numerum*).

**SUPER-PLANT**,\* *s.* A plant growing upon, *sc.* another plant, as mistletoe.

\*Bacon.

**SUPER-PLUSAGE**,\* *s.* i. e. *Surplusage*, (*qv.*)—\*Fell.

**SUPER-PRAISE**,\* *v.* To praise over and above—praise due or deserved.—\*Shak.

\* Ciceron de nature Deorum  
 "Nam qui totus dies preambulantur  
 ut ubi sui liberi superstiti sunt  
 superstiti sunt appellati: quod  
 nomen habuit postea latinas.

# SUP

**SUPER-PURGATION,\* s.** Purgation above, sc. the common degree.

\* *Wiseman.*

**SUPER-REFLECTION,\* s.** Reflection over or upon a reflection. App. by Bacon to—an echo of an echo.—\* *Bacon.*

**SUPER-REGAL, ad.** Regal over regal persons, over kings. "You may consider him as king, and so you may present him with regal worship; or as king of kings, and then it will be *super-regal*."—\* *Waterland.*

**SUPER-SALIENCY,\* s.** Leaping upon.—\* *Brown.*

**SUPER-SCRIBE, v. -SCRIPTION.** To write over, or above or upon.

Fr. *Superscription*; It. *Soprascrivere*; Sp. *Sobrescribir*; L. *Superscribere*. See **SUBSCRIBE**.

**SUPER-SECULAR,\* ad.** Above secular or worldly.—\* *Bp. Hall.*

**SUPER-SEDE, v. -SEDEAS.** To stay, or stop; to desist, to forbear; to stay, to set at rest, to annul or avoid.

Fr. *Superséder*; It. *Soprasedere*; L. *Supersedere*, to sit upon; quasi aliqua re cunctari, et sedendo nihil agere; to delay, to desist, to cease.

**SUPER-SERVICEABLE,\* ad.** Serviceable, or giving or offering services above need, *superfluously*.—\* *Shak.*

**SUPER-STITION, s.** Excess of scruple -TI-OUS. or ceremony in matters of religion; idle worship, vain reverence; a superfluous, needless, -OUSLY. -ONIST.\* or ill-governed devotion.—\* *Cot.*

\* *H. More.*

Fr. & Sp. *Superstition*; It. *-zione*; L. *Superstitio*, quando in cultu ultra modum legitimum aliquid superest, sive quando cultus modum rectum superstat, atque excedit.—\* *Voss.* When there is excess, superfluity, or superabundance in worship. Over-

**SUPER-STRAIN,\* v.** To strain over and above; to *overstrain*.—\* *Bacon.*

**SUPER-STRUCT,\* v.** To build, or -ING. raise, or erect, a building or edifice -ION. upon.—\* *Bp. Taylor. Hammond, &c.*

-IVE. L. *Superstructum*, past p. of *Superstruere*, -URE. to build upon. See **SUBSTRACTION**.

**SUPER-SUBSTANTIAL,\* ad.** More than, superior to, substantial.—\* *Sir T. More.*

**SUPER-SUBTLE,\* ad.** Subtle over and above (measure).—\* *Shak.*

**SUPER-TEMPORAL,\* ad.** Above or beyond time, and, cons. eternal.

\* *Cudworth.*

**SUPER-VACANEOUS,\* ad.** Idle above what is usual or ordinary; needlessly idle.

\* *Howell. Bp. Bull.*

L. *Supervacaneus*.

**SUPER-VEVE,\* v.** To come over and -IENT. above; to come upon or in addition.

-ING. It. *Sopravenire*; L. *Supervenire*. See -TION. **SUBVENE**.

# SUP

**SUPER-VICE, v.** To see or look over; -ING. to overlook, oversee; to superin- -ION. tend; to survey, (qv.) -OR.

**SUPER-VIVE,\* v. i. e. Survive, (qv.)** \* *Clarke. Barrow.*

**SUPINE, s.** Lying (with the face up- -LY. wards); lying recumbent, reposing; -NESS. lazy, indolent, inactive, inert, in- -ITY.\* animate.—\* *Udal. Brown.*

It. *Supino*; L. *Supinus*; Gr. *Υπτιος*, or L. *Supare*, or *Sipare*, to lie. (See **DISSIPATE**.) Opposed to L. *Pronus*. Re-

**SUP-PALPATION,\* s.** Caress, persuasion, enticement.—\* *Bp. Hall.*

L. *Sup-palpari*, to touch gently under; to caress. See **PALPABLE**.

**SUP-PARASITATION,\* s.** Flattery, servile assent, or approbation.—\* *Bp. Hall.*

L. *Supparasitari*, to play the parasite; one who flatters for the sake of food, (σῖτες.)

**SUP-PEDANEOUS,\* ad.** Being under the foot, (*sub-pedem*).—\* *Brown.*

L. *Suppedaneum*, a footstool.

**SUP-PEDITATE, v. -ION.\*** To furnish, to afford.—\* *Hammond.* To put under foot, to put down, to suppress, to subdue.—\* *E. Hall. H. More.*

Fr. *Sup-péditer*; Sp. *-edilar*; It. & L. *Suppeditare*, to supply, *sup-petere*, or *sub pedes*, to put under foot; to lay at the feet; and, thus, to lay before, to present.

**SUP-PLANT, v. s.** To remove the prop- -ER. or support from under; to cause to -ING. fall; to overthrow, to overturn; to -ARY.\* bring to the ground; to turn out, to displace; and, cons. to take the place of. \* *Gower.*

Fr. *Supplanter*; L. *Supplantare*, evertere, planta subtus emota, in qua inastitur.—\* *Martin. Un-*

**SUPPLE, ad. v. -NESS.** Bending or yielding easily; flexible, buxom.

Fr. *Souple*; manifestly (Jun.) from Fr. *Plier, plier*. See **SUPPLIANT**. Un-

**SUP-PLIANT, ad. s.** To supplicate is— -ANTLY. To pray or beseech with -C-ANT, ad. s. clasped hands—prostrately, -ATE, v. submissively; to pray, be- -ATION. seech, implore, intreat or -ATOR. petition, beg—humbly, ear- -ATORY. nestly.

Fr. *Suppli-er, -ant*; It. *-care, -câte*; Sp. *Suplic-ar, -ante*; L. *Sup-plicare*, (manibus pedibusque complicatis orare,—\* *Voss.*) Gr. *Πλεα-ειν*, to knit, to intertwine, to unfold.

**SUP-PLY, v. s.** To fill from the bottom;

-IAL. to give, add, or join any -IANCE. thing wanted or deficient; -IER. to furnish, to afford; to fill, -EMENT. to fill the place of.

-EMENTAL. \* *C. Butler, 1633.*

-EMENTARY. Fr. *Sup-plier*; It. *-plire*; Sp. -ETORY, ad. s. -tir; L. *Sup-plere*, to fill from the bottom. Un- -ETIVE.\*

**SUP-PORT**, *v. s.* Gen.—To bear or carry;  
 -ABLE. to prop, to raise; to sustain;  
 -ABLENESS. to maintain, to succour, to  
 -ER. assist, to aid.—\**Shak.* †*Udal.*  
 -ANCE.\* *Berners.* †*Mir. for Mag. Chap-*  
 -ATION.† *man.* §*Wotton.* *Milton.* †*Parnell.*  
 -FUL.‡ *Scott.*  
 -LESS.§ *Fr. Supporter; It. Sopportare; Sp.*  
 -MENT.‖ *Soportar; L. Sup-portare, to bear or*  
*carry—under or below; to under-*  
*bear. In- Un-*

**SUP-POSE**, *v. s.* To put or place under,  
 -AL sc. secretly; one thing in  
 -ABLE. place of another; to substitute;  
 -ITION. to put or place, to set down, sc.  
 -IT-IONAL. as fact, as truth; without proof;  
 -ITIOUS. without affirmation; to assume,  
 -ITIOUSLY. hypothetically, not positively;  
 -IVE, *ad. s.* to imagine.  
 -IVELY. *Supposit-or, -ory, are app. to me-*  
 -OR. *dical preparations in our elder*  
 -ORY. *writers.*

*Fr. Sup-poser; It. -porre; Sp. Suponer; L.*  
*Sup-ponere, to put or place under. Pre-*

**SUP-PRESS**, *v.* To press down; to  
 -ION. keep or hold down; to keep low;  
 -IVE. to keep down or from rising; to  
 subdue, to subject; to keep down or out of  
 sight; to secrete, to hide, to conceal.

*Fr. & Sp. Sup-primer, -pression; It. Sop-*  
*primere, -pressione; L. Suppress-um, past p. of*  
*sup-primere, to press down. In- Un-*

**SUP-PURATE**, *v.* To bear, to produce,  
 -ION. to issue—corrupt matter.

-IVE, *ad. s.* *Fr. Suppuror, to suppure. Sup-*  
*pur-é, -ed, -atif, -ative, ad.—Cot. It. Sup-pur-ère;*  
*Sp. -ar, to bring or bear (pus) corrupt matter below.*

**SUP-PUTE**, *v.* To count or compute;  
 -ATE, *v.* to reckon, to calculate.

-ATION. *Fr. Supputation; L. Sup-putare. See*  
*TO COMPUTE.*

**SUPRA.** See **SUPER.**

**SUPRA-LAPSARIAN**, *ad.* Anterior,  
 or antecedent to the Fall.

*L. Supra, above, anterior; and lapsus, fallen.*  
*See SUB-LAPSARIAN.*

**SUPRA-MUNDANE**,\* *ad.* Above the  
 world.—\**Waterland.*

**SUPRA-VISOR**,\* *i.e. Supervisor, (qv.)*  
 \**Bp. Taylor.*

**SUPREME**, *ad.* Highest, loftiest; above  
 -LY. or over all; most eminent; most  
 -ACY. excellent, most elevated or exalted—  
 in station, in power, in rank.

*Fr. Supr-ême; It. & Sp. -emo; L. Supremus,*  
*highest, loftiest; from super, above. See SOV-*  
*REIGN, SUMMIT.*

**SUR-ADDITION**,\* *s.* An addition to  
 or upon. (*Sur, i. e. super.*)—\**Shak.*

**SURAL**,\* *s.* *Fr. Surale,—a great vein in*  
*the bought of the knee.—Cot. \*Wiseman.*

**SUR-BASE**,\* *s. -ED.†* Something above,  
 having something above the base.

\**Langhorne.* †*Gray.* *Fr. Surbaisse.*

**SUR-BATE**,\* or **SURBEAT**, *v.* To beat  
 upon, sc. the road or way; to batter, to  
 bruise; to weary.—\**Spenser.*

*Fr. Surbature, a surbating.—Cot.*

**SUR-CEASE**, *v. s. -ANCE.* To cease, to  
 leave, to quit, to discontinue; to desist or  
 forbear to do, or from doing, any thing; to  
 end or put an end to; to stay, to stop or  
 put a stop to.

**SUR-CHARGE**, *v. s.* To over-charge,  
 to overload, to overburthen; to lay charge  
 upon charge—load or burthen upon load or  
 burthen.

*Fr. Sur-charge, -charger; It. Sopra-caricare;*  
*Sp. Sobre-cargar.*

**SUR-CINGLE**, *s. -ED.* The upper or  
 outer girth or girdle,—surrounding the  
 outer garments, the whole burthen.

*It. Sopraccinglia; (sur, i. e. super, and cingulum,*  
*a girdle.) See CINCTURE.*

**SURCLE**,\* *s.* **SURCULATION**,\* *Surcle,—A*  
 shoot, a sprig, a sprout.

*Surculation,—removing shoots or sprigs;*  
*lopping, pruning.—\*Brown.*

*L. Surculus, which Voss. suggests may have*  
*been derived from surg-ere, to arise.*

**SUR-COAT**, *s.* An upper or outer coat.

*Fr. Surcot,—an upper kirtle, or garment worn*  
*over a kirtle.—Cot.*

**SUR-CREW**,\* *s.* A surplusage, over-  
 measure, advantage, addition, amends.—*Cot.*  
 \**Wotton.* *Fr. Surcroist.*

**SURD**,\* *ad.* Deaf, hard of hearing, or that  
 cannot hear; gen. insensate.

In Mathematics, quantities having no  
 exact roots are called *surds*.—\**Holland.*

*Fr. Sourd; L. Surdus. Ab-*

**SURE**, *ad.* Careless, or free from care or  
 -LY. fear; careless, heedless, confi-  
 -NESS. dent; free from doubt or hazard;  
 -TY. certain, firm, trustworthy, con-  
 -TYSHIP. stant, safe; firmly believing or  
 -MENT.\* thinking; fully convinced.

\**Chaucer.*

*Fr. Sure, surélé; It. Sicuro; Sp. Seguro; L.*  
*Securus. As- Eu- In- Un-*

**SURF**, *s.* App. to—The rising of the waves  
 against the shore.

"*Fr. Surfoter,—to float or swim upon. Sur-*  
*lot,—the rising of billow upon billow; or the*  
*interchanged swelling of several waves.—Cot.*

**SUR-FACE**, *s.* The upper face, outward  
 or exterior part; met. the first show or  
 appearance. See **SUPER-FICIES**.

*Fr. Sur-face; i. e. Superficie, (qv.) the upper face.*

**SUR-FEIT**, *v. s.* To overdo, to overload,  
 -ER. to overcharge, sc. the stomach, the  
 -ING. powers of digestion. *Surfeit, the s.*  
*is also app. to the consequences of an*  
*overcharged stomach; the feeling of satiety,*  
*of disgust.*

*Fr. Surfaire; It. Sopraffare, (super-facere,) to*  
*over-do.*

**SURFEL** *v.* "To *surphule* or *surfel* the cheeks, is to wash them with mercurial or sulphur water, as it was called: one of those pernicious compounds which, under the name of cosmetics, found their way to the ladies' toilets."—*Gifford*.

**SURFLEW**.\* See **FLUE**.—\**Fuller*.

**SURGE**, *v.*\* *s.* The *v.*—To rise, to swell.

-Y. *Surge*, *s.*—A rising, *sc.* of water or

-LESS.† wave; a rising wave, or billow.

-FUL.‡ \*Not uncommon in old writers. †*Mir.* for *Mag.* ‡*Drayton*.

The *Fr. Surgeon* is—the spring of a fountain, or the rising, boiling, or sprouting out of water, in a spring.—*Cot.* L. *Surg-ere*, to rise. In- Un- Also Re-surrection.

**SURGEON**, *s.* One who works with the

-G-ERY. *hand* (*χειρ*), who performs manual

-ICAL. operations, *sc.* in the art of healing.

*Fr. Chirurgien, surgien*; *It. Chirùr-go*; *Sp. jano.* See **CHIRURGEON**.

**SUR-INTENDANT**. See **SUPERINTEND**.

**SUR-LOIN**, or **SIRLOIN**, *s.* The *loin* of beef, so entitled by King James the First.

**SURLY**, *ad.* Sourly, (*met.*) with asperity

-L-ILY. or acerbity; morose, cross, angry.

-INESS. \**Camden*.

-ING.\* A.S. *Sur-lic*, sourly; *Fr. Sural*, sourish.—*Cot.*

**SUR-MISE**, *v. s.* To suppose, to con-

-AL. jecture, to have a suspicion, to sus-

-ER. pect, to suggest.

-ING. To opine, to suspect; from *Fr. Surmise*, and this from *summettre*, although no longer used in that sense, (*qd. super-mittere*, i. e. *super-pone-re*,) that is—to put or fix the mind upon any thing.—*Sk.* Old *Fr. Summettre*, *Roquesfort* interprets,—to charge, to accuse. Pre-

**SUR-MOUNT**, *v.* -ABLE. To mount, ascend or rise *above*; to overcome, to exceed; to overpass or surpass.

*Fr. Surmonter*; *It. Sormontare*. In- Un-

**SUR-NAME**, *s. v.* Gen.—An additional name.

*Fr. Sur-nom, -nommer*; *It. Soprannome*; *Sp. Sobrenombre*. (See *Men.*) *Supernomen* (*Sk.*) i. e. an additional name, as it regards the name given at baptism.

**SUR-PASS**, *v.* To pass *over*, or overpass; to pass, or go beyond; to exceed, to excel. *Fr. Surpasser*, to pass over. Un-

**SUR-PLICE**, *s.* -ED. App. to—The white vesture, worn by the clergy in the performance of various offices.

*Fr. Surplis*; *Sp. Sobrepelliz*, tunica linea; *qd. super-pellicium*, or *super-plicium*, because, on account of its great width, it was gathered into folds (in *plicas*).—*Sk.* Low L. *Superpellicium*, was so called because worn *super pelliceas* tunicas.—See *Du Cange*, and *Jun.*

**SUR-PLUS**, *s.* -AGE. The *over-plus*; the superfluous, the remainder.

*Fr. Sur plus*; *It. Soprappiù*; L. *Super*, and *plus*.

**SUR-PRISE**, *v. s.* To take or catch *upon*;

-AL. (or, as *Cot.* expresses it, in the

-ER. deed doing;) to overtake, *sc. un-*

-ING. expectedly, unawares; to come to,

-INGLY. or upon, beyond expectation; to

raise or excite the feelings or emotions, by sudden, unexpected, or unusual appearances.

*Fr. Surpr-ins, -endre*; *It. Sorpr-èndere, -èss*, from *Fr. Sur*; *It. Sor*; L. *Super*; and *Fr. Prems* or *pris*; *It. Presso*, past p. of *Fr. Prendre*; *It. & L. Prendere*. See **HAND**. Re-

**SUR-QUEDRY**, *s.* -DOUS.\* An overweening presumption, pride, arrogance; too great a conceit for his own sufficiency.—*Cot.*

The *s.* is not uncommon from Chaucer to Donne.—\**Chaucer. Gower.*

*It. Sorqui-danza, -dato*; from obsolete *Fr. Surcider*. (See *Roquesfort.*) *Sur*, *super*, and *cuidar*, to think, to ween, deem, imagine, suppose, presume.—*Cot.* More modernly called *Ostrejudance*.—*Sk.* *Fr. Cuidar*; *Sp. Cuydar*; *It. Coitare, cogitare*; L. *Cogitare*.—*Men.* *Cuidar* seems to be more nearly allied to A. S. *Cæthan*. See **QUOTE**.

**SUR-REBUTTER**, *s.* -REJOINDER. A rebutter or rejoinder, *upon* or in addition to, or in answer to, a rebutter or rejoinder.

**SUR-REINED**,\* *ad.* Nares thinks, not—injured in the reins; but—kept in the rein or bridle; and, cons. ridden or worked too long; over-worked.—\**Shak.*

**SUR-RENDER**, *v. s.* -DRY. To render up; to yield up; to concede, to give up, to deliver, or give back again.

Old *Fr. Surrender*; *Sur*, L. *Super*; and *Rendre*, L. *Rendere*. Un-

**SUR-REPTION**,\* *s.* *Surreptitious*,—

-T-ITIOUS. taken *under* (*sc.*) cover or con-

-ITIOUSLY. cealment; privily, by stealth, by fraud; taken fraudulently.

\**Hales. Hammond.*

*Fr. Subrept-ion, -if*; L. *Sur-ripere*, to seize or take away, *under* (*sc.* cover).

**SUR-ROGATE**, *v.* -ION. To substitute; to put in the place of; to act as deputy or delegate. "This earthly Adam failing in his office, the heavenly was *surrogated* in his room."—*H. More*.

*Surrogate* is a common name for an officer in the ecclesiastical courts.

*Fr. Surroguer, Subroguer*. See **SURROGATE**.

**SUR-ROUND**, *v.* To carry or bear round; to incircle, to encompass, to environ; to circumscribe.

*Fr. Surround, qd. Super-rotundare*. Un-

**SUR-SANURE**,\* *s.* *Tytw.* calls it—a wound healing outwardly only.—\**Chaucer.*

*Fr. Sur*, and *sain*, healing over.

**SUR-TOUT**,\* *s.* A robe or vesture worn over (*sur*) every thing else (*tout*).—\**Gay.*

**SUR-VEINE**,\* *v.* To *supervene*, (*qv.*)

\**Harvey. Fr. Survenir.*

**SURVEY**, *s. v.* To see or look over; to  
 -AL. overlook, to oversee; to have  
 -OR. or keep the view, or sight over,  
 -ANCE.\* a look over, an eye upon; to  
 -VIEW, *s. v.* inspect, to examine; to super-  
 -VISE, *v.* intend. See **SUPERVISE**. Re-  
 \*Chaucer. †Bp. Sanderson. ‡Spenser.  
 §B. Jonson.

**SUR-VIVE**, *v.* To over-live, to outlive;  
 -AL. to live more than, more years  
 -ER. than, years beyond; to exceed  
 -OR. in duration or continuance of life.  
 -ORSHIP. \*Sir G. Buck.  
 -ANCE.\* Fr. *Survivre*; It. *Sopravvivere*; Sp. *Sobrevivir*; L. *Super-vivere*, to live over or beyond (sc.) any given period or event.

**SUS-CEPTIBLE**, *ad.* *Susceptible*,—That  
 -IBILITY. may be undertaken. Used  
 -IVE. actively, as *Susceptive*,—  
 -IVITY.\* That can or may under-  
 -OR.† take; capable, able to take,  
 -ION.‡ or receive, or admit; emph.  
 -CIPIENT, *ad. s.* †—predisposed to admit or  
 receive, sc. feelings or sensations; sensitive.  
 \*Wollaston. †Puller. ‡Barrow. §Bp. Taylor.  
 Fr. & Sp. *Sus-ceptible*; It. *-cettibile*; L. *Sus-  
 cipere*, to undertake, (*Sus*, i. e. *Sub*.) In- Un-

**SUS-CITATE**,\* *v.* -ION.† To raise or  
 rouse; to stir up, (sc. from below.)  
 \*Sir T. Elyot. †Brown. Pearson.  
 Fr. *Suscit-er*; Sp. *-er*; It. & L. *Sus-citare*, (*Sur-  
 sum citare*—*qy. Sub*?) to move upwards. Ex- Re-

**SUS-PECT**, *v. ad. s.* To look, with a view  
 -EDLY. to discover; to look for some-  
 -EDNESS. thing imagined or supposed;  
 -ER. to foresee, or present to the  
 -FUL.\* mind or imagination; to anti-  
 -LESS.† cipate, to imagine, to apprehend;  
 -ION.‡ to imagine or apprehend,  
 -IOUSNESS.‡ through doubt, distrust, fear,  
 -PIC-ION. &c.; opposed to—To confide,  
 -IOUS. to trust.—\*Milton. †Beau. & F.  
 -IOUSLY. ‡Sir T. More. Gascoigne. Fa-  
 -IOUSNESS. byan. §Berners. †H. More.  
 -ABLE.‡ Cudworth. †Hopkins.  
 -IENCY.‡ Fr. *Suspect-e*; It. *-o*; It. *Sospet-  
 tare*; L. *Suspectum*, past p. of *Sus-picere*, to look  
 under, from below, to look into. (*Sus*, i. e. *sub*.) Un-

**SUS-PEND**, *v.* To hang up, sc. in ba-  
 -ER. lance; to hold or keep ba-  
 -ING. lanced; to hold or keep in  
 -PENSE, *ad. s.* doubt or uncertainty; un-  
 -PENS-ION. decided, undetermined; un-  
 -ORY. settled, unfixed; to unsettle,  
 -LY.† to unfix; to remove or with-  
 -IVE.‡ hold from, or from coming  
 to, a fixed or settled state; to withhold, to  
 hold or keep back for a time.  
 \*Milton. Hooker. †Hales. ‡Dr. Beaumont.  
 Fr. *Suspendre*; It. *Sospendere*; Sp. *Suspender*;  
 L. *Sus-pendere*, (*Sursum-pendere*—*qy. Sub*?) to  
 hang up, sc. from below.) Un-

**SUS-PIRE**, *v.* -ATION.\* To heave up the  
 breath; to breathe; to sigh for, or after—  
 with desire; to desire eagerly.—\*Shak.  
 Fr. *Souspirer*; It. *Sospirare*; Sp. *Suspirar*; L. *Sus-  
 pirare*, (*Sursum-spirare*—*qy. Sub*?) to draw the  
 breath from the bottom of the breast.

**SUS-TAIN**, *v. s.* To bear or carry; to  
 -ER. bear, to suffer, to endure.  
 -MENT.\* *Sustentive*, (-*tif*,) is as old as  
 -TEN-ANCE. P. Plouhman.  
 -TATION. \*Milton. †H. More.  
 -TACLE.† Fr. *Soustenir*; It. *Sosten-ere*; Sp. *-er*;  
 L. *Sus-tinere*, to hold or keep under, i. e. by  
 standing under; to underhold, to support. Un-

**SUTILE**,\* *ad.* That may be sown or  
 -TURE, *s.* stitched—performed by needle  
 -TURATED.† and thread.  
 \*Idler. †Sir T. Smith.  
 Fr. *Suture*; L. *Sutura*, a sewing or stitching.  
*Suttilis*,—that may be sewed or sowed.

**SUTTLER**, *s.* One who deals in small  
 or mean things,—(victuals and liquors in  
 a camp.)  
 D. *Soeteler*; Ger. *Sudler*, from D. *Soetelen*, Ger.  
*Sudeln*, sordida et villia officia obire, to do mean  
 and dirty offices; from Ger. *Swi-en*, to soil, (*qv.*)

**SWAB**, or **SWOB**, *v.* -BER. To sweep;  
 gen.—to cleanse with a mop.  
 To *swab the deck*, is a common nautical  
 phrase.

A.S. *Swæbban*, or *Swæp-an*, *verrere*, to sweep.  
**SWAD**,\* *s.* To swaddle,—to bind; to lash  
 -DLE, *s. v.* with a band or strap; to lash, to  
 -DLING. flog, to beat.

*Swad*,—perhaps one *swathed*, or as  
 clumsy, lumpish, or inactive, as one  
*swathed*; as a child *swaddled*.  
*Swad*, in the north of England, is still  
 the common name for the *pod* or *shell* of  
 peas; the case or inclosure.

\*Gascoigne. Holinshed.  
 A.S. *Swæthil*; D. *Swäthel*, *swadel*; from A.S.  
*Swethan*, to swaddle, *swathe*, (*qv.*) or bind.

**SWAG**, *v.* -GY. To weigh down; to sink  
 or depress by weight or heaviness. See  
**SWAY**.  
 Perhaps the A.S. *Wag-an*, (*Se- pref.*) to weigh,  
 (*qv.*) and see **SPEND**.

**SWAGE**. See **SUAGE**.

**SWAGGER**, *v. s.* App. to the bulk, the  
 -ER. strut of a *swaggy* man; and then to  
 -ING. the—

Bluster; the bragging; the noisy bullying.  
 "A ruffian is the same with a *swaggerer*,  
 so called because endeavouring to make  
 that side to *swag* or weigh down, whereon  
 he ingageth."—Fuller.  
 Sk.—from the D. *Swadderen*, *strepere*, to make  
 a noise; or from A.S. *Sweg-an*, *sonare*, to sound;  
 each formed from the sound. It may be from  
*Swag*, to weigh. Be- Un-

**SWAIN**, *s.* Gen.—A labourer; a country  
 -MOTE. labourer; one employed in hus-  
 -ISH.\* bandry, in rustic or pastoral la-  
 bours; a rustic, a pastoral, a clownish  
 youth; a youth.—\*Milton.  
*Swain* (Spel. in v. *Swainmote*,) is A.S. *Swang*,  
 operarius, minister; and *Swang* is from *Swing-an*,  
 or *Swinc-an*, to labour, to work.

**SWALE**, or **SWEALE**, *v.* To kindle, to set  
 on fire, to burn.—Som. We say the candle  
*sweals*, when it blazes or burns too fast.  
 A.S. *Swæl-an*; Ger. *Schwälen*, *accendere*, in-  
 flammaré.



**SWALLOW, s.** A bird. Perhaps so called from its mode of feeding. "He never feedeth but flying, and so doth no other bird besides."—*Holland. Plinie.*

D. *Swaeluwe, swaelm*; Ger. *Schwalbe*; Sw. *Swal-a*; A. S. *-ewe*. Wach. derives from *Swale*, atrium, porticus; quia est avis atriaris, et in vestibulis nidificans. Jun.—from *Sualoth*, aestus, the third pers. sing. of *Swæl-an*, urere, (to *swale*, qv.) quia caloris æstivi nuntia sit. Sk.—from A. S. *Swogl*, cælum, quia altum volat: or from *Sweg-an*, sonare, from the loudness of its cry.

**SWALLOW, v. s.** To swallow, seems to imply—To take in and sink; to receive and submerge; to absorb; to engulf, to englut, to receive or take in, and pass down, (the throat;) to seize voraciously or greedily; to devour, to consume; to take down as food, (met.) as truth.

D. *Swelgen*; Dan. *Svælger*; Ger. *Schwelgen*; Sw. *Swälja*; A. S. *Swelgan*, vorare, devorare, glutire, deglutire.

**SWAMP, s. v. -Y.** A swamp,—any place saturated with water; a quaggy, boggy place; a bog.

To swamp, (a very common word,) to sink, submerge, swallow, (met. as in swampy ground.)

Go. *Swamps*; A. S. *Swam*, fungus; D. *Swamme*; Ger. *Schwamm*; Sw. *Swamp*; a fungus, a sponge,—are considered by Lye to have given us our word. "Swamp, a swampy place, locus spungiosus seu fungosus." It may not improbably have originated in the v. To swim,—a place swimmied, swammed, or swamt; i. e. floated or overflowed with water.

**SWAN, s.** A bird. *Swannish*, like to a -NET.\* swan; to the form, the colour, the -NISH.† down of the swan.

\**Daniel.* †*Drayton.*

A. S. & Sw. *Swan*; D. *Swaen*; Ger. *Schwan*; Dan. *Svane*. Wach.—from the Cel. *Gwynn*, albus; others from A. S. *Scin-an*, to shine; others again from *Swimm-an*, to swim.

**SWAP, or SWOP, v. s.** To swap, or swoop, is—To sweep; to do any thing sweepingly, with a sweeping, swooping, action or motion all at once; to strike, to throw, to descend, to fall; to rush hastily, violently.

"A swop between two persons, is where, by the consent of the parties, without any delay, any reckoning or counting, or other adjustment of proportion, something is swept off by each of them."—*Tooke.*

Sk. suggests *Zwo*, two, and *fahen*, to take. Lye,—A. S. *Ceap-an*, to cheap, to buy. See **SWAB** and **SWEEP**, also **SWOOP**.

**SWARD, s.** *Sward* (both as app. to the animal, the hog, and to the earth) seems to denote—the outside; the surface; the exterior covering.

A. S. *Sweard*; D. *Swaerde*; Ger. *Schwarte*; cutis porcina, pellis suina vel suilla; the skin or sword of pork.—Som. Sk. derives from *Swarth*, black; because the blackest part of the animal. Wach.—from *Waren*, (sc. with *Se-* pref.) to guard, to protect.

**SWARM, v. s.** To be or cause to be, to move—in multitudes or great numbers; to crowd, cluster, assemble, or aggregate—

together; to throng, press, or compress—together.

A. S. *Swearm, swearm-ian*; D. *Swarm, swermen*; Ger. *Schwarm, schwärmen*; Sw. *Swarma*; Dan. *Svermer*, errare; to wander; to wander in flocks, herds, in great numbers. Up—

**SWART, ad. v.** To swart is—To blacken, -Y. to darken.

-ISH.\* \**Chaucer. Bullein, 1579.*

**SWARTH, ad.** Go. *Swarts*; A. S. *Swæart*; D. *Swart, swert*; Ger. *Schwarz*; Sw. *Swark*. -Y, ad. v. Som. explains:—"Ater, pullus, fulvus, luridus, niger: black, dark, dusky, russet brown, pale, wan, black and blew." Holland renders lividior, *Swert*. Cowley uses To swarthy, (A. S. *Swearthian*, to blacken)

**SWARTH.** See **SWATHE**.

**SWARVE.** See **SWERVE**.

**SWASH, v. s.** To swash may be, cons.—

-ER. To dash; to make a confused noise;

-ING. to dash or strike (upon bucklers).

A *swash-buckler*,—one who makes a noise by dashing on his buckler; bragging and bullying about.

*Swasher*,—a bragger, a bully.

A *swashing* blow, is also called a *washing* blow.

Jun. and Sk. suggest—formed from the sound. A great *swash* of water, the latter says, is a large torrent of water falling with much violence. It may be,—a *wash*, (S pref.) or collection of waters. Tyndall applies *Swash* to such kind of liquids as it is not uncommon to call *wash*: hog's wash. Holinshed calls a poor drink of honicombs and water—*Swish-swash*.

**SWATCH, or SWACHE.** See **SWITCH**.

**SWATHE, v. s.** To bind; to surround; to tie up in bands or fillets.

A *swathe*,—a band or bandage; also written *Swarth*, and app. to the rows of reaped or cut corn.

A. S. *Swethian, be-sweathan*, to bind. See **SWADDLE**. Un—

**SWAY, v. s. -FUL.\*** To poise, to balance; to poise, to hold or keep in equipoise; to wield, to weigh down, to incline, to influence; to guide, to rule.—\**Fawkes.*

Sk. thinks,—To *sway*, regere, imperare, gubernare, is from the Ger. *Schweben*, to move. It is, probably, the v. To weigh. See **SWAG**. Over—Un—

**SWEAL.** See **SWALE**.

**SWEAR, v.** To speak, to utter, to declare,

-ER. to affirm, sc. upon oath; i. e. by at—

-ING. testing or calling to witness; to

attest, or obtest, sc. to the truth of what is

spoken; to impose an oath, to pledge or bind upon oath.

Go. & Isl. *Swaran*; A. S. *Swarian*; D. *Swaren*; Ger. *Schweren*; Sw. *Swaria*; Dan. *Sværer*, dicere, to speak. See **ANSWER**. For—Out—Un—

**SWEAT, v. s.** *Sweat* is—The moisture

-Y. that exudes or evaporates, or is

-ING. emitted from material bodies; the

-ER. perspiration. That which causes sweat; labour, toil.

D. *Sweelen*; Ger. *Schweessen, schwitzen*; Sw. *Swett*; A. S. *Swæt-an*, sudare; perhaps from A. S. v. *Wæt-an*, (S pref.) to wet. For—Out—Un—

**SWEEP, v. s.** To rub away (usually in -ER. numbers, in quantities); to *wipe* or -ING. clean away (every thing, indiscriminately); to move, to pass, to touch, with a sweeping action; with a waving, steady action, over a broad surface.

D. *Sweepen*; Ger. *Schweifen*; Sw. *Sopa*; A. S. *Swebban*, *sweopan*, *vertere*, (*tergere*, to wipe. A. S. *Wip-an*,—S pref.) See To SWAB. Un-

**SWEET, ad. s.** Anciently written *Sote*, -EN, v. *Sote*.

-ENER. *Sweet*, lit. is more esp. app. to

-ING. the taste and smell: e. g. the

-ISH. taste of honey, and the smell

-ISHNESS. of the violet:—then extended

-LY. to the hearing, the sight.

-NESS. *Sweet*, as app.—1. To the taste, is opposed to—sour or bitter. 2. To the smell, to—what we call stinking; or smelling fetidly, foully.

It is thus used, as equivalent to—

Fragrant; melodious or mellifluous; gen.—

Pleasing, agreeable, delicious or delightful; grateful; assuaging; mollifying, soothing.

As app. to the taste, we have no equivalent, except the old word *Dulce*, from L. *Dulcis*.

To *sweeten*, or make *sweet*, is also to remove sourness or bitterness, acidity or acerbity; and also—any thing ungrateful or unpleasing.

Wiclif writes—*Sutely*, and also *Swete*.

D. *Soot*, *suet*; Ger. *Suss*; Sw. *Soot*; Dan. *Sood*; A. S. *Swæt*, *suavis*, *dulcis*. Sk. thinks we have our word from the L. *Suavis*; they may have had a common origin. See SOOT. Out- Un-

**SWELL, v. s.** -ING. To extend (as a bladder with air), to enlarge, (by a solution of the continuity of parts;) to be or become, or cause to be or become, turgid or tumid; to puff or blow out; gen.—

To extend, to expand, to enlarge, to augment, to amplify.

D. *Swellen*, *swillen*; Ger. *Schwellen*; Dan. *Swolmer*; A. S. *Swellan*, *tumere*, *turgere*. Perhaps from the A. S. *Wæll-an*, (S pref.) to rise. Over- Un-

**SWELTER, v.** -RY. *ad.* To *swelt* or *swelter*,—to burn, to bear or suffer, to fume with, heat.

To faint with heat; to sink under heat; under the oppression of heat.

A. S. *Swælt-an*, *swelt-an*, (formed upon the past tense of *Swæal-an*, to burn, to be hot) See SURRAY.

**SWERD.** See SWORD.

**SWERVE, or SWARVE, v.** SWERVING. To roam, or ramble; to wander; to go from the straight path, out of a straight line; to deviate, to incline, to bend; to give way; to move on an inclined or bending line; or any thing that bends, yields, or gives way.

D. *Swerven*, *errare*, *de-errare*, *vagari*, *flutare*, *fluctuare*.—*Kilian*. Sw. *Swarf-wa*, *circumagere*.—*Ihrs*. It is, probably, A. S. *Hwærf-ian*, (to *warp*,—S pref.) which Sum. thus widely interprets,

—*vertere*, *convertere*, *redire*, *mutare*, *errare*, *fluctuare*, *librare*,—to turn, to convert, to return, to change, to wander, to float about, to hover or fly about.

**SWEVEN, s. v.** A dream. "Your eldris schulen dreme *sweuenys*."—Wiclif.

\*Wiclif. Chaucer.

Dan. *Soen*; A. S. *Swefn-ian*, *sopire*, *dormire*, *somniare*, to lull, to rest or sleep, to be asleep, to dream. Jun. (says Lye) thinks the Go. v. *Swefan*, *cessare*, may be the original word. See Junius's Goth. Glossary, in v. *Swaita*. A-

**SWICHE, pro. i. e.** *Such*. See SWILKE.

**SWIFT, ad. s.** Quick, rapid, speedy;

-LY. moving with velocity or fleetness,

-NESS. with celerity, with alacrity or eagerness; fleet, nimble, eager, prompt.

A. S. *Swift*, *celer*, *alacer*. Sk. thinks,—from Ger. *Schweben*, *movere*, *motitare*. Ihrs thinks Sw. *Swæfwa*, *motitare*, to move often, may have some connexion with Eng. *Swift*, which we apply to frequent motion, sc. of a bird's wings in flight, of feet in running. "The *swiftness* of motion is measured by distance of place and length of time wherein it is performed"—Locke. Over-

**SWIG, v.** To *swill*, (qv.); to make a deep draught.

**SWILL, v. s.** To *swill* (usually app. to large draughts),—to swallow largely; to drink, to drench, to wash, to soak.

*Swill* or *Swilling*,—the large quantities of liquid food given to swine are so called.

Dan. *Swælger*; A. S. *Swelgan*, *swilgan*, to swallow or swill. Un-

**SWIM, v. s.** To move, to stay or remain,

-M-ER, s. upon the surface of the water; to

-ING. float upon the water; to float or

-INGLY. flow, to abound; to go, to pass, along, with an undulating, waving motion; resembling the motion of *swimming*.

*Swimming* of the head, (or vertigo,) a dizziness; D. *Swymelinghe*; Ger. *Schwimmel*.

A. S. *Swimman*; D. *Swemmen*, *swimmen*; Ger. *Schimmen*; Sw. *Sima*; anciently *Swelma*; Dan. *Soømmer*, *nare*, *natare*.

**SWINDLE, v. s.** -ER. To deceive, to defraud, under false pretences.

They are very modern words; and now in very common use; but their time and manner of introduction require to be ascertained.

The Ger. *Schwindel* is—vertigo; and Wach. thinks it derived either from *winden*, *vertere*, to wind; or *schwinden*, *deficere*, to swoon or swoond. *Schwinden*, he adds, is used—de quacunque diminutione.

**SWINE, s.** A. S. *Kine* is the plural we

-ISH. have adopted for *Cowen*: ana-

-ISHLY. logy seems to point to *Sow-en*

-HERD. as the origin of *Swine*, by

-HERDSHIP. dropping the *o* in pronunciation.

A. S. *Sugu*; D. *Senghe*, *soegh*, *soch*, *soech*; Ger. *Sau*; Sw. *Sugga*; Dan. *Soe*, a sow;—also, Go. *Swain*; A. S. *Swain*; D. *Swyn*; Dan. *Swijn*, a swine. Wach. is inclined to derive the former set from Ger. *Seug-en*, *lactare*, i. e. from Ger. *Saug-en*; D. *Sugen*; Sw. *Sug-a*; A. S. *Suc-can*, to suck. The latter (with Jun.) from the Gr. *Zuivov*, *suillus*.

**SWING**, *v. s.* -ER. *Swing* is usually app. to—a motion backwards and forwards, similar to that of a pendulum, held at one end, and making with the other a segment of a circle; or to—a motion rotatory—of any thing thrown or whirled round the whole circle; a vibratory, a rotatory, motion.

*Swing*, the *s.* is, met.—the full length or extent, the full sweep, the full throw; full, unchecked, course or progress.

A. S. *Sweng-an*; D. *Swinghen*; Ger. *Schwenghen*; Sw. *Swing*; Dan. *Swinger*. Som. exp.—to shake, to toss, to brandish, to move or stir, to jog. See **WING**, and **SWINK**. A. S. *Sweng-an*, *swenk-an*, *swinc-an*, to swing, swinge, swink, seem to have one radical meaning.

**SWINGE**, *v. s.* The *v.*—To throw out, -ER. to lash out; to whip, to flog. -INGLY. The *s.*—

A throw out, or any thing thrown out, to its full extent, as far as it will reach; and,

*Swinging*,—extending, reaching far and wide: gen. large. A *strapping*, a *thumping* piece, are expressions of a similar kind.

A. S. *Swing-an*; D. *Swinghen*. Probably the same word as the preceding.

**SWINK**, *v. s.* -ER. To labour, to travail, to take pains.

A. S. *Swinc-an*, laborare, operari, sudare. See **WIN**, **WINCE**, **WINK**, and **SWING**. Be-For-

**SWIPE**,\* *s.* A machine to draw water from a well.—*Jun.* \**Bp. Potter.*

In D. *Wippe*. The D. *Wippen*, pendere, to hang, to depend.

**SWIPES**, *s.* (perhaps *Sweeps*,) of beer,—poor, washy beer.

**SWIRE**,\* *s.* The neck.—\**Chaucer.*

A. S. *Swer*, *sweor*, columna: also *collum*, *cervix*.

**SWITCH**, *s. v.* A slip or strip; a thin, slender shoot; a thin, pliant stick.

A slip or strip of cloth, &c. A sample or pattern is in the North—a *swatche*; in Scotland—a *swatsh*.—*Ray* and *Jamieson*.

Sw. *Sweg*, Ger. *Zweig*, is A. S. D. and Eng. *Twig*, *twiga*, *twygh*, *twig*; any thing *twicked* or *twitched*; as a slip from a larger branch, or bough.

**SWITHE**,\* *ad.* App. to time,—Instantly, quickly, speedily, promptly.

\**Wiclif. Chaucer. Gower.*

A. S. *Swith*, valde, nimis; from *Swith-ian*, valere, prevalere, præstare,—to prevail.

**SWIVEL**, *s.* Any thing so fixed as to sweep round; sc. the space, the whole space before it.

*Jun.* writes it *Swivel* or *Swible*; and it is probably a dim. descending from Ger. *Schweiben*; A. S. *Swebban*, to sweep.

**SWOON**, *v. s.* To fall away; to fail, to -ING. faint; to suffer or undergo a

**SWOUND**, *v.* failure, sc. of mind, of feeling.

D. *Swynen*, *swinden*; Ger. *Schweien-en*; Sw. *Swinna*; A. S. *A-suanian*, *a-swanian*; perhaps from A. S. *v. Wanian*, deficere, decrescere, to decrease, to fall away. *Tooke* derives from A. S. *Swig-an*, stupere. See **SWOUGH**. A-

**SWOOP**,\* *v. s.* Is merely *Sweep*, (qv.)

\**Drayton. Shak. Dryden.*

**SWOP**. See **SWAP**.

**SWORD**, *s.* A weapon of defence, of -ED. offence, sharply edged, to cut, to -ER. pierce; to strike, to thrust.

-LESS. A. S. *Sweord*; D. *Sweerd*; Dan. *Særd*; Ger. *Schwert*; Sw. *Særd*. *Wach.* derives from Ger. *Weren*, (A. S. *War-ian*,) to guard or ward, to defend.

**SWOUGH**. See **SOUGH**.

**SWOUGH**,\* *s.* A state of stupor; loss of feeling or sensation.—\**Chaucer.*

The past tense *Swog*, or *Swong*, of the A. S. *Swig-an*, stupere: "adding to which (continues *Tooke*,) the participial term. *en*, we have *Swow-en*, *swowne*, and with the customary prefix *a*,—*a-swowne*." But see **SWOON**.

**SWOUND**. See **SWOON**.

**SYBARITIC**, *ad.* -AL. Luxurious, sensual.

From *Sybaris*, a town of Magna Græcia, noted for its luxury and sensuality.

**SYCAMINE**, -MORE. See **SICAMINE**.

**SYCLE**, *s. i. e.* Sickle.

**SYCO-PHANT**, *s. v.* *Potter* thinks *Syc-*

-ANCY. *phant* is what we call—"A com-

-ANT-IC. mon barretor;" an informer; an

-ICAL. informer of any thing pleasing or

-ISM. flattering to the hearer; a flatterer,

-RY. a parasite. "They say, they did

forbid in the old time that men should carry

figs out of the countrey of Attica; and that

from thence it came that these pick-thanks,

which bewray and accuse them that trans-

ported figs, were called *sycophants*."—

*North. Plutarch.*

Fr. *Sycophantin*; L. *Sycophanta*; Gr. *Συκοφαντης*, απο του συκα, from indicting persons that exported figs.—See *Potter*, b. i. c. 21.

**SYLLABLE**, *s. v.*\* App. to—Any thing

-BIC. comprised or compressed into

-BIC-AL. small compass; any thing short

-ALLY. or concise. "A *syllabe* is part

-ATION. of a word, that may of it selfe

make a perfect sound; and is sometimes

of one only letter, sometimes of more."—

*B. Jonson. \*Milton. Byron.*

Fr. *Syllable*; It. *Sillaba*; Sp. *Sylaba*; L. *Syllaba*; Gr. *Συλλαβη*, (συ, λαβ-ειν, to take together, to comprise.) *B. Jonson* (with the It. and Sp) writes the word without the *i*, which has been introduced improperly by the Fr. and continued by Eng. writers. Dis-

**SYLLABUB**. See **SILLABUB**.

**SYL-LOGISM**, *s.* A form, in Logic, of

-ISTIC. stating an argument in dia-

-ISTICAL. tinct propositions, denomi-

-ISTICALLY. nated premises (of which there

-IZE,\* *v.* are two) and conclusion. And

-IZATION.† this form is named *Syllogism*,

-IZER.‡ because from the premises the

conclusion is collected (or deduced).

\**Watts.* †*Harris.* ‡*Sir E. Dering*, (ch. i.)

Fr. *Syllogisme*; It. *Sillogismo*; Sp. *Syllogismus*; Gr. Συλλογισμός, συλλογίζ-ειν, *colligere*, to collect or gather together. Pro- Un-

**SYLPH**, *s.* -ID. *Sylphs*,—imaginary beings, whose creation is attributed to Paracelsus.

Gr. Σιλφη, (mentioned by Aristotle,) Insecti genus quod senectutem exult.

**SYLVAN**. See **SILVAN**.

**SYM-BOL**, *s.* "A token, a badge, a sign  
-IC. to know one by; a secret, pri-  
-ICAL. vate and mystical note."—*Cot.*  
-ICALLY. A type, an image, a represen-  
-IZE, *v.* tation: also—  
-IZATION. A collect; a compendium; "the  
-IZING. sum of our belief."—*Cot.*

Fr. *Symbol-e*; Sp. -o; It. *Simbolo*; L. *Simbola*; Gr. Συμβολή, from συμβαλλ-ειν, to cast together. Our Eng. *Shot*, as app. to the portion of the reckoning shot or cast down by each, is of equivalent meaning. L. *Symbolum*; Gr. Συμβολον, from the same *v.* met. conficere, conjectare, to conjecture, illud ex quo de re conjectare licet.—*Foss.*

**SYM-METRY**, *s.* An equal measure or  
-TR-AL. measurement; or a measured pro-  
-ICAL. portion or commensurate appor-  
-IAN.\* tionment of parts; coincidence,  
-ICIAN.† coadaptation of parts to the whole.  
-IZE,† *v.* \* *Sidney*. † *Holinshed*. ‡ *Burke*.  
-IST.‡ § *Wotton*.

Fr. *Sym-metrie*; Sp. -etria; It. *Simetria*; L. *Symmetria*; Gr. Συμμετρία, συμ-μετρειν, *metiri*, to measure. A-

**SYM-PATHY**, *s.* Compassion; mutual  
-ETIC. passion or feeling; fellow-  
-ETICAL. feeling, or the same feeling as  
-ETICALLY. another has. "Sympathy may  
-IZE, *v.* be considered as an inward  
feeling, which is excited by the particular  
and extraordinary situation of another; or  
which harmonizes with the condition and  
feelings of its object."—*Cogan*.

Fr. *Sympathie*; It. *Simpattia*; Sp. & L. *Sympathia*; Gr. Συμπαθεια, *com-passio*.

**SYM-PHONY**, *s.* -IOUS. Consonance,  
consent, concert, harmony—of sounds, of  
voices, of tune; also an instrument of  
music.

Fr. *Symphonie*; It. *Sinfonia*; Sp. & L. *Symphonia*; Gr. Συμφωνία; consonantia, concentus vocum inter se.

**SYM-POSIAC**, *s.* A convivial meeting.  
*Cot.* has *Symposiarque*, the master or overseer of a feast. L. *Symposium*; Gr. Συμπόσιον, *com-potatio*, a drinking together.

**SYM-PTOM**, *s.* Any thing falling out or  
-ATIC. happening, sc. as sign or evi-  
-ATIC-AL. dence of something else; "an  
-ALLY. affect, passion, or accident ac-  
companying a disease."—*Cot.*

Fr. *Symptome*; Sp. -a; It. *Sintomo*; Gr. Συμπτωμα, (συμ-πιπτειν, to fall together,) coincidence.

**SYN-AGOGUE**, *s.* An assembly, con-  
gregation, or collection; a place of as-  
sembly.

Fr. *Synagog-ue*; Sp. -a; It. *Sinagoga*; Gr. συναγωγή, συν-αγ-ειν, *colligere*, to collect together.

**SYN-ALÆPHA**, *s.* Gr. συναλοιφή, from συναλειφ-ειν, to draw together, to contract.

**SYN-ARCHY**, *s.* Principality, rule.  
"The *synarchies* or *joint reigns* of father and son have rendered the chronology a little difficult."—*Stackhouse*. Gr. συναρχία.

**SYN-AXES**,\* *s.* A synagogue, assembly, or congregation.—\**Bp. Taylor*. *Hammond*. Gr. συναξίς, from συναγ-ειν, to collect.

**SYN-CHRONISM**, *s.* Contemporary,  
-N-ICAL. coeval; being or happening  
-ICALLY. with, or at the same time with.  
-OUS. \**H. More*. †*Dalgarno*.  
-AL, *ad. s.*\* Gr. Συγχρονος, contemporaneous;  
-IZE,† *v.* being at the same time.

**SYN-COPE**, *s.* A cutting away; a short-  
-IZE, *v.* ening; a dropping or falling, a  
-IST. fainting, or swooning.

-ATE, *v.* It. *Sincope*; Sp. *Syncope*; Fr. & L. *Syncope*; Gr. Συγκοπή, *concisio*, συγκοπτειν *con-cidere*.

**SYN-DIC**, *s.* -ATE,\* *v.* Fr. *Syndiquer*,—to examine, censure, or control men's conversations or courses.—*Cot.* This is the modern and consequential usage.—\**Hakewill*. Gr. Συνδική, una seu communis causa. Συνδικος, one who engages in the same cause.

**SYN-DROME**,\* *s.* A concourse, a concurrence.—\**Glanvill*.

Gr. Συνδρομή, *concursus*, (qd. συν-δρεμειν, *concurrere*.)

**SYN-ECDOCHE**, *s.* "Intellection,  
-IC-AL. called of the Grecians *synecdoche*,  
-ALLY. is a trope, whē we gather or iudge the whole by the part, or part by the whole."  
—*Wilson*. *Arte of Rhetorique*.

L. *Synecdoche*; Gr. Συνεκδοχή, (συν, and εκδεχασθαι, *concipere*, *comprehendere*.)

**SYN-OD**, *s.* An assembly of persons (of  
-AL. one faith, for one and the same  
-IC-AL. purpose).  
-ALLY. Fr. *Synod-e*; Sp. -o; It. *Sinodo*; L. *Synodus*; Gr. Συν-οδος; quod multi congregantur in una via.

**SYN-ONYME**, *s.* App. to—A name, or  
-Y. word of the same meaning as an-  
-OUS. other.—\**Instruct. for Orat*, 1682.  
-OUSLY. †*Spelman*. ‡*Camden*.

-AL.\* Fr. *Syn-onime*; Sp. -onimia; It. *Sind-*  
-ALLY.† *nimo*; L. *Synonyma*; Gr. Συν-ωνυμα,  
-IZE,† *v.* *con-nomen*.

**SYN-OPSIS**, *s.* A view of the whole or  
-PT-ICAL. of all the parts at once; a general,  
-ICALLY. a compendious view; a contrac-  
tion or compression into one view.  
L. *Synopsis*; Gr. Συν-οψις.

**SYN-TAX**, *s.* -TACTICAL. The order or arrangement, the orderly composition or construction. L. *Syntaxis*; Gr. Συνταξις.

**SYN-THESIS**, *s.* "He (Sir I. Newton)  
-THET-IC. proposed that in our enquiries  
-ICAL. into nature, the methods of ana-  
-ICALLY. *lysis* and *synthesis* should be both employed in a proper order; that we should begin with the phænomena or effects,

and from them investigate the powers or causes that operate in nature; that from particular causes we should proceed to the more general ones, till the argument end in the most general: this is the method of *analysis*. Being once possess of these causes, we should then descend in a contrary order; and from them, as established principles, explain all the phenomena that are their consequences, and prove our explanations: and this is *synthesis*."—*Mac-laurin*.

L. *Synthesis*; Gr. *Συνθεσις*, *compositio*, (*συν*, and *τιθεσθαι*, *ponere*, *collocare*.)

**SYRIASM,\* s.** An idiom peculiar to the Syriac.—\**Warburton*.

**SYRINGE, s. v.** App. to—A pipe or tube through which any thing (liquid) is cast, ejected, injected.

Fr. *Syringue*; It. & Sp. *Siringa*; L. *Syrinx*; Gr. *Συριγξ*, a pipe or reed.

**SYRTIS, s.** Fr. *Syrte*,—a quicksand, or shelf of sand in the sea or river.—*Cot.* See *SIRT*.

**SYSTEM, s.** A collocation, a construction, a combination, a connexion—**-AT-IC.** —of parts into a whole; a connected series of dependent or successive parts.

**-IZE, v.** L. *Systema*; Gr. *Συστημα*, (*συν*, *συνα*, and *ιστασθαι*, *collocare*.) aliquod collocatum, any thing formed of parts placed together. **Un-**

**SYSTOLE, s.** A contraction, sc. of the heart; a compression of a long into a short syllable.

It. *Sistole*; Fr. Sp. & L. *Systole*; Gr. *Συστολη*, *συστελλειν*, *componere*, *contrahere*.

## T.

**T.** It is not necessary to add any thing to what has already been said under letter *D*, (qv.)

**TABARD, s. -ER.** Speght, in his Gloss. says, a *tabard* is—"A jaquet or sleevelesse coate, worne in times past by noblemen in the warres, but now only by heraulds, and is called theyre coate of armes in servise." The inn where Chaucer's pilgrims met was so called. The *Talbot*, in Southwark, claims to be this identical inn.

Fr. *Tabarr-e*, a long riding cloke or garment (*Cot.*); It. *Tabarro*; Sp. *Tavarro*; Low L. *Tabardum*.

**TABBY, s. ad.** A kind of wrought silk. Perhaps of Indian or Persian origin, or from L. *Tapes*. See **TAPESTRY**.

Fr. *Tab-is*; It. & Sp. *-i*. Sk.—from It. *Tab-i*, *-ino*.

**TABE-FY,\* v. -BID.†** To waste, consume, pine away.—\**Harvey*. †*Arbuthnot*.

Fr. *Tab-ifler*, *-ide*; L. *Tabes*, from Dor. *Ταβ-ειν*, for *τηκ-ειν*, to melt, to dissolve; to waste away, to consume.—*Voss*.

**TABERNACLE, s. v. -CULAR.** *Cot.* calls it—A pavilion, tent, or hall; also,—a shed, shelter, or little shop of boards. "*Tabernacle*, a house made tentwise, or that has a pavilion."—*Tyndall*. App. gen. to—

A dwelling, residing, or abiding place; a house or habitation.

Fr. *Tabernacle*; It. *-acolo*; Sp. *-aculo*; L. *Tabernaculum*, from *Taberna*, made or built of boards, (ex *tabulis*.) See *Voss*.

**TABLE, s. v.** A board; a broad surface; **-ATURE.** a level, extended or expanded **-ET.** surface, as "*table land*." Also

**TA-BULAR.** app. to—persons placed at, or **-BULATE, v.** things placed on, a *table*; any **-BLING.** thing written, described, de- **-BLE-MENT.\*** lineated, represented, por- **-ITY.†** trayed upon a *tabular* surface;

a representation, portrait, or picture;—a description, a catalogue, a register, or record, in *tabular* form, upon a broad surface: and then, gen.—a description or catalogue, presenting a summary, or the contents at one view, arranged for ease of inspection or reference.

*Tablature* is app. in Music or Painting to—a writing or painting in *tabular* form, in *tabular* departments: in Anatomy, to—the division of the skull.

A *tabling* house,—a house where gaming tables are kept.—\**Holland*. †*Locke*.

Fr. *Tabl-e*; Sp. *-a*; It. *Tabola*; L. *Tabula*. *Tabula et tabula*, *παρὰ το ταξ-ειν*, (*extendere*,) *quoniam tabulata in ædibus, et ulmis planiciem extendebant*.—*Scal.* De Caus. c. 31. And *Board* is from *Broad*, by transposition of the letter *r*. **Con-**

**TABOUR, s. v. OF TAMBOUR, s.** A musical instrument.

**-ER.** **-ET.** The *tambourin* is said to differ from the *tabour* in its form and structure. It is played upon with the fingers.

**TAMBOURINE.** **TAB-OURING.** **-RET.** To *tabour*,—to play upon, to beat, the *tabour*: gen.—to play upon, (by beating or striking;) to beat, to strike.

Fr. *Tab-our*, *-ourer*, *tambour*; It. *Tamb-ura*, *-urino*; Sp. *-or*, *-ouren*. *Voss* thinks the Fr. and Italians received the word from the Spaniards, and they from the Arabs. In Ar. *Attambor* is *magnum tympanum*.—*Voss*, de Vit. Nā il. c. 18, in marg. The older versions of the Bible



(Gen. xxxl. 27,) have *Timbrels*; common version, *Tabret*.

**TACHE**, *s.* That which tacks, takes or holds. And in Exod. xxvi. "*Taches* of gold" in Mod. Ver. are (in Bible, 1549,) buttons of gold. See **TARCH**.

**TACHY-GRAPHY**, *s.* -IC. The art of swift writing, *sc.* short hand.

Compiled from Gr. *Taxus*, swift, and *γραφειν*, to write.

**TACIT**, *ad.* Speechless, soundless; un-  
-LY. expressed by speech or audible  
-URN. sound; silent, still, quiet; un-  
-URNITY. declared, unnoticed, unexpressed.

*Tacit* is opposed to—speaking; to—uttering or emitting any sound, any audible or perceptible notification.

Fr. *Tacit-e*, -urne; It. & Sp. -o, -arno; L. *Tacitus*, from *Tac-ere*, which (Voss. thinks) is from Gr. *Ak-eiv*, the unused theme of *ακων*, *quietus*, *ne hiscens* quidem. (Comprimens *os*.—*Scheidius*.) See **SILENT**. Re-ticence.

**TACK**, *s. v.* To touch, to take, to seize,  
-LE, *s. v.* to catch, to keep, to hold; to hold  
-LING. fast, to fix, to fasten. See **TAG**.

*Tack* (of a ship),—the way, course, direction—*taken*; or in which she is *taken*, or kept; certain ropes which confine other parts are also called *tacks*. To *tack*,—to take or hold, to keep in—a course or way, another course or way.

*Tackle*,—that which (sails, ropes, &c.) takes or holds or keeps, or by means of which a ship is *taken*, held or kept, guided or directed. *Tackle* (for hunting, shooting, fishing, &c.),—by which beasts, birds, fish, &c. are *taken*, or caught. Gen.—furniture, implements, equipment.

*Tack*,—a small nail,—to hold, fix or fasten.

*Tack*, or *Tatch*, (qv.)—a touch (*sc.*) with any thing foul or defiling, or otherwise injurious; a spot, a stain, a blemish.—*Hammond*.

D. & Ger. *Tacken*; A. S. *Tæ-can*, tangere, to touch; and cons.—capere, to take. At- Dis- Un-

**TACT**, *s.* *Tactics*,—the art of placing, or  
-ICS. disposing; arranging the places or  
-ICIAN. positions; changing, manœuvring the places or position of an army, fleet, &c.

*Tact* (a modern word, frequent in conversation,) is app. to—a skill or adroitness in adapting to circumstances our words or deeds.

*Tactician* is in common use.

Fr. *Tact-ique*; Sp. -ica; It. *Tattica*; Gr. *Taktikos*, from *tarr-eiv*, *ponere*, *statuere*, to put or place, to put in order. Syn-tax.

**TACTABLE**, *ad.* That may be touched;  
-T-ILE. that may be felt by the sense of  
-ION. touch.

-UAL. *Tact*, i. e. touch, the sense of touch, is found in Ross, (*Microcosmia*.)

L. *Tact-ilis*, -do, from *Tactum*, past p. of *Tangere*, to touch. Con-

**TAD-POLE**, *s.* The young of the Toad.

A. S. *Tad*, a toad, and *folo*, pullus.

**TAFFEREL**, *s.* The broad surface or table; app. to—the upper part of the stern of a ship. D. *Taf-el*, -elreel, -ereel, a table.

**TAFFETA**, *s.* A thin silk.

Fr. *Taffet-as*; It. -à; Sp. *Tafetan*; and in Mod. Gr. *Tafara*: of unknown origin. Sk. thinks it may be of Indian or Pers. origin, or from L. *Tapes*. See **TAPESTRY**.

**TAG**, *s. v.* -GER. Any thing *tacked*, attached, or affixed (as the *tag* of a lace); hanging or appending; any worthless appendage.

Sk.—from the *v.* To *tack*, to fix, or fasten; that which fasteneth. Tooke,—from A. S. *Ti-an*, vincire; that which *tieth* or bindeth. Be- Un-

**TAIL**, *s. v.* -ED. The part attached, affixed, appended to the body; to the end, the nether end of the animal. The latter part or end.

A. S. *Tag-l*; Ger. *Zahl*, *zagal*, cauda. Wach. is inclined to derive from *Ziehen*, trahere, to draw, because it is the extreme part which the animal draws after it. May it not be *Tag-del*, the dim. of *Tag*? Be-

**TAILLE**, *s.* A task or tax; an impost, -AGE, or an excise.

**TALLIAGE**, *s. v.* Fr. *Taille*; It. *Taglia*. Spel.

**TALLAGER**. from Fr. *Tailler*, to cut; the portion cut or carved out, (*excised* from a man's property.) See also *Voss. de Vit. lib. ii. c. 18*. Tooke considers it to be the *past p.* of the *v.* *Til-ian*, to lift up, to raise; and, like *Toll*, to mean the part *lifted off* or carried away. To *raise taxes*—to *levy taxes*—a *levy* upon any persons—are, he observes, common expressions. De- En- Re-

**TAILOR**, *s.* -ING, *ad.* One who *cuts* (*sc.*) cloth or other material into form for the manufacture of clothes; one who cuts and makes up clothes.

Fr. *Tailleur*, a cutter, slitter, hewer, hacker, slasher, carver, graver, (Cot.) from the *v.* *Tallier*, to cut. It. *Tagliare*. See **TALLY**.

**TAINT**, *s. v.* To stain, to dye, to soil or  
-LESS. sully; to infect, to imbrue.

-URE. Our old writers seem to use it  
-ER.\* as equivalent to—touch, or touch lightly:—"They *tainted* eche other on yo helmes and passed by. . . . The two knightes *taynted* eche other on the shelde, and passed."—*Berners*. \**Beau. & F.*

Fr. *Teindre*; L. *Tingere*, to tinge, (qv.) to stain, to touch with stain. At- Un-

**TAKE**, *v.* To touch, or come in contact

-ER. with; to seize, to catch; to seize,  
-ING. or catch hold; to hold or keep;  
-ING-LY. to choose, to prefer; to elect or  
-NESS.\* select; to hold, to bear or bring, to carry, to convey.

*Take* (with or without *prs.*) is used as equivalent to L. *Capere*, *prehendere*, *sumere*, *tenere*, and their compounds:—

To capture, to captivate; to accept, to conceive, to deceive, to perceive, to receive.

To apprehend or apprise, to comprehend or comprize, to reprehend or reprice.

To assume, to presume, to resume.

To attain, to contain, to retain, to sustain, (qv.)—\**Bp. Taylor*.

Go. *Tec-an*; A. S. *Tæ-an*; D. & Ger. *Tacken*; Sw. *Tag-a*; Dan. -er, tangere, to touch; and cons.—prehendere, to take. Be- Enter- Mis- Over- Out- Re- Un- Up-

## TAL

**TALC, s.** Cot. calls it—A tender and transparent stone, which endures extreme heat and cold without breaking, and hath been heretofore used instead of glass.

Fr. *Talc*; Sp. *Talco*; Ger. *Talk*. Lapis pinguis;—*talkol*, oleum *talci*, ad cutem infucandam præparatum. Wach. refers to A. S. *Tælg*, a tincture, from *telgan*, tingere, illinere, to stain, to dye.

**TALE, s. -FUL.\*** Any thing told; narrated, related, repeated, reckoned. A story, narration, relation, repetition; a reckoning or account, number *told*.

Gower writes *Taled*, i. e. *telled*. Chaucer, *Tailer*, or *teller of tales*. See **TELL**.

\*Thomson.

**TALENT, s.** Endowments to put to use: gen.—mental endowments.

The mental wealth, or strength; or means or powers of, or skill in, acquiring or attaining; faculty, ability, or capacity of mind.

Dr. Webster, in his American Dictionary, has the word *Talented*—"furnished with talents, possessing skill or talents;" and it has been too hastily used in common speech—*here*.

L. *Talentum*; from Gr. *Ταλάντων*, from *ταλα-ειν*, to bear, to sustain; prima sua significatione *libram* notat, qua pondera appenduntur.—*Voss*. Fr. *Talent-e*; It. & Sp. -*o*. The Fr. and It. apply the word to—the will, lust, appetite, an earnest humour unto; and in Old Eng. it is so used. (See *Sk*.) Chaucer renders *affectus*, in Boethius, *talentes*. In Eng. the common usage is (met.) from the parable in the New Testament—as above. En-

**TALIAMION, s. TALION.** A return of like for like. "The *talion* law of Moses yeeldeth an eie for an eie."—*Holinshed*.

Fr. & Sp. *Talion*; It. *Taglione*; L. *Talto*, from *talis*, like. Re-

**TALISMAN, s. TALISMANIQUE.** "This charm, which the Arabs called *talisman* or *thalismam*, the later Greeks, when they had borrowed the superstition, called *στοιχεια*; which shows of what house they supposed it to have come; *στοιχεια* being, as we have observed, the technical Greek name for hieroglyphic characters."—*Warburton*.

Fr. & Sp. *Talis-man*; It. -*mano*, as app. to magical characters, is supposed to have come from Ar. *Thelesm*. (See *Men*.) Thomson forms it of Ar. *Talea axman*, to try fortune.

**TALK, v. s.** To speak, to confer, to converse, to prate, or prattle.

-ING. *Talkative*,—that can or may

-ATIVE. *talk*; that will *talk*; loqua-

-ATIVENESS. cious, garrulous.

This word had escaped Tooke's recollection when he asserted that we had not one single word of Anglo-Saxon origin, to which the term. *ive* has been given.

D. *Tal-er*; Ger. *Tal-er*; Sw. -*a*; Dan. *Tal-e*, -*er*; A. S. -*tan*, to tell, (qv.) *Tal-ig-an*, to tell, sc. by speech. Be-Inter- Out- Un-

**TALL, ad. TALNESS.** Raised, elevated, exalted, eminent, lofty, of great height; it is app. met. to men of high spirit, lofty courage, haughty. "I know your spirit to be *tall*."—*Benru. & F.*

## TAM

*Sk*. refers to Welsh; but prefers Fr. *Taille*, from *tailler*, to cut. Tooke considers *Tall*, and the Fr. word *Taille*, as app. to stature, to mean—raised, lifted up, and to be *past p.* of the A. S. *a. Tillan*, to lift up, to *till*, (qv.) Un-

**TALLOW, s. v.** Grease, suet, fat—of animals; mixture of fat substances (manufactured for candles).

D. *Talgh*, *talch*; Ger. & Sw. *Talg*, from Welsh *Deillan*, fluere, manare, to flow.—*Wach*. More probably from A. S. *v. Telg-an*, illinere, to smear; and from which *v. Wach*. himself derives the *s. Talc*. Be-

**TALLY, s. v.** The *s.*—Any thing cut or -YING. notched; a piece of wood scored -IER, *s.* or notched,—to keep count or reckoning; a reckoning or account: and, as similar pieces of wood, and reckonings upon them, were kept by the parties to the account—a *tally* is also,—Any thing that agrees with, or matches, another; and *To tally*,—

To agree with, to match, to fit, to suit, to correspond.

Fr. *Taill-e*, -*ier*, to cut, to notch; It. *Tagliare*; Sp. *Taller*, from L. *Talea*, a green branch, (*cut* from a tree,) from *Θαλλια*, a green branch; *Θαλλ-ειν*, *virere*.—See *Men*., *Voss*., &c.

**TALMUD, s.** "Under their proper heads -IST. he (Rabbi Judah) methodically -ISTIC. digested all that hitherto had been delivered to them of their law and religion by the tradition of their ancestors. And this is the book called the *Mishnah*. It became the subject of the studies of all the learned men; and the chiefest of them, both in Judea and Babylonia, employed themselves to make comments on it. These comments they call the *Gemara*, i. e. the *Complement*. The *Mishnah* is the text, and the *Gemara* the comment; both together, they call the *Talmud*."—*Prideaux*, vol. ii. pt. i. b. v. p. 469.

**TALON, s.** The claw, or clawing, bony or horny substance, affixed to the feet of animals.

Fr. & Sp. *Tal-on*; It. -*lone*, the heel; from L. *Talus*, the pastern bone.—*Plinius*, lib. xi. c. 46. The etym. of L. *Talus* is not satisfactorily accounted for. It was formerly written *Talent*; and Lye refers to the margin of the Bible (Jer. xii.) for *tallented*, furnished with *talents* or *talons*.

**TAMARIND, s.** A small, soft, dark, red Indian date, of a laxative property, and a good purger of the heat of choler.—*Cot*.

Fr. *Tamar-ind*; It. & Sp. -*inda*. *Men*. calls it an Indian word, and Thomson composes it of *Tamar Hindes*, the Indian date.

**TAMARISK, s.** Cot. calls it—A shrub or small tree, red-barked, and leaved like heath.

Fr. & Sp. *Tamar-is*; It. -*isco*; L. *Tamaris*.

**TAMBOUR, s.** *Tambour* is app. to a frame shaped like a drum, upon which to work embroidery; also, to the embroidery itself; to other things from their shape.

See **TABOUR**.

**TAME**, *v. ad.* *Tame, ad.* is opposed to  
-ABLE. *wild*, whether the wildness arise  
-LY. from fear or courage.  
-LESS. Quiet, mild, gentle, tractable;  
-NESS. quiet; dull, inanimate. To *tame*,—  
-ER. To quiet, or cause to be or render  
-ING. quiet, peaceful, obedient, submis-  
sive, (*timid*, *qv.*); to subdue, to suppress;  
to domesticate.

D. *Tam*, *tam*, *tamnen*, *tammen*; Ger. *Zam*,  
*zam-en*; Sw. & Dan. *Tam*; Go. *Tamjan*, *ga-lam-  
jan*; A.S. *Tamian*, *temian*, domare, mansuefacere,  
cicurare.—Som. To accustom to the hand, to  
render manageable or tractable. Be-En-Un-

**TAMPER**, *v. -ING.* Seems to mean—  
To try or make trial or experiment upon  
the *temper* or disposition, the will or incli-  
nation; the frame or constitution; to prac-  
tise upon it; to act or practise empirically.  
Sk.—L. *Temperare*.

**TAMY**, *s.* A scarce or boulder, (also a  
-MIS. strainer,) made of hair.—Cot. See  
-MINE. TEMSE.

Chaucer writes *Stamin*, (*qv.*)

Fr. *Tamis*,—also Fr. *Estamine*, the stuff *lamine*.  
—Cot.

**TAN**, *s. v.* *Tan*, or *Tawny*, will be—the  
-NER. colour of the chestnut. *Tan*,—  
-NING. the bark, which gives that colour.  
-LING. To *tan*,—to soak, season, imbue  
with, impregnate with, the *tawny* bark;  
and, *gen.*—

To have or give a *tauny* or brown colour,  
to embrown.

Fr. *Tann-er*; D. *-en*, *teymen*. Fr. "*Tan* is the  
bark of a young oak, wherewith (being small  
beaten) leather is *tanned*." Fr. "*Tane*, *tanned*, is  
also—swart, sallow, dusky, or *tauney* of hue, as  
things which have been *tanned*, or people which  
are overtold."—Cot. The greater part of  
etymologists derive from *Castaneus*, (see *Men*.)  
the first syllable being dropped.

**TANG**, *s. v.* App. com. to—the *taste*;  
*gen.* to—sense or feeling.

Taste or touch, savour, flavour, relish;  
tone or tune; sound.

Either (Sk.) from D. *Tanghe*, acer, acris, sharp,  
keen; or from L. *Tangere*, to touch: It has got  
a touch. Cudworth writes it *Tange*, and it is  
perhaps merely *Tinge* (by change of *i* into *a*).

**TANGENT**, *s. -IAL.* A line—touching.  
"The *tangent* of an arc is a line touching  
the circle in one extremity of that arc:  
continued, &c."—Hutton.

Fr. *Tang-ent*; It. *-ente*; L. *Tangens*, touching.

**TANGIBLE**, *ad. -BILITY.* That may be  
touched; sensible to the feeling of touch.

Fr. & Sp. *Tangib-le*; It. *-ile*; L. *Tangibilis*,  
that may be touched; from *tang-ere*, to touch. In-

**TANGLE**, *v. s. -Y.* To tie, to bind, to  
fold, to perplex; to cause to be perplexed,  
embarrassed, intricate; to intertwine; to  
snare or ensnare.—\*Falconer.

Mis.—Quasi inter angulos ducere. Sk.—from  
*Tan*, dim. of *Tangl*. Jun.—from Ger. *Tang*, for-  
ceps: Eng. *Tongs*; A.S. *Tang*. To *entangle*, he  
says, is properly to seize with pincers (forcipe),  
and to hold at pleasure when so seized. Fr. *Ten-  
ailler*; It. *Attanagliare*. Serenius gives Go.  
*Teingia*, to bind together; and A.S. *Tian*, *tig-an*,  
to tie, is perhaps the root. En-Inter-Un-

**TANIST**, *s. -RY.* A chieftain.

Sk. suspects to be of Irish origin, otherwise he  
should suppose it to be from *Thane*, (*qv.*)

**TANK**, *s. -ARD.* A *tankard* contains a  
quart. A *tank* is unlimited as to the quan-  
tity it may contain.

Fr. *Tan-guard*; D. *-chaerd*. The Fr. refer to  
Rabelais as their early authority; and he (as Sk.  
thinks,) may have received it from us. Duchat  
suggests that we may have formed the word by  
corruption, from *Tin-quart*. Thomson returns it  
to Fr. *Etain*, *tin*, and *quart*. And *Tank* he de-  
rives from Fr. *Eslang*, a great pond, pool, or  
standing water. L. *Stagnum*.

**TANKLING.** See **TINK**.

**TANSY**, *s.* A plant.

Fr. *Tan-arie*; It. *-aceto*; D. *-sey*; Sp. *Alhan-  
asia*; L. *Tanacetum*, quod revera significat, vel  
per errorem veterum botanicorum, à voce *Alhan-  
asia*, (Gr. *Αθανασία*.)—Sk.

**TANTALIZE**, *v.* To offer or propose  
-IZATION. that for which we hunger or  
-IZER. thirst—which we crave or de-  
-ISM." sire—but to withhold or delay  
the attainment of it; to present, to tease  
by presenting, gratifications beyond our  
reach or power of obtaining.—\*Beau. & F.

From *Tantalus*, whose punishment was "to  
thirst in waves, and viewing banquets, starve."—  
*Yalden. Ovid*.

**TANT-AMOUNT**, *ad. s.* Of such, of so  
great (*tantum*) amount as; equal, or equi-  
valent; co-adequate or commensurate. See  
PARAMOUNT.

Bp. Taylor writes, "This will not *tant'a-  
mount* to an immediate divine institution."

Sp. *Tantamonta*.

**TANTARUM**, *s.* Perhaps—out of tune.  
See **TRANGRAM**.

**TANTIVY**, *s.* The huntsman's cry—  
corresponding to the sound of the horn.

Sk.—from *Tanta vi*, or *Tanto vi*, at all possible  
speed, or at full stretch?

**TAP**, *v. s.* To strike or hit with the *tip*  
-LASH. (of the fingers), the surface (of the  
-ST-ER. hand)—lightly, gently, superfi-  
-RY. cially.

To *tap*, or to strike, *sc.* the head or  
side of a barrel or other vessel:—Cot.  
says, "Fr. *Tapper*, is to bung, or stop with  
a bung," i. e. to strike a bung into the  
vessel, *sc.* to secure the liquor; and it may  
be also to strike the spigot (Dan. *Tap*) or  
other tubular instrument, by which the  
liquor may be drawn off; *cons.* to broach,  
or break into.

Heel-taps,—i. e. *tips*. See **TIP**.

Fr. *Tapp-er*; D. *-en*; Sw. *-a*; Ger. *Zapfen*;  
A.S. *Tappan*, promere, suppromere, to draw out  
drink.—Som. A *tappysire*,—a woman *tapster*.  
But it admits of conjecture whether To *tap* a  
barrel, and To *tap* or strike with the *tip* or *top*, on  
the *tip* or *top*, be not the same word.

**TAPE**, *s.* A flat, narrow band.

Sk. suggests Fr. *Estoupe*, from L. *Stuppa*, be-  
cause *tape* was (perhaps) formerly made of *tow*.

## T A R

**TAPER**, *s. v.* -NESS. *Taper*, *ad.* may mean—Rising to a *tap*, *tip*, or *top*; to a slender or small *top* or point; becoming gradually less in its rise or ascent.

Fr. *Poincte* was a wax candle, or *taper*, used in churches, and probably so called from its form or shape.

A. S. *Taper*, *cereus*, a *taper*, or wax light, (Som.;) and Lye interprets *taper-ax*,—an axe made in the form of a waxen (*taper*). Perhaps the reverse is the fact.

**TAPET**, *s.* Now app. to—Stuff covered or -ESTRY. worked with figures.—\*Chaucer.

-IS, *v.* Fr. *Tap-is*, -*isser*, -*isseris*; It. -*pèle*, -*ISER*. \* -*penzeria*; Sp. -*ete*, -*iz*, -*izar*, -*izaria*; L. *Tapes*; Gr. *Τάπης*, for *δάπης*, or *δάρης*, from *δάρω*, (subsisting only in compound words, as *δάρωδον*, *pavimentum*,) whence *τάπης*, *tapes*, any thing strewed or spread on the floor or pavement; a carpet. Fr. *Tapir*, and *tapisser*, are to cover, (gen.) Holland uses the *v.* To *tapie*; and Hackluyt speaks of a *tapestry* of feathers.

**TAPIS**, \* *v.* -INAGE.† To cover, to conceal, to hide, to lurk in a covert or hiding-place.—\*Fairfax. †Chaucer. Gower.

From Fr. *Tapir*, to cover. See **TAPET**.

**TAR**, **TARRE**, or **TERRE**, *v.* To *tar*, (e. g. **TART**, *ad.* a dog,)—to anger, to sharpen or -LY. rouse his anger, to sharpen or -NESS. rouse his courage; to encourage, to provoke.

*Tart*, *ad.*—sharp, keen, sour, acid.

D. *Terghen*; Ger. *Zerren*; A. S. *Tir-an*, *tyr-tan*, to irritate, to exasperate, (to *tire*, *qv.*) *Tart*,—A. S. *Teart*, *asper*, (D. *Taertigh*,) is—*tar-ed*, *tar'd*, *tart*.—Tooke. See **TART**, *s.*

**TAR**, *s. v.* -PAWLING. Liquid or fluid pitch.

A *tar*, a *tarpawling*, are app. to a *sailor*.

Fr. *Tarc*; D. *Tarre*, *terra*, *teer*, *teere*; Sw. *Tärra*; Dan. *Tiærre*; A. S. *Tare*, *pix liquida*, *pix fluida*, liquid or fluid pitch; usually (says Lye) derived from D. *Teer*, *tener*, *mollis*, *soft*. Ithre contains a suggestion, that *tar* may be the *tear* of the tree, (pine, fir, &c.)

**TARANTULA**, *s.* -ATED. A most venomous spider; called so of the Neapolitan city, *Taranto*, near unto which there be more of them than in any other part of Italy.—Cot.

Fr. *Tarant-ole*; It. -*ola*; Sp. -*ula*.

**TARCEL**, **TASSEL**. See **TERCEL**.

**TARDY**, *v.* \* *ad.* *Tardy*, *ad.*—Slow, (sc. -ILY. as one *tired*,) dilatory, delaying, late. Also slow, opposed to *quick*, sc. of per-IGRADOUS.† ception, (Hudibras;) or to *timely*, sc. in performance o. duty, (Collier.)

\*Shak. †Digby. ‡Brown.

Fr. *Tard-e*, -*er*; It. -*o*, -*are*; Sp. -*o*, -*ar*; L. *Tardus*. (A. S. *Teorod*, *fatigatus*, *past p.* of *teor-tan*, to *tire*, *qv.*) Re-

**TARE**, *s.* *Tare*, the plant, so called, because it *tires* or *tears* upon corn.

*Tare*,—"Fr. *Tare*, is also app. to the loss, diminution, decay, impairment, want, or waste in merchandize, &c. by the exchange or use thereof."—Cot.

From D. *Teren*, *teeren*; Ger. *Zehren*, *absumere*, because it *destroys* the corn; and *terren*, (Sk.

## T A S

adda,) from L. *Terere*:—It is A. S. *Tir-an*, to *prey* upon, to *consume*, to *tire* or *tear*, (*qqv.*)

**TARGE**, *s.* "A kind of shield, almost -ET. square."—Cot.

-ETIER. Fr. *Targe*, *targue*; It. *Targa*, *targhetta*. Sp. *Targa*, *targela*; Low L. *Targa*, *targia*; D. *Targee*, *tergle*; Ger. *Tartsch*; A. S. *Targ*, *targa*, from L. *tergo*, or rather *tergore*, because made of hides stripped from the bodies of animals.—See *Sk.*, *De Cange*, and *Men*.

**TARGUM**, *s.* -IST. The name given by the Jews to the Chaldaic Paraphrase of the Scriptures: it means—*Explanation*, interpretation.—See *Men*.

**TARIFF**, *s.* A book of rates.

Ar., formed from *d'araf*, to know.—*Men*.

**TARN**, *s.* A lake or mere pool.—*Ray*.

**TARNISH**, *v.* To dim or darken; to soil or sully; to lessen or diminish, or lose the brightness or lustre, the clearness or purity.

Fr. *Tarn-tr*; It. -*ire*. (A. S. *Teor-tan*. See **TIME**.)

**TAR-PAWLING**. See **TAR**.

**TARRASS**. See **TERRACE**.

**TARRIER**. See **TERRIER**.

**TARRY**, *v. s.* To fail or languish; to -IER. loiter, to linger, to delay, to stay -IANCE. or stop, to wait; to remain or -YING. continue.

From A. S. *Teor-tan*. See **TIME**.

**TART**. See **TAR**.

**TART**, *s.* -LET. *Pastry*,—so called orig. because *wreathed* or *twisted*, as some (Fr.) bread now is. Bacon (*Ess. on Gardens*) and Holinshed both allude to the *hews* or figures in which these *tarts* were made.

Fr. *Tarte*, *tourte*, *tourteau*; L. & L. *Torta*, *pasta*,—*torta*, (*past p.* of *torquere*, to *twist*, to *wreathe*.)

**TARTAR**, *s.* The dried lees of wine.

-EOUS. Fr. *Tartre*. Sk. calls it *fax vini ac-ests*: a word, with little difference, common to all modern languages, (necesse an) from Ger. *Tartelen*, *agitare*, because the lees of wine work and ferment.

**TARTAREAN**, *ad.* -REOUS. The infernal regions, or hell; of or pertaining to hell; hellish.

Gr. *Tartaros*; L. *Tartarus*. Perhaps a reduplication of *Tar*. Gr. *Tap-eiv*, the obsol. root of *tap-a-s-eiv*, *perterrere*: qd. the place of *terroure*. See **BAN-BAN-ous**. Sub-

**TASK**, *s. v.* -ER. A *task* seems to be a *tax*, any imposition; any thing imposed, or undertaken to be done; any thing exacted or required to be done; a rated or apportioned work or labour.

Fr. *Tasche*; D. *Tascke*, *tackee*. Fabian and Kilian so write (l. e. *taske*) the word *tax*; and it is not improbable that they are the same word. Over-

**TASSEL**, *s.* *Tassels* were—Tufts or knots

-ELED. wrought of interwoven gold and -ES.\* silk, hanging from the corners of

## T A U

the dress, and so placed and formed as to be a protection or armour for the thigh. They are not now so confined, either in materials or situation.—\**North*.

Low L. *Tasselt*, are so called, diminutively, from Fr. *Tasse*.—*Voss. de Vit. lib. ii. c. 18*.

**TASTE**, *s. v.* To *touch*, *sc.* with the tongue  
-ABLE. and palate; to cause or pro-  
-ER. duce, to have or receive—sen-  
-FUL. sations by the tongue and  
-LESS. palate; to have or receive a  
-LESSNESS. savour or flavour, a relish;  
-Y. more gen. to feel; to perceive,  
to inspect, to examine.

*Tasty* is now common in speech.

Fr. *Tast-er*; It. *-dre*, to touch; D. & Ger. *Tasten*, or *tacken*; Sw. *Tasta*, to touch or *take*, (qv.) At- Dis- Un-

**TATCH**,\* **TAICH**,† or **TACH**,\* *s.* Written by Hammond, *Tack*, qv.

In the Merchant's Second Tale, a *taich* seems to be—

A *touch* of knavery or cunning; a trick, a contrivance or plot.

\**Sir T. Elyot*. †*Chaucer*.

Fr. *Tache*, *tacher*, a spot, stain, or blemish; a spot or mark of disgrace. En-

**TATTER**, *v. s.* To tear in pieces, into rags; to rend into strips or small pieces.

It. *Tattare*; A. S. *To-taran* (or *To-teran*) lace-rare, dilacerare, dilaniare, to *tear*, to *rent*, to *pull* in pieces.—*Som*.

*Tatterdemallion*:—Fr. *Hallon* is a *tatter*; and Cot. observes that, *O les beaux haillons*, is a saying in some parts of France when they see a man most richly attired. *O les maux haillons*, may have also been in use, and have given us the latter half of this word, i.e. *Mallion*; but how it became united with our own or the It. *Tatter*, no means of ascertaining have occurred.

**TATTLE**, *v. s.* To tell or talk much;  
-ER. thoughtlessly, heedlessly, idly, tri-  
-ING. flingly; to gossip, to tell tales, to prattle.

*Tittle-tattle*, i.e. *tattle-tattle*,—incessant *tattle*. See **TITTLE**.

A. S. *To-tal-an*, or *to-tellan*; to tell or talk much, often.

**TATTOO**, *s.* Thomson says, is a beat of drum ordering the *tap-to* or *shut*, and the soldiers to their quarters; others think it *tapotez-tous*—beat (or *tap*) all.

**TATTOW**, *s.* "They have a custom of staining their bodies, which they call *tat-towing*. They prick the skin so as just not to fetch blood, with a small instrument, something in the form of a hoe."—*Cook*.

**TAVERN**, *s.* Any building formed *ex*  
-ER. *tabulis*; a shed, a shop. A *tavern*  
-ING. gen. is—An inn where provisions, victuals, liquors, &c. are supplied.

Fr. *Tavern-e*; It. *-a*; Sp. & L. *Taberna*; contracted from *tabulerna*, and this from *tabula*, a table. See **TABLE**.

**TAUGHT**,\* i.e. *Tight*. Fast, firm, stable, stiff. It is the common word with seamen.

\**Falconer*.

## T E A

**TAUNT**, *v. s.* To charge, impute, or in-  
-ING. sinuate any thing provokingly, in-  
-INGLY. sultingly, scoffingly, upbraidingly.  
-FUL.\* To provoke, to insult, to upbraid.

\**Tickel*.

Fr. *Tanser*, to chide, rebuke, check, *taunt*, re-  
prove, take up.—Cot. (See **TANSER** and **TENSER**,  
in Men.) Perhaps from *tenter*, to tempt, to anger,  
to provoke.

**TAURI-CORNOUS**,\* *ad.* Having the  
horns (*cornua*) of a bull (*tauri*).—\**Brown*.

**TAUTO-LOGY**, *s.* A repetition or re-  
-ICAL. peated use of the same words, or  
-IZE,\* *v.* words of the same or equivalent  
-OUS.† signification.

\**Dr. J. Smith*. †*H. Tooke*.

Gr. *Tautologia*, the same words, or words of  
the same signification.

**TAW**, or **Tew**. See **Tew**.

**TAW**, *s.* The marble which boys use to  
shoot at others on the ground is so called,  
perhaps from the D. *Touw*, made, prepared,  
a marble *made* for this particular purpose.  
Dutch *taws* were formerly in high repute.

**TAWDRY**, *ad.* Too fine or shewy; taste-  
-ILY. lessly fine or shewy.

-INESS. Contracted from *Saint Ethelred*, and app-  
to the articles (laces, &c.) sold at a fair called by  
his name, and once as famous as that of *Saint*  
*Bartholomew*, called *Barilemy*. See **Sk**.

**TAWNY**, *ad.* Brown, sun-burnt; also—  
yellowish.

Fr. & It. *Tane*; D. *Taneyt*, *teyneyt*; *tanned*, or  
of a chestnut colour, or the colour of things  
*tanned*. See **TAN**.

**TAX**, *v. s.* To *tax* is—To rate or assess,  
-ABLE. to charge or impose a rate or as-  
-ATION. sessment; and, gen. to charge, (sc.  
-ER. with a fault, an offence,) to impute,  
-ING. to accuse.

A *tax*, D. *Taeckse*,—a rate or assess-  
ment charged or imposed; an impost, a  
tribute. Probably, so much *taken*, lifted  
or levied.

L. *Tax-are*, *taxatio*, from *tang-ere*, or *tag-ere*,  
to touch; (to take) *taxare*, to weigh or value, by  
frequent touching or handling.—*Voss*. Fr. *Taxer*;  
It. *Tassare*, to *tax*. See **TASK**. Un-

**TEA**, *s.* "Tea is much used in Tunquin  
and Cochin-china as common drinking;  
women sitting in the streets, and selling  
dishes of *tea* hot and ready made; they  
call it *chau*, and even the poorest people  
sip it."—*Dampier*.

Fr. *Thé*; It. *Te*; Chinese, *The*, *tcha*.

**TEACH**, *v.* To *take* or receive, *sc.* into  
-ABLE. the mind or understanding; to  
-ABLENESS. get, gain or acquire knowledge,  
-ER. information, instruction.  
-ING. To *take* or convey, to deliver,  
to communicate, to impart—knowledge,  
information, or instruction; to inform, to  
instruct. See **To LEARN**.

A. S. *Tac-an*, to *take*. Be- Mis- Un-



**TEAD,\*** or **TEDE**, *s.* Gen.—A torch.

\* *Spenser.*

L. *Tæda*; Fr. *Tede*, the fat pith or heart of the pine-tree, called by some the *Torch-tree*.—*Col.*

**TEAL**, *s.* A fowl, so called from its prolific nature.—*Sk.*

D. *Teeligh*, from *Teel-en*, gignere, procreare.

**TEAM**, *s. v.\** The number of horses, or other animals yoked to the same carriage.

\* *Spenser.*

A. S. *Team*, *tyne*, a yoke or *teame* of working cattle. Som. says—a litter of pigs was called a *team*. Lye also—a *team* of ducks; and hence supposes a *team* of oxen or horses to be so called, because following in succession;—it is—the whole family; the whole number. See **TÆM**.

**TEAR**, *s.* A liquid flowing from the eyes;

-FUL. *sc.* in grief, in laughter. Also app.

-LESS. to—Any moisture, dropping, falling

-Y.\* or flowing, as *tears* flow down the human face.—\* *Lidgate.*

A. S. *Tear*; Ger. *Zahr*; Sw. *Tär*; Dan. *Taare*; perhaps from the A. S. *v. Tir-an*, irritare, exacerbare, to irritate, to smart. *Salt, briny*, are common epithets to *tears*. Be-

**TEAR**, *v. -ING.* To rend, break, or burst asunder; to pull asunder or in pieces; to sunder, sever, or separate; to force away.

Go. *Ga-teuran*; A. S. *Tar-an*, *tir-an*; D. *Teyren*, *teeren*, destruere, dirumpere, lacerare. See **TIR**. Up-

**TEASE**, *v.* To draw or drag, to pull, to -ER. pluck; to pull, to draw over (*sc.* a -ING. comb, a scratching tool, repeatedly; and hence) to vex, to harass, by repetition.

A. S. *Tas-an*; D. *Teenen*; Ger. *Zaus-en*, trahere, vellere, carpere.

**TEASEL**, *s.* Fullers' Herb: so called, because used by fullers in *teasing* wool.

A. S. *Tasl*.

**TEAT**, *s.* The pap, or dugs, the nipple.

Fr. *Telt-e*; It. *-a*; Sp. *Teta*; D. *Tuyte*, *tote*; Ger. *Dutte*, *tutte*; A. S. *Tytt*, *titte*. Mamma, uber, felicesime alludunt, (*Sk.*) to Gr. *Tithos*, mamma. In the Go. version of Mark xlii. 17, *lactantibus* is rendered *Daddjandei*, whence Wach. concludes that the *v. Daddjan*, lactare, existed in that language.

**TECHNICAL**, *ad.* That can or may

-LY. *make.* By usage,—of or per-

-ITY. taining to art, to the arts, to

-NOLOGICAL. any peculiar art.

Gr. *Τεχνικός*, from *τεχνή*, and this from *τεύχ-ειν*, to make, form, or fabricate.

**TECTLY,\*** *av.* Covertly, concealedly. A word scarcely worth preserving: from Fr. *Tect*, the cover of a house.—\* *Holinshed.*

**TED**, *v.* To *tede* grass,—to spread abroad new mowen grass, which is the first thing that is done in order to the drying it, or making it into hay.—*Ray. S. and E. Country Words.*

A. S. *Tead* subsists in the comp. *ge-tead*, prepared;—and to *tede*, what, but to prepare grass, that it may be put under cover!—*Lye.*

**TEDDER**, or **TETHER**, *s. v.* That with which (rope, chain, &c.) any thing, any

animal, is *tied*, confined or limited to a certain space.

Perhaps formed upon *tied*, the past p. of *tie*.

**TEDIOUS**, *ad.* Tiresome or wearisome; -LY. tiring or wearying by long conti-  
-NESS. nuance; drawing out to a length; tardy, slow.

Fr. *Tédi-eux*; It. & Sp. *-oso*; L. *Tædium*, *tædere*, defatigatione vel satietate afficere; from Gr. *Ἀνδ-ειν*, by prefixing *T*.

**TEEM**, *v. s.* To produce or bring forth—

-ING. plenteously, copiously, numerously;

-FUL. to pour forth.

-LESS.\* *Teem* is—the offspring, the family; the brood, the litter.

“*Teamful*,—brimful; having as much as can be *teamed* in. In the A. S. it signifies fruitful, abundant, plentiful.”—*Ray. N. Country Words.* \* *Dryden.*

Dan. *Tømmer*, to pour forth, to empty; A. S. *Tym-en*, to bear or bring forth, to pour forth. Be-

**TEEN**, *s. v.* To *teen*,—to kindle, to incense, to provoke, to vex, to afflict, to grieve.

A. S. *Tæon*, annoyance or trouble, injury, molestation, reproach, slander. Som.—from the A. S. *v. Tæon-an*, *tye-an*, to kindle, to *time*, (*qv.*)

**TEENS**, or **TENS**, *s.* From *three* and *ten*, or *thirteen*, to *nine* and *ten*, or *nineteen*.

**TEGUMENT**, *s.* The covering; that which covers, infolds, or inwraps.

L. *Tegumentum*, from *lectum*, past p. of *leg-ere*, to cover. In- Con- Also Re-tection.

**TEIL**, *s.* L. *Tilia*, the Linden or Lime-tree.

**TEINE**, *s.* *Sk.* thinks—a *tiny* piece of silver. Tyrw.—a narrow thin plate of metal, perhaps from L.-Gr. *Tænia*. There seems no reason to conclude it to have been a *plate*. May it not have been a *tine*, or piece in shape and size similar to a *tine* (*sc.* of a harrow, fork)? See **TINE**, and **TINY**.—\* *Chaucer.*

**TEINT.** See **TINT**.

**TELARY**, *ad.* Weaving, or spinning webs; as “*telary* spiders.”—*Brown.*

L. *Tela*, a web. Some editions of *Brown* read *Retiary*. See **RETIARY**.

**TELE-GRAPH**, *s.* An instrument by which signals are communicated to those distant.

The invention is ascribed to Chappe, and was first used in France about the year 1794, and within two years afterwards introduced into this country.

Mason says, is so called (from *Τελος*, the end, and *γραφειν*, to write) because it answers the end of writing by signals. Analogy seems to prefer *Τηλε*, afar. See **TELESCOPE**.

**TELE-SCOPE**, *s.* An optical instrument

-IC. to enable the eye to see objects

-ICAL. *afar* off.

It. & Sp. *Telescopio*; Fr. *Téléscope*, from *τελε*, afar, and *σκοπ-ειν*, to view, to see.

**TELESM**, *s. -ATICAL.* i. e. *Talisman*, (*qv.*)

**TELESTIC,\* ad.** That can or may end or finish.—*Cudworth.*

Gr. Τηλεστικός, from τέλος, the end.

**TELL, v.** To lift or raise, sc. the articles  
-ER. to be counted or calculated (the cal-  
-ING. culi) on the counter; to lift or take  
them from the heap or aggregate, sepa-  
rately, or in portions; and, thus,—

To number or enumerate, to reckon, to count or account.

To lift or raise, sc. the voice, the sound of the voice; and thus,—

To narrate, to relate; to rehearse, to repeat; to say, to speak; to utter, to make known, to communicate.

D. *Tellen*; Ger. *Zelen*, numerare, narrare. A.S. *Tælian*, *talian*, and also *tilian*, cons. *nummerare*, *narrare*: but lit. *toltere*, to lift, to raise. See TILL, TOLL, TALE, TALK. Fore- Out- Re- Un-

**TEMERITY, s.** "Rashness, hastiness,  
-R-ARIOUS. fool-hardiness, unadvisedness,  
-ARIOUSLY. indiscretion, want of due con-  
-OUS.\* sideration."—*Cot.*

-OUSLY.† *Temerari-ous*, -ously, are not uncommon in our oldest divines.

\**Vncert. Auctors.* †*Bale.*

Fr. *Temér-ité*, -aire; It. -ità; Sp. -idad; L. *Temeritas*, *temers*. From *Θεμερος*, *gravis*, *venerabilis*. Voss. infers *αθεμερος*, *minime gravior*, *sed leviter plane et inconsiderate*; lightly, inconsiderately, rashly.

**TEMPER, v. s.** As the Fr.—To moderate  
-AMENT. or modify; to qualify, to order,  
-AMENTAL. to govern, to allay, to assuage,  
-ANCE. to mitigate, to forbear; to keep  
-ATE, *ad. v.* a mean or measure; to mete,  
-ATELY. measure, mingle, seasonably;  
-ATENESS. to season. And *Temper, s.*—  
-ATURE. Moderation; mean, measure;  
-ING. due measure; due mixture, sc.  
-ANCY.\* of qualities; order, regulation,  
-ATIVE.† disposition, or constitution of  
-URE.† body or mind.

*Temperance*:—"For vertue (quoth Aris-  
ton the Chian) when it ruleth and ordereth  
our lust or concupiscense, limiting out a  
certaine measure, and lawfull proportion of  
time unto pleasures is called *Temperance*."  
—*Holland. Plutarch.*

\**Joye. Udal.* †*T. Granger.* †*Gower.*

Fr. *Temper-er*; Sp. -ar; It. & L. *Temperare*, *ad temporis rationem moderari*; et deinde—*moderari* (Martin.)—to moderate or regulate, as time or season require; gen.—to moderate. At- Con- Dis- Mis- Also In-temperance. Un-temperate.

**TEMPEST, s. v.** App. emph. to times  
-VOUS. of foul weather.  
-VOUSLY. Storms of hail, rain, wind; more  
-IVELY.\* esp. of wind; gen.—a storm, an  
-IVITY.† uproar, tumult or disturbance.

*Tempest-ively*, -ivity, —season-ably, -able-  
ness.—\**Burton.* †*Brown.*

Fr. *Tempest*, *tempest-er*; It. -a, -are; Sp. -ad;  
L. *Tempestas*; time, season, (from *tempus*.) B.  
Jonson adopted the v. from Fr. *Tempestier*; he has  
been followed by Milton. In-tempestive.

**TEMPLE, s.** -PORAL. The sides of the  
head between the eyes and ears; because  
thence, the time or age of man is known.—  
*Voss.* Fr. *Temp-les*; It. -ia; L. *Tempus*.

**TEMPLE, s.** A place, separated, set  
-ED. apart, appropriated, consecrated,  
-AR, s. to purposes of religion.

Fr. *Templ-e*; It. & Sp. -o; L. *Templum*, which  
Julius Scal. thinks is from *temenos*, (from *temereiv*,  
to cut off,) qd. a place cut off, separated, set apart;  
and thus consecrated—*deo alicui vel heroi*, to any  
god or hero. See CONTEMPLATE.

**TEMPORAL, ad.** Of, pertaining, be-  
-ALS, s. longing, relating to — time;  
-ALLY. opposed to—eternal, and to—  
-ALITY. spiritual; lasting, enduring for  
-ALTY. a time; secular.

-ANEOUS. To *temporize*,—to act according

-ARY. to the time; to adapt, suit or

-IZE, v. accommodate to the time; to

-IZER. watch or wait for it; to linger,

-IZATION. to delay, to procrastinate.

-IZING. Fr. *Tempor-el*, -izer; It. -ale, -eggiare;  
Sp. -al, -izar; L. *Temporalis*, from *tempus*, which  
"some (Voss.) derive from *τεμν-ειν*, to cut, be-  
cause though *materially* (as they say) it is con-  
tinuous, yet *formally* it is discrete (or distinct);"  
by which, perhaps, is meant, measured by *distinct*  
portions. See TIME. Con- Ex- Super-

**TEMPT, v.** To try; to put to the trial,  
-ER. to the proof; to prove; to  
-RESS. try the strength, the virtue,—  
-ATION. by persuasion, by allurements,  
-INGLY. by enticement; to allure, to  
-ABLE.\* entice; to induce, to incite,  
-ATIONLESS.† to provoke.

\**Cudworth.* †*Hammond.*

Fr. *Tent-er*; Sp. -ar; It. & L. *Tentare*, from  
*tentum*, (past p. of *Tenere*, to hold or keep;) held,  
tried, examined. See TENTATION. At- Un-

**TEMSE, ad.** Searched, strained, sifted.  
*Tems loaf*,—a loaf of sifted (well sifted) flour.  
Benson interprets *temsed hluf*, (i. e. *tems loaf*),  
*panis propositionis*. Fr. *Tamiser*, to scarce, or  
strain through a scarce; D. *Temsen*: all (Lye)  
from A. S. *Temesian*. See TAMISE.

**TEMULENTIVE,\* ad.** L. *Temulentus*,  
opposed to *Abstemius*. See ABSTEMIOUS.  
\**Feltham. Jun.*

**TEN, ad.** TENTH. App. to—the number  
of the fingers on both hands.

*Tenth*,—that unit which *ten-eth*, taketh,  
compriseth, or completeth the number *ten*.

A. S. *Tyn*, *ten*, *lien*; D. *Tien*; Ger. *Zehen*; Sw.  
*Tio*; Dan. *Ti*. Wach. is inclined to derive the  
Ger., if not others, from the v. *Ziehen*, to draw,  
quia *denarius est tractus decem unitatum*; but  
A. S. he prefers to derive from the obsolete *Tina*,  
*colligere*. As *Ten* is properly the collection of all  
the fingers, Tooke thinks, *Tyn*, *ten*, is the past p.  
of the A. S. v. *Tyn-an*, to inclose, to encompass,  
to *tyne*. "It is," he observes, "in the highest  
degree probable, that all numeration was origin-  
ally performed by the fingers, the actual resort of  
the ignorant: for the number of the fingers is  
still the utmost extent of numeration. The hands  
doubled, closed, shut in, *include* and *conclude* all  
number, and might therefore well be denominated  
*tyn* or *ten*." A. S. *Tyn-an*, and It. *Tin-a*, appear  
to be the same word. L. *Decem*, Gr. *Δεκα*, has  
also been derived from *δεχ-εσθαι*, *comprehendere*,  
to comprehend, or comprise. See HUNDRED.

**TENABLE, ad.** That can or may be  
-ACL-ous. held or kept; preserved; sup-  
-OUSLY. ported.  
-OUSNESS. *Tenacious*,—holding or keeping,  
-TY. sc. fast, close, tight; adhering

or cohering, sticking, clinging close; keeping, guarding, preserving.

Fr. *Tenable*, (Cot.) holdable. *Tenacious*,—Fr. *Ten-ace*, -*acité*; It. -*àce*, -*àcita*; Sp. -*ax*, -*axidad*; L. *Tenax*, holding or keeping, from *ten-ere*, (to hold or keep) Abs- At- Con- De- Enter- Ob- Per- Re- Sus-tain. In- Un-tenable.

**TENANT**, *s. v.* A *tenant* (in Eng.) is—  
-ANCY. One who *holds*, sc. the lands,  
-ANTABLE. houses, &c. of another, under  
-ANTLESS. certain conditions; one who  
-ANTRY. keeps, abides, dwells, inhabits.  
-URE. *Tenantry*,—the collected num-  
-ANCE.\* ber of *tenants*.

*Tenure*,—the holding; or the terms or conditions upon which the *tenant* holds or occupies.—\**Chaucer*.

Fr. *Tenant*; L. *Tenens*, holding. See **TENABLE**, **TENEMENT**, **TENET**, and **TENON**.

**TEND**, *v.* To stretch or direct—the course  
-ENCE. or way; (met.) the mind or facul-  
-ENCY. ties of the mind; to observe, to  
-ENT.\* take heed or care; to watch, to  
-MENT.† wait upon, to guard; to direct the  
way—as to an end or object; to proceed or  
advance, or make advancement or progress  
towards.

*Tend-ant*, -*ance*, (properly -*ent*, -*ence*),  
-*ment*,—used as the comp. *Attend*.

\**Chaucer*. †*Bp. Hall*.

Fr. *Tendre*; It. & L. *Tendere*; Gr. *Teiv-eiv*, to stretch. See **TENDER**, *ad.* **TENDER**, *v.* **TENDON**, **TENDRILL**, **TENSE**, and **TENT**. At- Con- Dis- Ex- In- Ob- Por- Pre- Pro- Sub- Un-

**TENDER**, *ad. v.\** Easily hurt or injured,  
-LY. broken or torn in pieces; having  
-NESS. passions or feelings easily affected  
-LING. or acted upon, afflicted or dis-  
tressed; soft, delicate; sensitive, feeling,  
having much fellow-feeling; compassionate;  
mild, gentle.—\**Shak*.

Fr. *Ten-dre*; It. -*ero*; Sp. *Tierno*; L. *Tener*, from Gr. *Tepeiv*, (Voss.) by transposition of *p* and *v*. Others from *Teiv-eiv*, to stretch; and thus to mean—stretched, extended, dilated; and, con- weakened, relaxed. See **TEND**. En- In- Un-

**TENDER**, *v. s.* -**DRY**. To stretch or reach out, (to or before;) to propose, to present, to offer; to direct, sc. the mind to; to observe, to heed or care for, to guard, to regard. *Shak*. uses the *s.* in this latter signification, i. e. heed, regard: "Thou hast shew'd thou mak'st some *tender* of my life."

Formed upon Fr. *v. Tendre*, to *tend*, (qv.) Un-

**TENDERS**, *s. i. e.* *Attenders*,—a (small) ship, *attending* on another (a large one).

**TENDON**, *s.* -**DINOUS**. "A tail of a muscle; a bloodless instrument of motion, consisting partly of the sinew, and partly of the ligament and fibres, which issue confusedly from the belly of a muscle."—*Cot*.

Fr. & Sp. *Tend-on*; It. -*ine*; Low L. *Tendo*, from *Teiv-eiv*, to stretch.

**TENDRIL**, *s.* Usually app. to—The claspers of plants, by which they climb or support themselves.

Fr. *Tendr-on*, -*illon*, the *tender* branch or sprig of a plant.

**TENEBOUS,\*** *ad.* Dark, obscure, -**BRIOUS**.† gloomy.—\**J. Hall*, (1565.) -**BROSITY**.‡ †*Young*. ‡*Holland*. *Burton*.

Fr. *Ténér-eux*; It. & Sp. -*oso*; L. *Tenebrosus*, from *Tenebrae*, darkness; from *Tenere*, quod homines in *tenebris* quasi *tenentur*; giving, thus, the metaphorical a priority to the literal signifi- cancy. De- In-tenebrate. Ob-tenebration.

**TENEMENT**, *s.* Any thing held or -**AL**. holden, or occupied; lands, houses, -**ARY**. &c.

Fr. *Ténement*; Law L. *Tenementum*, from *Ten-ere*, to hold. See **TENANT**.

**TENET**, *s.* Also written *Tenent*. An opinion, doctrine, which any one (*tenet*) holds; which any persons (*tenent*) hold.

**TENNIS**, *s.* A game with the hand; also played with a bat. A racket, from the Fr. *Tenez*, accipe, *take*; a word which the Fr. who excel in this game, use when they hit the ball. *Sk*. has two other conjectures not so plausible.

**TENON**, *s.* **TENENT**. The end of a rafter, beam, any piece of wood, &c. so cut as to let in and *hold* into another piece—also cut to receive it—called the mortice.

Fr. *Tenon*, from *Tenir*, to hold. See **TENANT**.

**TENOUR**, *s.* The course kept or *held*; progress, order, kept or continued; the continuance or continuity, purport or purpose; mode or manner pursued.

In Music, (gen.) the tone; but distinguished from *treble* and *bass*.

Fr. *Ten-our*; It. -*ore*; Sp. -*or*; L. *Tenor*, *tenore*; Gr. *Teiv-eiv*, *tendere*, *extendere*, to stretch; nam ut *teneamus*, *nervos extendimus*. (*Tenor*, anciently called *Tonor*, Gr. *Tonor*.—*Quintil.* lib. i. c. 5.)

**TENSE**, *s. i. e.* *Time*.

Fr. *Temps*; It. *Tempo*; L. *Tempus*.

**TENSE**, *ad.* Stretched; drawn out till  
-**NESS**. stiff or tight; stiff, tight; opposed  
-**IBLE**. to slack or lax.  
-**ILE**. *Tension* is in common popular  
-**ILITY**. usage. The other words only in  
-**ION**. philosophical writers.  
-**IVE**. It. *Teso*; L. *Tensus*, stretched, from  
-**URE**. *Tend-ere*; Gr. *Teiv-eiv*, to stretch. In-

**TENT**, *s.* From *Tend*, (qv.) to heed:—Take *tent*, i. e. take heed, take care. It is the same word as the following, though so differently app.—\**Wiclif*; and not uncommon in the North of England.

**TENT**, *s. v.* A covering formed of stretch-  
-**ED**. ed or extended canvass or other  
-**ER**, *s. v.* material. The *v.*—  
-**AGE**\* To inhabit, to dwell (as in a  
-**ORY**.† *tent*).  
-**URE**,‡ *v.* *Tenters*,—upon which leather, cloth, are stretched; that which stretches, racks, wrings, tortures.

*Tenture*, *v.* (Bacon,)—to stretch leather, cloth, &c.—\**Drayton*. †*Evelyn*. ‡*Bacon*.

Fr. *Tente*; It. *Tenda*; Sp. *Tienda*; L. *Tentorium*, from *Tendere*, to stretch. Un-

**TENT**, *s. v.* That which tries, probes, examines; the probe; app. to  
-ATIVE. amines; the probe; app. to  
-ATION,\* *s.* that which is inserted into a  
tent or probed sore.

To *tent*,—to probe, to search.

*Tentation*,—Trial, or temptation.

*Tentative*,—that can or may try; experimental.—\**Sir T. More.*

Fr. *Tente*; Sp. *Tienta*, a *tentando* seu explorando abcessum.—Sk. Fr. & Sp. *Tentation*; L. *Tentatio*, from *Tent-are*, to try, to tempt. Un-Also Pre-tentation.

**TENUIOUS**,\* *ad. -ITY.* Thin, slender; unsubstantial; slight, small.

\**H. More. Dr. Scott.*

Fr. *Ten-ue*, -*uité*; It. -*ue*, *uità*; Sp. -*ue*, -*uidad*; L. *Tenuis*, which (Voss.) means *stretched*, (*tensus*), *sc.* till the thickness of the substance is drawn or extended, over a broad surface, to a thin, slender state. At- Ex-tenuate.

**TEPID**, *ad.* Warm, low; low, or—as  
-ITY.\* usually written,—*like-warm.*

-POR.† \**Bp. Taylor. †Arbuthnot. †J. G. -PITY, †v. Cooper.*

Fr. *Tépidité*; It. *Tiépido*; Sp. *Tiblo*; L. *Teptidus*, from *Tepere*, to warm. Of unknown etym.

**TERCE**, or **TIERCE**, *s.* “A measure so called, because the *third* part (*triens*) of another measure, called a pipe.”—Sk. It is also app. to a *third* part or portion of other measures:—in Hackluyt, of a degree.  
Fr. *Tiers*; It. *Terz-o*; Sp. -*s*, a third.

**TERCEL**, **TARCEL**, or **TASSEL**, *s.* **TERCELET.** The male of any kind of hawk, so termed because he is commonly a *third* (*tiers*) part less than the female.—Cot.  
It. *Terz-uolo*; Sp. -*uelo*; Fr. *Tiercelet*.

**TEREBINTH**, *s.* The turpentine tree.  
Fr. *Térébinthe*; It. & Sp. -*to*; L. *Terebinthus*; Gr. *Τερεβινθος*. Voss. thinks the name Arabic.

**TEREBRATE**,\* *v. -ION.†* To bore, to perforate, to pierce through or penetrate.

\**Brown. Derham. †Bacon.*

L. *Terebrare*, from *Terere*; Gr. *Τερεειν*, to bore.

**TERET**,\* *ad.* L. *Teres*, (from *Terere*), formed into roundness.—\**Fotherby.*

**TERGI-VERSATE**,\* *v. -ION.* To turn the back; to turn round; to turn away, or aside; to shift, to shuffle, to evade.

*Tergivers'd* is found in the ballad of St. George for England.—\**Cudworth.*

Fr. *Tergivers-er*; It. -*dre*; Sp. -*er*; L. *Tergiversari*. Comp. of the L. *Tergum*, and *versatum*, past p. of *versare*, to turn.

**TERIN**,\* *s.* A bird. (Fr. *Tarin*.) A little singing bird, having a yellowish body, and an ash-coloured head.—Cot. \**Chaucer.*

**TERM**, *s. v.* A limit or bound, a confine  
-ER. or end; a limited or definite  
-LESS. space, duration, or period of  
-LY, *ad. av.* time; a definite or fixed form  
-INE,\* *v.* of speech or language; defi-  
-IN-ATE, *v.* nite or precise words or names;  
-ATION. definite or precise articles or

**TERMIN-ATIVE** particulars—bargained or  
-ATIVELY. agreed upon, stipulated or  
-ABLE. required, as conditions of  
-OLOGY. bargain or agreement; con-  
ditions, or requisite circumstances.

To *terminate*,—to limit, to bound; to reach, or come to; to fix the limit or bound, the confine, the end, the conclusion; to finish, to end, to conclude.

\**Chaucer. Bp. Hall.*

Fr. *Term*, *terminer*; It. *Termin-e*, -*dre*; Sp. -*o*, -*ar*; L. *Termin-us*, -*are*, from Gr. *Τερμινος*, *τερμινος*, a limit or bound. Mis-termi. Con- Dis-terminate. De- Ex-termino. In-terminable.

**TERMAGANT**, *ad. s.* A quarrelsome, turbulent, refractory (man or woman); one prepared for strife, with either words or blows.

Lye (in Jun.) says,—Most powerful, *sc. Deus*: some think it formed from *ter magnus*; but he himself thinks it pure A. S. comp. of *tyr*, (which pref. to *ads*. has the effect of an augment,) and *mag-an*, potens, mighty, (*tyr-magan*), most mighty; and hence, he adds, transferred (very strangely) to a quarrelsome woman.

**TERNARY**, *ad. -NION.* Three; the number three.

Fr. *Tern-aire*; It. & Sp. -*ario*; L. *Ternarius*, *ternio*.

**TERRACE**, *s. v.* Anciently written *Terras* or *Tarras*.

App. to—Earth raised or thrown up as a bank, mound, platform; a raised or elevated walk or parade; and then app. to—any raised or elevated walk or parade; a balcony, so constructed as to afford means of an increased admission of light.

Fr. *Terr-asse*; It. -*asso*; Sp. -*azo*, from *terra*, earth.

**TERR-AQUEOUS**, *ad.* Consisting of land and water.

Formed from L. *Terra*, earth, and *agua*, water.

**TERRE-MOTE**, *s.* A motion, or quaking of the earth.

It. *Terre-moto*; Fr. -*mot*, or -*mote* or -*muel*.—*Roguesfort. Motus terræ.*

**TERRENE**, *ad. s.* *Terrestrial*,—Earthly;

-RESTR-IAL. opposed usually to—heavenly  
-IALS, *s.* or celestial.

-IALLY. Fr. *Terr-ine*, -*ène*,—an earthen  
-E.\* pot or vessel.

-IFY,† *v.* *Terrene* (V. Knox) is some-  
-IOUS.† times written *Tureen* (Gold-  
smith); or *Turin* (Pegge).

\**Chaucer. †Brown.*

Fr. *Terr-in*, -*estre*; It. -*èno*, -*eo*, -*estre*; Sp. -*eno*, -*estre*; L. *Terr-enus*, -*estris*, from *terra*, earth. Perhaps from Gr. *Τερεειν*, *siccare*, to dry; the dry land.—Voss. *Terra*, is probably Gr. *Epa*, with † pref. A. S. *Eard*. See EARTH. Sub- Also Circum-terraneous. Con-terranean. Dis- In-ter.

**TERRE-VERTE**,\* *s.* A kind of tough greenish clay, whereof the best earthen vessels be made.—Cot. \**Dryden.*

Fr. *Terre-verde* (*terra viridis*).

**TERRIER**, *s.* A kind of dog, so called because trained to hunt animals out of their holes in the earth, (*terra*.) Also—

A register of *lands* let to the *tenants*, with particulars of rents, services, &c.

*Terrier*,—Fr. *Papier terrier*,—the court roll or catalogue of all the names of the lord's tenants, and of all the rents they pay, and services they owe him.—*Cot.*

**TERRITORY**, *s.* -IAL. The compass or continent of land (*terra*) or country belonging to a city, town, parish, lordship or manor.—*Cot.*

Fr. *Territ-oire*; It. & Sp. -orio; L. *Territorium*. See *Voss.* who himself thinks *Territorium* is *Terra*, with four syllables—a mere *productio vocis*.

**TERROUR**, *s.* Fright or affright; fear, -R-IBLE. dread.

-IBLENESS. *Terrible*,—that may be feared;

-IBLY. fearful, frightful, dreadful;

-IFY, *v.* formidable.

-IFIC. *Terrorists*,—A modern term

-ORIST. adopted from those French Revolutionists, who sought to maintain their power by inspiring *terroure*.

Fr. *Terr-eur*; It. -ore; Sp. -or; L. *Terror*, from *terrere*; Gr. *Tapp-agg-eiv*, to frighten. (A. S. *Ter-an*, to tear.) De-ter. Over-terrible. Un-terrified.

**TERSE**, *ad.* Clean, clear, neat, smooth.

-LY. It. & Sp. *Terso*; L. *Tersus*, past p. of

-NESS. *Tergere*, to wipe or rub, dry, smooth, clean. *Terg-ere*, (Voss.) from Gr. *Tepo-eiv*, *Æol.* for *rep-eiv*, signifying *ἐνπαι-eiv*, to dry. The L. *Terg-ere*, it may be observed, contains the same literal roots as the A. S. *Drig-an*, to dry. And in Luc. x. 11, the L. Vulg. Abs-*terg*-imus vobis, is in A. S. We *drig-eath* on ow. Abs-De-

**TERTIAN**, *s.* A disease, fever, ague, &c. that recurs every *third* day.

Fr. *Ter-tiane*; It. -xana; L. *Tertiana*.

**TESSELLATED**, *ad.* Divided into, -SER-AIC. checkered, variegated by, squares.

-ARIAN.\* *Tesserarian* games,—dice, &c.

\**Gibbon.*

Fr. *Tessere*, squared; L. *Tessera*, a die, from Gr. *Tessapes*, four.

**TEST**, *s. v.* App. to—the pot or vessel (the cupel) in which metals are tried, essayed, or proved. Then, gen. to—any trial, essay, or proof; a criterion; that by or from which a decision or judgment is made.

Fr. *Test*; It. & L. *Testa*, an earthen pot; from *tosta*, past p. of *Torrere*, to bake, because baked or hardened either by sun or fire. See **TESTACROUS**, **TESTER**, **TESTY**.

**TEST**, *s.* Berners uses *Testes*, *s. i. e.* wit-  
-AMENT. nesses.

-AMENTARY. To *testify*,—to give or bear

-ATE. witness or evidence; as

-ATOR. one who has *seen*, heard,

-IFY, *v.* or, by any means, *known*

-IFICATION. or had cognizance; to tell,

-IFIER. to record, to depose, to

-IMONY, *s. v.* declare, what we know, in

-IMONIAL, *ad. s.* proof or evidence of any

-AMENTATION.\* thing.

-ATION.† *Testament*,—a document

by which any one *testifies* (*testatur*) what he wills to be done after his decease, (sc. with his real or personal estates;) a will.—*Berners.*

Fr. *Test-er*; It. -dre; Sp. -ar,—to make a will; to devise, bequeath, or convey by will.

*Testimony*,—Declaration, deposition of any thing witnessed; evidence.

\**Burke.* †*Bp. Hall.*

Fr. *Test-er*, -*ier*; It. -dre, -*idre*; Sp. -ar, -*icar*; L. *Testari*, to be witness. *Testis*, a witness; which (Voss. thinks) is from the Gr. *Θεσφα*, to put or place any one, (sc.) that he may see, observe, notice, take notice or cognizance, of any thing doing. At- Con- De- Ob- Pro-

**TESTACEOUS**, *ad.* It. *Testaceo* animal,—all manner of hard *shell* fishes, as oysters and scallops.—*Florio.*

Fr. *Test-acés*; It. -acco; L. *Testaceus*, from *testa*, res *tosta*, any thing baked, hardened. See **TEST**.

**TESTER**, *s.* App. to—The head or top of a bed.

L. *Testa*, a shell; in Fr. *Teste* or *Tête*, a shell, the skull-bone, the brain-pan; and then, gen. the head. Fr. *Testière*, any kind of head piece, armour for the head. It. *Test-ura*; Sp. -ero. See **TEST**.

**TESTICLE**, *s.* App. to—The case of the seed of animals.

Fr. *Testic-ule*; It. -olo; Sp. -ulo; L. *Testiculus*, dim. of *Testis*,—*testis*, sc. *sexūs virilis*.

**TESTON**, *s.* Fr. *Testoon*,—A piece of

-T-ERN. silver coin, worth eighteen-

-ER. pence.—*Cot.* \**Shak.*

-ERNED.\* A coin on which the king's head (*teste*, or *tête*,) was impressed. See **TEST**.

**TESTY**, *ad.* -INESS. App. to that self-will which renders a man pettish, peevish, or irascible; disposed or apt to be angry.

Fr. *Test-u*; It. -ardo, heady, headstrong, self-willed; from Fr. *Teste*, the head. See **TEST**.

**TETCH**, *s.* *Tetches* are *taches*, or *tatches*, -Y, or (qv.) touches, spots, stains.

**TECHY**. *Tetchy* is—*touchy*, (qv.) peevish,

-INESS. cross, apt to be angry.—*Ray.*

**TETTISH**.\* \**Beau. & F.*

**TETHER**. See **TED**.

**TETRAD**,\* *ad.* The number *four*.

\**Cudworth. H. More.*

Fr. *Tétrade*; L. *Tetras*; Gr. *Tetras*.

**TETRA-GONAL**, *ad.* Consisting of four (*τετρα*), angles (*γωνια*).

Fr. *Tétrag-one*; It. & Sp. -ono; Gr. *Tetra-γωνια*.

**TETRA-LOGY**, *s.* Consisting of four fables; three tragic, and one satiric.

Gr. *Tetra-λογία*.

**TETRA-METER**, *s.* A verse or line consisting of *four measures* or *feet* (*τετρα μετρα*).

L. *Tetrametrum*; Gr. *Tetra-μετρον*.

**TETR-ARCH**, *s.* One who governs

-Y. (*αρχει*) one of four (*τετρα*) parts

-ICAL. of a district or province.

Gr. *Tetra-αρχης*.

**TETRASTIC**, *ad.* Consisting of four lines or verses. See **DISTICH**.

Gr. *Tetra-στιχος*.

**TETRIC**,\* *ad.* -AL.† Gloomy, sullen, morose, harsh, sour.—\**Fuller.* †*Feltham.*

Fr. *Tetr-ique*; Sp. -ico; L. *Tetricus*; from *teter*, which Voss. derives from *tædēt*.



**TETTER**, *s. v.* A royne; a scab.

Fr. *Dartre*; A. S. *Tet-er*, from *teitrum*, malum; or Fr. *Tartre*, the chymical *tartar*, because this disease is supposed to arise from the *tartar*—eating the skin.—*Sk.*

**TEW**, or **TAW**, *v. s.* **TEWLY**.<sup>\*</sup> Met.—to dress, or give a dressing, i. e. a beating; to beat, press, push, *tug*, drag, &c.; to use as leather is used while dressing. In Drayton, it is—to *tow* or *tug*, to pull along.

*Tew-tawing*,—a mere reduplication.

<sup>\*</sup>*Skelton*.

A. S. *Taw-ian*; D. *Towwen*, to prepare, to dress or make ready; to dress, *taw* or *taw*, hides; a *tawer* of hides. See *Som*. Also *Tue*.

**TEWELL**, *s.* A pipe, a funnel. The straight gut (intestinum rectum) was so called.—*Sk.*

Written by Holland, *Twill*. Fr. *Twian*, *twijan*, a pipe, quill, cane, reed-canel.—*Cot.* Men. derives from *Tubellus*, the dim. of *Tubus*, a tube.

**TEXT**, *s. v.* Any thing woven, wrought, -UAL. framed, composed; a composition. A composition in -UALIST. -UARY, *ad. s.* writing,—opposed to the -UIST. notes or annotations.

*Text* is technically app. to any passage quoted from the *text* of Scripture, as a subject of discourse or sermon.

*Textu-alist*, -ary, -ist,—one well read in, having his mind, his memory, well stored with *texts* of Scripture.

Fr. *Texte*; It. *Testo*; Sp. *Texto*; L. *Textus*, from *texere*, to weave. See **TEXTILE**. Con- Pre-

**TEXTILE**, *ad.* That can or may be -TURE. woven; woven.

-TRINE.<sup>\*</sup> *Derham*. †*T. Warton*.

-TORIAL.<sup>†</sup> Fr. *Tex-ture*; Sp. -*edura*; It. *Tes-tura*; L. *Tex-tilis*, -*trinus*, -*tura*, from *Texere*, to weave, (*tegs-ere*, to cover, sc. *filum filo*.) See **TEXT**. Inter-texture.

**THACK**,<sup>\*</sup> *s.* *Thatch* is still so pronounced in various parts of England.—See *Brockett*, *Wilbraham*, &c.—<sup>\*</sup>*Chaucer*.

**THACKED**,<sup>\*</sup> *pt. i. e.* *Thwacked*; thumped, smacked.—<sup>\*</sup>*Chaucer*.

**THAN**, *co.* Also written *Then*.

The same word as *Then*, app. to—sequence, subsequenc, succession, (for instance) in taking, choosing, selecting; gen. in acting or doing. Thus—I take this first, *then* that second, *then* that third: I take it upon comparison; I prefer it. I do this first, *then* that: I give this precedence, *then* that may succeed. And hence app. gen. in making comparison,—I take this before, sooner, rather *than* that; I do this sooner, rather *than* that; I think this better *than*, worse *than*, that. “Rather for your owne causes beyng our christened subiectes, we would ye were persuaded *then* vanquished, taught *then* ouerthrowen, quietly pacified *then* rigorously persuaded.”—*Grafton*.

D. *Dan*; Ger. *Danne*; A. S. *Thanne*, *thonne*. Wyrsan *thonne*, wyrsan *thanne*, worse *than*.—Luke xl. 26.

**THANE**, *s.* “A *thane* was (in like man-  
-SHIP. ner as the earl) not properly a title  
-DOM. of dignity, but of service: so called  
in the Saxon of *then-ian*, (*servire*,) and in  
Latin *minister à ministrando*.”—*Spelman*.

A. S. *Thagn*, a servant or servitor; *Thagn-scipe*, from the *v.* *Thagn-ian*, *then-ian*, to serve, to attend in service.

**THANK**, *v. s.* To be mindful of, *sensible*  
-FUL. of (properly *senseful* of) a be-  
-FULLY. nefit; a favour, a kindness; to  
-FULNESS. bear in or bring to mind, to re-  
-LESS. mind, to remember gratefully;  
-LESSNESS. to know, to acknowledge, to  
-ING. express, to declare acknowledg-  
ments of, gratitude for, benefits, favours,  
kindnesses.

A. S. *Thano-glan*, -*secan*; D. *Thanken*, *thank-  
segghenghe*; Ger. *Dank-en*, -*sagen*. Jun. derives  
from Go. *Thaghjan*; A. S. *Thenc-can*, *cogitare*,  
*sentire*, *meminisse*, (*recordari*,) to think; to keep  
in mind. A. S. *Thanc*,—thought or thinking:  
*agenes thanc-es*,—of his own thought, his own  
mind or will. Un-

**THARM**,<sup>\*</sup> *s.* An entrail or inward part,  
a gut, a bowell.—*Som*.

*Sk.* calls it a word in very common use  
in Lincolnshire for the intestines cleansed  
for sausage-meat.—<sup>\*</sup>*Ascham*.

A. S. *Thearm*; D. & Ger. *Darm*.

**THAT**, *pro. co.* In A. S. *That*, i. e. *thead*,  
*thead*, means—taken, assumed; being merely  
the past p. of the A. S. *v.* *Thean*, *theg-an*,  
*theon*, (Go. *Thi-han*,) *thic-gan*, *thig-ian*, su-  
mere, assumere, accipere; (D. *Düden*, Ger.  
*Deihen*,) to *the*, to get, to take, to assume.  
*It* and *That* always refer to some person or  
things spoken of before. We say either  
“*It* is a good action, or *that* is a good  
action; i. e. *the said* (action) is a good  
action, or the *assumed* action is a good ac-  
tion, or the action *received* in discourse is  
a good action.

*That* (used as a conjunction, sc. of sen-  
tences or numbers of sentences,) is the  
same pronoun; and this may be shewn by  
a resolution of the construction:—*Ex.* I  
wish you to believe *that* I would not wil-  
fully hurt a fly. *Res.* I would not wilfully  
hurt a fly,—I wish you to believe *that* (as-  
sertion.) Tooke has other examples. To  
them a few may be added from our older  
writers.

“To the kyng he seide, *that* he must the  
castles astore” [restore.]—He must the  
castles restore: he said *that* to the king.—  
*R. Gloucester*, p. 107.

“He commaundide to his disciples *that*  
thei schulden sey to no man *that* he was  
the Christ:” [they should say to no man  
*that* he was the Christ.] He commanded  
*that* to his disciples:—he was the Christ;  
they should say *that* to no man.”—*Wiclif*.  
Matt. xvi.

“She was so charitable and so pitous,  
she wolde wepe if *that* she saw a mous  
caughte in a trappe, if it were ded or

bledde."—She saw a mouse caught in a trap: if *that* (or, give *that*) fact: she would weep.—*Chaucer*. Prol. v. 145.

"Good is, *that* we also, in our time among us here, do write of new some mattre, ensampled of the old wise."—We also in our time among us here do write:—*that* is good.—*Gower*. Con. A. Prol.

Go. *That*; A. S. *That*; D. *Det*; Ger. *Das*; Dan. *Det*.

**THATCH**, *s. v.* Usually app. to—A cover—ER. or roof of straw, reeds, or similar—ING. material.

A. S. *Thac-can*, *thec-an*, tegere, integere, to cover, to cover over; *Thac*; D. *Dak*; Ger. *Dach*; Sw. *Tesk*; Dan. *Tække*, tectum, the cover or roof. See **THACK**.

**THAUMA-TURGY**,\* *s. -ICAL*.† A work of wonder.—\**T. Warton*. †*Burton*.

Gr. θαυματουργία, (θαυματος, εργον.)

**THAW**, *v. s. -ING*. App. to—The wet or moisture—of a hard, a congealed substance—softened or liquefied; melted, dissolved.

To *thaw*,—to melt, to soften, to relax, to dissolve.

The same word as *Dew*, diff. written and app. A. S. *Deaw-ian*; D. *Dawen*; Ger. *Tau-en*; Sw. *Toed*; Dan. *Toer*, to dew, to wet or moisten. Un-

**THE**, *v. art.* "So *the* ich,"—so may *ich* (or I) *the*, (or thrive.) Mr. Tyrw. refers to two other instances of this expression in *Chaucer*, (vv. 12,881, 16,397.) *The v. To the*, (A. S. *The-on*), to take, to get, to gain, to thrive, is of common occurrence in our old writers.

At the time of *Chaucer*, (says Mr. Tyrw.) the prepositive A. S. article *Se* had been long laid aside, and instead of it an indeclinable *The* was prefixed to all sorts of nouns in all cases, and in both numbers.—*Ess.* p. 21.

*The* (our article, as it is called,) is the imperative of the *v. Thean*, (see **THAT**), which may very well supply the place of the correspondent A. S. article *Se*, which is the imperative of *Se-on*, videre, for it answers the same purpose in discourse, to say—*see* man, or *take* man. For instance—

"*The* man *that* hath not musicke in himselfe is fit for treasons," &c. Or—

*That* man is fit for treasons, &c.

*Take* man, (or *see* man); *taken* man hath not musicke, &c.

*Said* man, or *taken* man is fit for treasons, &c.—*Tooke*.

This is the only example he gives, and the solution of it seems easy, and as far as it goes, satisfactory; but other instances should be produced, and subjected to similar trial.

In *Matt.* iii.—"Make ye redy *the* weies of *the* Lord; make ye right *the* pathis of him;" i. e. take, assume ways of the Lord; take, assume paths of him: or, take, or assume that the Lord has (his) ways, has (his) paths; make ye them ready, make ye

them right. Again—Take Lord, see Lord: See Lord—he comes—make ready his ways, make his paths right.

"Do ye penance, for *the* kingdom of heuenes schal neigh."—What kingdom shall I take, assume, see or look for, as coming, as nigh? Take kingdom of *heaven*; kingdom known as kingdom of heaven—no other.

This may seem harsh; but a word without any meaning is worse: and it is manifest, that in all our uses of the article *The*, it directs what particular thing or things we are to take or assume as spoken of "The (says Dr. Lowth) determines what particular thing is meant;" i. e. what particular thing we are to take or assume to be meant: and Wilkins (pt. iii. c. 5) calls *The* a demonstrative article, "which gives a peculiar emphasis to its substantive, and is applied only to such person or thing, as the hearer knows, or hath reason to know, because of its eminence or some precedent mention of it."

Suppose, in *Matt.*, it had been written—"Make ready ways of Lord;" here would have been no word to express what ways to take or assume, as those ordered to be made ready; nor what Lord to take or assume, whose ways were so ordered.

Tyrw. says—*The*, when prefixed to adjectives or adverbs in the comparative degree, is to be considered as a corruption of *Thy*, which was commonly put by the Saxons for *Tham*, the ablative case singular of the article *That* used as a pronoun. *The* merrier, *Eo lætius*; *the* more merry, *Eo lætiore*; are of the same construction. "Yet fare they *the* worse; yet fare I never *the* bet." There seems no occasion for any such hypothesis. All these expressions are comparative, and refer to degrees of mirth, &c. assumed or taken as the subject of comparison.

*The* dome is—thrift.

Go. *Tho*; A. S. *The*; D. *De*; Ger. *Die*; Dan. *Den*.

**THEATRE**, *s.* A place for the exhibition of spectacles; of dramatic or other performances, displays, or operations; app. met. *-ALLY*. *Theatrical*, *ad.* is used also metaphorically, aspiring to the effect, imitating the performance, or manner of performance, practised on the stage of a theatre.

Fr. *Théâtre*; Sp. *-o*; It. *Teatro*; L. *Theatrum*; Gr. *Θεατρον*, from *θεο-αισθα*, *spectare*; qd. a place for spectacles, sights, shews. *Amphi-*

**THEISM**, *s.* A *Theist* or *Deist*,—one—*-IST*. who believes in a Deity or God:—*-ISTIC*. opposed to *Atheist*, and distinguished from every sect of Christian believers.

From Gr. *θεος*, a god. See **DEISM**. A—*Also* En-theat.

**THEME**, *s.* A position or proposition, a subject; any thing proposed as a subject

of discourse or discussion; also the position or station whence any thing proceeds; the origin; the original word.

Fr. *Thème*; It. & Sp. *Tema*; Gr. *Θεμα*, from *τιθεσθαι*, *ponere*, to put or place. Ana- Epi-

**THEN, av. THENCE.** Also written *Than*.

We have *One, Once*; *Anon*, i.e. in one (sc. moment); *The nonce*, i.e. the *once*, this *once* (sc. one time, occasion, purpose); and further, *Then, Thence*, and *Hence*: and it admits at least of one conjecture, that *Then* may be composed of the *one*, and thus denote—

*The one* (time); at *the* or that *one* time; for *that one* cause; in *that one* cause. And *Thence*,—

Of or from *then*; from *the* or that *one* time or place; for *the* or that *one* cause, source, origin.

*Then* is often found written *Tho*, from A. S. *Thonne*, by omission of final consonants, or the word *One*.

From Go. *Thas*; A. S. *Thanne*, *thonne*; D. *Dan*; Ger. *Dann*; Sw. *Dae*; Dan. *Da*, *tunc*, quando. Jun. derives—ab *otav*, per *aphareain*, (sc. of the o;) and this is all the etymologists supply. *Thence*, (A. S. *Thonan*), which (Mins. thinks) is *there hence*, is probably the gen. of *Then*, i.e. *then-ee*; and it has its correspondent *Hence*, (A. S. *Heon-an*), as *There* has *Here*; *Thither*, *Hither*.

**THEO-CRACY, s.** The rule, government, (immediate,) dominion of -ATIC. God.

Comp. of Gr. *Θεος*, a god, and *κρατειν*, to rule or govern.

**THEO-GONY, s.** -IST. The generation of the gods.

Gr. *Θεογονια*, (*θεος*, god, and *γονος*, generation.)

**THEO-LOGY, s.** “*Theology*, containing -ER. the knowledge of God and his -IAN. creatures, our duty to him and -IC. our fellow-creatures, and a -ICAL. view of our present and future -ICALLY. state, is the comprehension -IST. of all other knowledge directed to its true end; i.e. the -IZE, v. honour and veneration of the -LOGUE. -LOGASTER.\* Creator, and the happiness of mankind.”—*Locke*.

“Fr. *Théologastre*, (It. *Teologastro*),—a small or simple divine. A smatterer in divinity.”—*Cot*. *Theologize* is a common word in Cudworth.—\**Warburton*.

Fr. *Théologie*; It. *Teologia*; Sp. & L. *Teologia*; Gr. *Θεολογια*, (*θεος*, God, and *λογος*, speech, discourse.) Un-

**THEO-MACHY, s.** War, resistance, opposition to (the will of) God.

Fr. *Théomaches*,—warriors against the gods, as the old giants are feigned to have been.—*Cot*. *Θεος*, god, and *μαχ-εσθαι*, to fight.

**THEO-PATHY, s.** -THETIC. “Under this class (the pleasures and pains of *theopathy*) I comprehend all those pleasures and pains which the contemplation of God and his attributes, and of our relation to him, raises up in the minds of different persons, or in the same person at different times.”—*Hartley*.

Gr. *Θεος*, God, and *παθος*, feeling.

**THEO-PHIL-ANTHROPIST, s.** One who professes to love God and man. A new French sect, (1797.)

Gr. *Θεος*, *φίλος*, and *ανθρωπος*.

**THEORBO, s.** A kind of musical shell (testudinis).

Fr. *Théorbe*; It. *Tiorba*.—*Sk*. Men. writes it —*Thorbe*, *teorbe*, or *florbe*.

**THEOREM, s.** A speculative proposition; a something *proposed* to be *demonstrated*: as distinguished from a *problem*—something proposed to be *done*.

Fr. *Théorème*; It. *Teorema*; Sp. & L. *Theorema*; Gr. *θεωρημα*, *speculatio*, *θεωρε-ειν*, *speculari*, *θεωρεσθαι*, *speculare*, to see.

**THEORY, s.** Gen. — Contemplation;

-IC, *ad.*\* *s.*† deep study; a sight or behold-

-ICAL.† ing; speculation.—*Cot*.

-ICALLY.‡ “*Theory* is a general collection

-IST. of inferences drawn from facts,

-ETIC. and compressed into principles.”

-ETIC-AL. —*Dr. S. Parr*. \**Howell*. †*Fuller*.

-ALLY. ‡*Bp. Hall*. *Waterland*. §*Boyle*.

Fr. *Théorie*, -ique; It. *Teoria*; Sp. & L. *Theoria*; Gr. *θεωρια*, *actio*, *του θεωρον*, *contemplatio*, (Martin.) from *θεωρε-ειν*, to see, to look.

**THEO-SOPHY, s.** A knowledge (*σοφια*)

-IC. of God (*θεος*) or of divine things:

-ICAL. called by Cudworth, Divine Philo-

-ISM. sophy, but abused by enthusiasts

-IST. and pretenders. “Many traces of

the spirit of *theosophism* may be found

through the whole history of philosophy; in

which nothing is more frequent than fana-

tical and hypocritical pretensions to divine

illumination.”—*Enfield*.

Gr. *Θεο-σοφια*; *Det*, *dictarum rerum, scientia*.

**THERAPEUTIC, ad.** -AL. “That physick or part of physick which prescribeth remedies for the curing of diseases, and recovery of health.”—*Cot*.

Gr. *θεραπευτικος*, that can or may heal or cure (*θεραπευ-ειν*); Sp. *Therapeutica*; Fr. -ique.

**THERE, av.** As *Here* (qv.) is used as equivalent to *this place*, so *There* is to—that place; in that place; at that, or at some assumed point or moment in space or time. It is used emph. to fix or ascertain the identity or individuality, to give force or precision—to that which is predicated in the sentence. It is much used in composition: *Thereby*,—by that place, by that; *Therefore*,—for that—cause, &c.

Go. *Thar*; A. S. *Thar*; D. *Daar*; Ger. *Da*; Sw. & Dan. *Der*. *There* is probably comp. of *the* and *er*, (see *Er*, *Err*.) signifying *place*. *Er-en* (*er-en*) is—locus habitatus.—*Lye*.

**THERF,\* s.** Unleavened bread, or loaf.

\**Wiclif*. D. *Derf-brood*; A. S. *Thearf-loaf*.

**THERIAC, s.** A composition,—so called,

-ACAL.\* either because made of viper's

-AL.\* flesh, or because a remedy against

serpents, and gen. against poisons. See

*TREACLE*.—\**Holland*.

Fr. *Thériaque*; It. *Teriaca*; Sp. & L. *Theriac*; Gr. *θηριακος*, from *θηριον*, a wild beast; app. esp. to a serpent.

**THERMAL**, *ad.* Warm, hot.

**-MO-METER.** "The *thermometer* discovers  
**-METRICAL.** all the small unperceivable  
**-SCOPE.** variations in the heat or cold-  
ness of the air, and exhibits many rare and  
luciferous phænomena, which may help to  
better informations about those qualities,  
than yet we have any."—*Glaswill.*

Fr. *Thermomètre*; Sp. *-o*; It. *Termometro*;  
Gr. *Θερμότης*, warmth, heat; and *μετρον*, a measure;  
or *σκοπεῖν*, to see.

**THESIS**, *s.* **THETICAL**.<sup>\*</sup> A position or  
proposition; a subject of discussion or dis-  
course.—<sup>\*</sup>*H. More. Cudworth.*

Fr. *Thèse*; It. *Tesi*; Sp. & L. *Thesis*; Gr. *Θέσις*,  
*positio*, from *τίθεσθαι*, to put or place. See **THXMX.**  
Anti- Hypo- Syn-

**THE-URGY**, *s.* Augustine calls it a  
**-IST.** species of magic, by which gods  
**-IC.** and demons are evoked and com-  
**-ICAL.** pelled to shew themselves to men,  
for the purpose of purifying their souls.

Gr. *Θεουργία*, *opus divinum*, (*θεόν, έργον*.)

**THEW**,<sup>\*</sup> *s.* **-ED**.<sup>\*</sup> *Thews* seem to be—  
Gifts, attainments, acquirements, endow-  
ments; qualifications or qualities, bodily  
or mental.—<sup>\*</sup>*Chaucer to Spenser.*

From A. S. *Theow*, *mos, ritus, consuetudo*: we  
have our *thew'd*, *bona indole præditus*.—*Lye.*  
*Theow* is itself probably from A. S. *v. The-an*, to  
get, to *the*, (*qv.*); and means—Gotten or gained,  
gifted, endowed.

**THEY**, *pro.* (Persons or things) taken,  
**THEIR.** assumed in speech, spoken of.

**THEM.** Ger. *Sie*; A. S. *Hî*; so written by R.  
**-SELVES.** Gloucester, who also writes *Heo, Hem,*  
and *Her*, (having the same source as *He*.) now *They,*  
*Them, Their.* So also P. Plouhman and others.  
The common root of these *pros.* or *arts.* *The, That,*  
*They, &c.* seems to be A. S. *v. The-an*, to take.  
(See **THE, THAT.**) *They* will then mean—as  
above.

**THICK**, *v. ad. s.* To *thick* or *thicken*,—to  
**-EN, v.** condense, to consolidate, to press  
**-ENING.** close; to bring close, separate  
**-ET.** parts or portions; to be or be-  
**-LY.** come dense, or gross; close or  
**-NESS.** compact; massive; large or  
**-SET, ad.** bulky. The *ad.* is also (*met.*)—  
Dull, stupid, impenetrable.

*Thicket*,—i. e. *thicked*, *sc.* with trees.

D. *Dick, dicken*; Ger. *Dick*; Sw. *Tiock*; Dan.  
*Tyk*, *densus, crassus*; A. S. *Thic*, past p. of *thicc-*  
*ian*, *densare, condensare*, to press or squeeze, *sc.*  
into one mass; and *cons.* to augment, to enlarge.

**THIEVE**, *v.* To take, *sc.* that which be-  
**-ERY.** longs to another; to steal.

**-ISH.** *Theft*, is, *theved, thev'd, theft*,—

**-ISHLY.** Any thing, taken, stolen. Also

**THIEF.** app. to the act of stealing.

**THEFT.** <sup>\*</sup>*Chaucer.*

**THIEFLY**.<sup>\*</sup> D. *Dief*; Ger. *Dieb*; Sw. *Tiaf*;  
Dan. *Tyv*; A. S. *Theof*; Go. *Thiubs*; from A. S.  
*Theof-ian*, to take; *rapere, arripere, surripere.*

**THIGH**, *s.* The thick, *sc.* limb; from  
the knee to the hip-joint.

A. S. *Thæoh*; D. *Die, diege*, which Martin. (see  
*Sk.*) derives from Ger. *Deihen*, *crescere*, to grow;  
and Tooke thinks *Thigh* (*gh* for *ck*) is *thick*.

**THILK**,<sup>\*</sup> *ad.* A. S. *Thillice*, the or that ilk.  
See **ILK**, and **SUCH**. The margin of *Wiclif*  
(Apoc. c. 16.) gives "in that ilk" as a  
various reading.—<sup>\*</sup>*Wic. Chaucer. Gower.*

**THILL**, *s.* **-ER.** The raised shaft of a cart  
or waggon. The *thill* horse,—the horse that  
*raises*, bears the shafts.

A. S. *Thille*. A board, a plank, a joyst.—*See*  
*Tooke*, 8vo. ed. Perhaps *Till*, to raise.

**THIMBLE**, *s.* **-FULL.** A cover or pro-  
tection for the *thumb*; worn also on the  
finger. A dim. of *Thumb*.

**THIN**, *ad. v.* Little, small, minute;

**-LY.** scanty, slim, slender; superficial,

**-N-ESS.** insubstantial:—opposed to *thick*.

**-ING.** A. S. *Thinne*; D. *Dunn*; Ger. *Dunn*;  
Sw. *Tunn*; Dan. *Tynd*; from A. S. *v. Thinnian*,  
*thinnian*; Sw. *Tyna, twina*, to lessen, to decrease,  
to diminish; to *twine* or *swindle*, (*qv.*) to waste.  
See **THONG**.

**THING**, *s.* *Thing* is—That which (*aliquid*),  
any (*thing*) which, we *think*, or which causes  
us to *think*; that which causes *thought*,  
sensation, feeling. It is usually contra-  
distinguished from *person*, though some-  
times app. emph. to *persons*.

"The universality of one name to many  
*things*, hath been the cause that men think  
the *things* are themselves universal; and  
so seriously contend, that besides Peter  
and John, and all the rest of the men that  
are, have been, or shall be in the world,  
there is yet something else that we call  
man, viz. man in general; deceiving them-  
selves, by taking the universal, or general  
appellation, for the *thing* it signifieth."—  
*Hobbs.* "Axiome! What ever *things* are  
in themselves, they are nothing to us, but  
so far forth as they become known to our  
faculties or cognitive powers."—*H. More.*  
"Such ways of speaking, (*sc.* that fire is  
light and hot,) truly signify nothing, but  
those powers, which are in *things*, to excite  
certain sensations or ideas in us."—*Locke.*

D. *Dingh*; Ger. *Ding*; Sw. & Dan. *Ting*; A. S.  
*Thinc, thing*, which Wach., after Martin., derives  
from *thain, facere*, to do; *thing*, that which is  
done. A. S. *The-an, thegnian, then-ian, then-an,*  
*thinc-an*, are variations of the same root. (See  
**THE**, and **THINK**.) It appears from Wach. him-  
self, that Ger. *Ding* is of very various and exten-  
sive application, to any (*thing*) thought, said, or  
done; and Tooke considers *Thing* to differ from  
*Think* only in the final letter; and even this dis-  
tinction is not preserved in certain provincial pro-  
nunciations. Bp. Hoper (he adds) wrote *Think*.

*Nothink* is a vulgarism, but, like many others,  
it may have an effect in shewing the affinity of  
words. This word (*Thing*) cannot be explained in  
its general signification, without the use, express  
or implied, of *itself*.

**THINK**, *v.* To have feelings or sensations;

**-ER.** to feel, to perceive, to conceive,

**-ING.** to imagine, to fancy; to have

**THOUGHT.** or hold a perception or concep-  
**-FUL.** tion, an opinion, a judgment;

**-FULNESS.** to deem, to judge; to hold or

**-LESS.** retain, to recal, a feeling, a

**-LESSLY.** perception; to remind, to re-

**-LESSNESS.** collect, to remember; to dwell

upon our thoughts or perceptions; to observe, to consider, to meditate; to deliberate.

The word is app. very widely to the various attentions of the mind, sc. to things past, present, or to come.

*Me thinketh, Him thinketh*, i. e. it *thinketh* me or him, or *causeth* me or him to *think*. And see THIRST.

Go. *Thanc-an*; A. S. *Thanc-an*, *thinc-an*; D. *Dencken*; Ger. *Denken*; Sw. *Tänk-a*; Dan. *-er*, *rerl*, *sentire*, *concupere*, *percipere*, *cogitare*. See THING. Be-For-Mis-Un-

**THIRD**, *ad.* -LY. Formerly, *Thridde*.

That unit that *threeth* or *maketh* up the number *three*.

D. *Derde*, *dryde*; Ger. *Drill*; Sw. & Dan. *Tredie*; A. S. *Thrid-da*; Go. *-ja*.

**THIRL**, *v.* A. S. *Thirl-ian*, (as now written,) to *thrill*, (qv.)

**THIRST**, *v. s.* Anciently also written -Y. *Thurst*, *Thrust*.

-ILY. To dry; to be or cause to be dry, -INESS. to parch; to need moisture, to seek or require moisture; to desire, to wish for drink; *gen.* to desire or wish—with the eagerness of one coveting drink. In Job xviii. 9, Bible 1549, (following the Septuagint *δυσωρτες*,) has "The *thrustie* shall catch him." Mod. Ver.—"The robber shall prevail against him." The application extended from the desire to possess, to the act of seizing possession.

D. *Dorst*, *dorsten*; Ger. *Durst*, *dur-ren*; Sw. *Torr*; Dan. *Torst*, *örster*; A. S. *Thyrst*, *thyrst-an*; Go. *Thaur-us*, *-yan*, *siccare*, *arescere*, *sitire*, to dry, to parch. *Me thyrste*,—sitit me; it *thirsteth* me, or *causeth* me to *thirst*. *Thurst-ig*, *avidus*, *cupidus*.—Lye. A-

**THIRTEEN**, *ad.* -TEENTH. Three and ten.

Sw. *Tretton*; Dan. *Tretten*; D. *Dertion*; Ger. *Dreysen*; A. S. *Threotene*.

**THIRTY**, *ad.* -IETH. Three tens, or three times ten.

D. *Derlich*; Ger. *Dreysig*; Dan. *Tredins*; Sw. *Trettio*; A. S. *Thrittig*; Go. *Thrinsleg*.

**THIS**, *pro.* Without an etymological THESE. meaning it is possible to give the THOSE. usage only. It may be remarked that R. Gloucester writes *Thike*; and that *Thick* or *Thig* are still common in the western parts of England. *The* is from *the-an*; and *Thike* from *theg-an*, the same word as *the-an*, with the insertion of the guttural *g*, and also written *thicg-an*.

*The*, with the addition of *es*, (qv.) forms *thees*; whence *This*. And *This*, with the same addition, forms *thises*; whence *thise*, and our common plurals *These*, *Those*. P. Ploughman writes *Thuse*.

*This* is sometimes distinguished from *That*; it is also app. to something nearer or more approximate in space or time than *That*; it was formerly used with plural nouns. "This Britons. . . This stones."

—R. Gloucester. See Tooke, ii. 62. 8vo. ed. note.

A. S. *Thysse*, *this*, *thes*; D. *Deese*, *deese*; Ger. *Desser*, *dicer*, *hic*.

**THISTLE**, *s.* -Y. A plant.

D. & Ger. *Distel*; Sw. *Tistel*; Dan. *Tidsel*; A. S. *Thistel*, which Wach. and Ihre think is *Thydsel*, from the *v.* *Thyd-an*, to prick.

**THITHER**, *av.* *Hither*, (qv.) is used when the speaker means to express motion to the place where he himself is;—*Thither*,—from the place where he is, or to the place where he is not. *Thither* is probably comp. of *That there*.

*Thither-ward*,—see WARD.

Dan. *Didker*; A. S. *Thider*, *thyder*, *illac*.

**THOLE**, *v.* To bear, to suffer, to endure.

Perhaps the root of *Dole*.

Go. *Thul-an*; A. S. *Thol-an*, *-can*, *ge-thol-ian*; Ger. *Dol-en*, *duld-en*, *ferre*, *sufferre*, *sustinere*, *pati*.

**THONG**, *s.* A thin or small strip or strap, lace or lash.

A. S. *Thwong*, *thwang*, and in Old Eng. *Thwong*, from A. S. *v.* *Th-win-an*, *decrescere*, to lessen, to be or become *thin*, to *wane*, (qv.)

**THORAX**, *s.* -RACIC. *Thoracic*,—pertaining to, belonging to, the breast.

L. *Thorax*; Gr. *Θώραξ*, the breast.

**THORN**, *s.* -Y. App. to the tree, from its tearing spines. Any thing tearing, lacerating, pricking; vexing, harassing.

Sw. *Tærne*; Dan. *Torn*; D. *Doorne*, *deurne*; Ger. *Dorn*; A. S. *Thern*, *thyrn*, *thyrne*; Go. *Thawn*; all perhaps from A. S. *v.* *Tær-an*, to tear. *Torn*, in A. S. is (met.) anger, wrath, rage; and is the past p. *Tor-en*, *torn*,—and the addition of the aspirate would give *Thorn*. Un-

**THOROUGH**, *pr. av. ad.* *Thorough* or -LY. *through*, is app.—to express

**THROUGH**. passage, from one side, from one end to the other, from beginning to end; means, instrument of passage. *Gen.*—means, instrument, agent or agency; passage ended, finished, complete. And hence *Thorough, ad.*—

Finished, complete, perfect.

*Thorough-fare*,—a fare, passage, or way through.

*Throughout*,—utterly through; from one end to the other.

Go. *Thairh*; A. S. *Thurab*, *thurb*; D. *Deur*, *door*; Ger. *Durch*; and in Low. Sax. *Dur*. (See Door.) Mins. and Jun. both concur that *Door*, &c. are derived from Gr. *Θύρα*. Sk. says—perhaps they are all from the Gr., or rather from *Thorb*, *thurb*, *thurb*. *Thorough*, he thinks, may be referred to Gr. *Τρυειν*, *τρεειν*, to bore, to perforate. "Our Eng. *pr.* *Thorough*, *thorough*, *thorow*, *through*, or *thro'*, is no other than the Go. *s.* *Dauro*, or the Teutonic *s.* *Thurub*; and, like them, means *door*, *gate*, *passage*. The Teutonic uses the same word *Thurub*, both for the *s.* (*Door*), and for what is called the *pr.* (*Thorough*.) The D., which has a strong antipathy to our *Th*, uses the very word *Door* for both. The A. S., from which our language immediately descends, employs indifferently for *Door* either *Dure* or *Thure*. The modern Ger. (directly contrary to the modern Eng.) uses the initial *Th* (*Thur*) for our *s.* (*Door*), and the initial *D* (*Durch*) for our *pr.* (*Thorough*.)" (See Tooke.) Wach. thinks the nouns, *Door*, &c. are all from the D. *pr.* *Door*. See THURROK.

**THORPE**,\* *s.* A. S. *Thorpe*, villa, vicus; a village, a street, a *dorpe*, a country village. Belgis hodie *Dorp*.—Som. \**Fairefax*.



**THOU**, *pro. THEE*. *Thou* is com. called a pronoun of the second person, and is used by the person speaking (the first person), for or instead of the name (the *noun* or *nomen*) of the person to whom he speaks.

Go. *Thū*; A. S. *Thū*, *tu*; D. Ger. Sw. & Dan. *Du*; Fr. *Tu* (*tutoyer*, to *thou* one, Cot.); It. Sp. & L. *Tu*; Gr. *Συ*. (See **THE**.) The similarity between Go. *Thū* and L. *Tu*, and also between Go. *Ich*, *ig*, and Gr. & L. *Eg-o*, deserves to be remarked. Each class had a common origin. See **I** and **THE**.

**THOUGH**, *ca*. Allow, grant, give, even if, (i. e. *gif*.) Thus in Wiclif: "*Though* it behove," allow, grant it (as a necessary consequence) "that I dye with thee, I shall not" (on that account) "denye thee." In Chaucer,—"*Though* that I speke" allow, grant, that I speak, "plainly; arette it not" (rate, reckon it not) "my villanie." *If*, i. e. *give*, (or emph. *even if*,) may not unfrequently change places with *Though*. Thus in Wiclif, John: "But *if* (sc.) I do, *though* (etsi) ye wolen not bileve me, bileve ye the workis," might be written—But *though* I do, *if* ye wolen not, &c.

Go. *Thauh*; A. S. *Thauh*; D. & Ger. *Doch*; Sw. *Dock*; Dan. *Dog*. *Tho* or *though*, or (as our country-folks more purely pronounce it) *Thaf*, *thaus*, and *thof*; is the imperative *thaf* or *thaf-ig* of the *v. Thaf-ian*, or *Thaf-ig-an*, to allow, permit, grant, yield, assent; and *Thaf-ig* becomes *thah*, *though*, *thoug* (and *thock*, as G. Douglas and other Sc. authors write it.) (See **TOOKE**.) R. Gloucester writes *Thogh*; and R. Brunne, *Thof*.—See **HEARNES'S** Glossaries.

**THOUSAND**, *ad*. Ten, one hundred times; or one hundred, ten times repeated.

Go. *Thūs-and*; A. S. *-and*; D. *Duysent*; Ger. *Tausent*; Sw. *Tusend*; per multiplicem contractionem, (says Jun.) from *Taihus* or *tiguns hund*, decies centum, *ten* times a *hundred*; and Wach. thinks the first syllable signifies *ten*, and the last to be corrupted from *hund*. See **HUNDRED**.

**THRACK**,\* *v*. To carry, to load, to burthen.—\**South*.

Ger. *Tragen*; D. *Trecken*, trahere, vehere, to drag, to bear.

**THRALL**, *s. v.* **THRALDOM**. A servant who had suffered the operation of having his ear *drilled* or *bored*; and then gen.—a servant, a slave, a bondsman.

A. S. *Thral*; Sw. *Treel*; Dan. *Træl*, seems to have been app. to designate a particular *thow* or servant—*thral theow*; and may be the *past p.* of the A. S. *v. Thirlean*, to pierce:—"Thirle his eare mid anum æle: *drill* his eare with an awl, (Exod. xxi. 6):—a custom retained by our forefathers, and executed on their slaves at the church door."—*Ellis*, Eng. Poets, vol. 1. p. 20. note 19. Be-En-

**THRASH**, or **THRESH**, *v*. To beat, to -ER. strike; to drub, to give or inflict -ING. blows. It is esp. app. to the beating of the ears of corn for the purpose of separating the grain.

D. *Derschen*, *dorschen*; Ger. *Dreschen*; Sw. *Trüska*; Dan. *Tærsker*; A. S. *Thærsc-an*, *thærsc-an*, to beat, to strike.

**THRASONICAL**, *ad*. -LY. Boasting, bragging, vain-glorious.

From *Thraso*, a name given to a boasting soldier in the Roman comedies.

**THRAVE**, or **THRAVE**,\* *s*. A *drive* or *drove*, or number *driven*, together. Any great number or quantity.

\**Drayton*. *Bp. Hall*.

A. S. *Thraef*, manipulus, a handful, a bundle and bottle.—Som. A. S. *v. Thraf-ian*, *urgere*; a cognate of *Dræf-an*, to *drive*.

**THREAD**, *s. v.* Anciently also **Thrid** -BARE. Met.—A thin, narrow line;

-BARENESS. the line pursued; the course

-EN.\* or tenor.

-Y.† To *thread*,—to pursue a linear course or direction; to pass through; to pierce or penetrate; to pass in and out (through any thing interwoven or intricate).

\**Hackluyt*. *Shak*. †*Dyer*.

D. *Dræd*; Ger. *Drat*; Sw. *Tröd*; Dan. *Tread*; A. S. *Thræd*. *Thre*,—from A. S. *Threaw-an*, *torquere*, to twist, to wind; because *thread* is flax alightly twined or twisted, perhaps *thridded*, (or *thirdded*,) and so distinguished from *twine*. See **TRESS**. Un-

**THREAP**, *v*. The word is still common in the North, where it is also used as equivalent to—To urge, to press; and, as in Chaucer, to affirm.

To blame, rebuke, reprove, chide.—*Brocket*.

A. S. *Threap-ian*, red-arguere, to reprove, to *threapen*.—Som.

**THREAT**, *v. s*. To menace, to announce

-EN, *v*. or denounce; to declare, to

-ENER. manifest evil, mischief, punish-

-ENING. ment, any thing fearful or

-ENINGLY. dreadful.

-FUL.\* Sidney invents *Threatness*.

\**Holinshed*. *Spenser*.

D. *Drot-en*, *dreyghen*, *trolsen*; Ger. *Trolsen*; Sw. *Trolsa*; Dan. *Truer*; A. S. *Threat-ian*, *urgere*, *premere*, *arguere*, *minari*, to urge, to press, to chide, to menace. Un-

**THREE**, *ad*. **THRICE**. Two and one.

Go. *Thrin*; A. S. *Thri*, *thry*; D. *Dry*; Ger. *Drei*; Sw. *Tre*; Dan. & It. *Tre*; Fr. *Trois*; Sp. & L. *Tres*; Gr. *Opais*. *Thrice*,—*thri-as*, *thry-is*. A-

**THRENE**, *s*. -ODY. *Threne*,—lamentation, bewailing.

*Threnody*,—a song of lamentation, or mourning.

L. of Low. Ages, *Threnus*; Gr. *Θρηνος*, *lamentatio*; from *Θρηνειν*, *ejulare*, *lamentari*, to lament, to bewail. Gr. *Θρηνωδία*.

**THRESHOLD**, *s*. App. gen. to—That on which we step under the gate or door.

A. S. *Thersc-el*, *thyrsc-el*, *thærsc*-or *thærsc-wald*; Sw. *Tröskel*. Wach. & Jun. derive from *Thærsc*-or *thærsc-an*, to thrash, to beat, ac. with the feet. The D. *Drempel* is from *Trampeln*, to trample. *Wald* (Jun.) is A. S. *Wald*, *wæld*, *silva*, *ignum*; and the whole word is so app. because—the (*limes* or) *threshold* is constantly beaten and trampled upon by the feet of those going in and out.

**THRID**. See **THREAD**.

**THRILL**, *v. s*. -ANT.\* To pierce or bore through; to pierce, to penetrate; to pass through; to shake or shudder; to tremble or feel a tremulous motion—as if by the action of boring or piercing.—\**Spenser*.

A. S. *Thirl-an*; D. *Drillen*, *trillen*; Sw. *Trilla*; Dan. *Driller*. See **THIAL**, **THALL**, **DRILL**. En-

from Thresh

**THRING.** See **THRONG**.

**THRIVE**, *v.* To gather, to collect; to  
-ER. heap or accumulate, to gain or  
-ING. acquire; to be or become rich,  
**THRIFT**, *s.* wealthy, prosperous; to prosper,  
-Y. to succeed, to improve; to be  
-ILY. frugal, provident, cautious, care-  
-INESS. ful.  
-LESS. *Thrift is thrived, thriv'd, thrift.*

Dan. *Triver*; perhaps from A.S. *Thraf-ian*, ur-  
gers, cogere, co-agere, to press or force together.  
See **THRAVE**. Un-

**THROAT**, *s. v.* -Y. The projected front  
of the neck.

A.S. *Throta, throte, throt-bolla*, the throat-bowl.  
Perhaps from *Thrao-an*, jacere, to throw, (*thrawed*,  
*thraw'd, throw't.*) A-

**THROB**, *s. v.* -BING. To press or push;  
to beat or strike; to make frequent pulsa-  
tions, or beats; to palpitate.

Jun. and Min. derive from Gr. *Θροβ-ειν*, to  
disturb. Sk. thinks it formed from the sound.  
Perhaps from A.S. *Thraap-ian*, to urge, to press.

**THROE**, *v.\* s.* or **THROW**, *s.* The *s.* is app.  
to—Any painful effort; a struggle, agony,  
anguish.—*Surrey*.

A.S. *Throw-ian*, pati, to suffer or endure; per-  
haps from *Thrao-an*, to throw, to heave, (so. as  
women in travail.)

**THRONE**, *s.* A seat; emph. app. to the  
-ED. seat of potentates; of persons in  
-IZE, *v.\** honour, power or authority. App.  
also to—the persons occupying such seats,  
or places of eminence.—*Fabyan*.

Fr. *Trone, thron*; It. & Sp. *Trono*; Ger. *Thron*;  
D. *Tron*; L. *Thronus*; Gr. *Θρονος*, a seat; from  
the unused *Θρα-ειν*, to sit. De- Dis- En- In- Un-

\* **THRONG**, *v. s.* To press; to compress;  
-ING. to press together in close ranks,  
-LY. great numbers—busily, actively; to  
crowd, to swarm.

D. *Dringen*; Ger. *Dringen, trengen*; Sw.  
*Tranga*; Dan. *Tranger*; A.S. *Thrang*, from the  
*v. Thring-an*, "to press, squeeze or thrust, to  
thrust together. Chaucer useth *Thringing* for  
thrusting, clustering together."—*Som.*

**THROSTEL**, *s.* Dim. of *thrush*, (qv.)  
A.S. *Throstle, throsle*.

**THROTTLE**, *s. v.* To *throttle*,—to take,  
hold or seize, to press or compress the  
*throat*; and thus, to stop the breath; to  
choak. *Throat-dal*, the dīm. of *Throat*.

**THROW**, *v. s.* To *throw*, seems equiva-  
-ER. lent to—To *cast*,—a word which it  
-ING. does not appear the A.S. possessed.  
-STER. See **CAST**.

To *cast*, to *fling*, to *hurl*, to *toss*; to  
heave.

With Eng. prepositions joined—To *throw*,  
(as To *cast* also,) is equivalent to certain  
compounds of the L. *Jacere*.

A.S. *Thrao-an*, jacere, jactare, to hurl, to fling.  
—*Som.* Be- Mis- Over- Out- Un- Up-

**THROW,\* s.** In a *throw*, uno oculi con-  
jectu seu nutu; in one *throw* or cast of the  
eye; in a nod, (Sk.); in the time of an

instantaneous action. And Mr. Tyrw.—  
Time, a little time.—*Chaucer. Gower.*

**THRUM**, *v. s.* To knot, tie, or fasten;  
-BLE, *v.* to twist or twine together; to  
-MING. weave; to dress or work with  
-MY. *thrum*, or any thing interwoven or  
matted together; to thicken; to close or  
crowd together; to compress, to collect.

To *thrum*, so. on a fiddle, (Beau. & F.)  
is, perhaps, to *drum*.

Lye says,—“the end or extremity of a web;”  
and refers to Isl. *Thraum*, the extremity or end.  
Cot. has,—*thrombes de sang*, clots or clusters of  
congealed blood. Sk. says,—perhaps from A.S.  
*Trum*, ge-*trum*, a knot; or (he adds) from Ger.  
*Trucken*, to thrust. The A.S. *Trum* is probably  
from the *v. Trymman*, firmare, confirmare, robo-  
rare, to render firm or strong, to strengthen; and  
hence, To *thrum*, may be—as above exp.

**THRUSH**, *s.* An ejection, an eruption.

This word is not found in older lexicographers,  
Min. Sk. or Jun. The etym. is unsettled: “from  
*Thrust*, a breaking out.”—*Dr. Johnson*. Perhaps  
merely a *throw* or *throe*.

**THRUSH**, *s.* A bird.

D. *Droes-sel, -tel*; Ger. *Trostel*; A.S. *Thrise*,  
Dim.—*throstle*. See **THROSTLE**.

**THRUST**, *s. v.* -ING. To push, to press  
forcibly; to intrude, to obtrude; to com-  
press, to compel; to impel.

Sk. derives from L. *Trusitare*; Lye, from Isl.  
*Thrista*, trudere.

**THRUST,\* s. i. e. Thirst.**—*Spenser*.

**THUMB**, *s. v.* -ING. “The hand is  
divided into four fingers bending forwards,  
and one opposite to them bending back-  
wards, and of greater strength than any of  
them singly, which we call the *thumb*.”—  
*Ray*.

D. *Daum*; Ger. *Daum*; Sw. *Tumme*; Dan.  
*Tomme*; A.S. *Thuma*. Wach. derives from Gr.  
*Θυμπος*, bipartite. It is probably connected with  
the *v. To thump*, (qv.)

**THUMP**, *v. s.* -ER. To beat hardly or  
heavily, (with something broad or blunt,)  
so as—to compress, to thicken; to beat  
or hit hard; to thrash.

It. *Thumbo, thombo*, ictus validus et sonorus,  
(Sk.) a strong and loud blow. It may be from A.S.  
*Trym-man*, to *thrum*, (the *r* being dropped.) Be-

**THUNDER**, *v. s.* To sound loudly,  
-ER. noisily; to roar; to sound, to echo,  
-ING. with frequent repetitions, or rever-  
-OUS.\* berations.—*Milton. Brome*.

D. *Don-der*; Ger. *-ner*; Sw. *Dunder*; Dan.  
*Tord-en, -ner*; A.S. *Thunder*; Fr. *Tonnerre*; It.  
*Tuono*; Sp. *Trueno*; L. *Tonitru*, from *Tonare*, to  
sound. En-

**THURIBLE,\* s.** -RIFICATION.† *Thurible*,  
—a vessel in which to put, to burn (*thus*)  
incense. *Thurification*,—burning incense.

\* *Bp. Hall*. † *Bp. Taylor*.

**THURROK, s.** Also written *Thorruke*.  
D. *Dorck* or *durck*, sentina.—*Kilian*. Tyrw.  
says it is a Sax. word, which the Glossaries  
render *cymba*. “It seems,” he adds, “to  
have signified any sort of *keeled* vessel, and  
from thence, what we call the *hold* of the

ship." Tooke states *Thorruke*—to be *door*, (*gate, passage*.) In our *Ladies Mirroure*, it is described to be—"A place in the bottome of a shippe, wherein is gathered all the fylthe, that cometh into the shyppe." It seems equivalent to our usage of *Draught*, (*Matt. xv. ; Mark vii.*)

**THURS-DAY, s.** *Thor*, an old Saxon deity, to whom the fifth day of the week was sacred; thence called *Thorsdag*, now *Thursday*.

D. *Donder-dagh*; Ger. *-stag*; Dan. *Torsdag*; Sw. *Thors-dag*; A. S. *-dag*.

**THUS, av.** In *this*, to *this*,—sort, or kind, manner, degree.

A. S. *Thus*; sic, ita, talis, hujusmodi; it is perhaps the same word as *This*, (qv.—i into u.)

**THWACK, v. s.** To thresh, to beat or thump.

Lye derives from A. S. *Thaccan*, *ferire*, to strike. Sk.—from Ger. *Zwacken* or *Zwicken*, to pluck; and Wach. refers this to A. S. *Twice-an*, *-ian*, to pluck or twitch.

**THWART, v. ad. av. -NESS.\*** To wrest, to twist; to wrest out of its straight course; to pervert, to traverse, to cross.

*Thwarts*,—things (sticks, blocks, &c.) laid across.—\**Bp. Hall*.

*Thwart* is *Thwæort*, or *Thwæortied*, past p. of *Thwæorian*, to wrest, to twist; and upon this pt. the v. is formed. A- Over-

**THWITE,\* v. -EL.†** To cut, to carve.

\**Holinshed*. *Holland*. \*†*Chaucer*.

A. S. *Thwit-an*, *excindere*, to cut out, to cut from. See *WHITTLE*.

**THY, pro. THINE.** Of or pertaining or belonging to *thee*.

Go. *Thins*; A. S. *Thine*, *tuus*; D. *Dyn*; Ger. *Dun*; Sw. & Dan. *Dim*; Fr. *Tien*. *Thine* is *thy-en*. See *THE*, *THOU*.

**THYME, s. -Y.** A plant.

Fr. *Thym*; It. *Timo*; L. *Thymum*; Gr. *Θυμος*.

**TIAR, s. -A.** A round wreathed ornament for the head, (somewhat resembling the Turkish turband,) worn in old times by the princes, priests, and women of Persia.—*Cot*.

Fr. *Tiare*; It. Sp. & L. *Tiars*; Gr. *Tiapas*.

**TICE, v.** See *ENTICE*. To *tice* is still common in the North (see *Bracket*):—To allure, to tempt; to hold out, or offer, or present, allurements or temptations.

**TICK, s.** *Tick*, Fr. *Tique*,—the vermin—*ET.* that *tacks* or fastens itself upon different animals. "At *tick*," in *Drayton*,—at *take* or *touch*.

*Tick* of a bed,—in which the feathers or other materials are *tacked* or fastened, which holds the feathers.

*Ticket*, Fr. *Etiquet*,—"A little note, breviate or bill; esp. such an one as is *stuck* upon the gate of a court, signifying the seizure, &c. of an inheritance by order of justice."—*Cot*. *Stuck*, i. e. *tacked*.

*Ticket*,—a bill, label, note, or notification attached; and subsequently,—*detached*.

To go on *tick*,—i. e. a *ticket* or note being made or taken instead of payment; *cons.*—to go on trust or credit.

In all its applications, *Tick* appears to be from the v. To *tack*, to fasten. See *TACK*.

**TICKLE, ad.\* v.** The *ad.*—Fastened in a -*NESS*.† slight degree; weakly, feebly, affixed -*ER.* or attached, insecurely; and thus, -*ING.* *cons.*—weak, feeble, insecure, un-*ISH.* steady, unstable, infirm. To *tickle*,—

To *touch* lightly; to act upon, excite, by light touches; to titillate; to excite by slight touches of a pleasing kind; to awake to sensations of pleasure;—as, to *tickle* the palate by a touch or taste, but not to gratify with full enjoyment. "For all *tickling* is a light motion of the spirits, which the thinness of the skin, and suddenness, and rareness of *touch*, do further: for we see, a feather, or a rush, drawn along the lip or cheek, doth *tickle*; whereas a thing more obtuse, or a *touch* more hard, doth not."—*Bacon*. \**Chaucer* to *Beau. & F.* †*Chaucer. Mir. for Mag.*

*Mina* derives from Gr. *Τίλλειν*, vel *licare*, to pluck. Sk. suggests A. S. *Tincian*; D. *Tinselen*, *titillare*, (à quo ultimo,) from which last, the other two (he adds,) have descended to us; but there is no notice taken of the *ad. Tickle*. May not the word in all its applications be merely the dim. of *Tick* (qv.)? Un-

**TICK-TACK, s.** Fr. *Tric-trac*, the inside or playing side of a pair of tables; the tables themselves. The game (*Tick-tack*) at tables; also,—the clattering noise made by the tablemen, &c.—*Cot*.

It. *Tricche tacks*; D. *Tick-tacker*, *tick-tack-bord*, a chess-board.

**TIDE, s. v. -FUL.\*** *Tide*,—the moment when, or at which, any thing comes or goes, happens, takes place or befalls; time, season.

*Tideful*, i. e. timely, in good time or season. *Wiclif* renders "temporaneum et serotinum,"—*tideful* and *lateful*.—*James v.*

*Tide* of the sea,—time or season of ebb or flow. *Met.*—motion or commotion, (like the *tide*,) flood, stream, current.

*Tyde*, v. in R. Gloucester, ("Tyde wat so bytyde;") *Tidde*, in Chaucer, ("I durst have sworn, thee should never have *tidde* so fair a grace,")—to come to, to have the hap or chance. See *BETIDE*. To move as the sea, or *tide* of the sea, (*Feltham*, &c.): "They are *tyded* down the stream."

*Tide* is frequently conjoined to the preceding word:—*morrowtide*, *noontide*, *eventide*, &c.—\**Wiclif*.

"A. S. *Tid*, tempus, hora, a time, a season, an hour. Ger. *Zeit*; Belg. *Tiid*. Hence happily, our *Tide*, for the ebbing and flowing of the sea at certain hours or seasons, according to the course of the moon."—*Som.* In A. S. *Tiden*; D. *Tyden*, *tyen*; Ger. *Zichen*; and in Go. *Tidhan*, ire, proficisci, to go or come, to move. Be- Mis-

**TIDINGS, s.** Any thing happening, or that has happened; a tale, story, narrative of such things; news.

D. *Tydinghe*; A. S. *Tid-an*, to come, to come to, to come to pass, to happen.

**TIDY**, *ad.* Timely, seasonable; suited, prepared, dressed for the season; ready, in due order, orderly, neat.

*Tid*, in the North, (Grose,) is,—lively, sprightly; and *Tidy*,—small. The Gloss. to G. Douglas says,—handy, adroit: and in these applications, Doll Tearsheet may be intended to use the word.

A *tid-bit* is yet common in speech for—a delicate little bit.

From A. S. *Tid*, time or season; D. *Tydelick*. *Tidlic*,—seasonable, in good time; and, as in Wiclif,—*tideful*. See **TIDE**. Un-

**TIE**, *v. s.* or **TYE**, *v.* Gen.—To bind fast, —ER. to hold or keep fast; to fasten; to **TYING**. join or conjoin, to unite; to knit, to constrain, to restrain; to bind or oblige.

*Tight*, (qv.)—is the past tense, and so used by Spenser,—“A chain he *tight*.”

D. *Tuy-eren*; A. S. *Tian*, *tigan*, vincire, ligare, to bind;—by infolding one pliant or flexible material round another, and pulling it till it holds fast. Un- Up-

**TIER**, *s.* Anciently also *Tire*.

Gen.—A row, a rank, a line.

Fr. *Tiers*, *tiere*. Rank, place, order, &c.—*Roquefort*. D. *Tuger*, (Killian;) a long row or rank of things fastened or *tied* (connexarum) together; from the *v. Tuy-eren*, to tie.

**TIERCE**. See **TERCE**.

**TIFF**, *s.* A drink. Perhaps corrupted from *Tip*, i. e. *Tipple*, *tip*, *tiph*, *tiff*.

**TIFF**,\* *v.* To deck, or decorate.—\**Search*. Fr. *Tifer*, *attifer*, to deck, prank, trick, trim, adorn. Of uncertain etym. See *Men*.

**TIFFANY**, *s.* The thinnest and softest of silks, (Sk.) from Fr. *Tiffer*, (see **TIFF**), to adorn; because silk is suited for show and ornament.

**TIGER**, *s.* The animal, as well as the —OR-ESS. river, are said to be so named —ISH.\* from their swiftness.

*Tigris*, “in the Medians’ language, be-tokeneth a *shaft*,” (*sagittam*.)—*Holland*, *Plinie*, b. vi. c. 87. \**Sir P. Sidney*.

Fr. It. & Sp. *Tigre*; L. *Tigris*.

**TIGHT**, *ad.* Fast or fixed; close, strict, —LY. compressed, compact; compressed —NESS. into form or shape: opposed to— —EN, *v.* loose, slovenly, lazy;—neat, brisk, handy, active.

From Ger. *Dicht*, and that from L. *Tectum*.—*Sk.* *Tight* is used by Spenser, as the regular past p. of *Tie*, (qv.); and Tooke forms it thus,—*Tied*, *tied*, *tight*. Beau. & F. write *Tith*, (qv.)

**TIKE**,\* or **TYKE**, *s.* An animal subject to or infected with *ticks*, (qv.); a dog; a lousy, dirty, vulgar fellow.—\**P. Ploughman*.

**TILE**, *s. v.* A cover: app. to—separate —ER. pieces (*tile-shards*, as *Holland* calls —ING. them,) of baked or dried clay or earth, &c. used for covering houses.

Fr. *Tuile*; It. *Teg-ola*; Sp. —a, —illa; L. *Tegula*, from *Teg-ere*, to cover. In D. also, *Teghet*, *tichel*; A. S. *Tig-el*. Un-

**TILL**, *co.* To while or time.

A. S. *Til*, which (Tooke thinks) is formed by the coalescence of the two A. S. words *To-while*, i. e. *to* and *while*, i. e. *time*. From morn *till* night, is no more than—“From morn to time night:” but even in our oldest writers, *Till* is app. to—place as well as time; as, “he fled *till* Ireland,” “they gon *till* Athenes;” and is used, as in other cases, as equivalent to *To*:—“He spake *till* the chevalree;” “turned *till* a bere.” Wiclif uses the strong pleonasm *Tillto* (i. e. to while to), and *till into*. *To while*, may be the words of which *Till* is comp.; and time included in it, may have been lost sight of; and thus, the whole word used as equivalent to one of its parts only. In vulgar speech, this usage is now not rare; as, “I sent *till* him.” Un-

**TILL**, *v.* To *till* the earth is,—to raise, —ABLE. lift, turn it (sc. with the plough, —AGE. spade, &c.); and thus to cultivate —ER. it. In Gower, “the craft of plough —ING. *tilling*” is—the craft of lifting up, —MAN. turning the earth with the plough.

**TILTH**. *Tilth*,—any manner of operation, which *tilleth* or turneth up, or raiseth the earth; also app. to the land when *tilled*.

To *till* a snare, (Browne,)—to set it up, to raise it; to set a *toil*. See **TOIL**.

*Tiller* of a boat or other vessel,—gubernaculum—a mobilitate.—*Sk.*

*Till* or *tiller* of a shop (for the money),—a moveable drawer, easily *lifted* or carried away.

A. S. *Til-tan*, *tyl-ean*, to travel, to labour, to *toil*.—*Som.* D. *Tuylen*, *teulen*, colere terram, *tillen*, levare. Tooke considers the primitive meaning of the A. S. *v.* to be *tollere*, to lift up, to raise, to turn over. In R. Gloucester, *tilleth* is—moveth, goeth, travelleth, proceedeth. See **TALL**, **TELL**, **TILT**, **TOIL**, **TOLE**, **TOLL**, **TOOL**. Un-

**TILT**, *s. v.* —ING. The *raised* cover of a boat or waggon.

To *tilt* a vessel, (properly, to *till* it,) is—to raise it.—*Sk.* and *Tooke*.

To run at *tilt* is perhaps merely, (*hastis elevatis*,) with spears *tilted* or upraised; for so the combatants entered the field:—(met.) with the force or speed of a combatant at *tilt*.

To ride “*tilting* o’er the waves,” (Milton,) is—to ride surging, rising, as the waves rise.

*Tilled*, *tild*, *till*, past p. of the *v. Tillan*, to raise, to lift up. See *Tooke*. A- Over-

To run at *tilt*—(*hastis ludere*.) Min. derives from D. *Tillen*, levare, loco movere, or from the *v. To tell*, because all the strokes are *told*, or numbered, (See **TELL**.)—Each (says *Sk.*) too forced: and he prefers the A. S. *Tesitrian*, to totter, to nod, from the motion of the combatants in their saddles, while engaged.

**TIMBER**, *s.* —ED. *Timber-trees*,—trees supplying wood for building; the thick stem or trunk.

A well-*timbered* man,—a well-built and strongly formed man, with strong limbs.

D. *Timm-er*, —*eren*; Ger. *Zimm-er*, —*eren*; Sw. *Tim-mer*, —*ra*; Dan. *Tommer*; A. S. *Timbr-e*, —*ian*, to build, to construct. Un-

**TIMBRE**,\* *s.* *Timbre*, *Timberlere*, (which —ER-EL. Lye and Tyrw. think are from —ELLED.† A. S. *Tumbere*, a tumbler, a

dancer,) may be merely *tambour*. *Tambours* or *tamborines* are still beaten, cast, and caught, as described by Chaucer:—

"The *timbres* up full subtilly  
Thel casten, and hent hem full oft  
Upon a finger faire and soft,  
That thei ne failed never mo."

\*Chaucer. †Milton.

Perhaps, *timboral*, or *tamborell*. See *TAMBOUR*, and *Sk*.

**TIME**, *s. v.* "The consideration of duration, as set out by certain periods, and mark'd by certain measures or epochs, is that, I think, which most properly we call *time*." — *Locke*. "Our conception of *time* originates in that of motion; and particularly in those regular and equable motions carried on in the heavens, the parts of which, from their perfect similarity to each other, are correct measures of the continuous and successive quantity called *Time*, with which they are conceived to co-exist. *Time* therefore may be defined,—The perceived number of successive movements." — *Gillies*. *Aristotle's Ethics. Analysis*.

*Timely*,—seasonable, in good season, early.—*Raleigh*. †*Bacon*.

Dan. *Time*; Sw. & A. S. *Tima*; Fr. *Tempe*, from L. *Tempus*.—*Sk*. It admits at least of conjecture, that *Time* may be from A. S. *v. Tym-an*, to bear or bring forth, to *teem*. A woman's *time* is yet used emph. for the period of travail or labour. See *SEASON*. See *TEMPORAL*, for the supposed etym. of *tempus*. Be-Over-Un-

**TIMID**, *ad.* Gen.—Fearful; afraid, affrighted; easily frightened; apprehensive of danger, or difficulty.—*Elyot*.  
-IDITY.  
-OROUS.  
-OROUSLY.  
-OROUSNESS. Fr. *Tim-ide*, -ore; It. *Ido*, -erdeo;  
-EROSITY.\* Sp. *Teme-do*, -roso; L. *Timidus*, *timor*; Gr. *Δειμα*, (Voss.) from *δειδ-ειν*, and this from *δε-ειν*, to bind; app. to that feeling of affright which deprives of the power of speech; binds or holds fast the tongue. (A. S. *Tam-ian*, to tame, *dom-are*.)

**TIMONEER**, *s.* The beam, or draught-tree of a waggon, &c.; also, the staff, or handle (which we call the whip) of the rudder, or stern.—*Cot*.

A steersman, a helmsman. The word has not gained currency, nor do we want it.

It. *Timoniere*, from *Timone*; Fr. *Timon*; L. *Timo*.

**TIN**, *s.* A metal.

-NER. D. *Ten*; Ger. *Zinn*; Sw. *Tenn*; Dan. &  
-NY. A. S. *Tin*; Fr. *Estain*; It. *Stagno*; Sp. *Estano*; L. *Stannum*. Wach. thinks that the metal and the name were transported at the same time from Britain:—but it was called by the Gr. *Κασσιτερος*, which (Lennep thinks) is from the *v. Kasseiv*, *jussu admove*, to move near or close to; and to have been given as a name to this metal, because by it, when melted, other harder metals may be joined (*i. e.* soldered) together. Pliny and Plutarch tell how renowned tin was for its use in soldering other metals; and it is not improbable that it is an A. S. word, from the *v. Tyn-an*, *claudere*, to close, to shut; (*to tins*;) to fasten; and thus (perhaps) to solder.

"Two pieces of black lead cannot possibly be soldered together without this *tinglasser*."—*Holland. Pliny*. "Like as *tin-sodder* doth knit and rejoyne a crackt peece of brasse."—*Id. Plutarch*.

**TINE**, *s. -ED*. The sharp, piercing, scratching, tooth of a harrow, prong of a fork; any thing sharp, piercing, cutting.

*Tines* of horns: *Sk*. is at a loss. It may be from A. S. *Tin-an*, *vexare*, irritare, (see *To TERN*;) to vex, to trouble.

**TINE**,\* *v.* To light, to kindle, to burn, to TIND,† *v.* inflame, to enrage, to rage.

-ER. *Tinder*, (A. S. *Tender*;)—matter to kindle or make fire with.—*Sam*.

\*Spenser. Milton. Dryden. †Wicliif.

Go. *Tandyan*; A. S. *Tend-an*; D. *Tenn-an*, *tenen*; Ger. *Zunden*; Sw. *Tanda*; Dan. *Tender*; Sc. *Teind*, *tynde*, accendere, incendere, to light, to kindle, to burn:—To *tine* or *tin* a candle,—to light it.—*Ray*. See *TERN*.

**TING**,\* *v.* To sound, or cause to sound,  
-LE, *v.* as metal stricken; to ring,  
-LING. cause, or emit the sound of  
**TINKLE**, *v. s.* bells, when rung; to feel a  
-ING. tremulous, jarring sensation,  
-ER, or like the ringing of metal,  
**TINKER**. when stricken.

*Tinkle*—is app. to a less, a sharper and shorter sound. *Tinkle-tanking*, (*Beau* and *F*.)—a mere reduplication.

*Tinker*,—so called either from the noise they make, upon something metallic, to announce their coming, or when at work. It is still pronounced *Tinkler*, in the North of England. See *Brockett*.—\*Chaucer.

D. *Tinghe*, *tinghen*, *tintelen*; Fr. *Tinter*; It. *Tintinnire*; L. *Tinnire*, p. p. *Tinniens*, whence *Tinniens* may be formed. *Tinkle* is the same word as *Tingle*, by the mere change of *g* into *t*.

**TINGE**, *v. s.* To stain, to dye; to dip  
-ENT.\* into, to imbue with—a stain,

**TINCT**, or or die, or colour; to colour;  
**TINT**, *s. v.* to give a hue or complexion:

**TINCTURE**, *s. v.* app. also (met.) to give a *tang*, (qv.) or taste, or flavour; to imbue, to impregnate.—\*Boyle.

Fr. *Tindre*, *tinct*, *tincture*; It. *Tingere*, *tinta*, *tintare*; Sp. *Tenir*, *tinta*, *tintura*; L. *Tingere*, *tinctum*; Gr. *Teyn-ai*, *madgucere*, *humectare*, to wet; and, cons. to stain or dye. Dis-Un-

**TINNIENT**. See *TING*.

**TINSEL**, *s. ad. v.* A stuff or silk inwrought with silver, (*i. e.* glittering spangles of silver;) any thing sparkling or glittering:—*merely* sparkling or glittering; shining, showy, specious.

"*Tinsell* of seignorie," in R. Brune—"fine robes, honour."—*Hearne*.

*Sk*. from Fr. *Estincelle*, a spark; *estinceller*, to sparkle; qd. a sparkling or glittering stuff or silk.

**TINTI-MARRE**, *s.* An obstreperous noise, and such as is made by great collision or clashing; also the clamour of quarrelling; any great and disagreeable noise.—*Sk*.

Fr. *Tintamarre*; *tinter*, to ring, and *marre*, a mattock. Any horrible din.—*Cot*. *Sk*. thinks either from *tinnitus martius*, or (which he likes much better) formed from the sound.

**TINY**, *ad.* "Tiny,—puny, little. It is usually joined with *little* as an augmenta-



tive; so they say,—A little *tiny* thing.”—*Ray*. Lye refers it to *Teine*, (qv.)

**TIP, s. v.** The *s.*—The *top* or summit; the *-STAFF*. highest or most elevated point; the *-TOE*. extreme point or edge. To *tip*,—

To reach, to touch, to put or place on the *top* or summit, the extreme point or edge; to cover the point or edge; to do any thing lightly or superficially by a light or superficial motion or action.

To *tipp* off,—to fall off the *tip*, point, or edge. To *tip* off the liquor, is—to turn up the *top* or edge of the vessel till all is out (see To *TIPPLE*, and *TIFF*); to *tip* over,—to turn *tip* or *top* over; to *topple*, (qv.)

*Tip-staff*,—an officer carrying a *tipped-staff*.

*Tip-top*,—emph. the very highest point or part. D. *Tip*, *top*. Dan. *Tip*.

**TIPPET, s.** An article of dress worn on the *tip* or *top*.

A. S. *Tæppet*, an upper article of dress.—*Lye*.

**TIPPLE, v. s.** To drink frequently; to *-PLER*. drink continuedly.

*-SY*. *Tipsy*,—having *tipped* or *tippled* too much strong drink.

The dim. of *Tip*, (qv.)

**TIRE, v.** To *tear* or rend in pieces; to *-EDNESS*. prey upon, to feed upon, to *-LING, ad.* *vour*;—to harass or distress, to *-SOME*. vex, to trouble; to wear out or weary, to fatigue.

“*Tesiphus* whose stomacke foules *tiren* evermo.”—*Chaucer*. “The vultour nill eaten ne *tyren* no more.”—*Id.* “Like an emptie eagle *tyre* on the flesh.”—*Shak.*

A. S. *Tirian*, or *Tyrian*, to *teare* or rent in pieces; to *tire* or weary.—*Som.* The *v.* is otherwise written and app. *Tæran*, *Tir-an*, *Tæran*. See *TAR*, *TART*, *TARRY*, *TARDY*, *TARNISH*, *TEAR, s.* *TBAR, v.* *TORMENT*, *TORRENT*. Over-*Un*—

**TIRE, v. s. -MENT.** To *tire* or *attire*, (qv.) to clothe or invest; to clothe, to dress.

The *s.* is gen. app. to a *dress for the head*; whence it has been supposed by some to be a corruption of *Tiara*.

**TIRE.** See *TIER*.

**TIRE, s.** i. e. The *ti-er* or binder of the wheel, or parts of the wheel, together.

**TISSUE, s. v.** A *texture*; or, as the Fr. *Tissure*,—“A weaving or plaiting; an interlacing; also, the woofe or weft, the thread which crosseth the staff, or goeth overthwart it in the weaving; also, any woven stuff, but esp. cloth of gold, silver, silk,” &c.—*Cot.*

Fr. *Tis-su, -sure, -trer*, to weave. Fr. *Tissure* is *texturæ opus*; and Fr. *v.* is not improbably from L. *Tessere*, to weave. Enter—

**TIT, s.** A small horse.—*Sk.*

Perhaps *Tid*, (& into *t*)—*small*. See *TIDY*.

**TITH,\* ad.** i. e. *Tight*, (qv.)—\**Beau. & F.*

**TITHE, s. n.** “*Tithes* are defined to be *-ABLE*. the tenth part of the increase, *-ER*. yearly arising and renewing from *-ING*. the profits of lands, and the personal industry of the inhabitants.”—*Blackstone*. “The civil division of the territory of England is into counties, of those counties into hundreds, of those hundreds into *tithings* or towns.”—*Id.*

Sc. *Teindis*; Dan. *Tiende*; A. S. *Teotha*, decimus; *teoth-ian*, decimare, to *tith*; to set out or take the *tith* or *tenth* part.

**TITILLATE, v.** To tickle; “to touch, *-ION*. stir, or move with delight.”—*Cot.*

*-IVE.\** \**Chesterfield*.

Fr. *Titill-er*; It. *-dre*; L. *Titillare*, by reduplication of the first syllable from Gr. *Τιλλ-ειν*, *vel-lere*, or *vellicare*, to pull, to twitch: nam ex levi vellications sive tractatione provenit *titillatio*.—*Voss.*

**TITLE, v. s.** To have or receive, to give *-T-ULAR*. or bestow, a name (sc. in *-ULARY, ad. s.* honour, or for the sake of *-LELESS.\** honourable distinction); to *-ULAR-ITY.†* have or give a name, sc. as *-LY.‡* owner, possessor, as having a right to own or possess; as claimant; and, thus, to have or give a right or claim. Gen.—to name, or denominate, to call.

\**Chaucer*. †*Brown*. ‡*R. Mountagu*.

Fr. *Tit-re, -ulaire*; It. *-olo, -oldre*; Sp. *-ulo, -ular*; L. *Titul-us, -are*, to bestow a *title* or name. *Voss.* derives the L. *Titulus*, from Gr. *Τιτ-ειν*, the reduplication of *τι-ειν*, to honour; others from *τιτορ*, honoured. At-Dis-En-In-Un-

**TIT-MOUSE, s.** So called from its diminutive size. See *TIT*.

**TITTER, s. v. i. e.** To *twitter*, (qv.)

App. to—A shaking, tremulous, low—laugh.

**TITTLE, s.** A point; any thing as small or minute as a point; the smallest part, particle, or portion.

Wichif so renders the L. *Apex*; and in the Ger. version of Luther, (Matt. v. 18.) the word is *tüttel*, which Wach. interprets—*punctum*, apex, and derives from A. S. *v. Thyd-an*, *figere*, *pungere*. See *THISTLE*.

**TITTLE-TATTLE, s. i. e.** *Tattle-tattle*.

**TLE, (term.)** the dim. (also *le*), is *dle* or *dæl*, a part or portion; as, *set-tle, bund-le* (*bund-dle*), *tipple*.

**TO, pr.** “The preposition *To*, (in Dutch written *Toe*, and *Tot*, a little nearer to the original,) is the Gothic substantive *Tausi*, or *Tauhts*, i. e. act, effect, result, consummation; which Gothic substantive is indeed itself no other than the past part. *Tauid*, *tauids*, of the verb *Tauyan*, *agere*: and what is *done*, is terminated, ended, finished. In the Teutonic, this verb is written *Tuan* or *Tuon*, whence the modern German *Thun*, and its preposition, (varying like its verb,) *Tu*, (*Zu*.) In the A. S. the verb is *Teogan*, and the prep. *To*.” “Lowth says—the preposition *To*, placed before the verb, makes the infinitive mood. He would

have said more truly, that *To* placed before some nouns, makes verbs:" and *To* was so prefixed to distinguish the infinitive from the noun, *after* the infinitive had lost that distinguishing termination (*an*) which it had formerly. Chaucer sometimes uses the infinitive termination, excluding *to*, as—"He was worthy *han* (i. e. *to* have) his life." Sometimes he drops the infinitive, and uses *to*, as—"Women desiren *to* have soveraynte," (Wif of Bathes Tale.) Sometimes he uses both termination and sign, as—"Than longen folks *to gon* (i. e. *go-en*) on pilgrimages, and palmeres for *to seken* strange strondes," (Prologue.) (See *Tooke*.) Lye says,—*To*, in compounds, signifies *ad* and *dis*, (a curious instance of the determination with which our lexicographers wrench a word to any meaning they please,) as, *To-bær-an*, *adferre*; *To-bræc-æn*, *dis-rumpere*. Mr. Tyrwhitt says,—*To*, in composition with words, is gen. augmentative; "as the helmes they *to-hewen*, and *to-shrede*," i. e. hewe and cut to pieces, (into shreds.) The bones they *to-brest*, i. e. break in pieces: with other instances;—in all of which *To*, (which might as properly have been written *Do*,) including in itself *action*, gives emphasis to the *action* expressed by the *v.* to which it is proposed. Such words in A. S. are abundant. In R. Gloucester, and R. Brunne, and in Piers Plouhman, they are also frequent. Wiclif uses *Torent*,—"The veil of the temple was *torent*," (Matt. xxvii.); *Tobarst*,—"And he was hanged and *tobarst* the myddil," (Dedis, i.); *Tobreyd*; with others.

*To* is used in opposition to *from*.

D. *Toe*, *tot*; Ger. *Zu*; Sw. & Dan. *Til*; A. S. *To*; Go. *Da*.—Omnia affinia Latino *Ad*.—*Wack*. *To*,—as *To* make, *To* walk, *To* do,—a Græco articulo *to*, idem est ut *to* ποιεῖν, *to* περιπατεῖν, *to* πρᾶττεῖν.—*Mins*. (See *Do*.) Un-

*Toad-eater* from the Spanish *todita* (a *todo* all) a little slave who does every thing for his master.

**TOAD**, *s.* -EATER. An animal.

*Toad-eater*,—one who, a dependent who, will swallow, and approve, any thing from a superior, a patron, &c. for selfish purposes.

Dan. *Tudze*; A. S. *Tade*; perhaps from the *v.* *Teon*, *teog-an*, to extend, to expand. The L. *Bufo* is supposed, by some etymologists, to be app. to this animal,—quia *tumida* bestiae est.

**TOAST**, *s. v.* -ER. Any thing baked; usually, bread sliced and baked before the fire.

"A rare drunken *toast*," in C. Cotton, appears to be a drunken *toss-pot*: and *Toast*, may be a something as a signal for each *toss* in a company of *toss-pots*. And hence—

*To toast*,—to name or propose, any one whose health, success, &c., any sentiment which is to be drunk: and a *toast*,—any one who, or any thing which, is so named or proposed. See *Tais* in Jamieson; and see *Tatler*, No. 24.

Fr. *Tostée*, a *toast* of bread; from L. *Tostum*, past p. of *Torrere*, to bake.

**TOBACCO**, *s.* "There is an herbe [in -CON-IST. Virginia] which is sowed apart -ING." by itselfe and is called by the inhabitants Vppowoc: in the West Indies it hath diuers names, according to the seuerall places and countreys where it groweth, and is vsed. The Spanyards call it *Tabacco*."—*Hackluyt*. \**Bp. Hall*.

Said to be so called from an island in the West Indies. Perhaps *Tabasco* in the Bay of Campanchy. Sk.—Ab insulâ in America—*Tabaca*.

**TOD**, *s. v.* As much wool as is *tied* in one bundle. Gen. — any thing thick and bushy; a bush, a thicket.

*Tod* is still the common name of a fox in Scotland; and perhaps so called from his *bushy* tail.

A certain measure of wool, (Sk.)—from Ger. *Zotte*, a lock or bunch of hair. *Mins*. proposes the Flemish *Todderen*, nectere, which is the common D. *v.* *Tuyeren*, to tie.

**TO-DAY**, *av.* TO-MORROW. *To-day*,—this present, passing day.

*To-morrow*,—the day next following *to-day* or this, the present day.

A. S. *To-dæg*, hodie, this day. A. S. *To-morg-en*. See *To*, and *Morrow*.

**TODDY**, *s.* The name of a tree, from which is drawn a vinous juice. App. to—a mixture of spirits, water, and other ingredients; for which application we are probably indebted to our seamen.

**TOE**, *s.* A finger of the foot.

P. Plouhman writes the plural *Ton*. See in *v.* *Toor*. Chaucer writes it—*Tone*, i. e. *To-en*. D. *Tee*, *teen*; Ger. *Zähe*; Sw. *Tæ*; Dan. *Tær*; A. S. *Ta*; which the etymologists derive either from Gr. *Ta-eiv*, *extendere*, or the A. S. *v.* *Teon*, to extend, to expand; or from *Ten*, because that is their number. (See *Wack*. and *Jen*.) It is probably from *Te-on*, to take; app. first to the talons or claws of an animal.

**TO-FORE**, *av.* Before, afore.

A. S. *To-foran*, ante, prae.

**TOFT**, *s.* A place where at some time a rustick mansion which they call a messuage was situated.—*Spelman*.

A word common in conveyances of lands and tenements. Law L. *Toftum*.

**TOGATED**,\* *ad.* TOGED.† Dressed or invested with a gown, (*toga*), gowned.

The first folio (Shak.)—*tongued*; which, Mr. Boswell observes, agrees better with the context.—\**Wood*. †*Shak*. L. *Togatus*.

**TO-GETHER**, *av.* Gathered, collected, in one body, in one place, at one time; unitedly, conjoinedly.

A. S. *Togadere*, una, simul, pariter. See *AL-TOGETHER*, and *GATHER*. All-

**TOIL**, *s. v.* To till:—gen. to labour, to -ER. work, to travail.

-FUL. Colere et laborare agrum.—*St.* The

-ING. *v.* was formerly written *Tuill*, and

-SOME. *Tuail*. See *TILL*, and *TOIL*, *cap*

-SOME-LY. En- Over- Un-

-NESS.

## T O M

**TOIL, s.** Any thing lifted or raised; a snare, *set up*, *sc.* to catch animals. A spider's web is a *toil*, i. e. something *lifted up*, or raised, to catch flies.

Fr. *Toiles*. *Toil* de araignée, a cobweb, Sk. derives from L. *Tela*. See **TILL**.

**TOILETTE, s.** Now app. to—The dressing table.

Fr. *Toilette*, from *toil*, cloth; and *toll*, from *tela*, linen cloth.—*Cot.* The Eng. (says Men.) call it a combing cloth.

**TOKEN, s. v.** To teach, to make known, -ING. to notify, to denote, to declare, to -LESS.\* designate, to mark.—\**Byrom*.

D. *Teek-en*; Ger. *Zeichen*; Sw. & Dan. *Tegn*; Go. *Tackn-gan*; A. S. *Tackn-ian*; D. *Teechn-en*; Ger. *Zeichnen*; Sw. *Tæc-na*, to mark; probably from A. S. *Tæc-an*, to teach. Be- Fore-

**TOLE, or TOLL, v.** Chaucer writes *Tull*. Ray says—To *toll*, is to entice or draw in, to decoy, or flatter; as the bell *tolling* calls in the people to church:—and Milton speaks of—A *tolling* sign post, hung out to call passengers. Bp. Burgess appears to coincide with this origin, and thinks To *toll* may be—to produce an effect by slow, insensible degrees; but it seems more probably to be a cons. usage of *Toil*, (see **TILL**,) to draw into, to lure into, a *toil*: gen.—to draw along; to induce, to allure, to entice.

**TOLERABLE, ad.** That can or may be -ABLY. borne or suffered, supported, or -ANT. sustained, or endured; sufferable, -ANCE. supportable; met.—that may be -ATE, v. suffered or permitted; scarcely -ATION. allowable or excusable; indifferent.

Fr. *Toler-er*; Sp. -*er*; It. *Tollerare*; L. *Tolare*, from *tollere*, to lift or raise, to *illi*;—and Tooke thinks L. is from A. S. In- Un-

**TOLL, s. v.** A tax or tribute levied or -ING. raised. To *toll*,—to raise or **TOL-BOOTH.** levy, a tax or tribute; also, to -LAGE. pay it.

To *toll*,—to raise, and cons. to sound—a bell; to sound it (at a particular hour, as a signal, or call).

Fr. *Tollin*, the *toll* taken by a miller. *Tollu*, taken, removed, *lift*, or carried away. *Toller*,—to remove, to take away, *sc.* the force or validity; make void. Gen.—to take away, to withdraw. To *toll* a bell, Sk. thinks, is formed from the sound. He and Jun. derive *Toll*, a tribute; A. S. *Toll*; D. *Tol*; Ger. *Zol*; Sw. *Tul*; Fr. *Tailler*, from Gr. *Tel-os*. Others give it the same origin as *Tally*, (qv.) (See also **TALLIAGE**.) Tooke thinks that *Toll*, and the Fr. *Taille*, (qv.)—taken of goods—differ only in the pronunciation, and consequent writing of them. It is a part *lifted off*, or taken away. To raise taxes, to levy taxes, a *levy* upon any person, are common expressions. "The *toll* of a bell," he adds, "is its being *lifted up*, which causes that sound we call its *toll*." See **TILL**. At-tollent. Ex-tol.

**TOLUTATION,\* s.** App. to the ambling pace of a horse.—\**Brown*.

L. *Tolut-arius* equus, from *Tolutim*; and that from *tollere*, to raise or lift up.

**TOMB, s. v. -LESS.\*** App. to—The grave, the sepulchre.—\**Shak*.

## T O O

Fr. *Tombe*, *intomber*; It. *Tomba*; Sp. *Tumba*, (see **ENTOMB**;) from L. *Tumulus* (a dim. formed from *Tum-ere*, to swell), a rising heap, or mound of earth. De- En- Un-

**TOMBOY, s.** A tumbler, mountebank; a romping girl—a playfellow for boys.

A. S. *Tumbere*, from "Tumb-ian, to dance, to tumble, to play the tumbler, to act a play; hence *Tomboy*.—(Verstegan.)"—Som.

**TOME, s.** App. to—A piece of paper cut; and rolled up into a volume. Gen.—a volume; any portion of paper, &c. bound into one book.

Fr. *Tom-e*; It. & Sp. -*o*; L. *Tomus*; Gr. *Τόμος*, *sectio*, (*sectio chartæ*;) from *τεμν-ειν*, *secare*, to cut. Ana-tomy. A-tom. Epi-tome.

**TOM-TIT, s.** The *Tit-mouse*, (qv.)

**TON, s.** The tone; the air, *sc.* of fashion; the style, the vogue, the mode.

Fr. *Ton*, the tone or tune.

**TON.** See **TUN**.

**TONE, s. v.** A stretching; an extension; -ING. an extension of the voice, of sound; -IC. sound. App. frequently to—an -ICAL. excess of, an affectation of, particular sounds—as, a whining, drawling *tone*. Also met. to—the intention, tension, or general state or temper of mind.

Fr. *Ton*; It. *Tudno*; Sp. *Tono*; L. *Tonus*; Gr. *Τόνος*, from *τονωειν*, *intendere*, (*sc.* *vocem*;) to stretch the voice. See **TO TELL**. Dis- De- Intonate.

**TONGS, s.** That which takes, seizes, holds; a tool, an instrument for that purpose.

A. S. *Tang*, *tang-an*; D. *Tanghe*; Ger. *Zang*; Sw. *Tong*. Ihre and Wach. derive from *Taga*, to take, to seize, to hold.

**TONGUE, s. v.** The organ of speech; -LESS. the power or faculty of speech; -TIE. the language. Also app. to—

Any thing projected or protruded as the *tongue* from the mouth:—a *tongue* of land.

Go. *Tuggo*, (*tungo*;) A. S. & Dan. *Tung-e*; Sw. -*a*; D. *Tonghe*; Ger. *Zung*, which (Wach. thinks) is the same word as *Ding*, loquela; *Ding-en*, loqui; and this in A. S. is *Thing-un*, locutio; *Thing-an*, loqui, to speak.

**TONSILE, ad. -SURE.** A shearing, shaving, cutting or clipping.

Fr. *Tonsure*, It. Sp. & L. *Tonsura*, from *ton-sum*, past p. of *Tondere*, to shave, to shear.

**TONSILS, s.** A swelling in the jaws, (*à tollendo*.—*Voss*.)

Fr. *Tonsilles*; L. *Tonsillæ*, a dim. of *Toles*, (tumor in faucibus.)

**TONTINE, s.** "Annuities for life have occasionally been granted in two different ways: either upon separate lives, or upon lots of lives, which in French are called *Tontines*, from the name of their inventor."—*A. Smith*.

**TOO, av. i. e. To.** To pref. to verbs gives emphasis. (See **TO**.) Written *Too*, and—

Placed before *ads.* or *avs.* it gives addition, increase, augmentation, excess; and then, gen. implies—more, also, likewise; more than; over, beyond.

## TOP

**TOOL, s.** *Tool* is—(some instrument, any instrument *toll*ed) *lifted* up, or taken up, to work with; (met.)—

App. to persons, who are the *tools* or instruments employed or used by others.

A. S. *Tol*, *tole*, *tohl*; from *til-lan*, to labour.—*Sk.*

**TOOT, v. -ER.** To advise, or advertise; to make known; to announce,—by (the loud noise of) the horn; to sound the horn; or, (in Dutch,) to make known by the low sound of a whisper; to whisper.

D. *Tuyte*, *tote*, cornu; *tuyten*, canere cornu, to sound a horn.—*Kilian*. A. S. *Tot-lan*, eminere tanquam cornu e fronte.—*Lye*. D. *Tuyten* is also strepere, tinnire, to make a noise; *tuyten in de oore*,—to tell, to whisper in the ear. Neither the horn nor the whisper is part of the meaning. To *toot*, seems to be app. to any means of knowing, or making known:—to search, to seek, to peep or pry; to ken, to espy, to look into, to look out. In P. Plouhman, "a beme *toten*," is—a beam *espy*: "his *ton totesden* out," is—his *toes peeped*, looked out. A *toting* hill, Udal himself explains, i. e. a peak. A *toting* ruff,—a ruff *looking* over or out, projecting, overhanging. *Toting* noses,—projecting, prominent. *Tooters*, (in Beau. & F.) were to announce the king's approach (by sound of horn). The origin seems to be A. S. *To-witanne*. *Lye* notices the phrase—*ic do eow to witane*,—I do you *to wit*; *facio vos scire*; *scire licet*. *To wit*, *tooth*, *look*, is an obvious course of corruption.

**TOOTH, s. v.** That which *tuggeth* or *-FUL.* *toweth*; pulls or tears (to pieces).

*-LESS.* App. gen. to the mouth, the palate.

*-SOME.\** Met.—to any thing placed like,

*-Y.†* performing the offices of, the *teeth*.

*Tooth* and nail,—biting and scratching, with all possible keenness; doing every possible injury, hurt, or harm.

\**Beau. & F.* †*Stuart*.

A. S. *Toth*; Go. *Tunths*, that which *tuggeth*: the third pers. sing. of the indic. of Go. *Taujan*; A. S. *Teog-an*, to tug (*Tooke*) or tow. Un-

**TOP, s. v.** The summit, or the supreme

*-FUL.* or highest or most elevated

*-LESS.* point or surface; the upper-

*-PINGLY.* most point or part or place;

*-MOST.* the surface.

*-BY-TURVY.* To *top*,—to be or cause to be, to rise, over or above; to excel, to be eminent; to surmount, to surpass; to be superior, or supreme. Also, to take off the top, to prune it off.

*Topsy-turvy*,—when the head or top is where the feet or bottom should be.

A. S. D. Sw. & Dan. *Top*; Ger. *Zopf*. (See *TIP*.) *Sk.* says, qd. *Tops in turvo*,—the head in the turf. *Lye* refers to A. S. *Torf-ian*, to throw. Over- Out-

**TOP, s.** May be—That which, a toy which, (when spinning) stands upon, moves upon, its *tip* or point; or which keeps its *top*, crown, or head up.

D. *Top*; Ger. *Topf*; Fr. *Toupie*, *toupier*, to turn or cast, to whirl about like a *top*.—*Cot.* D. *Toppen*, Ger. *Toben*, *vertere* et *verti*: circum-agere et circumagi, to turn or be turned; to drive or be driven around. The Fr. D. & Ger. *vv.* seem all used cons. A-

**TOP-ARCH, s. -Y.** The head or chief of a place (or district).

Gr. *Towor*, a place, and *apxos*, the chief, from *apx-eiv*, to be head or chief.

## TOR

**TOPAZE, s.** A precious stone.

Fr. *Top-aze*; It. *-azio*; Sp. *-acio*; L. *Topazium*.

**TOPE, v. -ER.** To *tip* off (the liquor); to turn up the *tip*, *top*, or edge of the vessel, till all is drunk; to drink constantly, to excess—*till drunk*; to *tipple*, (qv.)

*Sk.*—from Ger. *Topf*, a pot, or from *toppen*, to turn about, (see *Tor*, s.); or (and this he prefers) from D. *Toppen*, to rave, i. e. to drink till mad.

**TOPHACEOUS, s.** Stony, powdery, dusty.

L. *Tofus* or *tophus*, lapis cavernosus et mollis; a soft, porous stone. See *Foss*.

**TOPIARY, ad.** App. to—Cutting trees or hedges into particular forms or shapes.

Fr. *Topiaire*, the making of images in, or arbors of, plants.—*Cot.* L. *Topiarius*.

**TOPIC, ad. s.** Local; of or pertaining to *-AL.* place.

*-ALLY.* *Topic*, s.—a place. *Topics*,—books or places of logical invention.

Fr. *Topique*; It. *-ico*; L. *Topica*, from Gr. *Towor*, a place. *Topics*,—*loci* e quibus argumenta promuntur.—*Cicero*.

**TOPO-GRAPHY, s.** A description of

*-ER.* a place.

*-IC.* Fr. *Topogra-phie*; It. *-fia*; Sp. & L. *Topographia*; Gr. *Topographia*, from *towor*,

*-IC-AL.* place, and *γραφ-eiv*, to describe.

*-ALLY.*

**TOPPLE, v.** To come *top* foremost; to fall or throw *top* or head forwards; head-long. Dim. of *Top*.

**TOR.** See *TOWER*.

**TORCH, s. -ER.** (Twisted) flax, thread, or other substance (prepared for kindling and supplying light).

Fr. *Torche*; It. *Torcio*, *torchio*; Sp. *Antorcha*. The French called a *wreathed* straw, laid upon the head to receive any thing weighty, *Torche*; and *Sk.* derives either from L. *Torris*, or from *terq-ware*, to twist (being made of twisted materials); but he prefers the former.

**TORD, or TURD, s.** That which has been fed upon or eaten, (and ejected or expelled.)

D. *Torde*, *tort*; A. S. *Tord*, past p. of *v. Tir-an*, to feed upon.—*Tooke*.

**TORMENT, v. s.** To distress, to distract;

*-ER.* to inflict pain or agony; to ex-

*-ING.* cruciate, to agonize; to afflict,

*-INGLY.* "to toss, as a raging sea doth

*-RESS.* a ship."

*-FUL.\** \**Wilkins*. †*Chaucer*. †*Boyle*.

*-ISE,† v.* Fr. *Torme-ent*, *-enter*; It. *-ento*, *-entare*;

*-RY.†* Sp. *-ento*, *atormentar*; L. *Tormentum*,

*-ORY.†* *tormentum*, *tortum*, past p. of *terq-ware*,

(A. S. *Tar-an*, *Tear-ig-an*, *Targ-an*?) to torture; to turn, to bend, to twist, to wreath, to wrest, or wrench. See *TIRE*, v. and *TORT*. Un-

**TORNADO, s.** A *turn*, sc. by wind; a whirl-wind.

Sp. *Tornado*, from *lornar*, to turn.

**TORPEDO, s.** A fish, so called from its benumbing qualities.

Fr. *Torp-ite*; It. *-edine*; Sp. & L. *Torpedo*, from *torp-ere*, to benum.

**T O S**

**TORPENT**, *ad.* Sluggish or slothful;  
-P-ESCENT. inert; nummed, or deprived of  
-ID. activity or power to act or move;  
-IDITY. motionless.  
-IDNESS. It. *Torpidus*, -ere; L. *Torpidus*;—  
-ITUDE. torpens, from *torpere*, to lull; to be or  
-OUR. become lazy. (A.S. *Tir-an*, to tire, *qv.*)

**TORQUET**,\* *ad.* Wreathed.

\*Hackluyt. Fr. *Torque*.

**TORRE-FY**, *v.* To parch, to scorch, to  
-EFACTION. burn; to parch or dry by heat  
-ID. or fire.

Fr. *Torrid-e*; It. & Sp. -o; L. *Torridus*, from  
*torrere*, which Voss. derives from *torrus*, and that  
from Gr. *Τειρεν*. (A.S. *Tir-an*? to tire, *qv.*)

**TORRENT**, *ad. s.* A rapid, violent,  
stream or current.

Fr. It. & Sp. *Torrente*; L. *Torrentis*, from *torrere*,  
(see **TORRE-FY**.) either because it becomes quickly  
dry, or because it boils with rapid violence.

**TORT**, *s.* A wrong; an injustice; an

-ION. injury, a harm, or hurt; a damage,  
-IOUS. mischief.

-IVE. *Tortious*,—wrongful. *Tortuous*,—

-UOUS. wrung or wrenched, (sc. out of a

-UOSITY.\* straight line,) twisting, wreath-  
ing, crooked.

For *Torcentious*, Chaucer, or his copiers  
or printers, must answer.—\*Holland, &c.

Fr. *Tort*, *tort-nous*; It. *Tort-o*, -udo; Sp. -uoso,  
from L. *Tortum*, past p. of *torquere*, to torture,  
(*qv.*) to twist, to wrench, to wring, (to tear, *qv.*)  
Con- De- Dis- Ex- Re- Also In-torted.

**TORTOISE**, *s.* An animal.

Fr. *Tortis*, *tortugue*, *tartarasse*; It. *Tartaruga*;  
Sp. *Tortuga*, so called, either because *tarda*, slow,  
or *torta*, twisted, wreathed.—See *Men.* Fr. & It.  
Dictionaries.

**TORTURE**, *s. v.* To wrest, to wring;

-ER. to wrench; to inflict, or afflict

-ING. with pain or agony; to agonize,

-INGLY. to excruciate, to rack; to pull out

-OUS.\* to the full stretch.—\*H. More.

Fr. *Tort-ure*, -urer; It. Sp. & L. *Tortura*, from  
*tortum*, past p. of *torquere*, to torment, (*qv.*)

**TORVE**,\* *ad.* -ous.† Harsh, stern, grim.

\*Fuller. †Denham.

It. *Torre*; L. *Torvus*, perhaps from *tortus*,  
twisted, sc. into harshness or sternness.

**TORY**, *s.* -ISM. "Such men are ruder

than *tories* and wild Americans."—Glanvill.

"The words Whig and Tory, although  
they are not much above 30 years old,  
have been pressed to the service of many  
successions of parties, with very different  
ideas fastened to them."—Swift.

*Tory Rory* (says Sk.), and an Irish *Tory* or  
*Thory*, from Ger. *Ther*, insane; unless, as I sus-  
pect, the word be of Irish origin.

**TOSS**, *v. s.* To pull, push about; to put

-ER. into commotion or agitation; to

-ING. fling, to throw; to agitate, to dis-  
quiet.

A *toss-pot*,—one who *tosses* or throws,  
sc. the liquor from the pot; a great drinker.  
See **TOAST**; and *Tals*, in Jamieson.

Mins. (Sk.) derives from D. *Tass-en*; Fr. -er, to  
heap up, to accumulate; or from D. *Tasser-en*, to  
offer violence; perhaps to *touse*, or *tease*.

**T O U**

**TOTAL**, *ad. s.* All, whole, entire, com-  
-LY. plete, full.

-ITY. Fr. & Sp. *Tot-al*; It. -ale; L. *Tot-us*,  
(*Te-or-i*.) whole.

**T'OTHER**, *pro. i. e.* The other; as *tone*,  
the one. Still used in Nottinghamshire.

**TOTI-PRESENT**,\* *ad.* -ENCE.\* Entirely,  
wholly present.—\*Search.

**TOTTER**, *v.* -RY. To tremble or shake,  
(sc. as if not firmly set.)

*Totty*,—unsteady, dizzy.

A. S. *Teatirian*, is—"to stagger, to reel, to  
shake, to waver, and (as Som. writes it) to *toller*,"  
D. *Touteren*, tremere.

**TOUCH**, *s. v.* "Touch is a sense spread

-Y. over the whole body, though it be

-INESS. most eminently placed in the tip

-ING. of the fingers. By this sense the

-INGLY. tangible qualities of bodies are  
discerned; as hard, soft, smooth, rough,  
dry, wet, clammy, and the like. But the  
most considerable of the qualities, that are  
perceived by this sense, are heat and cold."

—Locke.

To *touch*,—to feel by the sense of *touch*.

To be, or cause to be, or become in contact  
or in conjunction; to finger, to handle; to  
come close to, near to; to reach, to ap-  
proach, to approximate; to appertain, to  
affect, to effect, to infect. Also—

To do or effect any thing, by a mere *touch*;  
cursorily, without pressure, rest, or stay.

*Touch*, the *s.* is further app. emph.—to  
the right *touch* or feeling; that quality,  
those qualities, that cause such feelings;  
and hence, *Touch*, and *Touch-stone*,—

A test or proof, a criterion, standard,  
sign, mark: also to—a mere *touch*, a dash,  
hit, stroke. And further—to a *pledge* or  
contract, bargained or confirmed (perhaps)  
by *touch* of hand; as, to keep *touch*, is to  
keep promise, &c.

*Touchy*,—susceptible of *touch* or feeling  
(sc. to excess); easily irritated or provoked.  
See **TETCHY**.

Fr. *Toucher*; It. *Toc-care*; Sp. -ar, which ap-  
pear to come from Go. *Tak-an*, (see *Men.*); whence  
also (Jun.) not only the *v.* To take, but also to  
*touch*. See **TO TAKE**. Re- Un-

**TOUGH**, *ad.* Drawing, extending, sc.

-EN, *v.* without separation of continuity;

-LY. viscous; tenacious, or holding to-

-NESS. gether; and hence,—not easily

broken, subdued, overpowered; hardy,

sturdy; stiff, inflexible; stubborn, un-

manageable.

A. S. *Toh*, *tenax*, *tentus*, *tough* as bird-lime.—  
Som. *Tough* is *toweth*,—that which *toweth*, *tug-*  
*geth* or *draweth*; or which we *tow* or *drew*.

**TOUPEE**, *s.* Fr. *Toupée*,—a *topping* or  
tuft; a woman's hair laid out on her fore-  
head; a horse's foretop.—Cot.

**TOUR**, *s.* Fr. *Tour*,—a turn, round, circle,  
compass, wheeling, revolution, circumvolu-  
tion; also,—a turn, bout, or walk.—Cot.

**TOUR**. See **TOWER**.



**TOURN**, or **TURN**, *v.* App. to—A martial or military sport or entertainment, in which the performers displayed their skill in the management of their horses in *turning, returning, wheeling*, during the engagement or encounter.

To *tourne*,—to *turn, return*; "they *tourne* home *ayen*."—Gower.

Fr. *Tourn-oy*, -*oyer*; It. *Torn-do*, -*edre*; Sp. -*eo*, -*ear*. A *turn*, To *turn* or *turney*,—quia (sc.) equos celeriter in orbem circumversant, because they swiftly wheel their horses in a circuit.—Sk.

**TOURN**, or **TURN**, *s.* App. to—A court held by the sheriff; "because he keepeth his *turn* and circuit about the shire."—Bacon. At-

**TOUSE**, *v.* To pull, to pluck, to draw or -EL, *v.* drag; to pull (out of order, to dis-ING. order).

To *tose* wool, *carpere lanam*, (Jun.) i. e. to *tease* it. See **TEASE**.

**TOW**, *v. s.* *Tow*, *s.*—That which *tuggeth*, -AGE. or with which we *tug* or draw. -ING. Also,—

-Y. *Tow*, A. S. *Tow*, D. *Touw*,—made of -KER.\* flax, which (Sk.) may be derived from the *v.* To *tow* or draw, because it may easily be drawn out or extended by the hand;—but as *Tow* is that which, the rope which, draws, the name may have been early app. to—the material of which it was made.

\*Sir T. Elyot.

D. *Tog-hen*; Ger. *Ziehen*; A. S. *Tson*, *teog-an*; Go. *Tiuhan*, *trahere*, to draw; Fr. *Touen*, to *tugg*,—to draw, to hale. See **DUCT**, **TOOTH**, and **TOUGH**.

**TO-WARD**, *pr. av. ad.* or -WARDS, *pr. av.* -LY. With a look or view to; in a way, -LINESS. course or direction to; tending, -NESS. or approaching to; coming to, acceding to; and hence,—

*Toward*, *ad.*—concurring, yielding or complying; docile, tractable.

A. S. *To-ward*, -*weard*, *futurus*, *venturus*, future, to come.—Som. Un-

**TOWEL**, *s.* A cloth to wipe (the wet away);—though perhaps of the same origin as **Ft. Toil**. See **TOILET**.

Fr. *Touaille*; It. *Tovaglia*; Sp. *Toalla*. Sk. (says Wach.) derives the Eng. from the Fr.; Men.—the Fr. from the It.; and Ferrarius,—the It. from L. *Toralia*, (sed duro partu, et sensu alieno, nam mantilia non sunt lintea cubitoria.) The Ger. *Zwele*, *tersorium ex linteo*; D. *Dwalle*, *dwell*, Wach. thinks, is so called, from its use in washing; by wiping and cleansing; and he derives from Go. *Thwahian*; A. S. *Thwe-an*, to wash; and Jun. does so likewise.

**TOWER**, *s. v.* or **TOUR**, *s.* A building, -ED. an edifice, standing on high ground; -Y. raised upon or above another build-TOURET. ing; a lofty (sc.) fortress; a great height. To *tower*,—

To rise, to ascend; to soar on high or aloft.

*Towered*,—furnished or garnished with *towers*.

Fr. *Tour*, *tourette*; It. & Sp. *Torre*; L. *Turris*; Gr. *Tupos*, an edifice upon a height or eminence.

—*Herychius*. See *Voss*. The A. S. *Tor* is,—a "tower, a rock, a high scarp or hill. Hence, the *Tor* by Glassenbury, and divers in Cheshire, and elsewhere."—Som. The A. S. *Tirre* is also a *tower*: and see *Tir*, *Tyr*, *princeps*, *principatus*, in *Lge*: which probably supplies the root.

**TOWN**, *s.* A place inclosed or encom- -ISH. passed. App. to—An undefined -SHIP. collection of houses or habitations; -ED. also to—the inhabitants: emph. to —the metropolis.

*Tun-scipe*,—those of a town or township.—Som.

A. S. *Tun*, "a hedge, a fence, any inclosure."—Som. D. *Tuyn*; Ger. *Zuan*, *locus aspinatus cinctus*.—Wach. Jun.—from A. S. *Tyn-on*, *claudere*, *circumsepere*, "to inclose, to fence, hedge, or *teene*."—Som. And Verstegan says, To *tyn* was, in his time, still used for *sepere*, to hedge round. See **TEN**, **TUN**.

**TOY**, *s. v.* Gen.—Any shewy trinket, a -FUL. plaything, a play or sport; a -ISH. trifle; any thing trifling, or fan- -ISHNESS. ciful. To *toy*,— -OUS.\* To play or sport, to trifle, to dally.—\*Warner.

Mins. from D. *Tuyen*, *tooghen*, to ornament; qd. *puerorum ornamenta*,—fine, shewy things for children. The D. *Tuyen* is probably A. S. *Taw-ian*; D. *Towwen*, *parare*, *colere*, to dress. Jamieson derives Sc. *Dic*, from Su.-Go. *Tya*, *sufficere*. See **TAW**.

**TRACE**, *s. v.* A draught, drawing out, or -ABLE. prolonging; a progress, pro- -ER. cess, or proceeding; a conti- -ERY. nuous course or way; a road, -ING. a path; mark or marks formed in passing, trodden in passing; TRACK, *s. v.* -LESS. footsteps; vestiges.

**TRACT**, *s. v.* *Tract* is also app. to—an extent of land or country; and also, -ABLE. (immediately from L. *Trac- -ABLENESS. tare*,) a *Tract* (L. *Tractatus*, -ABILITY. Fr. *Traicte*,) is,— -ATE. A *treatise*,—any writing, book, -ATION. essay, discourse, dissertation, -ILE.\* disquisition, &c. See **TREAT**. -ILITY.† *Tractable* is—*treatable*, or that -ION.† may be drawn or led; induced to come or go, or do, as we wish; manageable, govern-able, compliant, obedient.

To *trace*,—to proceed or go, to proceed in, after, in search or pursuit of; in a path or course gone; to pursue or follow vigilantly or carefully.

*Tracery*, in Architecture,—formed by intersections of various parts.

\*Bacon. †Derham. †Paley.

Fr. *Trac*, *trac-e*, -*er*; *Traict*, *tractable*; It. *Tracc-ia*, -*idre*, *trat-tabile*; Sp. -*edo*, -*able*, (see **TREAT**.) L. *Tractus*, from *trahere*, (Voss. *Trans-vehere*,) to draw, (qv.) Abs-Ad-Con-De-Dis-Ex-Pro-Re-Sub-tract. In-Un-tractable. Ob-tractation. Por-tray. Un-traced.

**TRADE**, *s. v.* A way or course trodden, -ER. and *retrodden*, passed and repassed; -WIND. a way, a path or course pursued or -ING. kept. "The savage beast's *trade*," -FUL.\* (Spenser;) "Being in the right -LESS.† *trade* of religion," (Udal;)—a con-

course or intercourse; or regular or habitual course or practice; employment, occupation in merchandize or commerce; intercourse for buying, selling, or bartering; commerce, traffic.

To *trade*, (formed upon the *s.*)—to pursue or cause to pursue a path or course; to exercise or practise; to train:—"We haue *traded* our liues familiarly with him. . . . Wel seen and familiarly *traded* in the Latine and Greke tongues," (Udal;) "Professors dailie *trade* vp the youth," (Holinshed.) And gen.—to follow or carry on *trade*.

\*Spenser. Warton. †Young.

Fr. *Trac* (see TRACE,) is a *trade* or course: and our Eng. *s. Trade*, which Sk. derives from It. *Tratta*, (see again TRACE,) is the *past p.* of the *v.* To *tread*. Chaucer writes *Trade* as the *past tense* of *Tread* (qv.), the way or path *traded* or *trade*,—(semita quam quis premit, ut sibi suisque victum paret.) See TRAFFIC. Surrey renders *pervius usus*, "a common *trade*." "The wind blowing *trade*" (Hackluyt,) (whence *Trade-wind*) is—in a regular, steady course. Over- Un-

**TRA-DITION, s. v.** "Tradition is any -IONAL. way of *delivering* a thing, or -IONALLY. word, to another; and so every -IONARY. doctrine of Christianity is by -IONER. *tradition*. I have *deliver'd* unto -IONIST. you, saith St. Paul, that Christ -IVE.† died for our sins."—Bp. Taylor. -OR.‡ *Tradition* is usually distinguished from—genuine and authentic written documents, or records.

\*Fuller. †Bp. Taylor. ‡Hooker.

Fr. *Trad-ition*, -ition; It. -*izidone*; Sp. -*icion*; L. *Traditio*, from *Tradere*, to give over or across; to pass over or deliver to. See TRACTOR.

**TRA-DUCE, v.** To transmit, to transfer, -ER. (to translate;) to convey, to -IBLE. confer; to descend, to derive; -MENT.\* (met.) to draw away from, (sc. -DUCT, s.† v.‡ privacy or security, before -DUCT-ION.‡ the public, into notice; and -IVE.‡ hence)—to expose (to derision, scorn, or infamy;) to defame, to scandalize, to vilify, to detract.—\*Shak. †Howell. ‡H. More. ‡Not uncommon in old divines and scholastics. ‡Warburton.

Fr. *Trad-uire*; It. -*urre*; Sp. -*ucir*, (to translate;) L. *Traducere*, *tra-ductum*, to draw, lead, or bring over or across, from one side to another, from one thing to another.

**TRAFFIC, s. v.** App. to—Buying, selling, or bartering; commerce; mercantile business; occupation or employment in merchandize; in marketing, in cheapening.

Fr. *Traf-ique*; It. -*ico*; Sp. -*ico*; Sk. says, all of Arabian origin. Jun. forms it from It. & Sp. *Trato*, (see TRADE,) *trafficare*, *traffcare*.

**TRAG-EDY, s.** App. gen. to—Any distressful, calamitous, mournful, -IAN. story or event. A tale or story -IOUS.\* or event of woe, misery, or wretchedness. -GIC. -GIC-LY. edness. -AL. "Tragedy, then, is an imitation -ALLY. of some action that is important, -ALNESS. entire, and of a proper magni-

tude—by language, embellished and rendered pleasurable, but by different means in different parts—in the way, not of narration, but of action—effecting through pity and terror, the correction and refinement of such passions."—Twining. Aristotle.

"Tragedie is to sayn a certain storie,  
As olde bookes maken us memorie,  
Of him that stood in gret prosperitee,  
And is yfallen out of high degre  
In to miserie, and endeth wretchedly."

\*Fabyan. Wood.

Chaucer.

Fr. *Trag-édie*, -ique; It. & Sp. -*edia*, -ico; L. *Tragedia*; Gr. *Tragœdia*, quasi *hircicem dicas*, from *τραγος*, *hircus*, and *œdion*, *canthus*; the song of the goat. See VOSS.

**TRA-JECT, s. v.** A *traject*,—a passage -ION. or ferry. Fr. *Traject*. -ORY. To *traject*,—to throw or cast, to pass or cause to pass, over, or through; to transmit, to transpose.

*Trajectory*, (Paley)—the course, or orbit, through which a planet is thrown or passed.

Fr. *Tra-jecter*; It. -*gettare*; L. *Tra-ficere*, -*jectum*, to throw or cast over or across, or through. See TRAJET.

**TRA-JET, v.** Fr. *Trajectaire*,—A juggler, -GET-OUR. impostor, cozenor.—Col.

-RY. Mr. Tyrw. (who could find these words in no language but our own,) has written very laboriously and very copiously upon them without arriving at any conclusion satisfactory to himself. It is singular that the Fr. *Trajectaire*, or *Trajectaire*, It. *Tragettatore*, (see MEM.) should have escaped his keen and careful researches. Sk. says,—perhaps—a *traffictendo*, because he (the *tra-geleur*) throws his balls across (*trafficti*) from one hand to the other with such swiftness as to surpass the quickest motion of the eye.

**TRAIL, s. & TRAWL.** To draw or drawl, to draw along, to produce or prolong; to protract; also to trace or track, sc. the course or path.

A *trail*,—a drag; any thing drawn or dragged; a trace or tract.

Fr. *Trailler*; Ger. *Draelen*; D. *Treylen*, to draw a ship with a rope.—Kilian. D. *Treylen* is from D. *Trech-en*, to drag or draw, whence *Draggle*, *Drawl*; and *Trawl* or *Trail* differs from the latter only in the first letter. En-

**TRAIN, s. v.** A *train*,—any thing drawn; -ABLE. drawn out in length, drawn out in -ER. succession or consecution; pro- -ING. longed, or placed or laid out length- -Y.\* wise; and hence app. to—

A *train* of artillery; a *train*—of a gown, of followers or attendants; a retinue.

A *train* of events,—a consecutive series.

A *train* of gunpowder,—laid out lengthwise, in a long line.

A *train*,—to seduce, allure, entice, or ensnare.

To *train*,—to draw along; to educe or educate; to seduce or allure.—\*Gay.

Fr. *Train-er*; It. -*dre*, to draw; probably of the same origin as *Trail*, (qv.) Mis- Un- Up-

**TRAITOR, s. ad. v.\*** One who betrays -LY. or delivers up, sc. any person or -OUS. thing in his power upon trust; -OUSLY. any thing trusted or confided—

# TRA

**TRAIT-RESS.** his fealty, or allegiance; one  
-ORESS. who discloses, discovers, a  
-ORIE.† trust; who deceives or de-  
ludes; a perfidious, faithless person.

R. Brunne writes *Traised*; Chaucer,  
*Traied*, (that is,) *betrayed*.

\*Drummond. †Chaucer.

Fr. *Traistre*; It. *Traditore*; Sp. *Traidor*; L. *Traditor*, from *Tradere*, to deliver. See TREASON.

**TRALA-TION,\* s.** A transfer; a meta-  
-T-ITIOUS.† phor, a trope. —\*Bp. Hall.  
-ITIOUSLY.† †Stackhouse. †Holder.

L. *Tralatio*, from *Tralatum*, used as past p. of  
*Transferre*, to transfer, or bear over.

**TRA-LINEATE,\* v.** To go out of the  
line or direction; to deviate.—\*Dryden.

**TRA-LUCENT, ad.** -ENCY. Shining  
through; transparent. See TRANSLUCENT.

**TRAMMEL, s. v.** A *trammel*,—Any thing  
that involves or entangles, shackles or em-  
barrasses. To *trammel*,—

To involve or wrap up; to shackle, to  
embarrass, to hamper.

It. *Tramaglio*; Fr. *-ail, -eau*, a net for par-  
tridges; a kind of drag-net or draw-net.—Cot.  
Mina. happily enough (as Sk. thinks) derives  
from L. *Trama*, a web, (whence Fr. *Tram-er*, It.  
*-are*, to weave;) from *Trameare* or *Transmeare*,  
to pass over or across. But Cot. also says—*Tra-*  
*mailler* is to weave, bind, fasten or insnare by  
threefold meshes or *mails*. And Men. refers to  
*Maille, maculae retis*, the meshes of a net.

**TRA-MONTANE, ad.** Gen.—Beyond  
the mountains; foreign.

Fr. *Tramontan-e*; It. & Sp. *-a*. App. to those  
who live across or beyond the mountains (*trans*,  
extra, *montes*) on the northern boundary of France,  
or Italy, or Spain.

**TRAMP, s. v.** To *trample*, (dim. of *tramp*,)  
-LE, s. v. is to tread upon; to rise and fall  
-LER. the feet; frequently, noisily; met.  
-LING. to treat, as one overthrown, cast  
down, prostrate, lying under foot.

Grose says, "A *tramp*,—a beggar, (Sus-  
sex.) *Trampers*,—strollers, whether beg-  
gars or pedlars," (North.)

D. *Tramp-en, -eln*; Ger. *-en*; Sw. *-a*; Dan. *-er*,  
currere, incurrere, calcare; to run over, tread  
upon. Go. *Ana-tramp*, conculcare, is found in  
Luc. v. 1.

**TRANCE, s. v.** *Trance*,—a *transit* or  
-NS-IENT. passage, (to another world;  
-IENTLY. Sk.;) a departure, an absence,  
-IENTNESS. of sensation, or power to feel.  
-IENCE. *Transient*,—going or passing  
-IT. across or away; passing per-  
-IT-ION. ceptibly; with perceptible  
-IVE. speed; speedily; flitting, fly-  
-IVELY. ing—away in a moment; mo-  
-ORY. mentary.—\*Bale.

-ORINESS. Fr. *Trans-e, -i, -itoire*; It. & Sp.  
-ORIOUS.\* *-ito, -itorio*; and in Sp. *Trance* is  
the transferring of goods from seller to buyer.  
L. *Transitus*, a going over or across, a passing or  
passage; from *Transire*. En-

**TRANGRAM, s.** "J. Bull. What a  
devil's the meaning of all these *trigrams*  
and gimcracks, gentlemen?"—Swift.

Fr. *Tran-tran*, the sound of the violin, in tuning  
the strings. Men. :—of a horn.—Cot.

# TRA

**TRANNEL,\* s.** Perhaps a *trundle*; a  
turning or rounding-pin.—\*Moxon.

**TRANQUIL, ad.** App. peculiarly to the  
-LITY. sea, (Voss.)—as *serene* to the  
-LIZE, v. sky. "Calm, untroubled, without  
surges, quiet, still, hush't, peaceable, peace-  
ful."—Cot.

Fr. *Tranquil-le, -ler*; It. *-lo, -lare*; Sp. *-o, -izar*;  
L. *Tranquillus*.

**TRANS, L. pr.** Through, across; beyond.

**TRANS-ACT, v.** To do, to perform, to  
-ION. manage; to conduct, or carry on any  
-OR. act, matter, or business.

Fr. *Trans-action*; It. *-azione*; Sp. *-accion*; L.  
*Transactio*, from *Trans-act-um*, past p. of *Trans-*  
*igere*, to drive through; and hence—to do thorough-  
ly; to end, or finish.

**TRANS-ALPINE, ad.** Foreign; Italian;  
beyond the Alps; on the furthest side of  
the mountains.—Cot. Fr. *Transalpin*.

**TRANS-ANIMATE,\* v.** -ION.† "Py-  
thagoras his metempsychosis; or the pas-  
sage of the soul (*anima*) from one body to  
another."—Cot.

\*Dean King. †Bp. Hall. *Glancville*.

Fr. *Transanimation*.

**TRAN-SCEND, v.** To climb, go, or pass  
-ENT. over; to over-pass, to sur-  
-ENCE. pass; to surmount; to ex-  
-ENCY. cel, to exceed; to climb,

-ENTAL, ad. s. or rise to great height or  
-ENTLY. eminence; to be or become

-ENTNESS. eminent, super-eminent,  
-SCENSION. highly elevated, supreme.

Fr. *Transcend-ant*; Sp. *-er, -ente*; It. *Tras-*  
*cend-ere, -ente*; L. *Transcendens*, p. p. of *trans-*  
*cendere*, to climb over or across.

**TRANS-COLATE, v.** To strain through.  
Fr. *Trans-couler*. In the Byrth of Mankynd,  
the v. To *cool*, from Fr. *Couler*, to strain, is used.

**TRANS-CORPORATE, ad.** Seems to  
be intended by Brown to denote—Trans-  
migrating from body to body.

**TRAN-SCRIBE, v.** To write from some-  
-ER. thing already written or print-  
-BLER. ed; to copy from another.

-SCRIPT. Fr. *Trans-scrire*; Sp. *-scribir*;

-SCRIPT-ION. It. *Trascrivere*; L. *Transscribere*,

-IVELY. to write over; to write from one  
paper, &c. to another.

**TRANS-CUR,\* v.** -SION. To run over;  
to move or pass cursorily over.—\*Bacon.

It. *Trascorre*; L. *Transcurrere*, to run over or  
across.

**TRANS-DIALECT, v.** -ING. To trans-  
late from one *dialect* into another.

A word invented by Warburton.

**TRANS-ELEMENT,\* s.** "The name  
-ATE.† of *transelementation*, which Theo-  
-ATION.† phylact did use, seems to approach  
nearer to signify the propriety of this mys-  
tery, because it signifies a change even of  
the first *elements*; yet that word is harder,  
and not sufficiently accommodate: for it

may signify the resolution of one *element* into another, or the resolution of a mixt body into the *elements*."—*Bp. Taylor*.

\**Jewell*. \*†*Bp. Taylor*. †*Bp. Gardner*.

A word invented in the controversies of the church. (*Trans*, and *element*.)

**TRAN-SEPT**, *s.* That part of a church which is carried out on each side perpendicularly to the length.

**TRANS-FEMINATED**,\* *v.* -SEXION.\* Changed from female to male; change from one sex to another.—\**Brown*

**TRANS-FER**, *v.* *s.* -ABLE. To bear or carry over, (from the possession of one to another, from one account to another;) to convey, to transport, to transmit.

*Fr. Transférer*; *Sp. -tr*; *It. Trasferire*; *L. Trans-ferre*, to bear or carry across. *Un-*

**TRANS-FIGURE**, *v.* -ATION. To change or alter, from one figure, form, or shape, into another; to transform; to trans-shape.

*Fr. Transfigurer*; *Sp. -ar*; *It. Trasfigurare*; *L. Transfigurare*.

**TRANS-FIX**, *v.* -ION. To fix through, by piercing through; to pierce through, to transpierce; to stab through.

*It. Trafiggere*; *L. Transfixum*, past *p.* of *transfigere*, to fix through.

**TRANS-FORM**, *v.* -ATION. To change or alter from one form or frame, figure or shape, into another; to transfigure, to trans-shape.

*Fr. Transformar*; *Sp. -ar*; *It. Trasformare*; *L. Transformare*, to form or frame.

**TRANS-FRETATION**, *s.* Passage across a strait (*trans fretum*).

*L. Transfretatio*.

**TRANS-FUND**,\* *v.* To pour over, *sc.* -FUSE. from one vessel to another; to -FUSION. pour or spread over.—\**Barrow*.

*It. Trasfondere*; *Sp. Transfusion*; *L. Transfundere*, to pour over or across.

**TRANS-GRESS**, *v.* To step, go, or -ION. pass over; to overstep, to overpass, -OR. (*sc.*) bounds, limits prescribed; to -IVE.\* trespass, to break, to violate—a law, a rule.—\**Brown*.

*Fr. Transgression*; *It. Tras-gredire, -gressione*; *Sp. Trans-gredir, -gression*, from *L. Trans-gredi*, to step, or go over or across.

**TRANS-SILIENCY**, *s.* A leap, a spring across.

*L. Transiliens*, *p. p.* of *transilire*, to leap across.

**TRANS-LATE**, *v.* To transfer, to translate; to transport; to move, to convey, from one place to another; to bear or bring, to convey (the sense or meaning) from one language to another; to construe, to interpret.—\**Evelyn*. †*Arbutnot*.

*Fr. Trans-later*; *It. -latare*; *Sp. -lation*, from *translatum*, used for the past *p.* of *trans-ferre*, to transfer, (*qv.*) *Mis- Un-*

**TRANS-LAVATION**,\* *s.* A laving or lading from one (vessel) to another.

\**Holland*.

**TRANS-LOCATION**,\* *s.* A placing (*location*) over or across (*trans*).

A change or changing from one place to another.—\**H. More*.

**TRANS-LUCENT**, *ad.* Passing light, -ENCY. lighting, through; piercing or -ENTLY. penetrating with light; shining, -ID. bright, through; transparent with light.

*Fr. Translucire*; *L. Translucere*, *p. p.* *Translucens*. See **TRALUCENT**.

**TRANS-LUNARY**, *ad.* Being or lying beyond the moon, (*trans lunam*.)

**TRANS-MARINE**, *ad.* Situate, lying or being beyond the sea, (*trans mare*.)

*L. Transmarinus*.

**TRANS-MEW**,\* *v.* To change or alter, from one thing to another.

\**Chaucer. Spenser*.

*Fr. Trans-muer*; *L. Trans-mutare*, to transmute, (*qv.*)

**TRANS-MIGRATE**, *v.* To go from, -ION. or depart; to quit, leave, or remove -OR. —over or across, *sc.* to another place or country.

*Fr. Transmigrer*; *It. -dre*; *Sp. -ar*; *L. Transmigrare*, to go from.

**TRANS-MIT**, *v.* To send over or across; -MISSION. to send, to pass over (to -MISSIVE. another).

-MITT-ABLE. *Fr. Trans-mettre*; *Sp. -mittir*; *It.*

-AL. *Trasmettere*; *L. Transmittere*, to

-ER. send over or across.

**TRANS-MOVE**,\* *v.* To move from one thing (over) to another; to transform.

\**Spenser*.

**TRANS-MUTE**, *v.* To change from one -ABLE. thing to another, from one sort -ABLENESS. or kind to another; to change -ATION. by transfer, or transposition, or transmission.

*Fr. Transmu-er* (to *transmew*, *qv.*); *Sp. -lar*; *It. Trasmutare*; *L. Transmutare*.

**TRANS-NATURE**,\* *s.* To transfer the nature.—\**Jewell*.

**TRANSOM**, *s.* A cross or transverse beam or bar.

**TRANS-PARENT**, *ad.* Seeming through, -ENCE. shewing, shining through; that -ENCY. may be seen through; pellucid, -PARE,\* *v.* diaphanous.—\**Stirling*.

*Fr. Transpa-rent*; *Sp. -rente*; *It. Traspar-ente, -dre*; *L. of Low. Ages, Transparens*, *p. p.* of *transparere*, to appear through, to be seen through.

**TRANS-PASS**,\* *v.* To pass over or across; to surpass.—\**Daniel*.

*Fr. Transpasser*. *Un-*

**TRANS-PATRONIZE**,\* *v.* To transfer the patronage.—\**Warner*.

**TRAN-SPICUOUS**, *s.* Is equivalent to—Transparent, translucent.

**TRANS-PIERCE**, *v.* To strike, or thrust through; to penetrate thoroughly.  
*Fr. Transpercer.*

**TRAN-SPIRE**,\* *v.* -ATION.† To breathe over or through; to breathe out, to emit breath, air, steam, vapour; to evaporate; to come forth, to escape silently, secretly, as if breathed or whispered.

*Cot. uses Transpirable.*

\**Howell.* †*Cudworth.*

*Fr. Transpirer; Sp. -ar; It. Traspirare; L. Transpiratio, (from trans, and spirare.) See SPIRIT.*

**TRANS-PLACE**, *v.* To place over; to change or remove from one place to another.  
*Fr. Transplacer.*

**TRANS-PLANT**, *v.* -ATION. To move a plant from one place to another. Gen.—to remove, to transpose, to transfer.

*Fr. Transplant-er; Sp. -ar; It. Trasplaniare. L. of Low. Ages has the past p. Transplantatus, (trans, and planta.)*

**TRAN-SPLENDENT**,\* *ad.* Splendent -ENTLY.† or splendid, over or beyond, sc. -ENCY.† mediocrity; excessively, supremely bright, brilliant, or shining.  
\**Wyatt.* †*H. More.*

**TRANSPORT**, *v. s.* To carry, or convey over, from place to place; -EDLY. beyond, sc. sea. Met.—to bear or carry, beyond, sc. temperance -ANCE.\* or moderation; to bear or carry -MENT.† away—in rapture or ecstasy. -EDNESS.‡ \**Shak.* †*Beau. & F.* ‡*Bp. Hall.*  
*Fr. Transport-er; Sp. -ar; It. & L. Transportare, to carry or bear over or beyond. Mis-*

**TRANS-POSE**, *v.* To put or place over -ITION. or across, from one place or -ITIONAL. position to another; to change places.

*Fr. Transpos-er; Sp. -iccion; It. Trasporre; L. Transpositum, past p. of Transponere, to put or place over.*

**TRANS-PROSE**,\* *v.* To transpose prose into metre or verse.—\**Dryden.*

**TRANS-REGIONATE**,\* *ad.* Of a region over (sea).—\**Holinshed.*

**TRANS-SHAPE**,\* *v.* To change from one shape or form or figure to another; to transform, to transfigure.

\**Shak.* *Beau. & F.*

**TRANS-VASATE**,\* *v.* *Fr. Transvaser,*—to turn, pour, shift, remove out of one vessel into another.—*Cot.*

\**Cudworth.* *Boyle.*

**TRAN-SUBSTANTIATE**, *v.* To -ION. change, to convert, from one substance into another. "They say—these woordes, This is my body; This is my blood—compell vs to beleue, that thynges there shewed, are the very body

and blood of Christ really. But bread and wyne, say they, cannot be Christes naturall body: therefore the bread and wyne are chaunged, turned, altered and transubstantiated, into the very body & blood of Christ."—*Tyndall.*

*Fr. Transubstantier; Sp. -ciar; It. Transubstantiare; Low L. Transubstantiare.*

**TRAN-SUDE**,\* *v.* -ATION.† To send or emit moisture (*udus*), through; to emit steam or vapour; to evaporate.

\**Harvey.* †*Boyle.*

**TRANS-VERSE**, *ad. s. v.*\* Turned or -AL. turning, lying or placed across, -ALLY. or athwart, or aside; awry; out -LY. of its straight line or course.

-VERT, *v.*† \**Leslie.* †*Chaucer.*

*Fr. Transvers-al, -aire; It. Trasverso, -ale; L. Transversus, from trans-vertere, to turn over, across, athwart.*

**TRAN-SUME**,\* *v.* To take over or -SUMPT,† *s.* across; to change, or take -SUMPTION.‡ in change, from one to another.

*Transumpt, —a copy taken. —\*Crashaw. †State Trials, Hen. VIII. ‡South.*

*Fr. Transumpt, from L. Transumptum, past p. of Transumere, to take over or across.*

**TRANS-VOLATION**,\* *s.* A flight or flying over or beyond.—\**Bp. Taylor.*

**TRAP**, *v. s.* To catch or take; to overtake, or over-reach; to take in a snare; to ensnare, to beguile.

A trap,—a plaything, with a hollow to take or hold a ball. Met.—a snare, a stratagem.

*D. Trappen; Ger. Treffen; A. S. Treppan; Fr. Attrap-er; It. -pàre, to catch. At-Be-En-*

**TRAP**, *v.* *Trappings,*—app. to certain -P-ER. holdings, fastenings, bindings, -INGS. trimmings of the housings or coverings of a horse; ornamented, decorated: and then, gen., any ornaments, decorations, embellishments; ornamented dresses or dressings, or trimmings.

*Trappings, (says Sk.) Mina. derives from Fr. Drap, cloth. Trappings, by which G. Douglas renders Phaleræ, the Gloss. derives from Fr. Draperie; but Douglas also renders redimiculus (ribbands), Æn. ix. 616, by this same Trappings: and hence Lye supposes Trappings may have been first app. to the ribbands—not without their ornaments—and thence transferred to the phaleræ of a horse:—what he thence inferred to be the etym. he does not say. It may be remarked, that Redimiculus, (from redimire, to bind round,) is also app. as equivalent to laqueus, a noose, a snare: and we seem hence to be led to a conjecture, that Trap, Trappings, have the same origin as Trap, to take, to catch; to hold. Be-En-*

**TRAPE**, *v. s.* To tramp; or rather—to trail up and down idly—like a slut or sloven.

*Sk. from Ger. Traben, D. Treppen, to tramp.*

**TRAPEZIUM**, *s.* -ZOID. A quadrilateral figure, which has not its pair of opposite sides parallel.

*Fr. Figure trapèze, unequally sided and cornered.*



**TRASH**, *v. s.* -Y. A *trash*,—any thing (man, dog) *trashed* or *traced* or confined in *traces*, that it may not, because it would, run or pursue too fast, rashly;—like an untrained dog; a worthless hound: hence, it is—any thing worthless; any trumpery. Unripe, unwholesome, things, (fruits, sweets, &c.) are called *Trash*. And *To trash* is, *gen.*—

*To restrain*, or hold in, to withhold, to curb, to check—and farther, to lop, to prune.

*Fr. Trasser* is, also,—to make the first (rude) *tracing*; the outline or profile; and, cons. unfinished, imperfect; of little value, worthless.

"Pied liveries come *trashing* after," (The Puritan,) is—come *tracing* after—following the *track* or *trace*, like hounds in a pack; or, as the Editor of the Ancient British Drama affirms, like a hound with a *trash*, or long piece of rope fastened to his collar, and dragging loose on the ground.

Mr. Brockett, and the Craven Dialect, say—*To trash*, is "to tramp about with fatigue:"—it is merely to *trace*, to keep in a *trace* or course; to keep *tracing* about, pacing about.

This word has much employed the commentators on Shak.—Sk. makes it to be the same word with *Dross*, as app. to—any thing worthless; but he does not attempt to account for the other usages of the word. *Fr. Trasher, trasser*, is—to *trace*; to put in *traces*, to confine or restrain in *traces*. *Be*—

**TRAVAIL**, or **TRAVEL**, *v. s.* *To trouble*,—**TRAVELL-ER**. to vex, to harass, to molest, -ING. to disquiet, or disease, to distress; to toil, to labour; to pain, or take pains; to weary. And thus—

To go or pass a wearisome length of way; to take or make a toilsome or laborious journey; to journey, to go or pass (on foot or in carriage) along the way, the road, through a country—over the sea.

*Fr. Tra-vailier*; *It. -tagliare*; *Sp. -bajar*. Various conjectures are recorded in Men.'s *Fr.* and Italian etyms. Sk. thinks it is from *Transvalere*; qd. something beyond the strength, or above that which any one (*valet*) is able to effect: *L. Tribulare* has also been suggested. In Wiclif, Mark v. 15, the Version of 1551 has *teased*; in Mark v. 35, *diseased*; and in Luke vii. 6, *trouble*. Our Common Version has—*troubled*, *trouble*, in the two latter instances. And there seems little reason to doubt, that A. S. *Tribulan*, (also written *Trifelan*), to break, to bruise, to pound, to vex, is the root of *Travel* or *Trouble*. See **TROUBLE**. Over- Un-

**TRAVE**,\* *s.* -is.† The frame whereinto farriers put unruly horses, when they shoe or dress them.—*Cot.* *Sp. Trava* or *Traba*.

*Trave* or *Travis* is also a cross-beam, a *traverse*, and a curtain thrown across, (*It. Traversa*), to divide a chamber. It is also written *Travers*. See **TRAVERSE**.

\**Chaucer.* †*Fabyan.*

*Fr. Travail.* (See Moore's *Suffolk Words*.) *Sk.*—*Trave* may be from *Traba*.

**TRAVERSE**, *v. ad. s.* -ABLE. To turn across; to cross; to go or move across; to thwart; to go or throw athwart; to put or

place any thing athwart—as an obstacle; to obstruct, to oppose; to turn, to wind; to turn and turn again, or return; to pass over or across from side to side, *sc.* in search or pursuit of; to investigate.

A *traverse*,—any thing thrown across; a seat, curtain, &c. (And see **TRAVIS**.) Also *gen.*—

A way across, or crossing; a cross, a turn, a way, a path.

*Fr. Traverser*; *It. -dre.* See **TRANSVERSE**.

**TRAVESTY**, *v. s.* To change the *vest* or garb; to put on, or assume another dress (usually in burlesque).

*Sk.* says,—concealed from the eyes of men by change of *vest*. *Fr. Travestir, se travestir*, "to disguise, to shift his apparel, (*i. e.* his *vesture*), to mask it, to take on him another man's habit; to play the counterfeit."—*Cot.*

**TRAULISM**,\* *s.* A stuttering.

\**Dalgarno*, (1680.)

*Gr. Τραυλίζειν, leviter balbutire*; *L. Traulizare*.

**TRAUMATIC**,\* *ad.* That can or may (heal a) wound.—\**Wiseman*.

*Fr. Traumatique*; *Gr. Τραυματικός*, from *τραυμα*, a wound.

**TRAUNTING**,\* *ad.* -N-DREL.† *Traun-drels*,—the idle, *knavish* followers.

\**Bp. Hall.* †*Berners.*

*Tranty* (Ray and Grosse) is—wise and forward above their age;—spoken of children, *i. e.* inventive, contriving (see **TRUAND**); and *Traunting* may have the same origin.

**TRAY**, *s.* Gay so calls a hog's trough. See **TROUGH**.

A. S. *Trog, troge*, a trough, a tray.—*Som.*

**TREACHER**, *s.* One who *tricks*, plays,

-ERY. practises tricks; who cozens,

-EROUS. cheats, beguiles, deceives.

-EROUSLY. Spenser's *Trechetour* (*i. e.* *treach-*

-ETOUR.\* *our*), must not be confounded

-OUR.† with Chaucer's *Tregetour*. See

-OUS.† **TRAJET**.—\*†*Spenser.* †*Chaucer.*

*Fr. Trick-er, -erie*, from *tricher*, to *trick*, (*qv.*) See *Cot.*

**TREACLE**, or **TRIACLE**, *s.* *Triacle* is used by our old writers, (*met.*) for—a remedy, a medicine, a cure. It is now app. to—a syrup that subsides in the making of sugar, *molasses*, (*qv.*)

*Fr. Triacle, or Thériaque*; *D. Triackel*. See **THERIAC**.

**TREAD**, *v. s.* To set or place the foot

-ER. upon; to walk; to trample.

-ING. See **TRADE**, and **TROAD**. *Go. Trad-an*;

-LE. A. S. *Tred-an*; *D. -en*; *Ger. Tretten*;

*Sw. Træd-a*; *Dan. -er. gradi, ingredi, incedere*;

*calcare, concalcare, pedibus terere.* Mis- Over- For- Re-

**TREAGUE**,\* *s.* A truce.

\**Spenser.* *It. & Sp. Tregua.*

**TREASON**, *s.* A giving over, a deliver-

-ABLE. ing up, any person or thing en-

-OUS. trusted or confided; a breach of

faith or fealty; perfidy. "*Treason* (*proditio*)

in its very name imports a betraying, treachery, or breach of faith: it therefore happens

only between allies, saith the Mirror.—When disloyalty so rears its crest as to attack even Majesty itself, it is called, by way of eminent distinction, High treason."—*Blackstone*.

Fr. *Tra-hison*; It. *-dizione, -dimento*; Sp. *-icion*; Low L. *Traditio*; Fr. *Trahir*; It. *Tradire*; L. *Tradere*, to give up; to give or yield up, to deliver over, sc. any thing held in trust.

**TREASURE**, *s. v.* To put up, or store

-ER. up gold; and then, gen.—

-SHIP. To store up; to lay up or hoard,

-ESS. carefully, anxiously; and a *Trea-*

-Y. *sure*,—

Any thing stored or hoarded; wealth, riches; any thing worth or thought worth, hoarding; any thing precious or valuable.

Fr. *Thresor, thésaurier, -sauriser, -soriser*; Sp. *-soro*; It. *Tesoro*; L. *Thesaurus*; Gr. *θησαυρος*, from Gr. *θησ-ειν*, to put or place, and the ancient *αυρος*, or *αυρον*, whence L. *Aurum*.—*Voss*. En- In- Un-

**TREAT**, *v. s.* To handle, to manage, to

-ABLE. entertain, to conduct; to carry on

-ABLY. any business, to negotiate; to have,

-ER. hold, or keep; to behave to or

-ISE. towards; to manage or conduct

-MENT. any thing in discourse, oral or

-Y. written; to discourse. And a

-ISOR.\* *treatise*, or *tract*, (qv.)—

-URE.† A discourse, a dissertation, a disquisition.

*Treatable*, in our old writers, as *Tractable*, (qv.)

To *treat* is also—to entertain, to behave—hospitably, kindly; to supply with good cheer, good fare.—\**Bp. Hall*. †*Fabyan*.

Fr. *Traicter*; It. *Tratt-are*; Sp. *-ar*; L. *Tractare*. "A. S. *Traht-ian*, tractare, interpretari, exponere; and *trakt*, tractatus, a treatise."—See *Som*. L. *Tractare*, *Voss*. derives from *trah-ere*, *tractum*. En- Over-

**TREBLE**, *ad. s. v.* is *Triple*, (qv.)

-Y. Three-fold; increased or augmented

-NESS. thrice or three times.

*Treble*, in Music,—the highest or acutest part of the human voice. *Fairefax* writes *Triple*: "The humane voices sung a *triple* hie."

**TREE**, *s.* App. to—A plant advanced to firm growth; strong, stedfast, established,—with a strong stem, trunk, branches. See *OAK*; so called from the size to which it *ekes* or grows.

*Treen* is used as the plural, and as the *ad.* Go. *Triu*; Dan. *Træ*; A. S. *Treo*, *treow*, *trew*, *treow-en*, arboreus; D. *Taere*, or *tere*, *appel-tære*, *notel-tære*, which (*Kilian*) were anciently *appel-boom*, *notel-boom*: (*boom* is *beam*, qv.) Jun. is inclined to derive from Gr. *Δρυς*. May it not be the A. S. *Treow-an*, confirmare, stabilire?

**TREILLAGE**, *s.* *Treille*,—an arbour or

-LIS. walk, set on both sides with

**TRELLISED**. vines, &c. twining about a *treillis*, or latticed frame.

Fr. *Treillage*, *treillis*,—a lattice before a door or window; a grate, set thick with cross-bars of wood.—*Cot.*

Men. derives Fr. *Treille*, from L. *Trichila*, a walk covered with leaves, (thick as hairs, Gr

*Τριχες*.) with vines, or other trees or plants.—See *Men.* and *Voss*. A more obvious etym. is,—that the *v. Treiller* is the same word as *Traveller*, to *trail*: the trees or plants forming the *treille*, and supported by a *treillis*, are *trailing* trees or plants—and the *treillis*, that on which they depend.

**TREMBLE**, *v. s.* To shake, to quake, to

-ER. shiver, to shudder.

-ING. To be in a *tremble*, is a common

-INGLY. expression.

Fr. *Trem-bler*; It. *-olàre*; Sp. *Tembler*; L. *Tremere*; Gr. *Τρεμ-ειν*, to fear (to tremble), from the effect of fear, viz. running away. That *tremere* and *τρεμ-ειν* orig. signified to run, or run away. Bp. Burgess justly infers from the existence of the two words, *εδραμον*, I ran, and *δρομος*, the act of running:—and thus our Eng. *Fear*, (qv.) from *To fare*, to go, to run away.

**TREMENDOUS**, *ad.* That ought to be feared or dreaded; fearful, dreadful, terrible, awful.

*Tremendous-ly*, *-ness*, are regular sub-derivatives, and (the former esp.) not uncommon in exaggerating speech.

L. *Tremendus*, (from *tremere*,) that ought to be trembled at.

**TREMOR**, *s.* A shaking, shuddering,

-MUL-OUS. shivering; a quivering, (usually

-OUSLY. from fear or some ailment.)

Fr. *Trem-our*; It. *-dre*; L. *Tremor*, from *tremere*, to tremble, (qv.)

**TRENCH**, *v. s.* To trench,—to surround,

-ANT. to fortify with *trenches*, with ditches,

-ER. earth, &c., cut or dug out; to cut,

-ING. to carve, to dig; to cut into, to

-MORE.\* carve out of, sc. the property of another; and thus, to encroach.

A *trencher*,—upon which any things (food, victuals,) are cut.

A *trencher-man* or *mate*, a *trencher-friend*,—a man who consumes largely the contents of the *trencher*; a friend while well fed.

\**Holinshed*.

Fr. *Trencher*; It. *Trin-ciàre*; Sp. *-char*, to cut or carve. Casen.—from *trans-scindere*, to cut across; Men.—from *truncare*, to cut off. De- En- Re-

**TREND**, *v.* To turn; to make or take

-ING. a turn; to turn away, to diverge,

-LE. to bend, to bend its course.

Formed perhaps upon past p. *Tyrn-ed*, *tyrn'd*, of A. S. *Tyrnan*, *vertere*, to turn, by the common transposition of the letter *r*. D. & Ger. *Trennen*, *disjungere*, *divertere*, seem to be the same word. A. S. *Trendle*, is a spinning-wheel, a *treadle*; any thing turned; a bowl, an orb.

**TRENTAL**, *s.* Thirty, sc. masses.

Fr. *Trent-e*; It. *-e*; Sp. *Treinta*; L. *Triginta*.

**TREPAN**, *v. s.* Fr. *Trépane*,—"An in-

-PANNER. strument having a round and

-PHINE. indented edge, wherewith chi-

urgeons open a fractured skull, and by the help of a levator (within it) raise up the crushed and depressed parts thereof, and take out pieces of bones and clotted blood."

—*Cot.* The *Trophine* was a smaller instrument.

To *trepán*,—to catch or take; to overtake, to overreach, to take in a snare; to ensnare, to beguile.

It. *Trep-ano*, Fr. *-ane*, a surgical instrument, Huet (see *Mén.*) derives from Gr. *τρῆρανον*, a word, he adds, of the same meaning. *τρῆρανον* is from *τρῆρα-ειν*, to perforate, to penetrate. And (Cot.) Fr. *Trappen* is—"a stone-cutter's drill; the tool wherewith he bores little holes in marble." But the Eng. *v. Trepan*, or *Trapan*, is to *entrap*; and Sk., by a violent and rather ludicrous metaphor, deduces this application from the surgical operation: others, he tells us, derive from *Trepasí*, a town of Sicily, into which some English in a storm were invited, and then detained. To *trepas*, or (more properly *trapan*, though written without distinction,) to *entrap*, is D. *Trappen*. See *TRAP*.

**TREPIDATION**, *s.* The trembling, quaking, shaking, (frequently of fear, implied.)

Fr. *Trépidation*; It. *-azione*; Sp. *-acion*; L. *Trepidatio*. Festus derives L. *Trepido* from Gr. *τρῆσις*, *vertere*, quia turbatione mens vertitur.—See *Foss.*, who refers to Gr. *ταρῆσις*, *pavere*, *terrere*. In-trepid.

**TRES-PASS**, *v. s.* To pass over or beyond, to exceed, sc. our right, our duty; beyond due bounds or limits; to transgress; to go over, or into, that which is the property or right of another; to enter wrongfully; gen. to act wrongfully.

Fr. *Tres-passer*, to pass from, sc. this life; to decess: also—to pass beyond; to overpass, or exceed.

**TRESS**, *s.* A three-fold or tripled portion—*ED*, *ad.* or quantity; a lock or curl (of—*URE*. hair); any thing hanging like—*URED*. the hair.

*Tressure*,—a lace, or laced border. Fr. *Trescheur*.

Fr. *Tresse de cheveux*,—a lock of hair. *Tresser*,—to plait, weave, or make into *tresses*. Old Fr. *Treces*; It. *Traccia*; Sp. *Trensa-a*, *-ar*. Sk. thinks that it may be from *tricare*, *intricare*. (See *INTRICATE*.) Casen.—from Gr. *τρίσσοις*, *thras*, because a *tress* is formed by interlacing three pieces. Men.—that it is from Gr. *ἐπίς*, *epixor*, *hair*. In A. S. *Thras*, or *thres*, is a fringe; and *thras-an*, is to wreath, to twist.—See *Lye* and *Som.* A *twist* is any thing *twiced*; a *thread*, or *thrid*, is, perhaps, any thing *thre-ed*, *thred*, or *thrid*; and a *tress* may be, any thing *triced* or *thriced*,—thus bringing home the etym. of Casen. Un-

**TRESSEL**, **TRESTLE**, or **TRETTLE**. *s.* **TRESTLER**. It is sometimes also written and spoken *Trussel*.

Perhaps—A frame having three stalls, or standings, or legs. See *TREVET*.

Bar. L. *Trestellum*; Fr. *Tresteau* or *Tretteau*, a tripod, three-footed or three-legged frame, to support a table. Mr. Moore says, in Suffolk they have sometimes four.

**TREVET**, **TRIVET**, *s.* A three-foot; a stool with three feet. Fr. *Trépied*, a tripod.

**TREY**,\* *ad.* Fr. *Trois*, three.—\*Chaucer.

**TRIAD**, *s.* *Triad*,—a co-union of three.

—*ALITY*. *Triarian*, (L. *Triarii*,)—soldiers

—*ARIAN*. of the third line.

—*ARCHY*. *Triarchy*,—a government of three.

Fr. & It. *Triade*; L. *Trias*; Gr. *τρίας*, three.

**TRI-ANGLE**, *s.* A figure containing—*ED*. three angles.—\*Holland.

—*GUL-AR*. Fr. *Triang-le*, *-ulaire*; It. *-olo*; Sp.

—*ARLY*. *-ulo*; L. *Tri-angulus*.

—*ARITY*.

**TRIBE**, *s. v.* App. gen. to—A portion, a—*AL*. division, of people into districts; in—*ED*. races or families; of animals or vegetables, into classes or orders; a class.

To *tribe*,—to class, or arrange in classes.

Fr. *Trib-e*, *-u*; It. *-o*, *-à*; Sp. *-u*; L. *Tribus*, so called (Var.) because the Roman land was at first divided into three parts. See *TRIBUTUM*.

**TRIBULATION**, *s.* Vexation, affliction, distress.

Fr. *Trib-ulation*; It. *-olazione*; L. of Lower Ages, *Tribulatio*, from *Tribul-are*, to trouble. See *TROUBLE*, *TRAVEL*.

**TRIBUNE**, *s.* Gen.—The seat of justice or judgment; a court of

—*AL*. justice.—\*Bacon.

—*ATE*. justice.—\*Bacon.

—*ITIAL*. Fr. *Trib-un*; It. & Sp. *-uno*; L. *Tribunus*, one who (orig.) was placed over

—*SHIP*. a *tribe* (*tribus*). *Tribunal*, locus, sedes,

—*ITIOUS*.\* the place, the seat of the *tribune*.

**TRIBUTE**, *s.* —*ARY*, *ad. s.* *Tribute*,—sum paid, portion paid; tax, assessment; impost, subsidy; a token or acknowledgment of subordinacy.

*Tributary*,—subject to *tribute*; subject, subordinate.

Fr. *Trib-ut*; It. & Sp. *-uto*; L. *Tributum*, so called à *tributus*, because this money, required from the people, was extracted through the *tribes*, (*tribus*, *tribus*.) in proportion to the estimated value of the estate or property of each. At- Con- Dis- Re-

**TRIBUTION**,\* *s.* L. *Tributio*, from *Tribuere*, to pay.—\*Chaucer.

**TRICE**, *s.* In three—moments, minutes; or before you can say or tell three.

Fr. *Trois*, three; (*Trois*,—Gower,) in a *trice* or *thrice* (*threes-es*.)

**TRICK**, *v. s. ad.* To entangle, to ensnare—*ING*. or delude, or deceive; to prac-

—*ISH*. tise ensnaring or deceptive arts;

—*ISHNESS*. to set off, with delusive appear-

—*MENTS*.\* ances, with imposing ornaments;

—*SY*.† to adorn, to deck, to embellish;

to dress with finery, ostentatiously.

A *trick*,—a snare, a deception, an artifice; an artful, an artificial habit or practice; an habitual manner, way or practice.

To *trick*, in Heraldry,—to draw with a pen (in profile).

*Tricksy*, i. e. *trickish*, artful, dexterous, adroit, active, smart.

*Trick*, *s.* in B. Jonson, ("Your spangles or your tricks,") is perhaps *Tress*, (qv.) Low L. *Trica*, crines intexti.—See *Du Cange*.

\*Beau. & F. †Warner. Shak.

Fr. *Tricker*; from *Tricare*, Gr. *τρίκας*, hairs; gen.—any entanglement. En-trick. Ex- Intricate

**TRICKER**. See *TRIGGER*.

**TRICKLE**, *v.* To run in a thin or slender course or stream, in drips or drippings; to distil.

Sk. supposes *Treckelen*, a dim. of D. *Trecken*, to trace; "to flow," he adds, "as drops in a long continuous track or course." It may be merely the dim. of *Track*, qd. *Trackle*, by the change of the vowel. Serenius and Dr. Jamieson resort to the Islandic.—See *Trigle*, in *Jamieson*.

*Trench says  
tribulum  
a winnowing  
machine.*

**TRI-DENT**, *s.* -ED.\* App. to the sceptre of Neptune, having three teeth, three forks or prongs.—\**Quarles*.

Fr. It. & Sp. *Tridente*; L. *Tridens*, three-toothed, having three *teeth* or *tines*, (*tres dentes*.)

**TRI-ENNIAL**, *ad.* Continuing for, returning, recurring at, the end of, three years.

Fr. *Triennal*; It. & Sp. -*io*; L. *Triennium*, (*tres anni*,) three years.

**TRI-ETERICS**,\* *s.* -ICAL.† Three years.

\**May*. †*Gregory*.

L. *Trieteris*; Gr. *Τριετία*.

**TRI-FALLOW**,\* *v.* TWIFALLOW,† *v.* *Fallowing* or turning the land into *fallows*, a second—third time.

\**Tusser*. †*Sir J. Harrington*.

**TRI-FISTULARY**,\* *ad.* Having three *fistulae* or pipes.—\**Brown*.

**TRIFLE**, *v. s.* A *trifle*,—any thing small  
-ER. or minute, of little weight or  
-ING. value; inconsiderable, unimpor-  
-ING-LY. tant, unworthy.

-NESS. To *trifle*,—to be or cause to be of little worth; to diminish the weight or value; to employ in, to be busy in, *trifles*; in light, frivolous, foolish things; to treat or behave towards, as to a thing of no value; to play with, to make sport of; to act idly, frivolously.

Sk.—either from D. *Treyfelen*, *nugari*, *pellicere*, *blandire*, or Fr. *Traffe*, a joke. Probably from A. S. *v. Trifel-an*, to pound, to break, to comminute; cons. to reduce to *minute* parts, of little weight or value. See TRIVIAL, and TRAVAIL.

**TRI-FLUCTUATION**,\* *s.* A concurrence of three waves, (*tres fluctus*.)

\**Brown*.

**TRI-FOLIATE**,\* *ad.* Having three leaves, (*tria folia*.)—\**Harte*.

**TRI-FORM**,\* *ad.* L. *Triformis*, three formed, or having three *forms*. *Boviform*, formed like an ox. *Hominiform*, formed like a man.—\**Cudworth*.

**TRI-GAMY**,\* *s.* A third marriage.

\**Sir T. Herbert*.

**TRIGGER**, or TRICKER, *s.* That which *drags*, or that which we *drag* or pull.

Sk. suggests D. *Dregghe*, *harpago*, *uncus*, as he explains it. But D. is a *Drage*; and *Trecken*, is to *drag*; and a *Trigger*, whether to hold a wheel, or loose the cock of the gun, is a *drag*.

**TRI-GLYPH**, *s.* "The word *τρίγλυφος*, in Greek imports a three sculptur'd piece, —quasi *tres habens glyphas*," (Evelyn,) as if having three grooves.

Fr. *Tri-glyphe*; It. & Sp. -*glifo*; Gr. *Γλυφή*, a grave or groove; *Γλυφ-ειν*, to grave.

**TRI-GON**, *s.* *Trigon*,—a figure having three angles.

-AL. three angles.

-OME-TRY. *Trigonometry*, — the measurement of triangles, of their sides and angles.

-TRICAL.

ment of triangles, of their sides and angles.

Fr. *Trigonométrie*; It. -*ia*; Gr. *Τριγωνος*, a triangle, (*τρίς*, *γωνία*, and *μετρεῖν*, to measure.)

**TRI-LATERAL**, *ad.* Having or consisting of three sides (*tria latera*).

**TRI-LITERAL**,\* *ad.* Having or consisting of three letters (*tres literas*). See BILITERAL.—\**Sir W. Jones*.

**TRILL**, *v. s.* To turn, to turn (round and round), and, cons. to bore, to penetrate; to shake or cause to shake, (as by the act of boring or penetrating;) to quiver or quaver.

D. & Ger. *Trillen*; A. S. *Thrill-ian*. See THRILL, and TROLL.

**TRILL**, *v.* To run in a thin or slender course or stream, in drips or drippings; to distil. Corrupted from *Trickle*, (*qv.*)

**TRIM**, *v. ad. av. s.* To set or put in order; -LY. to fit, to adapt, to bring or reduce, -M-ER. to diminish, to cut—into fit form -ING. or shape.

To dress; to array, to rig; to set out, in order, neatness or niceness.

To decorate. To *trim*, met. is—

To suit or adapt, or accommodate, sc. to circumstances, to expedients; to prepare for the safest side. "Three Scottishe shippes, manned and *trimmed* with ordnance."—*Fabian*.

A. S. *Tryman*, *trimman*, *parare*, *ordinare*, *disponere*; and hence, *formare*, *stabilire*; to set in order, to dress. Be- En- Un-

**TRI-METER**, *s.* A verse, having *three measures* or six (Iambic) feet.

Gr. *Τριμετρος*, versus *tria metra* seu *tres mensuras* habens.

**TRINE**, *ad. s. v.* *Threefold*, *tripled*, compounded or composed of *three*.

-ITY. In Astrology,—a *third* portion of -ITARIAN. the zodiac.

To *trine*,—to be or place in one of the *trine* angles.

Fr. *Trine*; It. & Sp. -*o*; L. *Trinus*, (from *Tres*,) *three*.

**TRINKET**, *s.* -TING. *Trinket* may have orig. been app. to small *cuttings* for ornaments—of any material—linen or metallic. And thence to—

Any small pieces of ornament or decoration, of more ornament than use; toys, trifles; small playthings; a strip of ornamented stuff, for a sail. "Sayling alwayes with the sheates of our maine saile and *trinket* warily in our hands."—*Hackluyt*.

The Fr. *Trinquet*; It. -*chetto*, (from which Sk. derives our word,) Cot. says—is properly "the top or top gallant, on any mast; the highest *sail* of the ship." This nautical usage was familiar to our old writers. The Low L. has *Trinquetum*, or *Triquetum*; Fr. *Trictrac*; in Eng. *Tick-tack*. The It. *Trinci*, (Florio,) are cuts, jags, or snips in garments; various ornaments in garments; and in Mod. It. *Trincio* is a piece of stuff cut (*trinciato*) for ornament.

**TRI-OBOLARY**, *ad.* Homo *triobeli*, a man worth three *oboli*: good for nothing.

\**Howell*.

## TRI

**TRIP.** Sc. of sheep, goats, &c. See **TROOP**.

**TRIP, v. s.** To foot it—nimble, lightly;  
-P-ER. to caper; to move, raise, lift the  
-ING. foot from the ground; to throw or  
-INOLY. cast from the ground; to lose  
footing, to make a false step; to strike the  
foot against, to stumble.

Also—To take a step, to go a short space;  
to make a short, quick or sudden move-  
ment, excursion, journey.

Fr. *Treper, triper*; Sp. *Trepar*; D. *Trippen*,  
*tripelen, trepelem*; Dan. *Triper*, saltare, *tripudi-*  
*are*, (ter pede, sc. cedere, or, terram pavere, i. e.  
cedere, see *Voss*.) to strike (the feet) upon the  
ground. Over-

**TRI-PARTITE, ad.** Consisting of three  
parts or parties (*tres partes*).

**TRIPE, s.** The bowels; also the stomach  
of ruminating animals cooked.

Fr. *Trip-e*; It. -pa; Sp. -as; D. *Tryp*, intes-  
tinum; from Gr. Τρεπ-ειν, *volvere*, from the con-  
volutions of the bowels, (see *Sk*.) It is more  
probably the same word as *Trape*, a trail,—any  
thing drawn or that draws out.

**TRI-PERSONAL, \* ad. -ITY.\*** Consist-  
ing of, constituted by three persons, (*tres-*  
*personæ*.)—*Milton*.

**TRI-PLASIAN, \* ad.** Three-fold

\**Cudworth*.

Gr. Τριπλαξ, *τριπλασιος*, *triplex*.

**TRIPLE, ad. v.** Three-fold. See **TREBLE**.

-ET. *Triplet*,—three lines terminat-  
-ICATE. ing in the same sound; sen-  
-ICATION. tences consisting of three mem-  
-ICITY. bers.

Fr. & Sp. *Tripl-e*; It. -o; L. *Triplex*, (*Tres*,  
three, and *plicare*, Gr. Πλεκ-ειν, to fold.)

**TRI-POD, s.** A three-footed stool, or table.

Fr. *Trip-ded*; It. -ode; Sp. -ies; L. *Tripos*; Gr.  
*Τριπους*, having three feet, (*τρεῖς ποδας*.)

**TRI-PUDIARY, \* ad. -ATION.†** *Tripudary*  
divination, by birds, pullets,—when they  
ate so greedily that the food fell from their  
mouths, and, striking on the ground, re-  
bounded.—*Brown*. †*Bacon*.

It. *Trepudiare*; L. *Tripudiare*, to strike on the  
ground. See **To TRIP**.

**TRI-REME, s.** “Thucydides writeth,  
that Aminocles the Corinthian built the  
first *trireme* with three rows of oars to a  
side.”—*Holland*. *Plinie*.

L. *Treremis*, *Tres remorum* ordines.

**TRIS-AGION, s.** “The seraphical hym,  
called the *trisagion*, Holy, holy, holy, &c.”  
—*Bp. Bull*. Gr. Τρεῖς, three, and *αγιος*, holy.

**TRIST, \* ad.** Sad, pensive, grieved, doleful.  
-FUL.† \**Fairefax*. †*Shak*. †*Feltham*.

-ITATE,† v. Fr. & Sp. *Trist-e*; It. -o; L. *Tristis*.  
Con-

**TRI-SULC, \* s. -ATE.†** A three-forked,  
three-pronged—tool or weapon.

\**Brown*. †*St. George for England*.

Fr. *Trisulque*; habens vel faciens *tres sulcos*,  
having or making three furrows.

## TRO

**TRITE, ad.** Rubbed, worn with rubbing;  
-NESS. thread-bare; common.

-ICAL.\* \**Swift*. †*Pope*.

-ICALNESS.† It. *Trito*; L. *Tritus*, (past p. of  
*Terere*, to bruise, to rub.) At- Con- De-triment.

**TRI-THEISM, s.** The doctrine, opi-  
-IST. nion, belief, of three gods. *Tri-*  
-ISTIC. *theism* is distinguished from the  
-ISTICAL. doctrine of the *Trinity*.

Gr. Τριθεῖα, (*τριων θεων*.)

**TRITHING, s.** “When a country is  
divided into *three* of these intermediate  
jurisdictions, they are called *trithings*, which  
were anciently governed by a *trithing-reeve*.”  
... “These *trithings* still subsist in the  
large county of York, where by an easy  
corruption they are denominated *ridings*;  
the north, the east, and the west-riding.”—  
*Blackstone*.

*Tertia pars provinciarum*, says *Sk*. See *Spel*. in  
*Thingus*, *Thungrevius*, and *Trithinga*.

**TRITURATE, v.** To pound, to crush,  
-ATION. to rub; to grind into powder.

-ABLE. Fr. *Tritur-er*; It. -a; L. *Triturare*,  
from *Tritum*, past p. of *Terere*, to bruise. See  
**TRITE**.

**TRIVANT, \* s. -LY.\*** i. e. *Triwant*, *trewant*,  
*truant*, (qv.)—*Burton*.

**TRI-VIAL, \* ad. s.** *Trivial*,—common, as  
-LY. aught on the public ways, the high  
-NESS. road; common, ordinary, of little  
price or value or estimation; worthless;  
trifling.

*Trivial* and *Trifle* bear a remarkable  
similarity in sound, and application.

Fr. It. & Sp. *Triviale*; L. *Trivialis*, from *Tri-*  
*vium*, (*tres viæ*), a place where three ways meet; a  
public place. Hence,—a place of common meeting.

**TRIUMPH, s. v.** App. to—A ceremony,  
-AL, ad. s. a pomp, a token, in celebration  
-ANT. or commemoration of victory or  
-ANTLY. conquest; to—the victory itself;  
-ER. to—the feeling of exultation or  
-INGLY. gladness; to—a pomp or show  
in resemblance or imitation of a *triumph*.

Fr. *Tri-omph-e*; It. -onfare; Sp. -umfo; L. *Tri-*  
*umphus*; Gr. Θριαμβος. *Voss* seems inclined to  
derive from *θρία*, the leaves of the fig-tree, and  
*αμφι*, around: because the soldiers of Bacchus  
returned from their Indian victory with their  
heads encircled by the leaves of the fig-tree. The  
editor of Lennep thinks the Gr. Θριαμβος; (a word  
employed by later Greek authors to express the  
L. *Triumphus*), to be so written for *θριαβος*, that  
again for *θριαος*, from *θρία*, and to have denoted—  
a multitude of men tumultuously assembled.  
*Tooke*,—perhaps from A. S. *Drym-an*, to make a  
joyful noise. See **To TRUMP**; and **TRUMP** at  
cards. Un-

**TRIUM-VIR, s. -ATE.** One man of *three*,  
(*trium virorum*), sc. who were appointed to,  
or who assumed, power in the state.

L. *Trium-vir*.

**TRI-UNE, s. TRINI-UNITY.\*** Three-one.  
\**Milton*.

Formed of L. *Tres*, three, and *unus*, one.

**TROAD,\*** or **TRODE, s.** The way, path,  
(*trode* or *trodden*.)—*Spenser*. *May*.

A. S. *Trode*, past p. of *Tread*, qv. and *Trade*.



**TROCHEE, s.** A foot, consisting of a -CHAIC, *ad.* long and a short syllable.

-CHAICS. L. *Trochæus*; Gr. *Τροχαιος*, from *τροχ-ειν*, to run; quia chori, ubi usitatus est, agilius moventur in morem currentium. Also called *Chorea*.

**TROCHILIC, s.** -ICS, *s.* "*Trochilics*, or the art of wheel-instruments."—*Wilkins*.

From Gr. *Τροχος*, *rota*, a wheel; from *τροχ-ειν*, to run or turn round.

**TROCHIST, or TROCHISEE, s.** -CHISK. A little *runelle* or cake whereinto divers medicinal things be reduced, the better to be kept, and the readier to be used.—*Cot.*

It. *Tro-cisco*; Fr. *-chisque*. From Gr. *Τροχισκος*, a wheel or circle, so app. from its round form.

**TROLL, v. s.** or **TROUL, v.** In some usages, To *troll* seems equivalent to—To *drawl* or *draw*; and may then be the same word.

To turn, or move round, like a wheel or a ball; to run quickly round; to move, to drive, to utter or speak volubly.

A *troll*, used in fishing for pike,—over which a line of great length rolls.

To *troll*, met.—to allure, (as with a baited trolling line.)

Ger. *Trollen* or *trillen*; D. *Drollen* or *drillen*, vertere, volvere; A. S. *Thirl-ian*, to *trill*, *thrill*, or *drill*, (qqv.) Un-

**TROLLOP, s.** -EE. One who goes, strolls, (*drawls*) about, from place to place, carelessly, loosely dressed.

*Trollopee*,—a loose dress.

Fr. *Troller*, "to *trowle*, to range. *Trolierie*, a trowling, a disordered ranging."—*Cot.* See **TROLL**.

**TROOP, s. v.** A number led or brought -ER together; led or conducted in a col- -ING. lected number, in a company.

**TRIP, v.** To *troop*,—to collect in troops; to move, to march in company, in a body; to move, to march.

Fr. *Troupe*; Dan. *Trop*; It. *Trappa*; Sp. *Tropa*; which Voss. Men. and Sk. transpose from L. *Turba*. In Low L. *Troppus*, is grex.—See *Du Cange*, and *Voss.* (de Vit. lib. ii. c. 18.) But the words exist in the northern languages. A. S. *Trep-as*; D. *Troppe*; Ger. *Tropp*, *trupp*; which Voss. derives from Ger. *Trieb-en*, agere, agitare, ut *agmen* ab *agendo*, quia à duce suo *agitur*. R. Brunne writes it *Trip*. A *trip* of goats, sheep, &c. will be a *drove*, a number *driven* together, (see *Jamieson*), brought together. En-

**TROPE, s.** A *trope*,—a turn, a change, -IC. a metaphor.

-ICAL. *Tropology*,—speech or writing in

-ICALLY. *tropes*, changes, (e. g. of literal

-OLOG-Y. meaning,) in metaphor.

-ICAL. A *tropic*,—whence the sun ap-

-ICALLY. pears to turn or return.

-IZE, \* v. *Cudworth*.

Fr. *Trop-e*, -ique, -ologique; It. -o, -ico, -oldgico; Sp. -ico, -ologia; L. *Tropus*; Gr. *Τροπος*, *τροπικος*, *τροπολογία*, from *τροπ-ειν*, to turn.

**TROPHY, s.** -IED. A sign or signal, sc. that the enemy has *turned* their backs, has fled; a monument of victory.

Fr. *Trophée*; It. & Sp. *Trofeo*; L. *Tropeum*; Gr. *Τροπαιον*, from *τροπη*, a turning, (sc. in fight,) from *τροπ-ειν*, to turn.

**TROSSER.** See **TROUZER**.

**TROT, v. s.** -TER. To tread, to trample; to tread about, move about, run with a quick, short, or high motion of the foot.

"When a horse *trots*, his legs are in this position, two in the air, and two upon the ground, at the same time crosswise; that is to say, the near-foot before, and the off-foot behind, are off the ground, and the other two upon it, and so alternately of the other two."—*Berenger*.

An old *trot*, (Sc. *trate*,)—one who moves about, backwards and forwards, busily, officiously; one who has moved or *trotten* about much. Illa gradum studio celerabat anili,—"she hyit furth with slaw pase lik ane *trat*."—*G. Douglas*. "An aged woman's *trot*."—*Surrey*.

Fr. *Trotter*, *trot*; It. *Trott-are*, -o; Sp. *Trotar*, *trote*; Ger. *Trotten*. The D. *Trotten*, also written *Torden*, (Killian,) and *Tordea*, is *terden*, *treden*, to tread.—*Som.* In v. *Tread-an*. Hence, To *trot*; as to *trot* up and down. Thus, the *trot* of a horse (technically described by *Berenger*) is the *tread*. Sk. resorts to L. *Torquere*.—See also *Wack* in vv. *Trotten* and *Trot*; and *Men.* who wander afar from that which *Som.* could see at hand.

**TROTH, s.** -LESS. Otherwise written *Truth*.

That which any one *troweth*, plighted to be *true*, or *trusty*, or faithful; *truth*, veracity, faith, fidelity, fealty.

*Trothless*, i. e. *truthless*.

The third pers. sing. of the v. To *trow*, (qqv.) Be-

**TROUBLE, v. s.** To vex, to afflict, to

-ER, *s.* distress, to harass, to perplex,

-SOME. to molest; to be or cause to be

-SOMELY. anxious; to disquiet, to dis-

-SOMENESS. order, to agitate.—*Chaucer*.

-OUS. Fr. *Troubler*, from *turbulare*, which

-OUSLY. Men. forms from L. *Turbula*, a little

-ING. crowd, (*turba*.) Wach. derives Ger.

-ABLE. \* *Truben*, *tribulieren*, and A. S. *Trifol-*

-NESS. \* *an*, (see **TRAVAIL**.) from L. *Triba-*

*lare*. Tooke considers the A. S.

*Tribul-an* (otherwise written *Trifol-an*) to be the

root of the Latin. Dis- Over- Un-

**TROVER, s.** To touch, to touch upon, to find. "Action of *trover* and conversion against such person as had *found* another's goods, and refused to deliver them on demand, but converted them to his own use."—*Blackstone*.

Fr. *Trouver*; It. *Trovare*; Ger. & D. *Treffen*, tangere, attingere. Cons. *Invenire*. Con-*trive*. Re-*trieve*.

**TROUGH, s.** Anciently also *Troff*. App. to—A shallow vessel, a canoe; a vessel for watering horses, feeding hogs, &c.

A. S. *Trog*, *troge*, alveus; D. *Trock*; Ger. *Troge*; Sw. *Trog*; It. *Trudgo*. All perhaps from A. S. *Drag-an*; Ger. *Tragen*; D. *Trecken*, trahere, vehere, to draw, or drag; D. *Troch*, *tracfas*, as well as *alveus*, because easily dragged, hauled. See **TRUCK** and **TRAY**.

**TROUNCE, v.** To lash; gen. to beat to punish.

## T R O

**Sk.** derives from Fr. *Tronçon*, a truncheon; **qd.** to beat with a truncheon or club. It may be from the Fr. *Troncir*, to cut; to cut with a lash.

### TROUT, *s.* A fish.

Fr. *Truite*; It. *Trutta*; Sp. *Trucha*; L. *Trutta*, *trutta*; Gr. *Τραχίτης*, from *τρώγειν*, *vorare*, *comedere*, to devour, to eat.

### TROW, *v.* To *trow*,—to think, to have

**TRUE.** thoughts, ideas; to believe firmly;

**-LY.** ly; to be thoroughly persuaded;

**-NESS.** to be convinced of.

**-ISM.** *True*, anciently written *Trew*

**-AGE.\*** (the regular *past p.* of *Trow*, as

**-FAST.†** *Grew* of *Grow*, *Knew* of *Know*),

**TROTH, or** means—*trowed*, thought, be-

**TRUTH.** lieved firmly; agreeable to, con-

**-FULL.** formable to or consistent with

**-LESS.** *truth*, with our thoughts or belief: faithful, veracious, real.

*Truth* (formerly written *Troweth*, *Trowth*, *Trowth* and *Troth*), is the third pers. sing. of the *v.* To *trow*, and means—any thing which any one *troweth*; thinketh, firmly believeth, is thoroughly persuaded or convinced of; belief, faith, fidelity, verity, veracity, reality. And further, with more latitude, it is app. to—fidelity to laws, rules, promises, engagements; to—honour, honesty, integrity, virtue, loyalty, chastity, &c. &c. See To TRUST, TREE, and VERY.

*Troth*,—see TROTH, *s.* and BETROTH.

Piers Plouhman uses the (to us) extraordinary expression,—Many a *false* truth: "Arrows feathered with fair byheste" (that is, promise), "and many a *false* truth" (i. e. deceitful thought, or meaning.)

"*True* and false are attributes of speech, not of things: and where speech is not, there is neither *truth* nor falshood."—Hobbs.

"*Truth* consisteth in the right ordering of names in our affirmations."—*Id.* "*Truth* is the conformity of words or signs, by which things are exprest, to the things themselves."—Wollaston. "*Truth* and falshood, belong, in propriety of speech, only to propositions."—Locke. "Our ideas, being nothing but bare appearances or perceptions in our minds, cannot properly and simply in themselves be said to be *true* or false, no more than a single name of any thing can be said to be *true* or false."—*Id.* \*Gower. †Imputed to Chaucer.

*Trow*,—D. *Trow*, *trowen*; Ger. *Trew*, *trawen*; Sw. *Tro*, *v. s.*; Dan. *Tros*, *troer*; A. S. *Treowian*; Go. *Traw-an*. *Lye*,—*True*, *verus*, *fidus*. *Truth*, *veritas*, *fides*,—Jun.; who merely tells that Mer. Casaubon derives from Gr. *Αρεατης*, *verus*, *αρεατης*, *veritas*. *Lye* adds,—from A. S. *Treowa*, *truwa*, *trywe*, *fidus*, *verus*. *Treowitha*, *trywith*, *veritas*. All from Go. *Traw-an*, *confidere*. *Sk.* also traces *True* and *Truth* to A. S. *v.* *Treowian*. Wach. affirms them to be all from Gr. *Θαππειν*, *confidere*. *Ihre* agrees with neither Casaubon nor Wach., but proposes nothing himself. See Tooke. *Mis-Over-trowing*. *Un-true*.

### TROWEL, *s.* A tool, used by masons, bricklayers, &c.

Fr. *Truelle*; D. *Trouwel*, *truwel*, from the L. *Trulla*, a dim. of *Trua*, a ladle.—*Men.* *Sk.* and

## T R U

*Lye.* Against these authorities the D. *Troll-en*, to turn or move around or about, may still be suggested.

**TROWSE, *s.* or TROUZE.** A dress or **-ERS.** clothing for the lower limbs; perhaps **-ED.** so called from their being tied, girt, or laced tight, buttoned fast; to distinguish them from a former or other dress. See the commentators on Shak. Hen. V.

Fr. *Troussie*, a tuck or tucking up in a garment; *troussier*, to *truss*, tuck, pack, gird or girt in, pluck or twitch up.—*Col.* See TAUSS.

**TRUAND, or TRUANT, *s.*** One who in-**-ANDISE.** vents excuses; who neglects or **-ANTLY.** omits under false pretences; and, gen. an idler, a loiterer, a lazy loitering fellow.

In Fr. and in Old Eng.—one who begs (under false pretences, pretences of his own *finding* or invention).

Fr. *Truan*, *truand*, a beggar, a knave; *truandise*, *-er*. In Sp. *Truahan*, a buffoon, jester, a flattering fool. D. *Trouwant*, a vagabond, a deceiver. *Sk.* suggests the A. S. *Thurh*, thorough, and *wendan*, to wend or go,—to wend or wander through. May it not be from Fr. *Trouv-ant*, *-er*, to find, to invent, to contrive, to devise; and hence, invent tricks, excuses, pretences?

**TRUCE, *s.* -LESS.** A plight or pledge—to cease, or forbear, or suspend hostility: and hence, app. to—

A suspension, cessation, interruption, intermission, forbearance.

Fr. *Trêves*; It. & Sp. *Tregua*, from Ger. *Trew*, faith; because it is a *faith* given for a time to the enemy.—*Sk.* See *Treuga*, in Wach. *Truce*, or *trewes*, is the regular past tense of A. S. *v.* *Trywe-ian*, to pledge one's faith, to plight one's troth, (Tooke;) *sc.* to forbear from acts of hostility.

**TRUCH-MAN, *s.* -MENT.** An interpreter; an explainer.

Fr. *Trucheman*, *drogueman*; It. *Torcimanno*, *dragomanno*; Sp. *Truchaman*, *dragoman*; from Ar. *Tordgeman*, an interpreter. (See *Men.*) Jun. seems inclined to call him—a *truce-man*, *induciarum vir*.

**TRUCK, *v. s.*** A *truck* is—a *dray*, i. e. a **-KER.** carriage *dragged*. And To **-KLE, *v. s.*** *truck* may be—to drag, or carry **-CAGE.\*** goods or wares in barter or exchange, to a mart or market. To chop or change, to exchange, to barter.

To *truckle*,—to yield to terms in exchanging or bartering; to yield, to concede.

A *truckle-bed*,—a bed with wheels, that may be drawn from place to place. See *Sk.*—\*Milton.

Fr. *Troquer*, *troq*; It. *Truccare*; Sp. *Trocar*, to barter or exchange; from *Trug*, *fraus*; *Triegen*, to deceive. (See *Men.*) It may be from *Triegen*, in its literal meaning—to drag or draw. D. *Trecken*. See TROUGH.

**TRUCULENT, *ad.* -ENCY.** Savage, barbarous, terrific.

Fr. *Truculent*,—truculent, cruel, threatful of countenance, terribly looking.—*Col.* L. *Truculentus*, from *Trua*; Gr. *Τρωχ ειν*, *atlerere*, *affigere*, to bruise to pieces.

**TRUDGE, *v.*** To move or keep upon the *tread* or *trot*; to keep on, get on, keep (the feet) in motion.

It. *Truccare*, to *trudge*, to skud, to pack away. —*Florio*. And *Sk.* derives from the *It.* or from *To trot*: perhaps more immediately from *Tread*, in *Go.* *Trud-an*, (*trud-ig-an*.)

TRUE, TRUTH. See TROW.

TRUFFLE, *s.* A vegetable growing under ground; of the mushroom kind.

Fr. *Truffe*, *truffe*; *It.* *Tartufo*; *Sp.* *Turma di tierra*; *L.* *Terra tubera*.

TRULL, *s.* A common harlot.

From *It.* *Trulla*, a dirty woman.—*Sk.* *A.S.* *Thyrel*, *thyrl*, foramen, a hole bored or pierced — *Som.* The past p. of *A. S.* *Thyrl-ian*, perforare, means—alliquid perforatum: by the common transposition of *r*, is the *Eng.* *Throll*, *thrul*, or *trull*. (See *Tooke*.) *G. Douglas* renders *Spiracula*—ane *throll* or *aynding stede*; i. e. a hole or breathing place.

TRUMP, *s. v.* App. to the sound, noise, —*ET, s. v.* clamour of joy or rejoicing, of —*ETER.* triumphing; (see TRIUMPH,)—the —*ER.* instrument;—the *drum*—beaten; the *trump* or *trumpet*—blown.

To *trump*—to sound, to make a noise, a clangor, or clamour of rejoicing, or triumph, of congratulation;—of glory, vain glory;—to sound or make a noise.

To *trump* is also, at Cards,—to throw down, to play, a conquering, victorious, triumphant card. (*Gr.* *Triompher*; *It.* *Trionfo*; *Sp.* *Triumfo*; and *Dan.* *Trumfer*.) And hence—to get the victory, to get the better, the advantage; to over-reach, to circumvent; and further—to *contrive*, to devise: —(*Fr.* *Tromper*) “to *trump* up a story.”

To be put to his *trumps*,—i. e. to the necessity of playing the *trump*-card; met. making all exertions to conquer difficulties.

\**Chaucer*.

Fr. *Trum-pe*, *-pette*; *It.* *-ba*, *-betta*, *-pèlla*; *Sp.* *-pa*, *-pette*. All from *L.* *Tuba*. (See *Sk. Jun.* and *Men*.) —The *D.* *Tromp*, *trompet*; *Ger.* *Tromp*, *trompette*, *trummelle*; *Ger.* *Drommetan* or *Trompeten*, to *trumpet*; *Sw.* *Trumpet*, are all (as well as the *Fr.* *It.* and *Sp.*) from *A. S.* *Dreman*, *drym-an*, (to *drum*,) to make a joyful noise, *jubilare*, (by the mere change of *d* into *t*.)

TRUMPERY, *s.* *Trumpery*,—Any vain-glorious display; or any display of mere vanity; any worthless finery.

Fr. *Tromperie*, impostura; *tromper*, *D.* *Trompen*, circumvenire, to impose upon, to circumvent; but this is clearly a consequential usage. (See *To TRUMP*.) *G. Douglas*, in his Prologue of the *Eyght Booke*, uses *trumpes*, a thing of little value; *tenues res*, (*Æneados*, l. 5. v. 690,) the *sobir trumpis*, i. e. mean, inconsiderable goods, says the *Glossarist*.

TRUNCATE, *v. ad.* *Truncate*,—to cut off —*-ATION.* (the branches,) to cut, to lop.

TRUNK, *s. v.* lop.

TRUNCHEON, *s. v.* *Trunk*,—that from which, —*ER.* the stem, stock, body, or bulk, from which boughs or limbs, are cut or lopped off: gen. the stem, the main body. Also (says *Cot.*),—the poor man's box in charities; i. e. a bulk or block, hollowed out (to receive alms; to serve as a boat); and then app. to a chest: and further, to the proboscis of the elephant, or other

animal; to any thing formed like a stem, whether solid or hollow.

*Trunchion*,—a staff (with the branches cut off); a log, a club; a large thick piece.

To *truncheon*,—to use a truncheon; beat or strike with one.

Fr. *Tronc*, *trunc-ation*, —*owner*; *It.* *-o*, *-dre*, *-dar*; *Sp.* *-o*, *-on*, *ar*; *D.* *Tronck*, *troncken*; *L.* *Truncus* from *Gr.* *Τρυχ-ειν*, *ter-ere*. See *Foss.* and *Schaefer* De- In-

TRUNDLE, *s. v.* —*NEL.* To *turn* (*ac.*) a ball, a hoop; to bowl.

Fr. *Trondel*; *A. S.* *Trendel*, a turning wheel; anything turned or turning; a *roundle*, globe, orb. To *trundle*, (a dim. of *turn*, qd. *turn-dael*.)

TRUSION, *s.* A thrusting or pushing.

*L.* *Trusum*, past p. of *trudere*, to thrust. *Go.* *Trud-an*, calcare, conculcare, to tread, to tread down together. *Abs-truse*. De- Ex- In- Ob- Pro- Re-trude.

TRUSS, *v. s.* —*ER.* To pack up; to bind or bundle up; to close up; (to pluck up, to twitch up.—*Cot.*) *Jun.* says—a *truss* man is a well knit man, of small but compact frame.—\**Bible*, 1549; *Jer.* *xlviii*.

Fr. *Trousser*; *D.* *Tross*, *trossen*; *Ger.* & *Sw.* *Tross*; *Low L.* *Trossa*, *trossare*, to pack up (the baggage, utensils, tools); perhaps (*Sk.*) a *trudensk*, from thrusting or pushing. See *TROWAN*. Un-

TRUST, *v. s.* To think or believe to be

—*EE.* true or faithful; to confide, or be —*ER.* confident; to place confidence in; —*LESS.* give confidence or credit to; to —*Y.* credit; to rely, or depend upon; —*ILY.* to act, to do, any thing upon credit —*INESS.* or confidence, reliance or dependence. See *TRUCE*.

*A. S.* *Tryw-ian*, to believe or think true or faithful; *fidere*, *confidere*. *Tryw-ed*, *tryw'd*, *trywst*, *trist* or *trust*. To *trist*, *trast*, or *trust*. Be- Dis- En- In- Mis- Over- Un-

TRY, *v.* To prove or put to the proof, to

TRIABLE, the test; to search into, investi-

TRIAL, gate, examine, (*ac.*) the proofs,

TRYER, the evidence; to put or place

TRIEDLY, under examination; to make experiment or essay; to essay, to attempt, to endeavour.

*Probare*, *tentare*, *Jun.* thinks may mean—to prove, (*ac.*) to be true; to be innocent. *A. S.* *Triowan*, *fidum se probare*. In *Law L.* *Triare*, *triator*, *trialio*, exactissima litis contestator exagitationis; a most careful sifting or examination of any contested dispute.—*Spei.* Un-

TUB, *s.* Perhaps, orig.—A log, hollowed out; an open vessel, without top.

*D.* *Tobbe*; *Ger.* *Zuber*, *tuppa*.

TUBE, *s.* Any thing hollow or concave

—*UL-AR.* (with some degree of length); a

—*ATED.* cane, a pipe.

—*OUS.* Fr. *Tub-e*, *-ule*; *It.* & *Sp.* *-o*; *L.* *Tubum*, gen. derived from *tumere*, to swell;—or from *tum-ere*, qd. hollowed out by beating: *tumere*, to beat or strike.

TUBEROUS, *ad.* —*CLE.* Swollen; risen or rising in pimples, knobs, wens.

Fr. *Tubér-eux*, *-cle*; *It.* *-oso*, *-colo*; *L.* *Tuberculum*, a dim. of *Tuber*, from *tum-ere*, to swell. Ex- Pro-tuberant.

TUCK, *s.* A rapier; a sword adapted for thrusting, pushing, sticking.

Fr. *Estoc*; *It.* *Stocco*. See *STICK*.

French 157 trunk and

## T U M

**TUCK, v. s. -ER.** Jun. thinks may be—to take up:—

To take up, or to tug or draw up.

To take up,—to fasten that which is taken.

To tack up,—to take or draw up the edges; to draw in, to confine.

Tucker, (employed in Fulling,)—"Be-clawed with tuckers' cards."—*Holland. Plut.*

Tucker is also a border to confine the edges.

Sk. thinks either from Ger. *Trucken*, to press, or from *Tucken*, to sink down.

**TUCKET, s.** A flourish on a trumpet. A tucket sonnance,—the name of an introductory flourish on the trumpet.—*Stevens. It. Toccata.*

**TUFT, s. v.** App. to—A number of small -ED. substances knitted or collected together to form one top or head; a knot or collection of such things. Gen.—A knot, collection, cluster, clump. To tuft,—

To form into, to dress or adorn with tufts; in Drayton—to pass over, in, or among the tufts or tufted grass.—*\*Drayton. Thomson.*

Fr. *Touffe*; Ger. *Zopf*; perhaps merely A. S. *Top*; Ger. *Zopf*, the top or summit; a top-knot.

**TUG, v. s.** To pull, to drag, or draw, to haul;—to wrestle, to struggle or strive. A. S. *Teog-an*, (duc-ere,) to tow, (qv.) See Do, TOOTH, TOUGH, TUSK.

**TUITION, s.** Tutor,—one who looks after, watches, guards, keeps -ELAR. safe; who takes care, sc. to -ELARY. educate, to instruct. -OR, s. v. Tuition,—safe keeping, guardianship; direction, instruction. -ORAGE. Tutelar,—guarding, protecting, -ORESS. keeping in safety or security. -ORSHIP. \*Chaucer. †Holinshed. -RIX. -ELE.\* Fr. *Tuition*, tut-elle, -eur, -élaire; -ORY,† s. It. -éla, -dre, -elère; Sp. -ela, -or, -elar; L. *Tuitio*, tutela, tutor, tutelaris; from *tutus*, past p. of *Tueri*, to see, to look, to observe, to watch, to regard, to guard. In-tuition. Sub-tutor. Mis- Un-tutored.

**TULIP, s. -IST.\*** A plant, a flower. \*Brown.

Fr. *Tulipan*, the Dalmatian cap.—*Cot. It. Tulip-ano*; Sp. -an, so called from its resemblance to the Tulipan or Turban, i. e. the Turkish cap.—*Sk.*

**TUMBLE, v. s. -ER.** To turn or roll about, to fall or cause to fall; to throw down, to throw or toss about.

A tumbler, (Sw. *Tumlare*), poculum rotundum,—rolled round the table to shew that it was empty.—*Ihre.*

Fr. *Tom-bar*; It. -bolare; D. -melen, tummelen, tigmelen; Sp. *Tum-bar*; Ger. -meln; Sw. -la; A. S. *Tumb-an*, to dance, to tumble, to play the tumbler.—*Som.* Herod's daughter danced.—A. S. *Tumbade*. The word may have been transferred from the voluntary turns, rollings, fallings, and similar gestures of dancers. Be-Over-

**TUMBREL, s.** A kind of rolling carriage, used as a punishment of disgrace or infamy. Also, a cart or waggon.

Fr. *Tumberen*; Low L. *Tumberella*.

## T U N

**TUME-FY, v.** To cause to swell; to swell, -EFACTION. to puff out.

-ID. Tumid, met.—inflated; large

-OUR. or grand to excess; beyond

-OURED. need, without strength. "[A

-OUROUS.\* tumour is explain'd by Galen]

-ULATE,† v. a disease in which the parts of

the body recede from their natural state by

an undue encrease of their bigness."—

Wiseman. \*Drayton. Cudworth. †Wilkins.

Fr. *Tum-éfer*, -eur; It. -dre; Sp. & L. *Tumor*,

from *tum-ere*, to swell. Con-tumacy. In-

tumescence. In-tumulate.

**TUMULT,\* s. v.** A rising; an insurrection; usually app. to—

-U-ARY. A noisy, disorderly assembly,

-ARILY. raising or rising a commotion,

-ARINESS.† conducted with violence; a tur-

-ATE,† v. bulent mob or multitude. Gen.

-ATION.§ —noisy confusion.

-OUS. \*Milton. †K. Charles. ‡South.

-OUS-LY. §Boyle.

-NESS. Fr. *Tumult-e*, -uaire, -ueux; It. -o,

-uare, -uado; Sp. -o, -uar. -oso; L.

*Tumultus*, quia res tumescunt, i. e. malum aliquid

parturire videantur, (Voss;) because things swell

or rise, and seem to be producing mischief. Un-

**TUN, s. v. or TON, s.** Any inclosure; any -N-AGE. package or bundle, a certain -AGING. quantity or weight in one pack- -EL, s. v. age; a certain measure of liquid inclosed in one vessel; the vessel holding such measure.

*Tunnel*,—any inclosure, inclosed way or passage; e. g. for smoke in its passage out; for liquor, in its passage into a tun or other vessel; a net, said to be shaped like a tunnel for liquids, wide at the mouth, and diminishing to a point. And, To tunnel,—to make nests in this form, is used by Derham:—"Some foreign birds not only plat and weave the fibrous parts of vegetables together, and curiously tunnel them, and commodiously form them into nests."

Low L. *Tonna*, or *tunna*; vicinum est *tina* (Voss.); Fr. *Tonn-e*, -eau; D. & Ger. -e; It. *Tina*; Sp. *Ton-el*, -elado; A. S. *Tunn-e*; Sw. -a; Dan. *Ton*. Sk. (followed by Wach. and others,) derives from L. *Tina*, and that from Gr. *Δεινος*, a kind of vessel for wine, according to Hesychius. Tooke thinks *Tun*, and its dim. *Tunnel*, (A. S. *Tanel*, *tenel*,) are the past p. of the v. *Tyn-an*, to inclose, to encompass: and that L. *Tina* is itself from *Tyn-an*. Hence *Tun* or *Ton*,—merely an inclosure: and *Bar-ton* (A. S. *Bere-tun*,) is a strong, a secure inclosure. A. S. *Beorg*, a place of defence; and *Tun*, an enclosure. It is also written *Bark-en*. See BAR and BARK. *Wyr-tun* was an inclosure for worts. See ORCHARD, also TOWN.

From Fabian (quoted by Tooke), *Tunne* was a place to inclose or hold prisoners. In the Reprint, by Mr. Ellis, the word is *Tunne*, p. 400. "Certain persons of London brake up the tunne in the warde of Cornhill, and tooke oute certayne persons that hither were committed."—*Fabyan. Edw. I. p. 142.*

**TUNE, s. v.** An extension of sound, of -ABLE. continuous sounds, of sounds in -ABLY. harmony, or concert, or concert; -FUL. an harmonious, a musical—con- -FULLY. tinuity or succession of sound; -LESS. (met.) harmony, concert, con-

**TUN-ER.** gruity; concord; a concurring or -ING. agreeing disposition, or arrangement, or temperament. See **TONE**.

Fr. *Ton*; It. *Tuono*; Sp. *Tono*; L. *Tonus*; Gr. *Tonos*, from *τείνειν*, *intendere*, (sc. vocem, sonum,) to stretch the voice. See **TELL**. At- En- Mis- Un-

**TUNICLE, s.** That which infolds or in-  
**TUNIC.** wraps, or invests; a vest, a cloth-  
-ATED. ing, an integument, a covering.

*Tunicle* of the eye,—a thin coat or covering of the eye.

Fr. *Tunique*; It. *Tonica*; Sp. & L. *Tunica*; for which Voss. finds no etym. that he can approve. In the A.S. version of the Scriptures, *Tuneca* is of common occurrence, (see *Lye*.) but it may have been adopted from the Latin; though, as undoubtedly some roots of Latin words are to be found in our Northern language, it admits at least of conjecture that the A.S. *Tynan*, to inclose, to infold, to inwrap, may be the origin of the L. *Tunica*. See **TOWN**, **TUN**, **TEN**.

**TUNNY, s.** A fish.

Fr. *Thon*, *thyn*; It. *Tonno*; Sp. -*ina*; L. *Thynnus*. Gr. *Θύνος*, from *θύνειν*, or *θύειν*, *furere*, either from its swiftness, or the fury with which it is said to be seized—sub caniculæ ortum.

**TUP, s. v.** The common name for the ram in the North. *Tup*, *tupe*, *teap*; perhaps *top*.

**TURBAN, s.** “A Turkish hat, of white -BANT. and fine linnen, wreathed into a -BANED. rundle, broad at the bottom, to inclose the head, and lessening, for ornament, towards the top.”—*Cot*.

Dampier calls it,—a *turbat*.

Fr. *Turb-an*; It. & Sp. -*ante*. See *Voss. de Vit.* lib. ii. c. 18; and *Men*.

**TURBARY, s.** Low L. *Turbaria*, locus *cespitibus fodiendis idoneus*; a place for digging *turf* or *turves*. Sk. calls it *Turfery*. See **TURF**.

**TURBID, ad.** *Turbid* is,—Troubled,  
-IDLY. disordered, vexed, disquieted,  
-UL-ENT. agitated, muddy.  
-ENTLY. *Turbulent*, —disquieted, agi-  
-ENCE. tated, confused; confusedly noisy,  
-ENCY. or clamorous; stormy, tempestuous.

Fr. *Turbulent*; It. *Torbidò*, *turbulento*; Sp. *Turb-ado*, -*ulento*; L. *Turb-idus*, -*ulentus*, from *Turba*; Gr. *Τύβη*, a mob or multitude. Lennep derives from *σύνειν*, *trahere*; and his Editor from *τυπείν*, *miscere*. By mere transposition of the letter, it appears to be the same word as *Tribul-are*, to trouble. See **TROUBLE**.

**TURBINATED, ad.** Formed like a *top* (*turbo*), like an inverted cone; or a cone—*spiral*; moving like a top.

Fr. *Turbine*; L. *Turbinatus*.

**TURBOT, s.** A fish.

Fr. *Turbot*; D. *Turbot*, *terbot*. In L. called the *Rhombus*, from Gr. *Ρομβος*, *πεμβείν*, to turn or roll round; and Scal. thinks the *turbot* is so called from *Turbo*, a top.

**TURCISM, s.** **TURKISHNESS.** Religion, manners, &c. of the *Turks*.

**TURF, s. v. -y.** App. to—The grassy surface of the ground, (dug off, thrown off,

turned off;) to the same surface cut into pieces.

*Turfy*,—grassy; consisting of *turf* or *turves*.

A.S. *Tyrb*, *tyrse*, *turf*; D. *Turf*, *torf*; Ger. & Sw. *Torf*; Dan. *Tore*; Fr. *Tourbe*; Low L. *Turba*, *turfa*. In Isl. *Torf*, from their *v. Torf-va*, *fodera*, to dig, to dig out or up. Wach.—perhaps A.S. *Torf-ian*, *jacere*, *ejicere*, to throw, or throw out or up.

**TURGENT, ad.** Swelling, dilating, dis-  
-G-ESCENCE. tending; tumid.

-ESCENCY. Fr. *Turg-ent*; It. -*ido*; L. *Turg-idus*, -*ens*, p. p. of *turgere*, to swell; of unknown origin. Voss. suggests from

-IDITY. *urgere*, by prefixing *t*. (Qy. A.S. *Tir-an*, *Tyrig-an*. See **TO TIRE**, &c.) IN-

**TURKEY, s.** A fowl; *Gallus Africanus*; avis *Turcica* vel *Afra*.

**TURKOIS, or -quois, s.** *Lapis Turcicus*, a stone brought from Turkey; or from its colour, (It. *Turchino*,) azure.—*Sk*.

Fr. *Turquoise*; It. -*cheas*; Sp. -*quass*.

**TURM,\* s.** A troop.—\**Milton*. L. *Turma*.

**TURMOIL, s. v. -ING.** App. to—Tur-  
bulence or trouble; confusion, agitation;  
confused commotion, or perplexity.

Sk. says, he knows not whether from Fr. *Tremouille*, *tremie*, (de moullion) a mill-hopper. Perhaps compounded of *tres*—a word (Cot.) never used but in composition, and then adding to that which it precedes, the superlative energy of *larice*, most exceedingly, &c.—and the *v. Moudre*, to grind, to pound into pieces, reduce to dust or powder.

**TURN, v. s.** To move or cause to move  
-ER. out of a straight line, out of a  
-ERY. direction or course; to be or cause  
-ING. to be, to take, to put or place, in  
-COAT. another, an altered, a changed  
-PIKE. course or direction; an altered or  
-STILE. changed form, posture, or position,  
state or condition, or appearance; to change  
or alter; to wind, to round.

*Turn*—with *prs.* expressed or understood—is used as equivalent to various compound words derived from the Latin; as—

To avert, to convert, to invert, to pervert, to revert or reverse.

To deflect, to inflect, to reflect.

To revolve, to retort; to transfer, to transpose, to transform.

*Turn*, the *s.* besides its usage in common with the *v.* is app. to—

A vicissitude, a chance, an occasion, an opportunity, a purpose.

See **TOURN**, **TOURNAMENT**. Fr. *Tourner*; Sp. *Tornar*; It. & L. *Tornare*; Gr. *Τορρεν*, a tool or instrument to form a round or circle, whether concave or convex;—all from Gr. *Τερπειν*, *terbraire*.—*Sk*. And see *Men*. Le Origini It. in *v. Tornare*. A.S. *Tyrn-an*, *vertere*, *nectere*, *volvere*, is probably the original word. See **CHARK**. At- De- Dis- Mis- Over- Re- Un- Up-

**TURNEP, or TURNIP, s.** A root, so called, perhaps, from its roundness.

*Turn*, and A.S. *Næpe*, *napus*.

**TURPENTINE.** See **TEREBINTH**.

Fr. *Turpentine*; It. *Terpentina*, *tremontina*; Sp. *Termentina*, *trementina*, *terebinthi lacryma*.



**TURPITUDE**, *s.* App. to—Moral foulness or defilement; baseness.

Fr. *Turpitud-e*; It. *-ine*; L. *Turpitude*, from *turpis*: of unknown origin; perhaps from *turba*. See **TURBID**. De-turpate.

**TURRET**, *s.* -ED. A small tower.

Fr. *Tourrette*; It. *Torr-icella*; Sp. *-ecella*. See **TOWER**.

**TURTLE**, *s.* A bird.

Fr. *Tourterelle*; It. *Tortol-a*; Sp. *-illa*; L. *Turtur*. In A. S. *Turtl*, *turtle*, *turtel*.

**TURTLE**, *s.* -ER. Seamen (Sk.) call the sea tortoises *turtles*, from It. *Tart-ùga*, -arùga. See **TORTOISE**.

**TURVEY**. See **TOPSY**, in *v. Top*.

**TUSH**, *int.* -ING. Used to express dissent, —contemptuous dissent. Or as Holinshed writes it—*Twish*.—\**Udal*.

I know not (says Sk.) whether from D. *Twissen*, discordare, qd. that is dissonant or absonant, or absurd.

**TUSK**, *s. v.*\* *Tusks*, or *Tushes*, of a boar, —*-Y*. the projecting teeth of the boar.

**TUSH**. *Tusked*,—having *tusks*.

To *tusk*,—to shew, or move the *tusks*.

\**B. Jonson*.

A. S. *Turas*, (*Tug-a-a*?) dentes exerti. See **TOOTH**.

**TUSSEL**, *s. v. i. e.* A *Tousel*, dim. of *Touse* or *Tease*.

**TUT**, *int.* Perhaps *Toot*, *toot*, i. e. See, see. See **TOOT**.

**TUTSAN**, *s.* A plant. Fr. *Tutsan*. Sk. says it is remarkable for its efficacy in healing wounds, and thinks it so called, qd. *Totum sanum* or *sanans*.

**TUTTY**, *s.* The true *tutkie* (Cot.) is bred of the sparkles of brazen furnaces whereinto store of the mineral calamine, beaten to dust, hath been cast.

Fr. *Tutkie*; Low L. *Tutia*, from Ger. *Toolsen*, explorare, to try, to examine; or Fr. *Toucher*; to touch.—See *Voss*. De Vit. lib. ii. c. 18.

**TUZ**, *s.* A tuft—of hair or other things.

Perhaps from Fr. *Tasse*, a tuft (or tuft) of grass; *Tasse* de foin, a bundle of hay, (Cot.); or it may be a corruption of *Tusk* or *Tusks*; tufts of hair projecting like *tusks*. Donne, in his Hist. of the Septuagint, has the expression—*Tussies* of all fruits: "A girdle of flowers and *tussies* of all fruits, intertyed and following together," (p. 49, ed. 1638.)

**TWAIN**, or **TWEY**, *ad.* **TWEYN**. Two.

A. S. *Twæg*, *twæg*, *twæg-en*, *twæg-en*; D. *Twes*; Ger. *Zwen*, *zween*. *Twana*, *v.* in P. Plouhman, ("hue *tueneit* ful menye,") from A. S. *Twæon-an*, dubitare, to doubt or put in doubt; in hazard; and hence, as Dr. Whitaker interprets it,—“to ruin.” See **Two**, **TWIN**. At-Be-

**TWANG**, *s. v.* The sound of metal—the reverberation from the con-

**Twank**, *v.* cussion, shaking, quavering, of metal; of a bow-string in quivering motion; then app. to other ringing sounds.

*Twang* of the vessel, (in Search,) should be *Tang*.

Either (as Minshew believes) from L. *Tangere*; or rather a word formed from the sound.—Sk.

A. S. *Twæon-an*, *twæon-an*, is, hæsitare, fluctuare. *Twæonunge* or *Twæonung*, hæsitatio, a hesitation, a sticking; fluctuatio, a fluctuation, a wavering.

**TWATTLE**, *v. s.* -ER. Various written *Twaddle*, *Tweedle*, *Twittle*. To make a small chattering noise; a small unmeaning or insignificant noise or sound, like the tuning of an instrument; the bad play.

*Twattling*, then gen.—To chatter idly, unmeaningly; fondly; to fondle, to coax.

Perhaps *Tattle*—*Jun.* *Twittle*, *Twattle*, and *Tittle-tattle*, differ only in the *w*. *Be-twattled*, Mr. Bocket explains—Stupified, confounded, infatuated.

**TWEAGUE**,\* *s.* Perplexity, anxiety, fluctuation of mind.—\**Swift*.

From *Twæge*, indie. of *Twæon-an*, dubitare, hæsitare, (says Lye,) comes Sw. *Tuckan*, and our *Twæagus*.

**TWEAK**, *v. s.* To pluck or pull.

A. S. *Twiccan*, *twiccan*, to pluck, to catch, to twitch.—*Som.* See **TWITCH**.

**TWEEZE**, *v.* -ER. *Tweezers*,—now usually app. to—a small instrument, to pinch and pull out hairs, &c.

It. *Astaccio*; Low L. *Estugium*. Derived by some from L. *Theca*. (See *Men.*) Fr. *Estuy*, a sheath, case, or box to put things in; and, more part. a case of little instruments, or sizars, bodkin, penknife, &c. now com. called an *Estwee*.—*Cot.* *Estwee* is used by Shenstone, *Economy*, pt. ii.

**TWELVE**, *ad.* **TWELFTH**. *Twelve*,—two left, above or more than ten.

*Twelfth*,—that unit which completes the number *twelve*, or the number two beyond ten, for a second decimal numeration. See **ELEVEN**.

D. *Twelf*, *twelf*, *twelf*; Ger. *Zwelf*; Sw. *Tolf*; Dan. *Tolv*; A. S. *Twelf*; Go. *Twa-lfb*, -lif, duo-decim—numerus in quo unitates duas relinquuntur supra denarium, unde tota numerandi ratio de novo subinde resumitur ac veluti redintegratur.—*Jun.* See also *Wach*.

**TWENTY**, *ad.* -IETH. *Twain*, or two tens; twice ten.

D. *Tweyntigh*; Ger. *Zwantig*; A. S. *Twentig*, *teontig*; Go. *Twain-tig*.

**TWI-BILL**, *s.* A two-edged bill, or axe. A. S. *Twy-bill*; D. *Twes-bill*, bipennis, bicuspis, securis.

**TWICE**, *av.* Two times.

D. *Twes*, *twy-es*, *twies*, *twise*, *twice*, the gen. of *twy*, *twey*, or *two*.

**TWI-FALLOW**. See **TRI-FALLOW**.

**TWIG**, *s. v.* Something (branch, slip of a -G-EN. tree) *tweaked* or *twitched*; a branch -ER. *twitched*, snatched, plucked, se-  
-Y. vered; a small branch.

To *twig*, to *tweak*,—to flog with *twigs*; to lash, to flog.

A. S. *Twig*, *twign*; D. *Twigh*; Ger. *Zweig*, perhaps from A. S. *Twiccan*, to twitch.

**TWI-LIGHT**, *s.* The waning light immediately after the setting, or before the rising of the sun. A dim light; a dim sight.

D. *Twes-licht*; A. S. *Twæon-licht*, dubia lux. *Twæon*, from *twæon-an*, dubitare, to doubt.

**TWILL**, *s.* -ED, *ad.* A cane, a reed; and in the contested passage of Shak. (*Tempest*), *twilled* may be merely *can-y*, *reed-y*, or abounding with *twills*, canes, or reeds. A *quill* is very com. called *twill* in the North. See *Ray*.

In Ovid's *Banquet of Sense*, by Chapman, (1625,) Mr. Steevens found *twill*-pans enumerated among flowers.

From Fr. *Tuyau*, we have *tewell*, *twill*, or *tull* or *twill*, any thing tubular. See **TWELL**.

**TWIN**, *v. s. ad.* To *twain*, is—to *twain*, to -LING. disunite in *twain*; to separate, -N-ING. to disjoin, to part with or from, to -ER. depart; to sever. (See **TWAIN**, and **TWINE**.) It is also (Shak.) to unite in *twain*, to conjoin.

*Twins*,—are two or *twain* at a birth. Hence, To *twain*, is also, to bear or bring forth *twins*. In Astrology, Castor and Pollux, "the Spartan *twins*."

A. S. *Twin*, *ge-twin*; Ger. *Zwen*, *gemini*, *gemelli*.

**TWINDGE**, *v. s.* To pinch.

Ger. *Zwing-en*; D. *Dwing-en*; Sw. *Twing-a*; cogere, coartare, comprimere, to press, to pinch. A. S. *Twice-ian*, to twitch.

**TWINE**, *v. s.* A double thread, one thread strengthened by another *twined* around it; a thin string.

To *twine*,—to turn, roll, or wind around; to convolve, to involve; to embrace.

To *twain* or *twine*, is—to unite into two; make two into one; and also, to disunite into two; to make one into two; to separate. See **To TWIN**.

Dan. *Twinder*; D. *Twyn*, *twyn*; A. S. *Twin*, *twyne*, or *twined*, thread, *flum duplex*, from the *v.* *Twin-an*, duplicare, to twine, (i. e. to *twain*,) or *twist*, (i. e. *twic't*.) En-In-Inter-Un-

**TWINK**, *v.* To shine with a sparkling, -LE, *s.* quivering light; to sparkle, to -LING. quiver; to emit or throw forth a small portion of light.

A *twinkling* (of a star) is caused by the apparent separation of the continuous surface.

The *twink* or *twinkle* of the eye,—the quick separation of the lids, or the sparkle caused by it; the space of time in which it is finished.

A. S. *Twinc-llan*, rutilare, scintillare, is probably the dim. of *Twyn-an*, to *twine*, to separate.

**TWIRE**, *v.* To swerve from a straight line; to look or direct the look askance, askint, obliquely; to leer, to wink, to twinkle.

In Chaucer, *Twireth* appears to be app. to the interrupted, intermitted sounds of a bird, its short chirp or whisper of gladness on escaping from its cage—as distinguished from continuous song: "And *twirethe*, [silvas dulci voce susurrat,] desiring the woode with her swete voise."

"*Twyereth*, (says Sk.) is interpreted—singeth; *twyer*, to sing: I know not whether from D. *Wieren*; Fr. *Virer*; It. *Girare*, circuire; *gyrare*, i. e. vocem reciprocare, vibrare, et q. circumrotare. Steevens thinks—*Twire* may perhaps have the same signification as *Quire*, or that it may be

a corruption of *Twink*, for *Twinkling*. Gifford says, To *twire* is—to leer affectedly, to glance at obliquely or surreptitiously, at intervals, &c. But whence have we the word? It is perhaps A. S. *Thwyr-ian*, *thweor-ian*, to wrest, to twist, (to twirl,) to turn or put out of a straight course; to swerve.

**TWIRL**, *v. s.* To turn, to run or cause to run round; to revolve fast or speedily; to whirl about.

Holland writes *Turling*, the same word probably as *Trilling*, from A. S. *v. Thirl-ian*, to turn round, to turn about.

**TWIST**, *v. s.* -ING. To double, or duplicate; to turn one round another. Gen.—to turn or wreath around, to infold, to wind, to implicate. "A man of common height might easilie go vnder his *twist* without stooping."—*Holinshed*. In S. of Salomon ii. 42. "The time of the singing (of birds)," is in Bible 1549, "The *twystynge* tyme;" *καίρος τῆς τρυφῆς*.

A. S. *Ge-wisan*, to twice. *Twist*,—that which is *twiced*, *twist't*; and hence, the *v.* En-Inter-

**TWIT**, *v.* -INGLY. To name, or tell of, a fault, defect, infirmity; any matter of blame, scoff, mockery; to scoff, to reproach. (And see **Toot**.) Or—

To pull or pluck; to have a *twit* or pull at; to carp at; and hence, to taunt, scoff, flout.

A. S. *Edwit-an*, to reproach, to rebuke, to taunt, to *twit*, to backbite, to slander, to deprave.—*Som.* And *Edwit-an*, Sk. forms of *ed*, again, and *wit-an*, to give to wit, (or cause to wit or know;) i. e. openly to signify to any one the fault he may have committed. A. S. *Wit-an* is not only—to know, but to censure. Chaucer and G. Douglas use the *s. Wite*; and Spenser the *s.* and *v.* as equivalent to *Twit*, i. e. censure, reproach.—*Forrie Queene*, b. ii. c. 12, s. 16; b. vi. c. 3, s. 16. May it not be from *Twight*, the past p. of *Twit*? At—

**TWITCH**, *v. s.* -ING. To pluck, to catch, to snatch.—*Som.*

Ger. *Zwicken*; A. S. *Twicc-an*, -*tan*, vellere, carpere, to pull.

**TWITTER**, *s. v.* -ING. To tremble, to shake, (with any passion, hope, or fear; with laughter;) to utter or emit a trembling, shaking sound.

A common word in Lincolnshire, says Sk.; from Ger. *Zittern*, tremere, to tremble; both formed from the sound. Ray says,—to *twitter* thread or yarn, is to spin it uneven.

**TWIXT**. See **BETWIXT**, **BETWEEN**.

**TWO**, *ad.* Two gen. means—One separate unit added to one separate unit, or one and one.

Go. *Twai*, *twos*, *two*; A. S. *Tu*, *two*, *two*; D. *Twes*, *two*; Ger. *Zwei*, *two*. From A. S. *Twaman*; D. *Twain*; Ger. *Zwein*, dividere, separare, dissidere, to divide, to separate, to disjoin. See **Dis**, in composition.

**TYDY**, *s.* A bird, perhaps so called for its small size, or small and delicate notes.

D. *Tyde*. *Avis quolibet minorior*.—*Kilian*. See **TIDY**.

**TYMBAL**, *s.* A *timbral*, or a little brazen drum, to dance to.—*Col.* See **TIMBAL**.

Fr. *Tymbale*.

**TYMPAN**, *s.* -Y. A *drum*; any thing stretched, extended, expanded, swollen, like a *drum*; sounding or echoing like a *drum*. *Tympany*,—a swelling of the body. Fr. *Tympan*; It. & Sp. *Timpano*; L. *Tympanum*.

**TYPE**, *s.* A sign or mark (made or formed by *striking*), a form, -IC. an image, a figure, an emblem; a mark, figure, letter. -ICAL. -ICALLY. *Typocosmy*,—a figure or representation of the world, -IFY, *v.* -IFIER. -OGRAPHY. (*κοσμον*.)—\*Camden. -OGRAPHIC. *Typography*,—figurative descriptions; writing in figures -OGRAPHICAL. or letters; *printing*. -OGRAPHER. -OCOSMY.\* Fr. *Typ-e*, -*ographie*; Sp. -*o*, -*ografía*; L. *Typus*; Gr. *τύπος*, signum & percutiendo factum, simulacrum, forma, from *τυπ-ειν*, to strike. Anti- Ec- Proto-

**TYRAN**, **TYRANNE**, *s. v.* or **TYRANT**, *s.* "A -N-ESS. *tyrant* they name him, who by -Y. force commeth to the monarchy

**TYRANN**.\* against the will of the people, -IC. breaketh lawes already made, at -ICAL. his pleasure, maketh other with- -ICALLY. out the advise & consent of the -ICIDE. people, and regardeth not the -IZE, *v.* wealth of his commons, but the -OUS. advancement of himselfe, his -OUSLY. faction and kindred."—*Smith*. -ISH. "Τυραννος, by the ancient Greeks, was applied to all kings, as well the just and merciful, as the cruel, and whom we now call *tyrannical*: but in more modern ages, was appropriated to that latter sort, and became a name of the greatest ignominy and detestation."—*Potter*. \**Gower*.

Fr. *Tyran*, *tyran-niser*; Sp. -*o*, -*izar*; It. *Tirann-o*, -*izzare*; L. *Tyrannus*; Gr. *Τυραννος*. The cause of the appellation may be, that they dwelt in *towers* (*turres*) or palaces. The word was used orig. for a king, or prince, or chief. Lye says, A. S. *Tir*, (*T-ir*, see *Er*, *Hzro*.) was *quivis dux, princeps, dominus, imperator*; any leader, prince, master, or commander; and hence, perhaps, (he adds,) the *τυραννος* of the Greeks.

## U.

**U**. As a vowel, (says B. Jonson,) it soundeth thin and sharp, as in *use*; thick and flat, as in *us*. It never endeth any word for the nakedness, but yieldeth to the termination of the diphthong *ew*, as in *new*, *screw*, &c.; or the qualifying *e*, as in *sue*, *due*, *true*, and the like.

**UBEROUS**,\* *ad.* -BERTY.† Abundant, copious, plentiful, fruitful, (sc. as the mother's breast.) "The *uberous* dug."—*Sir T. Herbert*. "Her *uberous* breasts."—*Quarles*.

\**Sir T. Herbert*. *Quarles*. †*Florio*.

It. *Ub-ero*, -*ertà*; Fr. -*ir*, -*erté*.—*Cot.* and *Roquefort*. L. *Uber*. See *Bun*. Ex-

**UBIQUITY**, *s.* A being or existence -QUITARY, *ad. s.* every where, or in every -QUITARIAN. place, at all times; omni- -QUARIAN,\* *ad.* present. -CATION.† *Ubiquitary*, has an especial application,—one who maintains the ubiquity of the body of Christ.

Johnson explains Whereness—*Ubiety*.

\**Cowper*. †*Glanvill*.

Fr. *Ubiqui-té*; It. -*ta*; Sp. -*dad*; Low L. *Ubiquitas*, from *ubique*, everywhere; *ubi*, the place where, in which, or in what.

**UDDER**, *s.* -ED. App. to the mammæ of beasts only.

D. *Huyder*, *uyder*, *woder*, *euder*; A. S. *Uder*, *udr*; Dan. *Yver*; L. *Uber*, *mamma*.

**UGLY**, *ad.* Frightful; foul, deformed.

-LILY. Said of any thing very displeasing to the sight.—*Sk*.

-LINESS. -SOME.\* *Surrey*. †*Bp. Fisher*.

-SOMENESS.† From A. S. *Og-a*, qd. *ogelic*, horrible. *Sk*.—from Go. *Oyan*, to fear, to dread.

**ULCER**, *s.* "An *ulcer* is a solution of -ED. continuity in a soft part, made -ATE, *v.* by erosion with loss of substance, -ATION. which loss is in this description -ATIVE. presumed to be the effects of the erosion."—*Wiseman*.

Fr. *Ulc-ère*, -*érer*; It. -*era*, -*erare*; Sp. -*er*; L. *Ulcus*; Gr. *Ελκος*, from *ελκειν*, *trahere*, to drag or draw, quia *ulcere* distrahitur caro.—*Voss*. Ex-

**ULIGINOUS**,\* *ad.* Moist, oozy, muddy. \**Evelyn*.

Fr. *Uligin-eux*; It. -*deo*; L. *Uliginosus*; *uligo*, quas *uditigo*, from *udus*.

**ULTERIOR**, *ad.* *Ulterior*,—Further, -T-IMATE. more distant, or remote.

-IMATELY. *Ultimate*,—Furthest, most dis-

-IMITY.\* tant, or remote, the last; having

-IME.\* nothing to follow.—\**Bacon*.

Fr. *Ult-ime*; It. -*imo*; Sp. -*erior*, -*imo*; L. *Ultra*, *ulterior*, *ultimus*. *Ultra* (*Voss* thinks) is from the ancient *uls*, and that from *ollus*, i. e. *ille*;—*ultra* sit in *illa* parte,—in that part.

**ULTRA**, *L. pr.* Beyond.

**ULTRA-MARINE**, *s.* App. to colour exceeding marine; a brilliant marine.

L. *Ultra-marinus*, (*ultra mare*, beyond the sea.)

**ULTRA-MONTANE**, *av.* Beyond the mountains (*montes*).

**ULTRA-MUNDANE**, *ad.* Beyond the world (*mundus*), beyond the habitable globe.

L. *Ultra-mundanus*.

**ULULATE**, *v.* To howl, to yell.

Fr. *Ululement*; It. & L. *Ululare*; Gr. *Ολολ-υξ-ειν*.

**UMBEL, s. -LIFEROUS.** "An *umbella* is the extremity of a stalk or branch, divided into several pedicles or rays, beginning from the same point, and open'd in such a manner as to form an inverted cone."—*Miller*. "Umbelliferous plants, are such whose flowers are produced in an *umbel*, on the top of the stalks, where they, in some manner, represent an *umbrella*."—*Id.*

Fr. *Umbelle*, from L. *Umbellæ*.

**UMBER, s.** *Umbre* is a dark yellow earth, -ERED. brought from *Umbria*, in Italy, -RETARY.\* which, being mixed with water, produces such a dusky yellow colour as the gleam of fire by night gives to the countenance.—*Malone*. But the *ad.* in Shak. and Pope may mean *shaded*; and Steevens produces the two following instances of *Umbre, s.*: "Under the *umbre* and shadow of King Edward."—*Caxton*. *Tully on Old Age*. "Under the *umbre* of veryte."—*The Castell of Labour*.

\**Holland*.

Fr. *Ombre*, or *umbre*, is *umbred* or shadowed, (a term in Blazonry.)—*Cot.*

**UMBILICAL, ad.** Of or pertaining to *UMBLE*, or the navel.

**HUMBLE, s.** *Umbles*, (of a Stag,)—"The bowells, the inwards, the intralls, the *umbles*."—*Som.*

Fr. *Umbilic-al*; It. *-o*; L. *Umbilicus*, from Gr. *ὀμφαλῖκος*, (*ὀμφαλος* for *ὀμφαλος*), *media* *culus-que* *rei* *pars*, the middle part of any thing.—*Voss*. Fr. *Numbles* d'un cerf, which *Cot.* renders the *numbles* of a stag, Sk. knows not whether from L. *Umbilicus*. Lye refers to A. S. *Thumlic*, which *Som.* interprets—as above.

**UMBRAGE, s.** A shade, a shadow, a -AGEOUS. screen, a cover; any thing -AGEOUSNESS.\* casting a shade or shadow, a -ATIC. gloom; overshadowing, ob- -ATICAL. scuring, clouding; and hence -ATILE. app. to a gloomy, lurking -ELLA. suspicion; a suspicion of an -ATIOUS.† intended offence or affront; -IERE.‡ offence, pique. -ETARY.§ The *ad. gen.*—Shady, sha- -OSITY.¶ dowy, (lit. and met.) se- creted; secluded; dark.

*Umbriere*,—an *umbre* or *umbrella*; a shade or screen; that part of the helmet that screens or covers the face.

\**Ralegh*. †*Wotton*. ‡*Spenser*. §*Holland*. ¶*Brown*.

Fr. *Ombr-ager*, -ager, -ageux, -elle, -ere; It. -*eg- giare*, -ella, -atico, -atile. From L. *Umbra*, a shade. —See *Voss*. Ad. In. Ob-

**UMPIRE, s. v.** One who (like a father) -AGE. composes strife, and conciliates -SHIP. peace.

Some from *Imperator*; Sk. admires the ingenu- lity, but doubts the truth of *Mins.*'s etym. from Fr. *Un-père*.

**UN, pref.** *An*, *en*, *in*, *on*, mean *one*: To *one*, is—to *un-ite*, to join; and hence the augmenting force of *en*, *in*, or *on* (*collectivè unus*. See *EN*.) But whence its negative force? This question, an attempt must be made to answer.

*One* (emph.) means *one*, and no more.

*Al-one*, is—one being *all*; *one*—severed, separated, apart from other; *one*, or *more*, (numerically.) To *one*, is thus—to be, or cause to be, *al-one*, sole; to sever or sepa- rate from all other; to deprive, to disjoin, from all other. We have then thus—

*One*, *separativè unus*, (opposed to *Om*, *collectivè unus*), denoting, in composition, a separation, a privation, a negation, sc. of the positive meaning of the word to which it is prefixed.

This opposition is not confined to *On*, *en*, *in*; it is found in *Dis*;—in *Dis-sever*, *dis* augments the force; in *Dis-unite*, *dis* negatives or reverses the meaning. See also To *TWIN*.

*Un* and *In* (neg.) were in many words, and in some still are, used indiscriminately. *Un* has in numerous instances, most esp. in words of L. origin, given place to *In* (*im*, *ir*). Our old translators of the Bible, and authors long after them, wrote *Un*-possible; and our common people still so speak. Wiclif, translating from the Latin Vulgate, *im*-possibile, perhaps introduced *im*-possible into Eng.; but the two modes, *Un* and *Im*, may be supported by concurrent testimony from Chaucer to Bp. Hall; per- haps still lower.

1. Words with the prefix *Un* may be distinguished into privative and negative: the verbs (e. g. To *un-arm*, To *un-close*, To *un-cover*), are privative; they express a positive act of privation, and are equiva- lent in meaning to—To *dis-arm*, To *dis- close*, To *dis-cover*, though they differ in application. Of these, we have not a great number.

2. The *ad.* and *part.* *Un-absurd*, *Un-abridged*, &c. &c. are purely negative; they express no act, nothing done; merely the negation or absence of that which is denoted by the more simple terms, *absurd*, *abridged*, to which *Un* is written as a prefix. In such words, *Un* has the force of *Not*, and may be employed almost as universally. We must take care, however, not to coin such monsters as *Un-walkative*, *Un-satiable*, *Un-amorousness*, which Bp. Wilkins intro- duced into his pages.

3. Yet again, there are some, though a very few, which by consequence have ob- tained a positive signification; thus, *Un-graceful*, *Unhappy*, import not merely the absence of gracefulness or of happiness, but the presence of the contrary, sc. of awkwardness, of ill hap, misfortune, dis- tress;—these, and the first class (the pri- vative), are placed in one list, and are explained; the second class, the negative (purely so) are placed in another list, and are not explained; it is quite unnecessary to do so.

A few instances will be found of *Un*, from A. S. *On*, intensivè; as *Un-bide*, *Un- less*, *Un-rip*, (qqv.) &c.

In Ger. D. &c. these compounds are scanty in comparison with our own.

Go. A. S. & Ger. *Un*; D. & A. S. *On*; Sw. *O*; Dan. *U*; in L. *In*, and in Eng. both *In* and *Un*.

**UN-ABLE**, *ad.* We write the *ad.* *Un-ABLENESS*. *able*; but the *s.* *In-ability*, *-ABILITY*. (qv.)

**UN-ACTED**, *pt.* (Now more usually *In-ACT-IVE*. *active*, qv.)

*-UATED*. *Unacted*,—not acted or done,

*-IVENESS*.<sup>\*</sup> not performed or executed.

*Unactuated*,—not moved to action, not acted upon.—<sup>\*</sup>*Bp. Taylor*.

**UN-ADEPT**,<sup>\*</sup> *s.* One who is unskilful, inexpert; a novice.—<sup>\*</sup>*Young*.

**UNALIST**, *s.* Opposed (by Knox) to Pluralists in the church, or holders of more benefices than one.

**UN-ANIMOUS**, *ad.* Having one or the *-OUSLY*. same mind or will, opinion or *-ITY*. desire; consenting, according.

*Unanimieth* is a coinage of Warner.

Fr. It. & Sp. *Unanime*; L. *Unanimus*, (*unus, animus*,) having one mind.

**UN-APPAREL**,<sup>\*</sup> *v.* To divest, to un-clothe. Met.—to divest of the cloak of prejudice or ignorance.—<sup>\*</sup>*Donne*. *Bacon*.

**UN-APPLICABLE**, *ad.* *-APPLIED*. Now more usually *In-applicable*, (qv.)

**UN-ARM**, *v.* To divest, to deprive—of arms. See **DISARM**.

**UN-ARTFUL**, *ad.* Artless, skillless, rude, *-FULLY*. simple; sincere, natural.

*-IFICIAL*. *Unarted*,—so Feltham renders

*-IFICIALLY*.—"Sine arte mensa." See **INARTIFICIAL**.

**UN-AVOIDABLE**, *ad.* Equivalent to *-ABLY*. L. *Inevitable*, (qv.)

*-ABLENESS*. *-ED*.

**UN-BACKED**, *pt.* Not moved back or backwards; not mounted on the back.—*Browne*. Not assisted, supported, upheld, encouraged.—*Daniel*.

**UN-BALLAST**. *v.* *-ING*.<sup>\*</sup> To remove the loading or lading—used to steady or give steadiness.—<sup>\*</sup>*Leighton*.

**UN-BAR**, *v.* To remove the bar or implement of defence, the guard or security.

**UN-BARK**, *v.* To go out of a bark, *i. e.* a stout or strong vessel.—*Hackluyt*. To strip off the bark, *i. e.* the coat defending or protecting the tree.—*Bacon*.

**UN-BAY**,<sup>\*</sup> *v.* To free from restraint.  
<sup>\*</sup>*Norris*.

**UN-BEARING**, *ad.* Not bringing forth *-BEARABLE*. or producing.

*-BORN*. *Unbearable*, *i. e.* insufferable,

*-BORE*.<sup>\*</sup> (met.) is common in speech.

*Unborn*,—not brought forth, or produced, *sc.* into life; not carried or conveyed.

<sup>\*</sup>*Gower*. D. *Ongebooren*; Ger. *Ungebohren*.

**UN-BEAST**,<sup>\*</sup> *v.* To divest of the form or qualities of a *beast*.—<sup>\*</sup>*Sandys*.

**UN-BED**,<sup>\*</sup> *v.* To move out of bed.  
<sup>\*</sup>*Walton*.

**UN-BEFOOL**,<sup>\*</sup> *v.* To restore from the state or condition of a fool; of one fooled or gulled.—<sup>\*</sup>*South*.

**UN-BEGET**, *v.* An hyperbole of Beau. & F.; and also of Dryden.

**UN-BEGUILE**,<sup>\*</sup> *v.* To free from deception, from wily or false allurements or persuasions.—<sup>\*</sup>*Berners*.

**UN-BELIEF**, *s.* *Unbelief* may be *-LIEVE*, *v.* plained—the mere absence of *-LIEV-ER*. *belief*, before or without know-*-ABLE*.<sup>\*</sup> ledge. *Dis-belief*,—the denial—*-FUL*.<sup>†</sup> after knowledge or inquiry.

<sup>\*</sup>*Udal*. <sup>†</sup>*Wiclif*.

A. S. *Ungeleafa*; D. *Onghelooze*, incredulitas infidelitas,—incredulity, infidelity; *Onghlaubig*, an unbeliever.

**UN-BEND**, *v.* To move from a curved, crooked or bowed line into a straight or direct one; to turn into a direct line.

To *unbend* a bow is, *cons.* to relax its tension: and, hence, (met.) To *unbend* is—

To relax, to remit, to give relaxation, ease or freedom to.

**UN-BESEEM**, *v.* To look or appear not, *-INGLY*. *sc.* like itself—as it ought to *-INGNESS*.<sup>\*</sup> look or appear: *i. e.* not to look or appear or be—apt, becoming, decent, convenient, suitable, appropriate.

<sup>\*</sup>*Bp. Hall*. Ger. *Ungezemand*.

**UN-BEWITCH**,<sup>\*</sup> *v.* To free from guile, deception, or delusion.—<sup>\*</sup>*South*.

**UN-BIAS**, *v.* To turn from, to free from *-S-EDLY*.<sup>\*</sup> partiality, prejudice, or pre-*-EDNESS*.<sup>†</sup> possession.

**UN-BIDE**,<sup>\*</sup> *v.* To stay or remain, or continue, (*on*, *aug.*)—<sup>\*</sup>*Chaucer*.  
A. S. *On-bidan*, manere.

**UN-BIND**, *v.* To loose, *sc.* the tie or fastening; to free, to deliver, from bond, fastening or confinement; to loose, to set at liberty. D. *Ontbinden*.

**UN-BISHOP**,<sup>\*</sup> *v.* To divest of, the rank or character of *bishop*.—<sup>\*</sup>*South*.

**UN-BLEMISHED**, *ad.* Blameless, *-ING*. stainless, spotless; having no *-ABLE*.<sup>\*</sup> blame or cause of blame; no stain or spot, to sully, taint or tarnish—the original soundness, fairness or purity.

<sup>\*</sup>*Milton*.



# U N B

**UN-BODY,\* v.** To free, loose, part or depart—from *body*, or corporal, or material substance.—\*Chaucer.

**UN-BOLT,\* v.** To remove or withdraw the fastening or security; that by which any thing is fastened or secured.—\*Shak.

**UN-BONING, pt.** is Milton's own word; he means — loosening or disjoining the bones.

**UN-BOSOM, v.** To open the bosom; to unfold, to pour forth, to disclose—the contents of the bosom; to divulge, to reveal—the feelings or passions, the affections, the desires of the heart. See **UN-BREAST**.

**UN-BOW,\* v.** To unbend, (qv.)—\*Fuller.  
Ger. *Ungebengt*; Sw. *Obägd*.

**UN-BOWEL,\* v.** To disclose, to expose, the inmost or most secret parts, the vital parts. See **DEBOWEL**, and **DISEMBOWEL**.  
\*Hakewell.

**UN-BOY,\* v.** To remove from a state of boyhood.—\*Clarendon.

**UN-BRACE, v.** To free from hold, bond, or fastening; from that which tightens, strengthens, confines, restrains.  
To loosen, to relax, to remit.

**UN-BREAST,\* v.** Equivalent to *Unbosom*, (qv.)—\*P. Fletcher. G. Fletcher.

**UN-BREATHED,\* ad. -ING.\*** To breathe a horse, is to give him such exercise as may put his lungs in wholesome breathing; to give him wholesome exercise; and hence *unbreathed* is—

Not exercised, not exerted, not used or employed.

*Unbreathing*,—not emitting breath or air.  
\*Shak.

**UN-BREECH, v.** To *unbreech* a cannon (Beau. & F.) is to free the *breech* of it from its fastenings.

**UN-BRIDLED, ad. -NESS,\*** Met.—  
Licentiousness, ungovernableness.  
\*Leighton.  
D. *Ont-breidelen*.

**UN-BUCKLE,\* v.** To loose the *buckle*, the (*bending*) fastening; (so called from *bug-an*, to *bend*).—\*Chaucer, *Udal*, &c.

**UN-BUILD,\* v.** To destroy the *buildings*, the established dwelling-places and other structures. *Un-built*,—not reared or constructed, or raised on foundations; not established or well founded.—\*Beau. & F.  
Ger. *Ungebildet*.

**UN-BURTHEN, v.** To remove, to free from the weight or load *borne*; to deliver or relieve from any weight or pressure.

**UN-BUTTON, v.** To remove, to loose, any thing fastened by a button.

# U N C

**UN-BUXOME,\* ad. i. e.** *Unboughtsome*, -LY.\* unbowing. Not bowing, bending, -NESS.\* compliant, or obedient.—\*Gower.  
Ger. *Unbregsam*.

**UN-CALM,\* v.** To disturb or disquiet—the *calm*, gentleness, or tranquillity.  
\*Dryden.

**UN-CAMP,\* v.** To remove, drive away, or expel—from the field of battle, from the lodgement on the field of battle.—\*Milton.

**UN-CASE, v. -ING.\*** To remove or strip off the inclosure, the investment—that which holds, contains—the hide, the skin; to flay, to lay bare, to expose.—\*Milton.

**UNCES,\* s. i. e.** *Ounces*.—\*Chaucer.

**UN-CHAIN, v.** To loose, to remove, the chain; or the fastening, or confinement of any kind.

**UN-CHARGE, v.** Lit. *Wicliif*.—To remove the cargo, the burthen, the load or lading; the crime or accusation, laid or imposed;—to withdraw or retract it. Met. Shak.

**UN-CHARM,\* v.** To remove, loose, free from charm or enchantment; from rapturous delight; from rapture, from delight.  
\*Beau. & F. Dryden.

**UN-CHARNEL,\* v.** To remove a *fleshy* substance, a carcase, or a body interred, from its place of interment.—\*Byron.

**UN-CHILD,\* v.** To deprive of, a child; to divest of the character of a child or children.—\*Shak. Bp. Hall. Cooper.

**UN-CHIROTONE, v.** Gr. "*Chirotonia*, from *Χειρ*, the hand, and *τείνω*, to stretch," (says Harrington, who coined this word for his own special purposes,) "is popular suffrage, whether given, as when they speak of Athens, by *holding up of hands*, or, as when they speak of Rome and other commonwealths (whose suffrage was not given with this ceremony) without holding up of hands."—*Oceana*, p. 307. And see *Potter*, b. i. c. 17.

**UN-CHRISTEN, v.** To *unchristen*, (used -T-IAN, v. ad. actively by Milton,) or -IAN-LY, ad. av. *unchristian*, (South, Hale,) -NESS.\* is—to be or cause to be without, to withhold, to deprive of, the ceremony or rite of baptism; to deprive of, to divest of, the character or characteristic qualities of a Christian, i. e. faith, charity, &c.—\*K. Charles.

**UN-CHURCH,\* v.** To deprive of, to withhold, to remove from, deny the possession of—the church, i. e. the house of the Lord.—\*Hale. Waterland.

**UNCIAL,\* ad. s.** App. to letters of a particular form and size. Cot. says—that *Lettere onciales*, are huge letters, great letters; from *uncial*, weighing an ounce.—\*Astell.

**UN-CLASP, v.** To loose, to remove, that which *clips* or *clasps*, embraces, holds fast, or fastens; to set or throw open.

**UNCLE, s.** Correlative in sex to *Aunt*, (qv.)  
Fr. *Oncle*; L. *Avunculus*, quasi alter, seu exiguus *Avus*.—*Voss*.

**UN-CLEAN, ad.** Cons.—Dirty, foul;  
-LY, *ad.* defiled, polluted.

-LINESS. A. S. *Un-clæne*, *un-clænsian*.

-NESS. -SED.

**UN-CLENCH,\* v.** To bend back, to open the closed or compressed fingers.  
\**Garth*.

**UN-CLEW,\* v.** To revolve or evolve, to unfold, to disclose.—\**Shak. Howell*.

**UN-CLING,\* v.** To loose or release from cleaving or adhering, entwining or embracing, or enfolding.—\**Milton*.

**UN-CLOG, v.** To remove, to free from—burthen, hinderance, obstruction, impediment, encumbrance.

**UN-CLOSE, v.** To remove, to free from—conjunction or union; to open; to be or cause to be free from any fixed surrounding limits or boundaries.

**UN-CLOTHE, v.** To remove, to strip, to divest of clothes, of covering; to bare, or lay bare or naked.

**UN-CLOUD,\* v.** To remove, to free from,  
-EDNESS. cover, or veil; shade, gloom, obscurity, darkness.  
-Y.  
\**Beau. and F. P. Fletcher*.

**UN-CLUTCH,\* v.** To remove, to free from, to loose—the seizure, the grasp, or gripe.—\**Dec. of Christ. Piety*.

**UN-COIF,\* v.** To remove, to take off or divest of—the *coif*, (a covering for the head.)  
\**Young*.

**UN-COIL,\* v.** To loose, to free from—the wreaths or folds; usually app. to circular or spiral folds.—\**Derham*.

**UN-COMBINE,\* v.** To loose, sever or separate, the coupling, connexion, union, coalescence.—\**Daniel. Bp. Taylor*.

**UNCOMMON, s.** Cons.—Rare, scarce,  
-LY. seldom met with.  
-NESS. Ger. *Ungemein*; Sw. *Ogemen*.

**UN-CONSECRATE, ad.\* v.†** To unconsecrate,—to strip, deprive or divest of its sacred functions or character.  
\**Sir T. More.* †*South*.

**UN-CONTESTABLE, ad.** -T-ED. (Now usually *Incontestable*.) Not contended, debated, disputed, litigated.

**UN-COVER, v.** To remove that which overlays, hides, cloaks, conceals, shelters, or protects.

**UN-COUPLE, v.** -ING. To remove that which connects or fastens, combines, braces, together.

**UN-COUTH, ad.** Not known; strange,  
-LY. extraordinary, foreign to our  
-NESS. thoughts, to our customs; awkward, boorish, clumsy.

A. S. *Un-cuth*, incognitus, ignotus—*alienus*, unknown, strange.—*Som.*

**UN-CROWN,\* v.** To take off, to remove, a crown or honorary cover of the head; (to *dis-crown*;) to withhold honour or dignity as worthy of a crown.

\**Beau. & F. Bp. Hall*.

**UNCTION, s.** A rubbing or smearing  
-T-VOUS. with oil, or any oily, greasy  
-IOUS.\* substance; met. any thing,  
-IOUSNESS.† melting, softening or soothing.  
-VOUSNESS.‡ \**Hackluyt. Holland.* †*Fuller.*  
-UOSITY.§ †*Boyle.* §*Holland. Brown.*

Fr. *Onct-ion*, -*uense*, -*uosité*; It. *Unzione*, *untuoso*, *untuosità*; Sp. *Uncio*; L. *Unctio*, from *Unctum*, past p. of *Ungere*, in *unum* agere, because in *unguentis* different substances are united, or beaten into one substance.

**UN-CULTURE,\* s.** -TIVATED. Negation of, absence of, improvement (by labour); of tillage. See *INCULT*.—\**Bp. Hall*.

**UN-CURL, v.** To cause to be free from, to remove—curls, i.e. bendings, turnings, or writhings, (of the hair,) rings or ringlets.

**UN-CURSE,\* v.** To cause to be free from, to remove—a curse, or doom to punishment, torment or torture.—\**Shak.*

**UN-DAM,\* v.** To cause to be free from or without, to remove—a stop, obstruction, hinderance, confinement.  
\**Dryden*.

**UN-DEAF,\* v.** To remove deafness; to restore the sense of hearing.—\**Shak.*

**UN-DECAGON, s.** A figure with eleven angles; and cons. eleven sides.  
Gr. *Endeka*, eleven, and *γωνία*, an angle.

**UN-DECEIVE, v.** -ABLE.\* To free from fraud or guile, or the effects of fraud or guile, (from error, mistake, delusion.)  
\**Udal. Bp. Hall*.

**UN-DECIDE,\* v.** To *undecide*,—to reverse, or act contrary to a decision.  
See *INDECISIVE*.—\**Daniel*.

**UN-DECK,\* v.** To cause to be without, to remove or strip off, the cover or array, dress or ornament.—\**Shak. Daniel.*  
D. *Ongedekt*.

**UN-DECLINED, ad.** -NABLE. Not declined; not turned aside; that has no (grammatical) declension.

**UN-DEEDED,\* ad.** Not having performed any deeds or actions; not signalized by actions.—\**Shak.*

**UN-DEFENCED.** See *INDEFENSIBLE*.  
“Her weak side lay open *undefenc'd*.”—*Daniel*.

**UNDER, *av.*** *Under*, (much used in Composition,) when pref. to nouns, may be considered as an *ad.* The *av.*—beneath, below. The *ad.*—inferior, lower, less, subordinate.

Holland renders "Nec Annibalem maxime hujusce rei, ut fama erat, egentem locupletari volebant;" they were unwilling that Annibal, who, as the voyce went, was at a very great *under* for money, should be enriched thereby.

D. *Onder*; Ger. *Under*, *unter*; Sw. & A. S. *Under*. Tooke resolves it into *On*, *neder*. (See *NETHER*, and *BENEATH*.) Wach. thinks the Ger. may be *Nider*, (*inferior*), transposed. Wilkins, in his Diagram, places it in direct opposition to *Upon*.

**UNDER-ACTION, *s.*** -AGENT. Action or agent, subordinate to the chief action or agent.

**UNDER-BEAR, *v.*** To suffer, to support, to sustain.  
-ING.

**UNDER-BOUND,\* *pt.*** i. e. Bound, confined, held fast, *below* or *beneath*.  
\**Fairefax*. Ger. *Underbinden*.

**UNDER-BRACE,\* *v.*** To hold, bind, or tie together, *below*.—\**Cowper*.

**UNDER-BRANCH,\* *s.*** Lower branch.  
\**Spenser*.

**UNDER-BRED.\*** See *UN-BRED*.  
\**Goldsmith*.

**UNDER-BUY,\* *v.*** To buy at an under or lower price.—\**Beau. & F.*

**UNDER-CARVED,\* *ad.*** Cut or graved *below*.—\**B. Jonson*.

**UNDER-CHAPS,\* *s.*** Lower chaps.  
\**Paley*.

**UNDER-CONDUCTS,\* *s.*** Lower conducts.—\**Reliquiæ Wott.*

**UNDER-CROFT, *s.*** A croft or inclosure, a secluded way, a vault, under another; under a choir, chancel, &c.

**UNDER-CRY, *v.*** So Wiclif renders *L. Inclamare*.

**UNDER-DAWBER,\* *s.*** A lower, inferior, subordinate dawber.—\**Bp. Taylor*.

**UNDER-DEALING,\* *s.*** i. e. *Dealing under*, sc. cloak or cover of secrecy; clandestine dealing.—\**Milton*.

**UNDER-DOLVEN,\* *pt.*** Delved or dug, *below*.—\**Wiclif*.

**UNDER-FELLOW, *s.*** Lower fellow.

**UNDER-FILLING,\* *s.*** The lower filling; the filling *below* or *beneath*.  
\**Reliquiæ Wott.*

**UNDER-FLAME,\* *s.*** A flame below, inferior.—\**Elegy on Donne*.

**UNDER-FONG,\* *v.*** To fong, (*qv.*) is to take.

To *underfong*,—to *undertake*, (*qv.*)

\*Common in *R. Gloucester*, *R. Brunne*, *P. Ploukman*. Used by Wiclif and Gower, and revived by Spenser.

**UNDER-FOOT, *ad.\* av.*** i. e. Under the foot; below. Debased, dejected, degraded; abject.—\**Milton*.

**UNDER-FURNISH,\* *v.*** To supply, to furnish, below, lower, or less than, sc. is needful or appropriate.—\**Collier*.

**UNDER-GIRD, *v.*** To bind, or fasten together below.

**UNDER-GO, *v.*** To go, move under, or below; to bear, to carry, to sustain, to support, to suffer, to be subject to. See *UNDERWENT*. D. *Ondergaan*; Sw. *Undergae*.

**UNDER-GROUND, *ad.*** i. e. Under the ground; subterraneous.

**UNDER-GROW,\* *v.*** -GROWTH. To grow, to rise, below, sc. the usual height.

*Under-growth*,—the lower growth; plants growing low, or below others.—\**Chaucer*.

**UNDER-HAND, *ad.*** Under cover of the hand; covered, concealed, secret, sinister, clandestine.

**UNDER-HANG,\* *v.*** To suspend.  
\**Holland*.

**UNDER-HONEST,\* *ad.*** Honest below, sc. what a man ought to be.—\**Dryden*.

**UNDER-JAW,\* *s.*** The lower jaw.  
\**Paley*.

**UN-DERIVED, *ad.*** Not flowed, descended, drawn, deduced; not having a source or origin; not originated.

**UNDER-KEEP,\* *v.*** -ER. To have or hold, under or below, down.—\**Spenser*.

**UNDER-KIND,\* *s.*** A lower kind.  
\**Dryden*.

**UNDER-LABOURER, *s.*** An inferior labourer or workman.

**UNDER-LAY, *v.*** -LIZ, *v.* To lay or lie, put or place, or cause to be, below, beneath; to support, to sustain.

A. S. *Under-lægan*, -*licgan*; D. *Onder-ligghen*, -*ligghen*.

**UNDER-LINE, *v.*** In Strype,—to have a line drawn, scored below. In Wotton, met.—to direct, or have the mind directed to, as the eye by lines scored under particular words.

**UNDERLING, *s.*** An inferior, one subservient, or depending upon.

**UNDER-MASTED,\* *pt.*** -SAILED. Masted or sailed, inadequately, insufficiently.  
\**Hackluyt*.

**UNDER-MEAL, s.** See **UNDERN**. Mr. Tyrw. exp.—1. The dinner of our ancestors. 2. Upon further consideration, that it is the time after the meal of dinner.

**UNDER-MINE, v.** To draw or lead  
-ER. under or below, sc. a way or passage  
-ING. under or below, a subterraneous way or passage; and hence, to remove, to destroy the foundation, the steadfastness, the security; to ruin.

Ger. *Unterminiren*; D. *Ondermynen*.

**UNDER-MINISTERED, pt.** So Wi-  
-TR-ING. clif renders the Vulgate *sub-*  
-Y.\* *ministratum, subministratio*. See **SUBMINISTER**.

*Under-ministry*,—Lower, inferior ministry.—\*Bp. Taylor.

**UNDER-MONIED, pt.** Fuller means by this quaint word—Taken by corrupt means of money.

**UNDERN,\* s.** In Go. *Undaurni-mat*, is -ER-MEAL. (Jun.) *prandium*; and *Onderen* -TIME. is in some northern dialects, *prandere*.—Kilian. *Undern* and *Underntid* (Wach.) the third hour of the day, with us the ninth. Som. says (from Bede) that three times were allowed for drinking, (ad potandum: *on undern, on mid-dæg, on non*;) and adds, that both Chaucer's interpreters and Verstegan are to be corrected, who by *Undern* and *Underntide* understand—afternoon. *Undernsang* (he says) is nine o'clock service—*nonam ante meridiem*. Sk. adopts the same opinion as Verstegan. *Under* is used in A. S. in composition with various words denoting food, a dish or messe, dinner, supper, repast, (Som. ;) whence it may be inferred, that *Undern* (or *Underen*) is formed upon *Under*, and used elliptically, or with a subaud. of some s.—e. g. tide or time, meal, &c.

In the *Promptorium Parvulorum* (says Gifford) *Under-mele* is Latinized by *post meridiem*, and he calls it an afternoon's meal, a slight repast after dinner.

Mr. Tyrw. says he never met with any etym. of this word *Undern*; but the following passage (he thinks) may lead one to suspect that it had some reference to *Undernoon*. In the town-book belonging to the corporation of Stanford, 28 Edw. IV. it is ordeyned that no person opyn ther sack, or set ther corn to sale afore hour of ten of the bell, or els the *undernone* bell be ronyng.—Peck. *Desid. Car.* vol. i. b. vi. p. 36.—\*Chaucer.

**UNDER-NEATH, pr.** i. e. On *neder, neath*; and as *Neder* and *Nether* are the same word, the force of the meaning may be augmented by the composition.

**UNDER-NYME,\* v.** -ING.† A. S. *Under-*  
*niman, suscipere, to undertake*. (See **NUM**.)

And further—*subferre, subjicere*, to bring or place, to subject, sc. to law, to censure, to judgment.

\*Wiclif. †Chaucer. *Jack Upland*.

**UNDER-PART, s.** A part under the main part; subject, or subordinate, or subservient to it.

**UNDER-PEEP,\* v.** To look under.  
\*Shak.

**UNDER-PIGHT,\* ad.** i. e. "In Chaucer," says Tyrw. "he drank, and stuffed his girdle well." Fixed under or below, as a prop or support; pitched under or below; supported.—\*Chaucer. *Udal*.

**UNDER-PIN, v.** To fasten, under or below; to *underprop*, (qv.)

**UNDER-PLAIN, s.** The plains (lying) under or below.

**UNDER-PLOT, s.** A plot under the main plot; subject, subordinate or subservient to it.

**UNDER-POSSESSOR,\* s.** Lower, inferior possessor.—\*Bp. Taylor.

**UNDER-PRAISE, v.** To praise below, insufficiently.

**UNDER-PRIZE, v.** To prize or set a price or value—below, inferior to; to set an inadequate price or value.

**UNDER-PROP, v.** -PER. To set or place below—a stay, a support; to support, to sustain.

**UNDER-PROPORTIONED, ad.** Not in equal or adequate proportions.

**UNDER-PUT,\* v.** To place, to set—below, down; to submit, to subject.  
\*Wiclif. Chaucer. Chapman.

**UNDER-RATE, v. s.** To rate, adjudge, esteem, estimate, value—below, too low.

**UNDER-RECKON,\* v.** To reckon or calculate below, too low.—\*Bp. Hall.

**UNDER-RECOMPENSED,\* pt.** Not equivalently compensated, paid, rewarded.  
\*A. Smith.

**UNDER-SAIL, v.** So Wiclif renders *sub-navigare*. And see **UNDER-MASTED**.

**UNDER-SAY,\* v.** To say or speak under; i. e. in dissent, objection, contradiction.  
\*Spenser.

**UNDER-SCORE,\* v.** To cut, to draw a line or mark below.—\*Tucker.

**UNDER-SEARCHING,\* ad.** Searching or seeking (its way or course) below.  
\*Daniel.

**UNDER-SECRETARY, s.** -SERVANT. An inferior, a lower secretary or servant; under another secretary or servant.

**UNDER-SELL, v.** To sell below, for a lower sum or price.

**UNDER-SET, v.** To put or place under,  
-T-ER. sc. as a prop, or stay, or support;  
-ING. to support, to sustain.  
D. *Onderzetten*.

**UNDER-SHERIFF, s.** One acting under, as agent, or deputy of, the sheriff

**UNDER-SHOT, ad.\*** Shot, thrown, driven by something passing under.  
\**Carew*.

**UNDER-SIDE,\* s.** The lower side; the side under or beneath.—\**Paley*.

**UNDER-SIZED,\* ad.** Sized, or of a size or stature, below the common standard.—\**Cook*.

**UNDER-SONG, v.** A. S. *Under-singan*, succinere, (Som.) "To sing after or lower than another, to follow another in singing."

**UNDER-SPHERES,\* s.** Lower, inferior spheres.—\**Elegy on Donne*.

**UNDER-STAND, v.** *Understanding*,—  
-ER. that which, that faculty which,  
-ING. sustains;—which contains, re-  
-INGLY. tains; which apprehends or com-  
-ABLE.\* prehends, perceives, receives, or conceives, sc. ideas, thoughts; that which knows, judges; the mind, the mental faculties.—\**Holinshed. Chillingworth*.

D. *Onderstaan*; A. S. *Under-standan*, sub-stare, sub-sistere, sus-cipere, to stand under or below, to support or uphold, the weight or burden; to hold, to take, to apprehend, to comprehend, to conceive. Co- In- Mis-

**UNDER-STATED,\* pt.** Stated, stated—below, having too low or small an estate.  
\**Fuller*.

**UNDER-STOCKED,\* pt.** Stocked too low, below what is wanted; supplied, furnished, stored insufficiently.—\**A. Smith*.

**UNDER-STRAPPER, s.** A *strapper*,—one who *straps*, or buckles to his work; sets to it in earnest.

*Under-strapper*,—a lower workman, a fag.

**UNDER-SUIT,\* s.** A suit under or beneath another.—\**Fuller*.

**UNDER-TAKE, v.** To take or betake,  
-ER. to move or place, set or put under  
-ING. or below, sc. as bearer, supporter,  
-ABLE.\* carrier, sustainer.

To take or assume—the burthen or charge; the performance, the maintenance; to engage to perform; gen.—

To engage, to pledge, to enterprise, to attempt, to venture.—\**Chillingworth*.

**UNDER-TENANT, s.** A tenant below a tenant.

**UNDER-THING,\* s.** Lower, inferior thing.—\**Beau. & F.*

**UNDER-TIME.** See UNDERN.

**UNDER-VALUE, v. s.** To estimate or  
-ATION. rate the worth, or price, below,  
-ER. too low; to set too low—a price,  
-ING. estimation; to esteem too little.

**UNDER-VERSE,\* s.** The lower, the second verse.—\**Spenser*.

**UNDER-WATER,\* ad.** See SUB-AQUEOUS.—\**May*.

**UNDER-WENT, pt.** *Went*, from A. S. *Wend-an*, ire, to go, is used instead of the past tense *go-ed, go-en*. Lit. in Chapman,—  
Went under, passed under, met. suffered, sustained.

**UNDER-WOOD, s.** Wood growing under or below, sc. the higher, loftier wood or trees.

**UNDER-WORK, v. s.** To work under  
-ER. or below; below what is needful,  
-ING. insufficiently; lower or at a lower price than others; cons. it is equivalent to—  
To undermine; to work under the foundation, unseen, secretly, clandestinely.

**UNDER-WORLD,\* s.** Lower, inferior world; sublunary world.  
\**Daniel. Beau. & F.*

**UNDER-WRITE, v. -ER.** To subscribe, to write below.

An *underwriter*,—A subscriber to certain terms of agreement, to a policy of insurance. A. S. *Under-writ-an*, subscribere.

**UN-DISCLOSE, v.** To keep still close, or shut up, covered or concealed; not revealed, or opened, or exposed. To conceal, to keep close.

**UN-DO, v.** To do not; to annul or vacate  
-ER. the effect of any thing already done;  
-ING. to open that which is shut; to loosen that which is fast; to solve. Cons.—

To annul; to annihilate, to invalidate; to ruin, to destroy, to demolish. And *Undone*,—

Not acted or transacted, not effected, not executed; and also, destroyed, ruined.

D. *Ondoen*.

**UN-DRESS, v.** To take off, to divest of, dress or array; of ornament; of preparation for use.

**UNDULATE, v.** To move as the waves,  
-ATION. backward and forward—in curv-  
-ATORY. ing, arching, or bending lines.  
-ARY.\* \**Brown*.

L. *Undulatus*, from *Unda*, a wave. Abound. Red-ound. Ex- In-undation.

**UN-DUMPISH,\* v.** To remove or relieve heaviness, dullness, sullenness.  
\**Fuller*.

**UN-DUST,\* v.** So we use *To dust*; i. e.—  
To wipe or clear away the dust; to clear away.—\**W. Montague*.

**UN-DUTIFUL, ad.** Not doing or performing that which is owed or  
-IFULLY. ought to be done; acting or  
-IFULNESS. feeling contrary or in opposi-  
-EOUS.



## U N F

tion to what we ought to act or feel; not obedient to rule or right, to authority. Disobedient. Refractory.

**UN-EARTHLY**, *ad.* Not like earth, or any thing on earth; supernal or supernatural.

**UN-EASE**,\* *ad.* *Uneasy*,—not quiet, peaceful; tranquil; not free from pain, -*ILY.* trouble, difficulty, distress, con-*-INESS.* straint, confinement; pained, troubled, constrained, harsh, disagreeable. See **DISEASE**, **MISEASE**.—\**Chaucer.*

**UN-EATH**,\* *ad.* *Uneath*, or *Uneth*,—uneasily. See **UNEASY**.—\**Spenser.*

**UN-EDGE**,\* *v.* To deprive of the edge, acuteness, sharpness; to blunt; to be or cause to be devoid or destitute of sharpness.—\**Beau. & F. Ford.*

**UN-EDIFYING**,\* *ad.* -*FIED.* Met.—Not instructing, improving, teaching, enlightening.—\**Milton.*

**UN-ENGLISHED**,\* *pt.* Not rendered into English.—\**Bp. Hall.*

**UN-ENTANGLE**,\* *v.* To free or release from tie, fastening, intricacy or perplexity. See **DISENTANGLE**.—\**Donne.*

**UN-ESTABLISH**,\* *v.* To remove from a steady or fixed position.—\**Milton.*

**UN-EVANGELICAL**,\* *ad.* Not according or agreeable to the writings of the evangelists.—\**Milton.*

**UN-FAIN**,\* *ad.* Not *fain*, not glad; displeased, sorry.  
\*Occurs several times in *R. Brunne.*

**UN-FAIR**, *ad.* Cons. — Disingenuous; -*LY.* fraudulent.  
-*NESS.*

**UN-FASTEN**, *v.* To remove that which fixes, keeps or holds firm or close together.

**UN-FENCE**, *v.* To remove the protection, guard, or security; that which keeps safe.

**UN-FETTER**, *v.* To remove the bonds of the feet. Gen.—  
To remove bonds, fastenings or restraints.

**UN-FIT**, *ad.* Improper; inappropriate.  
-*LY.* -*NESS.*

**UN-FIX**, *v.* -*EDNESS.* To remove the fastening or bond; that which holds fast, or firm, or steady; that which keeps stable, constant, or consistent.

**UN-FLAMED**,\* *ad.* i. e. Inflamed, or not freed from flame.—\**Beau. & F.*

**UN-FLOWER**,\* *v.* To strip of flowers or flowering plants.—\**G. Fletcher.*

## U N G

**UN-FOLD**, *v.* To remove that which in-  
-*ING.*\* folds, or enwraps, or incloses;  
-*ERESS.*† to disclose, to discover, to reveal,  
to lay open.—\**Brende.* †*Holinshead.*  
*D. Ontvouden.*

**UN-FOOL**,\* *v.* To restore from the state or condition of a fool, of one fooled or gulled.—\**Shak.*

**UN-FRAME**, *v.* To remove, take away,  
-*ABLE.* or destroy the form or fashion,  
-*ABLENESS.*\* shape, mould or model.  
\**Bp. Sanderson.*

**UN-FROCK**,\* *v.* -*ING.*† To strip or divest of a frock, i. e. upper garment or vesture, (of a priest.)—\**Q. Elizabeth.* †*Milton.*

**UN-FURL**, *v.* To roll out, to evolve.

**UN-FURNISH**, *v.* *Unfurnished*,—not supplied, accoutred, provided, equipped.  
To unfurnish,—see **DISFURNISH.**

**UN-GAIN**, *ad.* *Ungain*,—having no gain,  
-*ED.* or profit, or advantage; cons. not  
-*LY.* apt or fit, suitable or convenient, or  
-*FUL.* becoming; awkward, clumsy.

**UN-GENERALLED**, *pt.* Reduced to a particular. A coinage by Fuller.

**UN-GENTEEL**, *ad.* Cons. — Rude, rustic.

**UN-GENTLE**, *ad.* *Ungentlemanly*,—not  
-*Y.* having courteousness or urbanity,  
-*NESS.* freedom from vulgarity, (sense  
-*MANLY.* of honour or good faith, in the  
intercourse of gentlemen.)

**UN-GILDED**,\* *ad.* Not covered or overlaid with gold, with any thing bright, brilliant or splendid.

\**Berners uses the v. actively.*  
*D. Onoer-guld; Sw. Ofoer-gyllt.*

**UN-GIRD**, *v.* -*GIRT.* To remove or take away, or loosen—the girth or surrounding band; that which incloses, incircles, embraces.  
*Ger. Ungegurlet; D. Ontgorden; Sw. Afsgjorda.*

**UN-GLAD**,\* *ad.* Not cheerful, sad.  
\**Gower.*

**UN-GLOVE**,\* *v.* To remove or take off that covering of the hand called a glove.  
\**Beau. & F. Bacon.*

**UN-GLUE**,\* *v.* To remove that which holds fast, tenaciously, adhesively.  
\**Bp. Hall.*

**UN-GOD**,\* *v.* To strip or divest of the  
-*LY.* God-head or divinity or divine  
-*LILY.* nature.  
-*LINESS.* *Ungodly*,—not just to God; not according to, or becomingly reverent towards, God; not pious, or holy, or righteous.—\**Donne. Scott. Waterland.*  
*Ger. Ungottlich; Sw. Ogudaktig.*

**UN-GORED.** See **UNGORGED.**

**UN-GORGED**, *ad.* Not gluttonously crammed or fed; not glutted. Present reading of Shak. is *Ungored*; *qd.* not stabbed, or pierced, or wounded.

**UN-GRACIOUS**, *ad.* (*In-*) Not favoured; not favourable, kind, or -NESS.† pleasing, agreeable or lively; displeasing, offensive.

\*Warburton. †Sir T. More, &c.

**UN-GUENT**, *s.* -GUINOUS.\* Ointment; a compound of substances, one of which is oily or greasy.—\*Holland.

Fr. *Onguent*; It. & Sp. *Unguento*; L. *Unguentum*, from *Ungere* (*unum agere*). See ANOINT.

**UN-HAIR**,\* *v.* To strip off or remove the hair.—\*Shak.

**UN-HALLOW**, *v.* To *unhallow*, (Daniel,) —to desecrate; to apply to unholy purposes.

Ger. *Unheilig*; D. *Ont-heiligh*; Sw. *Opelgad*.

**UN-HAND**, *v.* To remove, to loose, to -LED. set free from, hold or seizure.

-Y. *Unhandy*, —not adroit, not dexterous; clumsy; awkward. Sw. *Ohaendig*.

**UN-HANDSOME**, *ad.* Not *handily* or -LY. dexterously made or done; not -NESS. suited, or becoming, or convenient; not graceful, liberal, ingenuous; not well-favoured; shabby, mean.

**UN-HANG**,\* *v.* To remove from a hanging or pendant position.—\*Browne.

D. *Onhangen*; Sw. *Ohengd*; Ger. *Ungehenkt*.

**UN-HAP**, *s.* *Unhappy*, —not having or -P-Y. bringing (good) luck or fortune; -ILY. not lucky, or fortunate, or successful; feeling the consequences -IED.\* of bad fortune or calamity; calamitous, wretched, miserable.—\*Shak.

**UN-HARNESS**, *v.* To remove, to take off, strip off—the dress or furniture, the armour or arms, the equipment.

**UN-HEAL**,\* *v.* To *unheal*, is—to uncover.

-HEALTH-FUL. *Unhealable*, —that cannot be covered, recovered, or -Y. cured, or restored to a whole or sound state.

-INESS. † *Unhealthy*, —not according, -FULNESS.† or agreeable, or favourable to, not having, health, or soundness, or sanity of the natural functions of the body, (met. of the mind;) not wholesome; injurious to health.

\*Common from Wiclif to G. Fletcher.

†Bacon. †Fuller. Ger. *Ungeheilet*.

**UN-HEARD**, *ad.* *Unheard* sawciness, (Shak.) Theobald reads—*unhair'd*, *qd.* *unbearded*, the sawciness of *beardless* boys.

**UN-HEART**,\* *v.* To take away heart or courage; to discourage. See DISHEARTEN.  
\*Shak.

**UN-HERST**, *ad.* “His armes *unherst*,” (Spenser,) i. e. stripped of their ornaments. Upton says—Taken from the *herse* or temporary monument whereon they were hung.

**UN-HIDE**,\* *v.* -HIDEBOUND.† To remove or take away that which covers or conceals.  
\*P. Fletcher. †Milton.

**UN-HINGE**, *v.* To remove from that on which it hangs or depends; by which it is sustained or supported, is held firm or steady; on which it turns; to destroy the balance or equipoise.

**UN-HOARD**,\* *v.* To take away or remove from the store; the place where any thing is laid for safety or security.—\*Milton.

**UN-HOLY**, *ad.* Not sacred, consecrated, -I-LY.\* devoted to religion or religious or -NESS. pious uses; not religious or pious, or godly; profane, impious.—\*Bp. Taylor.  
D. *Onheilich*; Ger. *Unheilich*; Sw. *Ohelig*.

**UN-HOOD**,\* *v.* To remove or take away the hood or covering of the head, of the eyes.—\*Somerville.

**UN-HOOP**,\* *v.* To remove the hoop; that which holds, confines or surrounds.  
\*Donne.

**UN-HORSE**, *v.* To fall, to throw, from a horse; to dismount.

**UN-HUMAN**, *ad.* -IZED.\* (Now *Inhuman*, *qv.*) *Unhumanized*, —deprived, destitute of, the nature or qualities of man; the feelings, the natural, kind feelings of man.  
\*Porteus.

**UNI-CORNE**, *s.* -OUS.\* An animal having one horn only, (*unum cornu*).—\*Brown.  
Fr. *Unicorn-e*; It. *-o*; Sp. *-to*; L. *Unicornia*.

**UN-IDELL**, *ad.* Chaucer seems to use this word more strongly than to express the mere absence or negation of idleness; sc.—Laborious; industrious.

**UNI-FORM**, *ad.* Having one form, frame, -ITY. or fashion; shape, or make; one -LY. general appearance;—keeping or -NESS.\* preserving one mode or manner, plan, method, or design; one constant or consistent method, course, or tenor.  
\*Bp. Berkley.

Fr. It. & Sp. *Uniforme*; L. *Uniformis*, of one form (*una forma*). Un-

**UNI-GENITURE**,\* *s.* Sole geniture, procreation, or propagation.—\*Bp. Pearson.

**UN-IMMORTAL**,\* *ad.* “To make *unimmortal*,” i. e. to make those mortal who were *immortal*.—\*Milton.

**UN-JOIN**, *v.* -JOINT, *v.* To separate or sever the union; to dispart, to divide, to sunder. See DISJOIN.

**UNION, s.** To *unite*,—to be, or cause to be, or become—one; to collect, associate, to join—into one, into one or a single substance or body; to conjoin, to combine, to coalesce, to concur.  
**-Y.** A *unit* is—one, sole, single thing.  
**-EDLY.**  
**-ER.**  
**-ING.**

**UN-IABLE.\*** *Union*,—the conjunction into one of more than one.  
**-ITIVE.†**  
**-ITION.‡** *Unitarian, ad. s.*—One who believes the divine nature of God the Father alone.  
**-IFY.§**

\**Chaucer.* †*Bp. Taylor.* ‡*Wiseman.* §*W. Montague.*

Fr. & Sp. *Union*, *unir*; It. *Unione*, *unire*; L. *Unire*, from *unus*; Gr. *Ev*, one. See *ONE*. Ad-union. Co-une. Dis- Re- Un-unite.

**UNI-PAROUS, ad.** Bearing or bringing forth one at a birth, (*partus*.)

**UNIQUE, s.** Single, singular; one, only, alone. From Fr. *ad. Unique*.

**UNI-SON, s. ad. -ous.\*** One single sound; concurrence, concord, agreement of sound; gen.—concord, agreement.—\**T. Warton.*  
 Fr. *Unis-son*, *-sonant*; It. *-ono*.

**UNI-VERSE, s.** *Universe*, and formerly  
**-AL, ad. s.** *Universal*, and *University*, app. to—the whole or entire mundane system, the system of the world.  
**-ALIST.**  
**-ALLY.**  
**-ALITY.**  
**-ALNESS.** *Universal, adj.*—Extending to, comprehending all, (without exception,) the whole, the total.  
**-ITY.**

"All such incorporations (of trades) were antiently called *Universities*; which indeed is the proper Latin name for any incorporation whatever. The University of Smiths, the University of Taylors, &c. are expressions, which we commonly meet with in the old charters of antient towns."—*A. Smith.* "The present *Universities* of Europe were originally, the greater part of them, ecclesiastical corporations, instituted for the education of churchmen. They were founded by the authority of the pope; and were so entirely under his immediate protection, that their members, whether masters or students, had all of them what was then called the benefit of clergy, that is, were exempted from the civil jurisdiction of the countries in which their respective *Universities* were situated, and were amenable only to the ecclesiastical tribunals. What was taught in the greater part of those *Universities*, was suitable to the end of their institutions, either theology, or something that was merely preparatory to theology."—*Id.*

Fr. *Uni-vers*; It. & Sp. *-verso*; L. *Universus*, *unus et versus*, quasi *unum versus*.—*Voss.*

**UNI-VOCAL, ad.** Having one sense or meaning; one purpose or tendency.—\**Whiston.*

Fr. *Univoque*,—simple, of one only sense or signification.—*Col.* It. & Sp. *Univoco*; L. *Univocus*, (*una vox*.)

**UN-JUST, ad.** We now write *Injustice*, (*qv.*)  
**-LY.** Against or contrary to law  
**-ICE.** or order, the laws of religion  
**-IFIABLE.** or morality, of God or man;  
**-IFIABLY.** not equitable, not righteous;  
**-IFIABLENESS.** wrongful, wicked.—\**Hale.*  
**-IFIED.** Fr. *Injust-e*; Sp. *-o*; It. *Ingiusto*;  
**-NESS.\*** L. *Injustus*, (*in*, priv. and *justus*, ordered.)

**UN-KEMMED,\* pt. -KEMPT.†** i. e. *Un-combed*, (*qv.*)—\**May.* †*Spenser. Dryden.*

**UN-KENNEL, v.** To drive from his kennel (*canile*); gen. his hole or hiding-place.

**UN-KETH, -KED, or -KID, ad. i. e. Un-couth, (*qv.*)**

**UN-KIND, ad.** See *INHUMAN, HUMANE*.  
**-LY, ad. av.** *Unkindred*,—Not of the same  
**-LINESS.** kin or kind.—\**Rowe.*  
**-NESS. -RED,\* ad.**

**UN-KING,\* v. -LY.** To cause not to be a king; to divest of kingly, regal, or royal authority.—\**Shak. Milton. South.*  
*D. Ontkoningen.*

**UN-KISS, v. -ED.** *Unkissed*,—not kissed. To *unkiss*, *Shak.* ("Let me *un-kiss* the oath,") is,—to take away the effect of a kiss; alluding to the ceremony of an oath—kissing the book.  
*D. Ongekust*; Sw. *Okyst*.

**UN-KNIT, v.** To remove, to loosen the  
**-KNOTT-ED.** tie or fastening; the connexion  
**-Y.** or union, or contraction.  
*Unknotted*,—not *knit*, or *knotted*.

**UN-KNOW, v.** *Wiclif* renders *Ignorare*,  
**-INGLY.** to unknow. *Chaucer*,—  
**-ABLE.\*** *Ignorabilis*, (in *Boethius*),  
**-KNOWN-NESS.†** unknowable.—\**Chaucer.*  
**-KNOWLEDGED.‡** *Barrow.* †*Holland.* ‡*B. Jonson.*

**UN-LACE, v.** To remove that which catcheth, holdeth, tieth, fasteneth; the catch, hold, tie, or fastening.

In *Shak.* "That you *unlace* your reputation thus," to *unlace* is (in *Tooke's* opinion) —to *unless* or *onles*; to dismiss, to loosen.

**UN-LADE, v.** To remove, take out, or away—the load or burthen, the weight, the freight, the cargo. *D. Ontlaaden.*

**UN-LAP,\* v.** To *unfold*, (*qv.*)—\**Hooker.*

**UN-LAUGH, v.** A word coined by Sir *T. More*, for his own purpose: "Tindall must of reason gyue vs leaue to laugh at hys proude inuented folye. . . I shall vppon reasonable warning *unlaughe* agayn it all."

**UN-LAWFUL, ad.** *R. Gloucester* uses  
**-FULLY.** *Unlawe*, as a *s.*—"If men did  
**-FULNESS.** hem *unlaw*," (i. e. *injustice*),  
**-LIKE.** p. 473.

**UN-LAY, v.** To *unlay* a cable, is to untwist the folds in which it is *laid* together.

**UN-LEARN, v.** Gower writes, To *unlers*.

-ED. See LERE.

-EDLY. To refuse, to reject, to put away, knowledge. D. *Ontleeren*.

**UN-LESS, co.** (see LESS and ONLESS,) is (Tooke) A. S. *Onles*, dimitte, imperative of the v. *On-lesan*, to dismiss. *Les*, (qv.) the imp. of *Les-an*, is sometimes used by our old writers. A great variety of examples is produced to shew that *Onles*, *Onlesse*, was the common mode of writing; and Tooke believes Tyndall to have been one of the first who wrote the word with an *u*. In the Bible, 1551, it is written with *o*; in the collection of his Works, 1573, with *u*. In Barnes, published with Tyndall, *Onles*.

Dismiss, put, take away, except, this; or this being dismissed, put, taken away, or excepted.

**UN-LINK, v.** To loosen the link, or the concatenation; the connexion, folds or twists.

**UN-LIVE, v.** -LINESS. To unlive our former life, (Glanvil, Barrow,) all that we have believed, (South,) is—to live in opposition to it, to the rules of it; to annul the effects of it.

*Unliveliness*,—want of life or vivacity, of animation or spirit.

**UN-LOAD, v.** -ING.\* To take off or away the weight or burthen laid or put on, the freight, the cargo; to remove, to discharge—a weight or oppression.—\*A. Smith.

D. *Ontlaaden*.

**UN-LOCK, v.** To open, to loosen—a lock, or that which closes, or fastens, or holds fast, or confines; to open, to disclose. Sw. *Uplycka*.

**UN-LOOSE, v.** -EN,\* v. To let go, or free from hold or fastening.

To remit, to dismiss; to untie, to unbind; to relax.—\*V. Knox.

A. S. *On-lesan*, dimittere. *Un* is here the A. S. *On*, aug. See LOOSE.

**UN-LOVE,\* v.** To cease, to forbear, to -LY. love.—\*Chaucer. †Sidney.

-LINESS.†

**UN-LUST,\* s.** -Y,† ad. We should now say,—*Listless*, *Listlessness*.

\*Strype. \*†Gower. D. *Onlustig*.

**UN-LUSTROUS, ad.** The old folio Shak. (*Cymbeline*,) reads,—*Illustrious*; the correction is ascribed to Rowe. Steevens refers to "Lack-lustre eye," in *As You Like It*.

**UN-MAKE, v.** -ABLE. To cause not to be, not to live or exist; to take away, to destroy the form or frame, shape or mould, the composition or construction.

D. *Ongemaukt*; Ger. *Ungemacht*, unmade.

**UN-MAN, v.** To take away, strip or de- -LY. prive of men, or of the qualities -FULLY.\* of man—his virtue, strength, -HOOD.† fortitude, courage.

*Unmanly* is also equivalent to *Inhuman*.

\*Milton. †Chaucer.

D. *Onmannelyk*; Ger. *Unmenschlich*; Sw. *Ommanlyk*.

**UN-MANTLE, v.** To take off, to divest, the cloak, or covering, the mantle. —W. Scott.

*Unmantling*, ("Their folded brows *unmantling*,"—Cowper), —removing, withdrawing the closing or contraction of their overspreading brows.

**UN-MASK, v.** -ING.\* To remove, or strip off—the mask, or cover worn as a disguise; to remove the veil or concealment.

\*Browne. Milton. Sw. *Omaskerad*.

**UN-MERCIABLE,\* ad.** *Unmerciless*,

-CI-FUL. (Joye)—the pref. *un* seems in-

-FULLY. tended to augment the force of

-FULNESS. the negative term. *less*. So *Un-*

-ED.† *remorse-less*, (qv.) by Cowley.

-LESS.† \*Gower. †Drayton. †Joye.

**UN-MITRING,\* s.** The taking off or away the mitre or diadem (sc. of a bishop).

\*Milton.

**UN-MOOR, v.** To free from, to remove—the cables, the anchors, by which a vessel is held.

**UN-MOULD,\* v.** To take away or destroy the form, shape, or feature.—\*Milton.

**UN-MUFFLE,\* v.** To remove or take away, that which covers or conceals.

\*Milton.

**UN-MUZZLE, v.** To remove the *muzzle*, or that which closes or confines the mouth, (stops the utterance.)

**UN-NAIL,\* v.** To remove, take away or pull out the nails, sc. which fix, infix, or fasten.—\*Berners. Evelyn. Aasen.

D. *Ontnagelen*.

**UN-NERVE, v.** -ATE, ad. To deprive of strength or vigour, might, force, or power.

**UN-NETH, ad.** -ES. *Un-eath*, or uneasy. See EATH.

Not easily, not without trouble or difficulty, or distress.

**UN-OIL,\* v.** To remove or wipe or rub away the oil.—\*Dryden.

**UN-PACK, v.** To remove or take away the package, or that by which things are put together in a heap or bundle; are held or contained in a bundle or heap.

D. *Ontpakken*; Sw. *Uppacka*.

**UN-PARADISE,\* v.** To remove from any place, or state, or condition, of excessive happiness; to destroy or deprive of excessive happiness.—\*Daniel. Young.

**UN-PEG, v.** To free from, to remove or take away, the peg or peck; that which pecketh, pusheth fast; cons. holds fast.

**UN-PEOPLE, v.** See To DE-PEOPLE, and To DIS-PEOPLE.

**UN-PERPLEX,\* v.** To free from, to remove entanglement, intricacy, embarrassment.—*Donne. Locke.*

**UN-PICK, v. -ABLE.\*** To remove by picking or pecking; by any thing *peaked* or pointed. "He the dove *un-piketh*."—*Gower.*

*Unpicked, (met.)*—not chosen or selected.  
\**Beau. & F.*

**UN-PIN, v.** To remove that which closes, shuts up, confines or fastens.

**UN-PLIGHT,\* v.** To unfold, to explain.  
\**Chaucer.*

**UN-PLUMB,\* v.** To take away, to take out the lead, i. e. leaden coffins.—*Burke.*

**UN-PLUME, v.** To strip or divest of plumes, of pride or conceit; to humble.

**UN-POISON, v.** To strip, divest of, purify from—poisonous, venomous, contagiously noxious qualities.

**UN-PORTUOUS,\* ad.** Having no ports or harbours.—*Burke.*

**UN-POWER,\* s. -FUL.†** Want of power; weakness.

\**Chaucer. Jack Upland. †Cowley.*

**UN-PRAY, v.** To pray in contravention of a prayer. "The freeness and purity of his obedience carried him on to it, and made him (Christ) as it were *un-pray* what he had before prayed."—*Sir M. Hale.*

**UN-PREDICT,\* v.** To gainsay or contradict any thing foretold.—*Milton.*

**UN-PRIEST,\* v. -LY.** To deprive or divest of the station, or character of priest or presbyter.—*Bale. Milton.*

**UN-QUAILED,\* pt. (Un, aug.)** Quelled, or killed.—*Browne.*

**UN-QUALIFY, v.** To remove, to strip off, or divest, to deprive of, qualifications, of certain qualities fitting, enabling, or entitling.

**UN-QUEEN,\* v.** To strip off, to divest of, the rank of queen.—*Shak.*

**UN-QUICK,\* ad. -ENED.** Not lively, or enlivened, or spirited, or animated; not active or sharp.—*Daniel. Sw. Oquick.*

**UN-RAVEL, v.** To *ravel* and To *unravel*, have by usage been greatly confused in their application. To *ravel* is,—to tear (*reave*) or pull asunder, sc. any thing involved or complicate; and thus,—to unfold, to disclose. And To *unravel* is,—

1. To involve or complicate; to disorder.

But To *ravel* is also,—to tear or pull asunder, sc. any thing whole or entire, into

shreds, into ragged particles; and hence,—to pull or put into disorder or confusion; to confuse, to perplex, to entangle. And To *unravel*,—

2. To remove the confusion or perplexity; to disentangle, to place in order; to make clear or plain, to evolve.

In each case, *Un* may be neg.; but see To UNREAVE, and To UNRIP.

*D. Ontraafelen.*

**UN-READY, ad. -INESS.** Not prepared or fit for use, for any purpose; not dressed, not prompt, quick, expedite.

*Unready*—is frequent in our old writers, as *undressed*. *D. Ongereed; Sw. Obe-redd.*

**UN-REAL, ad.** Not real; imaginary, phantastical.

**UN-REASONABLE, ad.** To *unreason, v.*

-Y. —to deprive or divest of

-NESS. reason or reasonableness.—

-REASON,\* v.† *South.* See IRRATIONAL.

\**Chaucer. †South. Burke.*

**UN-REAVE, v.** See UNRAVEL, UNRIP, and UNRIVE.

*Un*, in Spenser, ("The same at night she did againe *unreave*," ) appears to be the A. S. *On*, aug.; and *Unreave*, (i. e. *En-* or *Un-reave*,) to mean,—

To *reave* or *rive*, or tear into; tear in pieces.

In Hall, ("Could [it] for any long time hold tight and *unreaved*?" ) *Un*, neg.—*untorn, unrent.*

**UN-REMORSELESS,\* ad.** Used by Cowley as more than equivalent to *Remorseless*; with the pref. *un*, augmenting the force of the term. -less.—*Cowley.*

**UN-RESPECT,\* s.** See IRRESPECTIVE.

-ED. *Unrespect*, i. e. *Disrespect*, (qv.)

-IVE. \**Bp. Hall. †Daniel.*

-ING.†

**UN-REST,\* s. Unrest, s.**—Disquiet, troubling,† ad. ble.

-FUL.† *Unresting*,—not staying or re-

-FULNESS.‡ maining in peace or tranquil-

-Y.‡ lity; in stillness or repose; in quiet, in content.

\**Surrey. Spenser. †Daniel. ‡Sir T. More. †Fabyan. †Chaucer.*

**UN-RIDDLE, v. -ER.** To remove, to free from, involution, entanglement or perplexity.

**UN-RIG, v.** To take away, to strip off, to divest of—the rigging, clothing, or covering.

**UN-RIGHT.** *Unright* is used by our

-FUL. old authors (Wiclif, Chaucer,

-EOUS. &c.) adjectively, adverbially,

-EOUSLY. substantively, and verbally;

-EOUSNESS. equivalent to—

-FULLY.\* Wrong, unjust. Wrongly, un-

-FULNESS.\* justly. Wrong, injustice. To

-WISENESS.† do wrong, to injure.



*Unrightwise*, or (*wise* corrupted into *eous*) *Unrighteous* is,—not rightly wise, just, or pious; not holy or godly;—or unjust, impious, unholy, ungodly.

\*†Chaucer. †Wiclif.

D. & Ger. *Un-retht*.

**UN-RIP**, *v.* *Un*, neg. (see *UN*.) is here improper. It may be as in *Un-less*, the A. S. *On*,—though the *v. On-hryp-an*, (to *enrip*.) is not found in our A. S. lexicons; and thus, To *un-rip* will be,—

To rip into; to tear, cut, or slit into; and cons.—to lay open or bare.

**UN-RIVE**, *v.* i. e. To *un-reave*, (qv.)

**UN-RIVET**, *v.* To remove or destroy that which rivets or clenches firmly:—in armour, the points by which the arms are fitted and fastened.—*Mins.*

**UN-ROBE**, *v.* To divest, to unclothe, to undress.

**UN-ROLL**, *v.* To turn or fold back; to evolve; to lay open. D. *Ontrollen*.

**UN-ROOF**, *v.* To take off the roof or covering.

The first folio (Shak.) reads *Unroost*. Rowe altered to *Unrooft*.

**UN-ROOST**, *v.* To remove from the roost or place of rest.

**UN-ROOT**, *v.* To tear up from the roots; to eradicate.

**UN-RUDE**, *ad.* *Un* seems here to be used as in *Unrip*, (A. S. *On*.) aug. and not neg.; unless we are to take the speaker and not the poet as authority:—"The *unrude* rascal backbites him! . . . *Unrude* people they are."—*B. Jonson*.

**UN-RUFFLE**, *v.* To smoothen, to level or become level or smooth, calm, tranquil.

**UN-RUMPLE**, *v.* To remove or take away, the roughness, ruggedness, or unevenness.

**UN-SAD**, *ad.* See *SAD*. *Unsad* (Chaucer) -DEN, *v.* is,—unsteady; cons.—fickle. -NESS. *Unsadness*, (Wiclif.)—infirmity, or infirmness; cons.—weakness, (as in the Mod. Ver.)

**UN-SADDLE**, *v.* To take off the saddle. A. S. *Un-sadelod*; D. *Ontzadelen*.

**UN-SAY**, *v.* To gainsay; to deny any thing before said.

D. *Ontzeggen*; Ger. *Ongesagt* (unsaid); Sw. *Osagd*.

**UN-SCALY**,\* *ad.* *Unscaly*,—having no -L-ED.† scales, i. e. small separate pieces, -ABLE.‡ forming the cover or coat of a -ING,§ *ad.* fish.

*Unscaling*,—removing, clearing away, the scales or small particles growing over the eye and impeding vision.

*Unscalable*,—that cannot be climbed (by ladder, of separate steps); that cannot be ascended.

\*Gay. †Holinshed. ‡Shak. §Milton.

**UN-SCIENCE**, *s.* "It nis not onely *unscience* (non modo *scientia* non est)."—Chaucer. Boecius.

**UN-SCREW**, *v.* The dramatist means, met.—to loosen that which is wound or twisted close or tight:—"To *unscrew* a mother's love unto her son."—*Beau. & F.*

**UN-SEAL**, *v.* To remove the *seal*, i. e. that which closes (any thing intended to be kept safe or secret) or keeps shut; thus, to open, to discover or disclose.

D. *Ontzegelen*.

**UN-SEAM**, *v.* To destroy, to sever, the juncture formed by sewing; gen.—to sever, to slit, to cut open.

**UNSEASONABLE**, *ad.* *Unseasonable*, -ABLENESS. —out of fit or suitable time; -ABLY. inopportune.

-ED. *Unseasoned*,—not fitted or prepared for use, for keeping; not matured or injured by time, or exercise, or habit.

**UN-SEAT**,\* *v.* To remove, to throw from, the seat or saddle.—\*Cowper.

**UN-SEEMING**, *ad.* Not looking or -SEEM-LY. appearing, (sc. as it ought to -LINESS. look or appear;) not suitable or becoming or comely; not pleasing to see or perceive. Ger. *Unsiemlich*.

**UN-SENSED**, *ad.* See *INSENSATE*. "They -S-IBLE. tell you the scripture is but a dead -IENT." letter, *unsenced* characters, words without sence, or *unsenced*."—*Bp. Taylor*. \*Search.

**UN-SETTLE**, *v.* To remove from its -EDNESS. place (*seat*) or position; to loosen -MENT. from its hold, from its firmness; to shake its steadfastness or constancy, or equability; (met.) the firmness, steadiness, resolution, decision.

**UN-SEX**,\* *v.* To remove or destroy the distinguishing characteristics of sex.

\*Shak. Byron.

**UN-SHACKLE**, *v.* To free from fetters, from impediment or obstruction.

**UN-SHAPE**, *v.* To put out of shape, or form, or order; to deform, to disorder, to discompose. Sw. *Oskapelig*, unshapen.

**UN-SHEATH**, *v.* To remove from, to draw out of, the case or cover, the scabbard.

**UN-SHED**, *ad.* In Spenser, ("His faire locks, vncomb'd, vncurl'd, and carelessly *unshed*,")—*On-shed*, or *En-shed*, (see *UN-RIP*, *UNREAVE*.) In Byron, ("Unshed tears,")—not dispersed, not spilt, not dropt.

**UN-SHERIFF,\*** *v.* To remove from, deprive of, his office of sheriff.—*\*Fuller.*

**UN-SHIP,** *v.* To remove from, bear or carry out of, a *ship*, (qv.) or vessel.

**UN-SHOUT,\*** *v.* To remove, to destroy (the effects of) a shout; or a noise, *shot* or thrown forth.—*\*Shak.*

**UN-SHRIVE,\*** *v.* ("To *shrive* is,—to hear confessions and enjoin penance."—*Som.*) Unconfessed.  
*\*Chaucer. Plowman's Tale.*

**UN-SHROUD,\*** *v.* To discover or uncover; to disclose.—*\*P. Fletcher.*

**UN-SHUT,\*** *v.* To throw open; to open.  
*\*Chaucer. Gower. Bp. Hall.*

**UN-SIGHT,** *v.* "Un-sight, unseen,"  
-ED. not looked at.  
-LY. *Un-sighted* (Suckling),—not in  
-LINESS. sight, invisible.

**UN-SIN,** *v.* -NING, *ad.* *Unsinning*, (Bp. Taylor,)—not doing or acting wrong or in disobedience to the laws of God; (not violating or neglecting them.) "When a sin is past, grief may lessen it, but not *unsin* it."—*Feltham. D. Onzondig.*

**UN-SINEW,** *v.* -Y.\* To deprive of strength, might, firmness, vigour, energy.  
*\*Hayward, (Ed. VI.)*

**UN-SITTING,\*** *ad.* (Perhaps) unsuiting.—*\*Sir T. More.*

**UN-SLUICE,\*** *v.* To open the *sluice* (=*claus-us*), that which closes or shuts up.  
*\*Dryden.*

**UN-SOFT,\*** *ad.* -ENED. Not gentle, soothing, delicate, pliant.  
*Unsoftened*,—not mollified, soothed, assuaged, melted.—*\*Chaucer. Gower. Spenser.*

**UN-SOUND,** *ad.* *Unsounded*, (Lidgate,)  
-ED. unhealed.—*\*Hooker.*  
-NESS. -LY.\*

**UN-SOW,\*** or -SEW, *v.* This very old word is very common in speech, though not till now received into an Eng. dictionary.  
To remove; to destroy that which is sowed or joined together by interseption, (sc. of string, thread, &c.)  
*\*Gower. Spenser.*

**UN-SPEAK,** *v.* To recant, to recal, to  
-ABLE. revoke, any thing spoken.  
-ABLY. *Unspeakable* (*In-*),—that may not be spoken, uttered, or told, or expressed; above or beyond the powers of speech or utterance.

**UN-SPED,** *ad.* -SPEDFUL.\* Not having proceeded or advanced to a prosperous issue; not having succeeded or prospered.  
*\*Chaucer.*

**UN-SPHERE,\*** *v.* To remove, to withdraw from the sphere, orb, or globe.  
*\*Shak. Milton.*

**UN-SPIN,\*** *v.* To undo the spinning.  
*\*Holinshed.*

**UN-SPIRIT,\*** *v.* See **TO DISPIRIT.** To  
-UAL. remove, take away, or deprive  
-UALIZE, *v.* of spirit, heart, or courage.  
*Unspiritualize*, (South,)—to deprive of spirituality, or a superiority to, a disregard of, carnal or worldly things.—*\*Beau. & F.*

**UN-STABLE,\*** *ad.* *Unstablished* (in -ISHED. Chaucer, Boecius, *constitutam*,) is -NESS.† an instance of *Un* used aug.; as in *Unloose, Unstrip, Untrim, &c.*  
*\*Fabyan. †Wiclif. Chaucer. Hale.*

**UN-STATE,\*** *v.* To divest, or deprive of rank or quality.—*\*Shak.*

**UN-STEADFAST,** *ad.* Cons.—change-  
-FASTNESS. able, wavering, fickle.  
-Y. -ILY. -INESS.

**UN-STING,** *v.* To remove, to release from—the sting, the pain.

**UN-STOCK,\*** *v.* To remove, to deprive of that which sticks, fixes, or holds fixed or fast; or by which any thing is held fixed or fast.—*\*Gower. Surrey. Hackluyt.*

**UN-STOP,** *v.* To remove, to take away, that which blocks or closes up, fills up, dams up. *D. Ontstoppen.*

**UN-STRAIN,\*** *v.* To undo or remove the tightness, the close contraction.  
*\*B. Jonson.*

**UN-STRING,** *v.* To remove, to take away, release or relax—the cord or string, the band.

**UN-SURGING,\*** *ad.* Not rising, not moving in waves.—*\*Drayton.*

**UN-SWATHE,** *v.* To remove, to loosen, to revolve the bonds or fillets wound or folded round. *D. Ontzwachtelen.*

**UN-SWEAR,\*** *v.* To swear in contravention of an oath; to annul the force of, to revoke an oath.—*\*Bp. Taylor. Beau. & F.*  
*Un-sworn*,—Ger. *Unge-schworen*; D. *Ongesworen*; Sw. *Obe-swuren*.

**UN-SWEAT,** *v.* In Milton, *unsweating* is—removing, drying—the moisture exuded or evaporated from the skin, the perspiration. In Dryden—not exuding, or evaporating; not perspiring.

**UN-SWELL,\*** *v.* To sink from a tumid or turgid state; to subside.—*\*Chaucer.*

**UN-TACK,** *v.* To remove that which *tacks, takes* or holds; to loosen, to dissolve.

**UN-TANGLE,** *v.* To remove, to loosen, that which ties, folds, involves, intricates, or perplexes; to remove, or do away intricacy or perplexity.

**UN-TEACH, v. -ABLE.** To *unlearn*, (qv.)  
 "The one teaches what is good by precept; the other *unteaches* what is bad by punishment."—*Milton*.

**UN-TEMPERATE, ad.** (Now *In-*) *Un-ATELY.* *tempered*,—not moderated, modified, qualified, seasoned.

**UN-TENT,\* v.** To remove from a tent, or extended covering.—\**Shak.*

**UN-THANK,\* s.** *Unthank*,—no thanks, -ED. no gratitude, no good will. See -FUL. *INGRATE.*—\**Chaucer.*  
 -FUL-LY. *D. Ondankbaar; Sw. Otack-ad, -sam.*  
 -NESS.

**UN-THINK,\* v. -INGNESS.** To remove, to dismiss a thought; to think otherwise than heretofore.—\**Shak.*

**UN-THREAD, v.** To take out or away the thread; to revolve that which threadeth, knitteth, holds together.

**UN-THRIFT,\* s.** *Unthrift*,—one who  
 -Y. gathers not, hoards not,  
 -ILY. keeps not; who is not frugal,  
 -INESS. provident, cautious, careful;  
 -FULLY.† who is lavish, wasteful, pro-  
 -IHEAD.‡ fuse, prodigal.  
 -THRIVING,§ *pt. Unthriving*,—not hoarding or acquiring; not prospering or succeeding.  
*Chaucer writes Unthrive, ad.*  
 \**Udal. Goldinge. Berners. †Sir J. Chaeke.*  
 ‡*Spenser. §Bp. Hall. Bp. Taylor.*

**UN-THRONE,\* v.** To remove from a throne or seat; seat of eminence, of royalty. See *DETHRONE.*—\**Milton.*

**UN-TIE, v. -TYING.\*** To loosen, to set free—that which binds, holds or keeps fast; to resolve, to solve.—\**Leighton.*

**UN-TIL, pr.** To while. Used also as equivalent to *Unto*. See *TILL*.

**UN-TILE, v.** To remove or take away the tiles, or coverings, (sc. of baked or dried clay.) *D. Onttegeleen.*

**UN-TIMELY, ad. av.** *Chaucer writes*  
 -LINESS.\* *Untime*, s. i. e. not a fit, season-  
 -OUSLY.† able, or good time.  
 \**Bp. Taylor. †W. Scott.*

**UN-TO, pr.** *On* or *in to*.

**UN-TOOTH,\* v.** To deprive of teeth.  
 -SOME.† *Untoothsome*,—not agreeable  
 -SOMENESS.‡ or pleasing to the tooth; i. e. the taste, the palate.  
 \**Cowper. †Udal. Holland. ‡Bp. Hall.*

**UN-TOWARD, ad.** In *Gower*,—*Unto-*  
 -LY. *ward*, equivalent to—*Toward*. In  
 -NESS. the rest,—*Untoward*.

Not coming to, acceding to, yielding or complying; not docile or tractable, or manageable; averse, perverse, awkward.

**UN-TREAD, s.** To tread back again; to pass back the same way or road.  
*D. Ontbetreden; Ger. Unbetreten.*

**UN-TRIMMED, ad.** Corruptly so written for *Entrimmed*, as *Unrip* for *Entrip*; (and see *UNSTABLISHED*.) In A. S. *On-trimman*, to trim, (qv.) The A. S. has its *On*, negative and also augmentative, like the L. *In*; thus *On-lihtan* is to enlighten, *On-tyan* is to untie; and in this word *Untrim*, *On*, aug. has been converted into our neg. form *Un*. The commentators on *Shak.* (K. John), not aware of this, are quite at fault: "The deuil tempts thee heere, in likeness of a new *untrimmed* bride." In *Ford* it is not clear whether *Bianca* meant to scoff at the finical or slovenly appearance of her husband's beard: "Can you imagine, sir, the name of Duke could make a bloodless lip, or such an *untrimmed* beard as yours, fit for a lady's pleasure?"

**UN-TROUBLE,\* v.** To remove, to free  
 -ED. from, to divest of—trouble or  
 -EDNESS. vexation, distress, molestation, anxious or unpleasing labour or toil.  
 \**Leighton.*

**UN-TRUSS,\* v.** To remove or deprive  
 -ER.† of the truss or package; that which  
 -ING.‡ packs, binds, or bundles, or closes up. *E. Hall uses Distrussed.*  
 \**Holinshed. Beau. & F. †B. Jonson.*

**UN-TUNE, v.** To remove or destroy an  
 -ABLE. extended continuity of sound, of  
 -ABLY. sounds in consent or concert, in  
 -NESS. harmony or concord; to disable from the production of such sounds; to relax the strings.

**UN-TWINE, v. -TWIST, v.** To roll back, to revolve—any thing convolved, (any thing twained, or twined.)

**UN-VALUABLE, ad. -VALUED.** (See *IN-*.) In the word *Invalued*, the *In* is emphatical or augmentative (see *UNRIP*); and so *Unvalued* used to denote—

Much valued, highly prized, esteemed highly, or to be of great worth.

"Golden apples of *unvalued* price."—*Spenser.* "By the *unvalued* love I bear this beauty."—*Beau. & F.* "Chryses came to buy for presents of *unvalued* price his daughter's liberty."—*Chapman.* "Th' *unvalued* diamond of her sparkling eye."—*Browne.*

**UN-VEIL, v.** To remove or divest of  
 -EDLY. cover, skreen, shade or conceal-  
 -ER,\* s. ment.—\**Boyle.*

**UN-VOTE,\* v.** To revoke or recall a vote.  
 \**Burnet.*

**UN-WAPPERED,\* pt.** *Grose says*,—*Wapper'd*, i. e. restless or fatigued, is spoken of a sick person, in Gloucestershire.

*Unwappere* may be,—unwearied; not fatigued.—*Beau. & F.*

**UN-WARP,\*** *v.* To *unwarp*,—to bend back any thing *warped*; i. e. any thing thrown or cast (out of a right line); crooked; biased.—*Evelyn.*

**UN-WEARY,\*** *v.* To rest, to repose, -EDLY. from fatigue.—*Dryden.*  
-ABLE. -ABLY.

**UN-WEAVE,** *v.* To remove or undo the intertexture; to unfold. *D. Ontweeven.*

**UN-WHOLESOME,** *ad.* -NESS. Cons.—Noxious, injurious to health. See **IN-SALUBRIOUS.**

**UN-WIELDY,** *ad.* Not easy to manage -ILY. or command; to use, to move, to -INESS. exert in action; too bulky or heavy -SOME.\* for action or motion.—*North.*

**UN-WILLING,** *ad.* Cons.—Averse, re-LY. luctant. See **INVOLUNTARY.**  
-NESS.

**UN-WIND,\*** *a.* -ING.\* To turn or twist back; to revolve, to evolve, to return; to move back, the folds or involutions.  
\**B. Jonson.*

**UN-WISE,** *ad.* Cons.—Foolish. See -LY. IMPRUDENT, INJUDICIOUS.  
-DOM.\* \**Wiclif.*

**UN-WISH,** *v.* To recal a wish; to wish any thing—before wished for—to be denied, or taken away.

**UN-WIT,** *s. v.* *Unwit,* *s.* (*Chaucer*),—*-T-ING.* ignorance, folly.  
-INGLY. *Unwit,* *v.* (*Shak.*),—to deprive of -Y. knowledge, &c.

*Unwitting*,—not knowing or kenning, perceiving, discerning, judging, or adjudging. See **UNWEET.** *Ger. Unwissend.*

**UN-WITCH,\*** To remove the effects of witchcraft or sorcery; to disenchant.  
\**Holland. B. Jonson.*

**UN-WOMAN,** *v.* -LY. To deprive of womanhood.  
*Unwomanly*,—not becoming or suiting a woman.

**UN-WORMWOODED,** *ad.* *Unwormwooded* jests, (*Feltham*),—jest without bitterness.

**UN-WORSHIP,** *v. s.* \* -FUL.† To abstain from, to withhold, to deny, to refuse, honour or reverence; or to make or perform offerings or offices of honour or reverence; not to honour; to dishonour.

"Thou that hast glorie in the lawe, *unworschipist* [inhonoras] God bi brekyng of the lawe."—*Wiclif.* \**Chaucer.* \**Gower.*

**UN-WRAP,** *v.* To remove the wrappings or foldings; to unfold, to disclose.

**UN-WREATH,** *v.* To untwine or untwist.

**UN-YOKE,** *v.* To remove or take away, to loose or free from—the yoke; to disjoin, to dis-connect.

**UN-abashed**; -abated; -abolished, -abolishable *Milton*; -abridged *Mason*; -absolved *Strype*, an. 1521; -absurd *Young*; -accented; -acceptable, -acceptableness, -accepted; -accessible (now *In-*); -accommodated, -accommodating *Byron*; -accompanied; -accomplished, -accomplishment *Milton*; -accorded *Bp. Hall*; -accountable, -accountably; -accurate, -accurateness (now *In-*); -accursed *Thomson*; -accustomed; -acknowledged *Clarendon*; -acquainted, -acquaintedness, -acquaintance; -acquired *Bp. Taylor*; -adjusted *Burke*; -admired *Knox*; -admonished *Milton*; -adored *Milton*; -adorned; -advantaged *Fuller*; -adventurous *Milton*; -advisable, -advised, -advisedly, -advisedness; -adulterate, -adulterately, -adulterated; -affable *Daniel*; -affaired *Daniel*; -affected, -affectedly, -affecting, -affectionate; -afflicted; -afrighted *Beau. & F.*, *B. Jonson*; -afiled *Gower*; -afraid *Thomson*; -agreeable, -agreeableness, -agreeably *Bale*; -aidable, -aided (see *IN-*); -aiming *Dryden*; -aired *Beau. & F.*; -aking *Shak.*; -alarmed *Cowper*; -alienable, -alienably *Young*; -allayed, -alloyed *Cogan*; -alleviated *Secker*; -allied, -alliable *Burke*; -allowable *Secker*; -alterable, alterably, alterableness, -altered; -amazed *Milton*; -ambiguous *Knox*; -ambitious; -amendable, -amended *Berners, Udal*; -amiable; -amused *Young, Knox*; -analogical *Johnson*; -analyzed; -anchored *Pope*; -aneled *Shak., Byron*; -angular *Burke*; -animated (see *IN-*) *Dryden*; -annoyed *Cowper*; -answer-able, -ably, -ableness *Bp. Hall*, -answered; -anticipated *Warburton*; -anxious *Young*; -apocryphal *Milton*; -appalled; -apparent *Milton*; -appealable *South*; -appeasable, -appeased; -aperceived *Gower*; -appointed *Knox*; -apprehended, -apprehensible (see *IN-*); -apprehensive; -apprised; -approachable, -approached; -appropriate *Warburton*, -appropriated *Warton*, -appropriating *Milton*; -approved *Milton*; -apt, -aptly, -aptness (see **INAPTITUDE** and **INEPT**); -aquit *Gower*; -araced *Chaucer*; -argued; -arraigned *Daniel*; -arrayed *Dryden*; -arrested *Chaucer, Sir T. More*; -arrived *Young*; -ascertained *Cook*; -aserved *Chaucer*; -asked; -askried *Hall*; -aspective *Feltham*; -aspiring, -aspirated; -assailable, -assailed, -assaultable *Hackluyt*, -assaulted *Idler*; -assayed; -assisted, -assisting; -assuming; -assured; astonished *Sandys*; -atchieved *Holland*; -atonable *Milton*, -atoned *Thomson*; -attached; -attacked *Burke*; -attainable, -attainableness, -attained *Cook*; -attempted, -attempting *Waterland*; -attended,

-attending, -attentive (see IN-); -attested *Barrow*; -attracted *Thomson*; -available *Sir E. Sandys*, -ableness, -ing, -ingly; -avenged (see UNREVENGED); -avised *Chaucer*; -auspicious *Rowe*; -authentic, -authorised, -authentic *Udal*, -authenticated *Paley*; -awake, -awakened; -aware or -ware, -awares or -wares; -awed.

UN-baked *Shak.*; -balanced; -banded *Shak.*; -baptized; -barbed *Drayton*, *Shak.*; -barricadoed *Burke*; -base *Daniel*; -bashed *Sidney*, -bashful *Shak.*; -bated *Shak.*; -bathed; -battered *Shak.*; -bearded *Hackluyt*, *B. Jonson*, *Dryden*; -beaten; -beauteous *Hammond*, -beautiful *Id.*; -becoming, -becomingly, -becomingness *Locke*; -been'd, -being *Brown*; -befitting; -befriended; -begot, -begotten; -begun; -beheld *Milton*; -behovely *Gower*; -beloved; -belted *Byron*; -benefited *V. Knox*, -beneficed, -beneficial *Milton*; -benevolent; -benighted *Milton*; -benign *Milton*; -bereft *Sandys*; -besought *Milton*; -bespoken *Dryden*; -bestowed *Bacon*; -betiden *Chaucer*; -betrayed *Daniel*; -bewailed *Shak.*; -beware *Fisher*, *Bale*; -bid, -bidden; -bigoted *Spectator*; -bitted *Shak.*; -blamed, -blameable, -blameably, -blameableness *H. More*, *South*; -blasted *Peacham*; -bleaching *Byron*; -bleeding, -bloody, -bloodied; -blenched *Milton*; -blended; -blessed, -blessedness *Udal*; -blighted *Cowper*; -blindfold *Spenser*; -blossoming *Evelyn*; -blown (as flowers) *Beau. & F.*; -blown (by wind) *H. More*; -blunted *Cowley*; -blushing, -blushingly *V. Knox*; -boastful *Thomson*; -boiled *Bacon*; -bolted (as bran) *Shak.*; -bonnet *Shak.*; -bookish *Shak.*, *Milton*; -borrowed; -bottomed; -bought; -bounded, -boundedly, -edness *Cheyne*; -bounteous *Milton*; -bowed; -braided *Shak.*, *Scott*; -brained *Beau. & F.*; -branded *Milton*; -bred; -brewed; -bribed, -briable *Feltham*; -broached *Young*; -broid *Chaucer*; -broiled *Beau. & F.*; -broke, -broken; -brotherlike or -ly; -brought *Daniel*; -bruised; -buried; -burned, -burning; -busied *Bp. Rainbow*.

UN-cabled *Cowper*; -caged *Fanshawe*; -calcined; -called; -cancelled; -candid; -canonical, -canonicalness *Bp. Lloyd*, -canonized *Atterbury*; -canopied *Browne*; -capable; -captious *Feltham*; -cared; -carnate *Browne*; -cast *Surrey*; -castelled *Fuller*; -catechised *Milton*; -caught *Shak.*; -caused; -cautelous *Hales*; -cautious, -cautiously *Waterland*; -ceasing, -cessible (also *Incessable*) *Byrth of Mankynd*; -celebrated *Milton*, *V. Knox*; -celestial *Feltham*, *Young*; -censured *B. Jonson*; -ceremonious; -certain, -certained, -certainly, -certainty; -cessant (now usually *In-*), -cessantly; -changeable (see *IMMU-*

*TABLE*), -changeableness, -changeably, -changed, -changing; -charity (*In-*) *Bp. Hall*, -charitable, -charitably, -charitableness; -chary *Shak.*; -chaste, -chastely *Udal*, *Milton*, -chasteness *Udal*, -chastened *Milton*, -chastity *Not uncommon from Wiclif to Bp. Taylor*; -chastised, -chastisable *Milton*; -checked; -cheerful, -cheerfulness, -cheery *Sterne*; -chewed; -chilled *Byron*; -chosen *Sir T. More*, *Bp. Taylor*, -choosing *Sidney*; -cinctured *Cowper*; -circumcised, -circumcision; circumscribed; -circumspect (see *IN-*), -spectly *Sampson* an. 1533, *Bale*; -circumstantial; -civil, -civilly, -civilized; -clad *Sir T. Elyot*; -claimed; -clarified; -classic, -classical; -clear *Fabyan*, *Leighton*, -cleared; -clerical *Knox*, -clerklike *Bp. Taylor*; -clipped *Locke*; -cloistered *Norris*; -cloven *Beau. & F.*; -coached *Chapman*; -coacted *More*; -coffined *Byron*, *Scott*; -cogitable *Sir T. More* (See *IN-*); -coined; -collected; -coloured; -combed; -comestable *Tatler*; -comely, -comeliness; -comfortable, -comfortably, -comfortableness, -comforted *Beau. & F.*; -commanded, -commanderlike *Milton*; -commendable, -commended; -commensurate *Glanvill*; -commercial *Burke*; -commissioned *Glanvill*, *Secker*; -committed *Chaucer*, &c.; -communicated, -communicating *Bp. Taylor*, -communicable *Drayton*, *Burke*, -communicative; -compact *Addison*, -compacted (*In-*) *Feltham*; -compained *Surrey*, *Cowper*; -compassionate; -compellable *Feltham*, -compelled; -compensated *Burke*; -complaining *Thomson*; -complaisant, -complaisantly; -complete, -completed; -complying; -compounded, -compound-edly *Bp. Hall*, -edness *Hammond*; -comprehend *Daniel*, -comprehensible, -comprehensive; -compressed, -compressible; -comprised *Drayton*; -conceivable, -conceivably, -conceivableness, -conceived, -conceiving *Daniel*; -concern, -concerned, -concernedly, -concernedness, -concerning, -concernment; -concludent *Hale*, -concluding *Locke*, -concludingness *Bp. Taylor*, -concludible *More*, -conclusive; -concocted; -condemned; -condited *Bp. Taylor*; -conditional (also *In-*), -conditionally *Hammond*, -conditionate *Bp. Taylor*; -conducting, -conducted; -conferred *Milton*; -confessing *Milton*; -confined, -confinedly, -confinable; -confirmed; -conform, -conformable, -conformity; -confound *Milton*, *Warburton*; -confused (also *In-*), -confusedly; -confuted (*In-*), -confutable; -congealed (*In-*); -congenial; -conjugal *Milton*; -conjunctive (*Milton*); -connected (*In-*), -connectedly; -conniving *Milton*; -conquerable (see *INVINCIBLE*), -ably, -ed; -conscionable (*In-*), -conscionably, -conscionableness; -conscious, -consciousness *Paley*; -consented, -consenting:



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-consequential (usually *In-*); -considerate, -ness (now *In-*), -considered; -consonant (also *In-*) *Hooker*; -conspiringness *Boyle*; -constant; -constitutional *Johnson, Burke*; -constrained, -constrainedly, -constraint; -consulted *Milton*, -consulting; -consumed; -consummate (see *IN-*) *Dryden*; -contaminated (or *In-*) *V. Knox*; -contemned; -contended; -contented (also *Dis-*) *Daniel*, -contentedness *Hammond*, -contentingness *Boyle*; -continent *Wiclif*; -contradicted; -contrite *Hammond*; -controverted, -controvertably *Johnson*, -edly *Clarke*, -controversory *Bp. Hall* (see *IN-CONTROVERTIBLE*); -controulable (*In-*), -controulably, -controuled, -controuledly, -controulableness *Bp. Hall*; -convenient, -ly (now *In-*); -conversing *Milton*, -conversable, -conversant; -converted (*In-*), -convertible *Congreve*; -convinced (*In-*), -convincing *Milton*; -correct (*In-*), -ed, -corrigible (*In-*); -corrupt (also *In-*), corrupt-ed, -edness, -ness, -ible, -corruption *Wiclif*, -corruptly *Brends*; -costly *Bp. Taylor*; -covenable *Wiclif, Chaucer*; -covenanted *Bp. Horsley, Burke*; -counsellable *Clarendon*, -counselled *Chaucer, Burke*; -countable *Raleigh*, -counted; -counterfeit *Udal, Wyatt*; -courted *Daniel* (also *Dis-qv.*), -courteous, -courteously, -courtly, -courtliness, -courtesy *Berners*; -cowled *Pope*; -crafty *Bp. Taylor*; -cranied *Drayton*; -create (see *IN-*), -creat-ed, -edness; -credible, -credited; -creditable *Hammond*, -credita-bleness *Dec. of Christ. Piety*; -cried *B. Jonson*; -crippled *Cowper*; -crooked *Beau. & F.*; -cropped; -crossed; -crowded; -cuckolded *Shak.*; -culled *Milton*; -culpable; -cumbered; -cunning or -conning, -cunningly, -cunningness *Chaucer*; -curable, -curably, -cured; -curbable *Shak.*, -curbed *May*; -curious; -current *Beau. & F.*; -curried *Beau. & F.*; -cut.

UN-damaged; -damped; -dampned *Wiclif*; -dangered *Chaucer*, -dangerous *Thomson*; -dashed *Daniel*; -dated *Diggs on B. Jonson*; -dauntable, -daunted, -dauntedly, -dauntedness; -dawning *Cowper*; -dazzled, -dazzling *Daniel*; -dead *Udal*, -deadly *Wiclif*, -deadliness *Id.*; -dealt *Milton*; -debarred *Daniel*; -debauched; -decaying, -decayed; -decent (now usually *In- qv.*), -decency, -decently; -deciphered *Warburton*; -declared *Sir T. More*; -decreed *Dryden*; -dedicated *Boyle*; -defaced; -defatigable (now *In-*); -defeasible (now *In-*) *Udal, Bp. Hall*; -defended; -defied *Spenser, Dryden*; -defiled, -defiledly, -defouled *Wiclif, Chaucer*; -definable, -defined; -deflowered *Berners, Milton*; -deformed *Pope*; -degraded *V. Knox*; -dejected *V. Knox*; -deified *Milton, Spectator*; -delaying *Cowper*, -delayedly *Udal, Fisher*, -delayable *Felltham*; -delegated *Burke*; -deliberate (*In-*) *Clarendon*; -delighted, -delightful;

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-delivered *Daniel, Milton*; -deluded *Young, Byron*; -deluged *Cowper*; -demolished; -demonstrable (see *IN-*); -deniable, -deniably; -departable *Chaucer*; -depending; -dephlegmated *Boyle*; -deplored; -depraved; -depressed *Byron*; -deprived; -derogatory; -described; -descried; -deserved, -deservedly, -deservedness, -deserver; -designed, -designedly, -designedness, -designing; -desired, desiring, -desirable, -desirous *V. Knox*; -despairing; -destroyable, -destroyed; -determinable (now more usually *In-*), -ate, -ateness, -ation, -determined; -detesting *Thomson*; -deviating; -devout, -devoted, -devotely, -devotion *Chaucer, Jewel*; -diaphanous; -digested (see *INDIGEST*), -digestible; -dight *Spenser*; -dignified *V. Knox*; -diligent *Leighton*; -diligently *Milton*; -diluted *Cowper*; -diminishable (*In-*), -diminished; -dimpled *W. Scott*; -dinted; -diocessed *Milton*; -dipped; -directed (see *INDIRECT*), -directly; -disbanded *Milton*; -discerned (*In-*), -discernedly, -discernible, -discernibleness *Ellis*, -discernibly, -discern-ing, -ingness *Boyle*; -discharged *B. Jonson*; -disciplined, -disciplinable; -discomfited *Berners*; -discording; -discovered (*In-*), -discoverable, -discoverably *Milton*; -discouraged *Cook*; -discrete (see *IN*), -ly, -discretion; -discriminating *Cowper* (see *IN-DISCRIMINATE*); -discussed (*In-*) *Bp. Hall*; -disgraced *Byron*; -disguised; -dishonoured; -disjoined *Cowper*; -dismay-ed, -able *Sidney*; -dismissed *Cowper*; -disobliging; -dispatched *Strype*; -dispensable (more usually *In-*), -ing; -dispersed (*In-*); -dispiteous *Chaucer*; -displeased *Chaucer*; -disposed; -disputable (usually *In-*), -disputed; -disquieted *May*; -dissembled, -dissembling; -dissipated; -dissolvable, -dissolved, -dissolving; -distempered; -distinctly (see *IN-*) *Hooker*; -distinguishable; -distorted; -distracted, -distract-edly, -edness *Boyle*, -distracting *Leighton*; -disturbed (see *INDISTURBANCE*), -disturb-edly, -edness *Dr. Snape*; -diversified *Cogan*, -diversificated *More*; -diverted; -dividable (usually *Indivisible, qv.*), -divided, -dividedly, -divisible, -dividual *Fuller*; -divine *Milton*; -divorced; -divulged; -doubted, -doubtedly, -doubtful, -doubting, -doubtable *Sir T. More, Udal, Bp. Hall*, -doubtous *Chaucer*; -drawn; -dreaded; -dreamed; -drenched *May*; -dried; -driven; -drooping; -drossy; -drowned; -dubbed *Donne*; -dubitable (now *In-*); -due, -duly; -dwelt *Browne*; -dying.

UN-earned; -earnest *Udal*; -eaten; -eclipsed *Camden*; -educated; -effaced *V. Knox, Byron*; -effectual (now *In-*); -elect-ed, -ive *Hale*, -eligible; -elegant (now *In- qv.*); -embarrassed *Cowper, Burke*; -embellished *V. Knox*; -embittered *Byron*; -embodied *Byron*; -employed;

-emptiable, emptied *Byron*; -enchanted;  
 -encumbered; -endeared *Milton*; -ending  
*Feltham*; -endowed; -engaged; -enjoy-ed,  
 -ing; -enlarged; -enlightened; -enlivened  
*Atterbury*; -enslaved; -entered *Udal*;  
 -enterprising *Burke*; -entertain-ing,  
 -ingness *Gray*; -entitled (also *Un-in-*)  
*Secker*; -entombed *Dryden*; -envied,  
 -enviable *Byron*, -envious *Cowley*; -epi-  
 logued *Goldsmith*; -equal (see *IN-*), -equal-  
 ed, -equally, -equalness, -equalable, -equa-  
 ble, -equitable; -equi-vocal, -vocally *Paley*;  
 -eradicable *Byron*; -erring, -erringly,  
 -errable, (*In-*) -errableness; -eschewable  
*Chaucer*, *Carew*, -eschewably *Chaucer*;  
 -espied; -essayed; -essential (*In-*); -even,  
 -even-ness, -ly *Donne*, *Bp. Hall*; -evit-able  
 (now *In-*), -ated *Sandys*; -exacted; -exa-  
 mined, -examinable; -exampleed; -excelled  
*Cowper*; -exception-able, -ably, -ableness  
*H. More*; -exchanged *Burke*; -excised;  
 -excogitable *Raleigh*; -excusable (now  
*In-*); -executed; -exemplified; -exempt;  
 -exercised; -exerted; -exhausted (see  
*In-*); -existent (*In-*) *Brown*; -expanded;  
 -expectation *Bp. Hall*, -expected (*In-*),  
 -expectedly, -expectedness; -expedient  
 (usually *In-*); -expensive *Milton*, *Thomson*;  
 -experience (see *IN-*); -expert (see *IN-*);  
 -expired *Hackluyt*; -explored; -exposed;  
 -expounded *Bp. Taylor*; -expressible, -ex-  
 pressibly, -expressed, -expressive; -ex-  
 pugnable (see *In-*) *Sandys*; -expunged  
*Boyle*; -extended (see *IN-*); -extinct *Beau.*  
*& F.*, -extinguishable, -extinguished; -ex-  
 tirpated *Bp. Horsley*; -extricable (now  
*In-*); -eyed *Beau. & F.*

UN-fadable *Bp. Hall*, -faded, -fading; -fail-  
 ing, -failingness *Bp. Hall*, -failable, -fail-  
 ableness *Bp. Hall*; -fainting; -faithful  
 (see *INFIDEL*), -faithfully, -faithfulness;  
 -fallen *Glanvill*; -fallible (now *In-*) *Udal*;  
 -fallowed; -famed *Shak.*; -familiar;  
 -fashioned, -fashionable, -fashionably,  
 -fashionableness; -fathered; -fathomed,  
 -fathomable, -fathomably, -fathomable-  
 ness; -fatigued; -faltering, -falteringly  
*Boyle*; -faulty; -favourable, -favourably,  
 -favourableness *A. Smith*; -feared, -fearful  
*Udal*; -feasible (see *IN-*); -feathered;  
 -featly *Udal*, -featy *Sidney*; -featured;  
 -fed; -feed; -feeling (see *INSENSATE*),  
 -feelingly, -feelingness, -felt; -feigned,  
 -feign-edly, -edness *Leighton*, -ing *Cow-*  
*per*; -fellowed; -fermented; -fertile; -fes-  
 tival *Holland*; -figured; -filed or -defiled  
*Surrey*; -filed (not polished, &c.) *Spenser*,  
*Donne*; -filial; -filled; -finished, -finishing  
*Milton*; -fired; -firm (now *In-*); -flagging;  
 -flanked *Brende*; -flattered, -flattering;  
 -fledged; -fleshed; -flexible; -foiled; -fol-  
 lowed *Daniel*; -forbid, -denness *Boyle*;  
 forced, -forcedly, -forcible; -fordable *D. J.*  
*White*, -forded *Dryden*; -foreboding; fore-  
 known; -foreseeable, -foreseen, -foresee-  
 ing *Daniel*; -foreskinned; -forethought

*Daniel*; -forewarned *Milton*; -forfeited;  
 -forgiving, -forgiven *M. Hardinge*; -for-  
 gotten; -formed; -forsaken; -fortified;  
 -fortunate, (see *IN-*, *Mis-*) -ly, -ness;  
 -fought; -fouled; -found; -founded;  
 -frangible *Bp. Taylor*; -fraught *P. Flet-*  
*cher*; -frequent, -frequented, -frequently,  
 -frequency *Glanvill*, *Boyle*; -fretted *Ho-*  
*linshed*; -friable *Paley*; -friend *Lodge*  
 1543, -friended, -friendly, -friend-liness,  
 -ship *Udal*; -frighted *B. Jonson*; -frozen;  
 -fruitful (see *INFERTILE*), -fruitfully, -fruit-  
 fulness, -fruitous *Wiclif*; -fulfilled;  
 -fumed *Milton*; -funded *A. Smith*; -fur-  
 rowed *Cowper*.

UN-gainsaid *Milton*; -galled *Shak.*; -gar-  
 nished *Milton*; -garrisoned; -gartered;  
 -gathered; -gauged *Young*; -generated,  
 -generative, -genitured *Shak.*; -generous  
 (see *ILLIBERAL*), -genial; -ghostly *Udal*;  
 -gifted *Cowper*, -giving; -glazed; -gloomed  
*Green*; -glorified; -glutted *Byron*; -good  
*Chaucer*, -goodly *Id. Gower*; -gospel-  
 like *Milton*; -got, -gotten; -governed, go-  
 vernable, -governably; -graced *Not un-*  
*common*, -graceful, -gracefulness, grace-  
 fully *Spectator*; -gracious (*In-*), -gra-  
 ciously *Warburton*, -graciousness *Sir T.*  
*More*, &c.; -grammatical, -grammatically  
*V. Knox*; -granted; -grateful (see *IN-*  
*GRATE*), -gratefully, -gratefulness *Glan-*  
*vill*; -gratified; -graved *Surrey*; -gravely;  
 -ground *Beau. & F.*; -grounded, -groundedly  
*Bale*, -groundedness *Bp. Hall*; -grown  
*P. Fletcher*; -grudged *Donne*, -grudgingly;  
 -guarded, -guardedly; -guessed; -guest-  
 like *Milton*; -guided; -guilty, -guiltiness  
*Holinshed*; -gyved *Sir T. Elyot*.

UN-habile *Bp. Taylor*; -habitable, -habited  
*Holinshed*; -hacked; -hailed *Rowe*; -har-  
 boured; -hardened, -hardy; -harmed,  
 -harmful; -harmonious (see *IN-*); -hasty  
*Bp. Taylor*; -hatched (-hack'd) *Shak.*;  
 -hatched (-brooded); -haunted; -hazarded,  
 -hazardous *Dryden*; -heard; -heated; -hea-  
 venly *Byron*; -hedged; -heeded, -heedful,  
 -heedy, -heeding, -heededly *Byron*, -heed-  
 fully *Shak.*, -heedily *Spenser*, *Bp. Hall*;  
 -helmed *Berners*, *W. Scott*; -helped,  
 -helpful, -holpen *Homilies*; -hewed, -hewn;  
 -hiled; -hindered; -hired *Milton*; -hit  
*B. Jonson*; -honest *Wiclif*, &c. -honestly  
*Udal*, -honesty *Homilies*; -honoured,  
 -honourable *Surrey*, *Daniel*; -hooked  
*Hackluyt*; -hoped, -hopeful *Shak.*; -borned  
*Sandys*; -hospitable (see *IN-*); -hostile;  
 -housed; -houselled *Shak.*; -humbled;  
 -hurt, -hurtful, -hurtfully, -hurtfulness  
*Udal*; -husbanded; -hushed *Byron*;  
 -husked *Bp. Hall*.

UN-ideal; -jealous; -imaginable, -ably, -ima-  
 gined, -imaginableness *H. More*; -imitable  
 (now *In*, *qv.*); -impairable, -impaired; -im-  
 parted *Cowper*; -impassioned; -impeach-  
 able, -impeached; -implicit *Milton*; -im-

plored; -important, -importing; -importuned; -imposed *Milton*, -imposing; -impressed *Young*; -imprisonable *Milton*; -improvable, -improve-ableness *Hammond*, -ed, -ing *V. Knox*; -improved *Shak.*; -incensed *Cowper*; -inclosed *A. Smith*; -incorporated *Atterbury*; -increasable *Boyle*; -indifferent; -indulgent *Francis*; -industrious, -industriously *Boyle*; -infected; -inflamed, -inflammable, -inflammableness *Boyle*; -influenced, -influential *Cogan*; -informed; -infringed *Boyle*, *V. Knox*; -ingenious *Burke*; -ingenuous, -ingenuousness *Hammond*; -inhabitable, -inhabit-ableness *Boyle*, -ed; -injured, -injurious *V. Knox*; -inquisitive; -inscribed; -inspired; -instructed, -instructive; -intelligent, -intelligible, -intelligibly, -intelligibility, -intelligibleness, -intelligence *Bp. Hall*; -intentional, -intentionally *Cogan*, *Cook*; -interested, -interesting, -interested *Glanvill*, *Dryden*; intermitted; -intermixed *Daniel*; -interpreted *Secker*; -interred *Leighton*; -interrupted, -interruptedly; -inthrall *Milton*; -intricated *Hammond*; -introduced; -invaded *Sir J. Reynolds*; -invented, -inventive *W. Scott*; -investigable *Ray*, *Barrow*; -invited, -inviting *Boyle*; -involved *V. Knox*; -inured; -joyful, -joyous; -judged.

UN-kenned *Daniel*, -kent *Spenser*, *Browne*; -kept; -killed *Homilies*; -kneaded *Elegy on Donne*; -knelled *Byron*; -knightly; -konning *Chaucer*.

UN-laboured, -laborious *Milton*; -laid; -lamented; -larded; -latched; -lavished; -laurelled *Byron*; -leavened; -lectured; -leisured *Sidney*, -ness *Boyle*; -lessoned; -letted *Chaucer*; -lettered; -levelled; -libidinous; -licensed; -licked; -lifted *Byron*; -light-ed, -some *Milton*; -like (see DIS-SIMILAR, IMPROBABLE), -like-ly, -ness, -lihood, -liness; limber *Wotton*; -limitable, -ed, -edly, -edness *South* (see ILLIMITABLE); -lineal; -lined *Spenser*; -liquified, -liquored; -listening; -lodged *Carew*; -looked; -looped *Gay*; -lorded, -lordly, -lording *Milton*; -loseable, -lost *Young*; -lucky, -luckily, -luckiness; -luting *Boyle*.

UN-maidenly; -maimed; -malleable; -manacled *Donne*, *Pitt*; -managed, -manageable; -mangled *Holinshed*; -mannered, -mannerly, -mannerliness; -manured; -marked; -marred; -married, marriable *Milton*; -marshalled *Lewis*; -master-able *Brown*, -ed; -matchable, -matched; -mated *Ford*; -material *Daniel*; -matriculated *Milton*; -meaning, -meaned; -measurable (*Im-*) *Fryth*, -ably, -ed, -ableness *Sir J. Cheeke*; -mechanized *Paley*; -meddled, -meddlingness *Bp. Hall*; -meditated; -meek *Chaucer*; -meet, -meet-ly *Sir T. More*, -ness *Milton*; -mellowed; -melodious, -melodized *Langhorne*; -melted; -mentioned; -mercenary *Atterbury*; -mer-

chantable *Carew*; -merit-able *Shak.*, -ed, -edness *Boyle*; -met; -methodized *Harrington*; -mighty *Chaucer*, *Gower*, *Joye*; -mild *Gower*, -ness *Milton*; -milked; -milled; -minded, -mindful, -mindfully, -mindfulness; -mingled, -mingleable; -miraculous *Young*; -miry; -missed; -mistakeable *Tillotson*; -mitigable, -mitigated; -mixed; -moaned; -modified *Burke*; -moist, -moisten; -molested, -molestedly *Boyle*; -monied; -monopolizing *Milton*; -moralized *Norris*; -morrised *Beau. & F.*; -mortered *Bp. Hall*; -mortgaged; -mortified, -mortifiedness *Goodwin*; -movable (see *Im-*, as now usually written), -movably, -moved, -moving, -movedly *Beau. & F.*, -movedness *Boyle*; -mould; -mounded; -mourned; -murmured, -murmuring; -musical; -mutable *Udal*; -mutilated *Pennant*; -mysterious *Young*.

UN-named; -natural, -naturally, -naturalness, -naturalize, -native, -nature *v. Sidney forms the v.* (see DISNATURED); -navigable (see *IN-*), -navigated; -necessary, -ly, -ness *Dec. of Chr. Piety*; -needful *Hackluyt*, *Milton*; -neighbourly, -neighbourled *Cowper*; -niggardly *Search*; -noble (see *IN-*), -nobly, -nobleness *Beau. & F.*; -notched *Vncertaine Auctors*; -noted, -noticed; -nourished *Daniel*; -numerable (now *IN-*), -numbered; -nurtured.

UN-obedient (also *IN-* *qv.*) *Wiclif*, *Milton*, -obeyed, -obedience *Wiclif*; -objectionable, -objected; -obnoxious; -obscured; -obsequiousness *Boyle*; -observed, -observedly, -observant (also *IN-* *qv.*), -observable, -observing, -observance *Whitlock*; -obstructed, -obstructive; -obtained; -obtrusive; -obvious; -occupied; -offending, -offended, -offensive (now *IN-*); -offered; -officious (see *IN-*) *Milton*; -often *Harris*; -opened, opening; -operative (see *IN-*); -opposed; -oppressive *Burke*; -orderly (see *DIS-*), -ordered *Daniel*; -ordinary; -organized (see *INORGANICAL*); -original, -originated, -originatedness *Waterland*, -originately *Id.*; -ornamented, -ornamental; -orthodox; -ostentatious, -ostentatiously *V. Knox*; -owed, -owned.

UN-pacified, -pacific; -paged *Boyle*; -pained, -painful; -painted *Homilies*, *Leighton*; -paired *Crabbe*; -palatable; -panged *Beau. & F.*; -paragoned; -paralleled (*Im-*), -parallelable *Bp. Hall*; -parched *Crashaw*; -pardonable (*Im-*), -pardonably, -pardon-ed, -pardoning; -parliament-ary, -ariness *Clarendon*; -parted; -partial (see *IM-*), -partially; -passable (see *IM-*), -passableness *Evelyn*; -passionate, -passionately, -passionated (also *Impassioned*); -pastoral; -pathed; -pathetic; -patience (now *Im-* *qv.*) *Chaucer*, *Udal*, -patient *Brende*, *Holland*; -patronized; -patterned; -paved; -pawned; -payed, -payable *South*; -peaceable, -peaceful, -peaceableness *W.*

*Montague*; -pencilled *Feltham*; -penetrable (now *Im-* qv.); -penitent (now *Im-* qv.); -pensioned; -perceiv-ed (see *Im-*), -edly, -able, -ceptible, -ceiving *Waterland*; -perfect (*Sidney* forms a u.: the ad. now *Im-*), -perfectly, -perfectness, -perfectness *Shak.*; -performed, -performing *Milton*; -perished, -perishing, -perishable (see *Im-*); -perjured; -persecuted; -perspirable; -persuaded *Sir T. More*, -persuadable, -persuasibleness *Leighton*, -persuasion *Id.*; -perturbed (*Im-*); perused; -petrified; -philosophic-al, -ally, -alness *Norris*, -philosophize *Pope*; -physicked; -pierced, -pierceable (*Im-*); -pillared; -pillowed; -pinked; -pity, (*Wiclif*: i. e. *Impiety*, qv.) piti-ed, -ful *Davies*, -fully *Shak.*, -fulness *Sidney*, pitying; -placable (*Im-*); -placed; -plagued; -plain *Gower*; -plained *Spenser*; -planted; -plausible (*Im-*), -plausibly *Burke*, -plausive *Shak.*; -pleadable; -pleasant, -pleasantly, -pleasantness, -pleased (see *DISPLEASE*), -pleasing, -pleasingness, -pleasingly *Bp. Hall*, -pleasive *Id.*; -pliant, -pliable *Holland*; -ploughed or -plowed; -plucked *Beau. & F.*; -poetic, -poetical, -poetically; -pointed; -poized; -policed *Warburton*; -polished (*Im-*), -polite, -politeness; -politely (now *Im-* qv.); -polled (not pilled); -polled (not counted); -polluted (*Im-*); -popular, -popularity; -portable; -portioned; -portunate (*Im-* qv.) *Berners*; -possess (see *Dis-*); -possible (now *Im-* qv.); -practised, -practicable (see *Im-*); -praised; -preaching *Latimer*; -precarious; -precedented; -precise; -preferred; -pregnant *Shak.*; -prejudicial, -diced, -dicedness *V. Knox*, -dicating *Carew*; -prelatical; -premeditat-ed, -edly; -prepar-ed, -edly, -edness *Hale*, -ation *Id.*; -prepossessed; -prescribed; -presented; -presuming *V. Knox*, -presumptuous; -pretending; -prevailing, -prevalent *Boyle*; -prevaricating *V. Knox*; -prevented; -prided *Feltham*; -primitive *Waterland*; -princely; -principled; -printed; -prisoned; -privileged *V. Knox*; -prized, -prizable; -probably (see *Im-*); -proclaimed; -procured *Bp. Taylor*; -productive; -profaned; -proficiency; -profitable, -profitably, -profitableness, -profited, -profiting *B. Jonson*; -prohibited *Milton*; -projected; -prolific; -promised *Spenser*, -promising; -prompted; -pronounced; -proper (now *Im-*), -properly; -prophetic, -prophetical; -propitious (*Im-*); -proportioned, -proportionable, proportionate; -proposed *Dryden*; -propped; -prosecuted; -prosperous (*Im-*), -prosperously, -prosperousness; -protected; -proved, -provable *Bp. Hall*, -proving *Id.*; -provided, -provident (now *Im-*), -providenced *Fuller*; -provoked, -provoking; -prudent (*Im-*), -prudential *Milton*; -pruned; -published, -public; -pulled *Dryden*; -punished, -punishable *Walton*, -punishably *Milton*; -purchased;

-pure (now *Im-*), -pure-ly, -ness *Udal*; -purified *Milton*, *Warburton*; -purged; -purposed; -pursed *Gower*; -purmed; -purveyed *Fabyan*, *Spenser*; -putrified  
UN-qualified *Shak.*; -quarrelable *Brown*; -quelled; -quenchable, -ness *Hakewill*, -quenched, -quenchably *W. Scott*; -questionable, -questionably, -questioned; -quiet, -quietly, -quietness, -quietude (*Is-*)  
UN-racked; -raised *Berners*, *Shak.*; -raked; -ransacked; -ransomed; -raptured *Young*; -razored; -reached; -read *Sir T. More*; -reaped; -rebated; -rebukable, -rebuked; -recallable *Feltham*; -recalled *Young*; -received; -reckoned; -reclaimable (now usually *Ir-*), -reclaimably, -reclaim-ed, -edness *Boyle*; -reclining *Potter*; -recommended *V. Knox*; -recompensed *Beau. & F.*, *Bp. Hall*; -reconcilable (now usually *Ir-*), -reconcilably, reconciled; -recorded; -recoverable (see *Ir-*); -recounted; -recruit-able *Milton*, -ed *Fuller*; -recumbent *Cowper*; -recurring; -redeemed *Bp. Taylor*, *Byron*; -redressed; -reduced, -reducible, -ness *South*; -refined; -reformable, -reformed, -reformation *Bp. Hall*; -refracted; -refreshed; -refunding *Young*; -refusing *Thomson*; -regard *Byrth of Mankynd*, -regarded, -regardable *Bp. Hall*, -regarding *Bp. Taylor*; -regenerate, -regeneracy, -regenerated *V. Knox*, -regeneration *Bp. Taylor*; -registered; -regretted *V. Knox*; -reined; -rejoicing, -rejoiced *Byron*; -related, -relative (now usually *Ir-*), -relatively; -relaxed *Congreve*; -relenting; -relieved, -relievable; -religious *Udal*; -relinquishably *Milton*; -relishing *Glanvill*; -reluct-ant *Cowper*, -antly *Search*, *Knox*; -remarkable *Sandys*; -remediable (now usually *Ir-*), -remedied; -remem-bered, -bering, -brance *Watts*; -remitting (*Ir-*), remitted *Cost*; -removable (see *Ir-*), -remov-ably, -ableness *Bp. Hall*, -ed; -renavigable *Sandys*; -renewed; -rent *Spenser*; -repaid; repaired *Berners*, *B. Jonson*; -repealable *Milton*, *Waterland* (*Ir-*), -repealed; -repeated *Milton*; -repentant (*Ir-*: see *IMPENITENT*), -repentance, -repented, -repenting; -repined *Bp. Hall*, -repining, -repiningly; -replenished *Boyle*; -reprievable, -reprieved; -reproachable (now usually *Ir-*), -reproached; -reprovable (*Ir-*), -reproved; -repugnant; -reputable; -requested; -required *Bp. Hall*, *Leighton*, -requisite *Hooker*; -requitable, -requited; -researchable; -resemblingly *Boyle*; -resented; -reserved, -edly, -edness *Boyle*, -reserve *Warton*; -resistible (see *Ir-*), -resisted, -resisting, -resistedly *Boyle*, -resistance *Bp. Hall*; -resolvable (see *INSOLUBLE*, and *IRRESOLUTE*), -resolved, -resolving, -resolvedness *Hale*; -respited; -restored; -restrained (*Ir-*); -retarded *B. Jonson*, *V. Knox*; -retracted; -returned (*Ir-*) *Tatler*, -returning *Byron*; -revealed; -revenged;



-revenue*d Milton*; -reverent (see *IN-*),  
-reverently; -reversed; -revoked (*Ir-*);  
-rewarded, -rewarding *Bp. Taylor*; -ridi-  
culous; -rifled; -ringed; -rioted; -ripe,  
-ripeness, -ripened; -rivalled; -roasted  
*Hackluyt, Beau. & F.*; -robbed; -roosted;  
-rotten *Young*; -rough; -rounded; -routed;  
-royal; -ruined *Bp. Hall*, -ruinable *Watts*,  
-ruinated *Bp. Hall*; -ruled, -ruly, -ruliness,  
-rulily *Sir J. Cheeke*, -ruliment *Spenser*.

UN-sacked *Daniel*; -safe (see *IN-SECURE*),  
-ly, -ty *Bacon, Leighton*; -sailable *May*;  
-saint *South*; -saleable *Johnson*; -salted;  
-salved; -saluted; -sanct-ified; -ioned *Cogan*;  
-sanded *Mason*; -sanguine, *Young*; -sated,  
-satiab*le* (see *IN-*), -satiably, -satiableness,  
-satiat*e*; -satisfi-ed, -edness *Boyle*, -satis-  
fying, -satisfyingness, -satisfactory, -satis-  
factoriness, -satisfiable *Bp. Taylor*, -satis-  
faction *Bp. Hall*; -savoury, -savourily,  
-savouriness; -scanned; -scanted *Daniel*;  
-scared; -scarred; -scathed *Byron*; -scat-  
tered; -schooled, -scholastic; -scorched;  
-scissared *Shak.*; -scoured; -scratched;  
-screened *Boyle*; -scriptural; -search-able  
*ad. (s. Watts)*, -ableness, -ed, -ing  
*Daniel*; -seconded; -secret, -secreting;  
-secure (*In-*); -seduced; -seeded *Cowper*;  
-seen, -seeing; -seized; -selfish; -sely;  
-seminared *Shak.*; -sent; -sentenced;  
-separ-able (see *IN-*), -ably; -sepulchred;  
-served *Gower, Sir T. More*, -service-able,  
-ableness *Barrow*, -serviceably *Woodward*;  
-set; severe *Bp. Taylor*; -severed, -sever-  
edly *Boyle*; -shaded, -shadowed; -shake-  
able, -shaked, -shaken, -shook; -shamed,  
-shamefaced, -shamefacedness, -shame-  
fast, -shamefastness, -shamefulness; -shar-  
ed; -shattered *Bp. Hall*; -shaven *Sir T. More*;  
-shelled *Sheridan*; -sheltered;  
-shewn *Shak.*; -shielded; -shivered *Bp. Hall*;  
-shocked; -shod; -shook; -shorn;  
-shot; -showered *Milton*; -shrinking;  
-shrubbed *Shak.*; -shunn-able *Shak.*,  
-ed *Id.*; -sick *Chaucer*; -sifted; -signed  
*Hackluyt*; -signifying *Glanvill*, -signifi-  
cant (now *In-*), -significantly *Milton*;  
-silly *Wiclif, Chaucer*; -sincere (*In-*),  
-sincerity; -singed; -singled; -sinking;  
-sizable *Tatler*; -sized *Elegy on Donne*;  
-sized; -skilled, -skilful, -skilfully, -skil-  
fulness; -skirmished; -slain; -slaked;  
-slaughtered *Young, Cowper*; -sleep-ing,  
-iness *Byrth of Mankynd*, -slept; -slip-  
ping; -smirched *Shak.*; -smitten *Young*;  
-smoked; -smooth; -smote *Byron*; -sober  
*Bale*, -soberly *Homilies*; -sociable (see *IN-*),  
-sociably, -social, -sociability *Warburton*;  
-sod *Beau. & F.*, -sodden *Fabian*; -soiled;  
-sold; -soled; -soldier-ed *B. & F.*, -ly; -so-  
lemn *Chaucer, Bp. Taylor*; -solicited, -so-  
licitous *Johnson, Search*; -solid, -solidness  
*Leighton*; -solved, -solvable (see *INSOLV-  
ABLE*); -soot *Lidgate, Spenser*; -soothed  
*Byron*; -sophistic-ate, -ated; -sorrowed;  
-sorted; -sought; -souled *Spenser, Skelton*;

-soundable *Leighton*, -sounded; -sour*e*d;  
-sowed, -sown; -spar-ed, -ing, -ingly *Donne*;  
-sparred *Chaucer, Surrey*; -specified; -spe-  
culative; -spent; -spide or -espied; -spilt;  
spleened *Ford*; -spoiled; -spontaneous  
*Cowper*; -spotted, -ness *Feltham*; -squared;  
-squeezed; -staid, -stay-ing *Browne*,  
-edness *Sidney*; -stained; -stanch-able  
*Chaucer*, -ed; -statutable *Swift*; -steep-  
ed; -stified *Young*; -still; -stimulated  
*Cowper*; -stinted *Skelt.*; -stirred *Leighton*,  
-stirring *Id.*; -stockinged *W. Scott*; -stoop-  
ing; -stormed *Addison*; -straitened;  
-strengthened; -strewed *Cowper*; -struck;  
-studied; -stuffed; -subdued *Atterbury*;  
-subject; -sub-mitting, -missive *South*;  
-subordinate *Milton*; -suborned *Burke*;  
-substantial (*In-*); -suc-ceedable *Brown*,  
-ceeded *Milton*; suc-cessful, -cessfully,  
-cessfulness; -succourable *Sidney*, -suc-  
coured *Spenser, Daniel*; -sucked; -suffer-  
able, (now usually *In-*), -sufferably *Fan-  
brugh*, -suffered *Udal*, -suffering *Thomson*;  
-sufficient (now *In-*, *qv.*), -ly, -sufficiency,  
-sufficiency; -sugared; -suited *Burke (In-)*,  
-suitable, -suitableness, -suiting, -suitably  
*Secker*; -sullied; -summed *Mason*; -sum-  
moned *P. Fletcher, Cowper*; -sung; -sunk  
*Browne*; -sunned *Shak. Milton*; -super-  
fluous; -supplanted; -supple *Sandys*;  
-suppli-ed, -able; -supportable (now  
usually *In-*), -ness, -supportably, -support-  
ed, -supporting *Daniel*; -suppressed (see  
*INSUPPRESSIBLE*); -sure (see *INSECURE*),  
-surely *Sir T. More*, -surety *Tonstal an. 1538*;  
-surmountable; -surpassed *Byron*;  
-surrendered *Cowper*; -surrounded *Byron*;  
-susceptible (See *IN-*); -suspect *Milton*,  
-suspected, -suspectedly, -suspecting, -sus-  
pectingly, -suspicious; -suspended; -sus-  
tainable, -sustained; -swaddled *B. Jonson*;  
-sway-able *Shak.*, -ed, -edness *Hales*;  
-sweet; -swept; -swilled *Milton*; -syllo-  
gistical *Chillingworth*; -systematic *Burke*,  
-systematical *Id.*

UN-tagged *Beau. & F.*; -tainted, -taint-  
ed-ly, -ness *Bp. Hall*; -taken; -talked;  
-tall *Chaucer*; -tameable, -tamed, -tamed-  
ness *Leighton*; -tasted, -tasting; -taxed;  
-tempted; -tenable (*In-*); -tenanted *Tem-  
ple*; -tended; -tender; -tendered; -tent-  
ed; -terrified; -thawed; -theological;  
-thought, -thoughtfulness *Fell*; -thorny;  
-threatened; -thrown *Surrey*; -tickled *Ches-  
terfield*; -tidy; -till-ed, -able *Cowper*; tim-  
bered; -tinged; -tir-ed, -able *Shak.*; -titled;  
-toiled *Holland*; -told; -tolerable (now  
*In-*); -tomed; -tormented *Young*; -torn  
*Bp. Hall, South, Cowper*; -touchable,  
-touched; -traced, -traceable, -track-  
ed, -tractable (see *IN-*), -tractableness,  
-tractability; -traded *Hackluyt, Udal*,  
*Shak.*, -trading; -trained; -transferable;  
-translated, translatable; -transparent;  
-transpassable *Daniel*; -travelled; -treas-  
ured; -treatable; -trembling *J. Philips*,



*Blair*; -trespassing *Milton*; -tressed *Chaucer*; -tried; -triumph-ed *May*, -able *Hudibras*; -trolled *Dryden*; -true (see FALSE), -truly, -truth; -trust *Gower* (see DISTRUST), -trustiness, -trusty *Fabyan*, *Holinshed*, *Bp. Hall*; -tumultuous *Young*; -turned; -tutored.

UN-vacillating *W. Scott*; -vanquish-able *Udal*, -ed; -vantaged *Cowper*; -variable (now usually *In-*), -varied, -varying; -varnished; -venerable *Shak.*; -venomed *Bp. Hall*; -vented *Beau. & F.*; -ventilated; -verdant *Congreve*; -veritable *Brown*; -versed; -vexed; -vigorously *Milton*; -violated; -virtuous *Donne*, *Milton*; -visard *Milton*; -visible (now *In-* qv.); -visibly; -visited; -vitiating; -vittailed *Sir J. Cheeke*; -uniform *Dec. of Christ. Piety*, -uniformness *Clarke*; -united; -voyageable *Milton*; -urged; -used, -usual, -usually, -usualness, -useful (see IN-UTILITY), -usedness *Sidney*; -utterable (*In-*), -utterably *V. Knox*, -uttered *Bp. Horsley*; -vulgar (see *In-*); -vulnerable (now *In-* qv.)

UN-waited; -waked, -wakened; -walled; -wandering *Cowper*; -wanted *Congreve*, *Gilpin*; -warded *Brende*; -ware, -ware-ly, -ness *Berners*, -wary, -warily, -wariness; -warlike; -warmed; -warned; -warrantable, -warrantably, -warrantableness, -warranted; -washed, -washen; -wasted, -wasting; -watched *Udal*, *Donne*; -watchful *Bp. Taylor*, -watchfulness *Leighton*; -watered *Fabyan*; -wavering *Strype*; -wayed; -weakened; -weaned *Cowper*, *Cogan*; -weaponed; -wed; -wedgeable *Shak.*; -weeded; -weeping, -wept; -weeting, -weetingly; -weighed, -weighing; -well; -welcome, -welcomeness; -wemmed *Wiclif*, *Chaucer*; -werred *Gower*; -wet; -whipt; -winged *Browne*; -winking; -wiped; -wist *Chaucer*, *Surrey*, &c.; -withdrawing; -withered, -withering; -withheld *Thomson*; -withstood; -witnessed; -wived; -wiving; -wont, -ed, -edness *Bp. Taylor*; -wooded; -worded *Beau. & F.*; -working; -wormed; -worn; -worth, -worthy, -worthily, -worthiness; -wounded; -wreaked *Spenser*, -wroken *Surrey*; -wrecked *Drayton*; -wrinkled *Crashaw*, *Byron*; -writing, -written; -wrought; -wrung.

UN-yielded, -yielding.

UN-zealous *Milton*; -zoned *Prior*.

UP, *av.* *Up* is, in *Chaucer*, ("up peril -ON. of my life,") used where we -PER. should now use *On* or *Upon*; -PEREST. and *Upon*—"he had upon a -MOST. courtesy of green,") where we -PERMOST. should now say merely *On*. -WARD. *Up-on* is always connected (affixed or prefixed) with words expressing or implying, either lit. or met.—

A ground, foundation; standing-place, resting-place, support, or the like.

*Up-so-down* is now usually written—*upside-down*. *Gower* writes—*up so and down*. *Vives*—*upset down*. See *UPSET*.

*Sw. & A. S. Up*; *D. & Dan. Op*; *Ger. Auf*; *Gr. Uf*. (See *OVER*.) *A. S. Uf-an*, *ufan*, *ufa*, *altia*, —upon, up. *Ufera*, *ofere*, *ofer*, *altior*, —Over or upper, (*Gr. 'Yv-ep.*) *Ufemast*, *altissimus*, —upmost, uppermost, upperest, or overest.—*Tooke*. And see *Jamisson*, *Hermes Scythicus*, c. 9.

UP-BAR,\* *v.* To take up or out the bar; to unbar; and so *Todd* reads.—\**Spenser*.

UP-BEAR, *v.* -BORN. To bear, to carry, to hold or lift up. *D. Op-beuren*.

UP-BLOWING,\* *ad.* Raising by the wind.—\**Spenser*.

UP-BRAID, *v.* To make an assault or -ER. attack upon (the conduct, -ING. character, &c.); to assail -INGLY. bitterly, contemptuously, re- -BRAY, *v.\* s.†* proachfully, revilingly; to treat with contumely or scorn; to contemn, to reproach, to revile; to charge with any thing reproachful, or deserving reproach; any thing disgraceful, discreditable, shameful.—\**Daniel. H. More.* \*†*Spenser*.

*A. S. Up-ge-bræd-an*, exprobrare, obficere, (*Sk. thinks,*) from *A. S. Up*, and *ge-bræd-an*, dilatare, ampliare, to dilate, to amplify (*broed*); and thus—to extend beyond desert, to exaggerate; but the *A. S.* is also used, cons. extendere, extrahere, string-ere, to extend, to draw out—"He is swoot ge-bræd," he drew out his sword. And the words *Abraid* and *Braid*, (qv.) have been shewn to be app. to any sudden, violent action; an assault, attack, &c. Hence *Up-braid* may mean—as above explained.

UP-BREED,\* *v.* To nurse or nourish, to rear, to train up.—\**Holinshed*.

UP-BROUGHT,\* *pt.* Past p. of *Up-bring*. *D. Op-brenghen*, is used equivalent to *Upbred*. See *UPBREED*.—\**Spenser*.

UP-CAST, *ad.* Tossed, thrown up. *Sw. Upkastad*.

UP-CAUGHT,\* *pt.* Seized, held up. \**Cowper*.

UP-CHEER,\* *v.* To raise up (sc. the drooping spirits); to enliven, to encourage, to inspirit.—\**Spenser*.

UP-DRAW, *v.* To pull or hale up; to raise or rear up. *D. Op-draghen*.

UP-FILL,\* *v.* To fulfil; to occupy or take possession of the whole void, vacant, or empty space.—\**Spenser. Shak.* *D. Op-ullen*.

UP-GATHER,\* *v.* To bring or draw up (into place, heap, or mass).—\**Spenser*.

UP-GAZE,\* *v.* To see, look (sc. steadily, earnestly).—\**Byron*.

UP-GROW,\* *v.* To vegetate, spring, or sprout; to rise up.—\**Milton*.

**UP-HANG,\* v.** To fix or fasten up in a suspended or pendulous position.—*\*Spenser.*  
D. *Op-hangen.*

**UP-HEAPED,\* pt.** Piled up, accumulated.—*\*Udal.* D. *Op-hoopen.*

**UP-HEAVE,\* v.** To raise, lift, throw up.  
*\*Milton. Cowper.*  
A. S. *Up-hebben*; D. *Op-heffen.*

**UP-HILL, s.\* ad.** Ascent of, ascending—a hill, or raised, elevated place; climbing a steep or eminence.—*\*Udal.*

**UP-HOARD,\* v.** To treasure, store, or lay up in store.—*\*Spenser.*

**UP-HOLD, v.** To bear or carry up; to  
-ER. support, to sustain.  
-STER. *Upholder*,—a bearer or car-  
-HOLSTER-ER. rier, supporter, sustainer; a  
-Y. bearer at a funeral; one who  
provides furniture for funerals; gen.—

One who provides any articles of furniture; one who buys and sells furniture.

It is variously written,—*Up-holder, Up-holderer, Up-holdster, Up-holsterer.*

D. *Op-houden*; Sw. *Uppholla.*

**UP-LAND,\* s. ad. -ISH.** High land; land lying high up in the country, in the upper parts, remote from the more populous, civilized, urbane parts; and thus—*Upland, ad. and Uplandish,* are used to denote—  
Rural, rustic, rude, uncivilized.

*\*Sir T. More.*

A. S. *Upland, uplandisch-man.*

**UP-LAY,\* v.** To put or place up—in store; to store or hoard up.—*\*Donne.*  
D. *Op-legghen.*

**UP-LEANING,\* av.** Inclining or bending upon.—*\*Spenser.*

**UP-LED,\* pt.** Guided or conducted up.  
*\*Milton.*

**UP-LIFT, v.** To raise up; to put or place, heave up. Sw. *Uplæfta.*

**UP-LOCKED,\* pt.** Closed, shut, fastened up (by a lock).—*\*Shak.*

**UP-PLOUGHED,\* pt.** Cut up, severed, as land by the plough.—*\*G. Fletcher.*

**UP-PLUCKED,\* pt.** Pulled, torn up.  
*\*G. Fletcher.*

**UP-PRICKED,\* pt.** Set up or out sharply, pointedly.—*\*W. Mason.*

**UP-PROP,\* v.** To stay or hold up by any thing firmly set (usually) in an inclined position.—*\*Donne.*

**UP-RAISE, v.** To rear, to heave up; to put or place up in an elevated position; to elevate, to exalt. See **UP-RISE.**

**UP-REAR, v. -ING.\*** To raise up, to elevate, to erect.—*\*Bale.*

**UP-RIDGED,\* ad.** Raised up in extended lines.—*\*Cowper.*

**UP-RIGHT, ad. s.** Erect or straight  
-LY. up, raised straight up, extended,  
-NESS. straight. Met. just, honest, honourable; of unbending, undeviating, justice (rectitude), integrity.

A. S. *Up-rîhte*; D. *Op-recht*; Ger. *Auf-recht*, erectus, erect; and met. with no inclination or tendency to wrong.

**UP-RISE, v.** To rise, raise, or rear up;  
-RISING. to heave up; to be or become  
-RIST,\* s. elevated or eminent.

*Uprising*,—rearing up, elevation, getting up; hence, also, insurrection.

*\*Chaucer. Gower.*

A. S. *Up-arian.* See **UPRAISE.**

**UP-ROAR, s. v.** A high, raised, elevated, noise, clamour, shouting; a noisy, clamorous disturbance or tumult.

D. *Op-roer*; Dan. *-rør*; Sw. *Upror.*

**UP-ROLLED,\* ad.** Turned up in folds, in convolutions; folded up in rounds.

*\*Milton.*

**UP-ROOT, v.** To eradicate, tear, pull, drag up, by the roots, from the foundation.

**UP-ROUSE,\* v.** To rise, raise, or cause to rise; to excite, to awaken.—*\*Shak.*

**UP-RUN,\* v.** To run up, ascend or mount up.—*\*Cowper.*

**UP-SEND,\* v.** To cast or throw up.  
*\*Cowper.*

**UP-SET, v.** To put or place up; also, to put or place, or turn over. D. *Op-setten.*

**UP-SEY,\* s.** App. to an inebriating, fuddling liquor, or any thing affected by it.  
*\*Beau. & F. B. Jonson.*  
D. *Opsee*, over sea.

**UP-SHOT, s. -SHOOTING.** A cast up; the account, the amount, the sum—cast up; the amount, sum, or summit.

**UP-SITTING,\* s.** A sitting up.  
*\*Beau. & F.*

D. *Op-sitten*, insidere, to sit upon.

**UP-SKIPS,\* s. i. e.** Upstarts.—*\*Stripe.*

**UP-SO-DOWN, UP-SIDE-DOWN.** See **UP.**

**UP-SPRING, v.\* s.†** To rise or raise up, to shoot up, to leap up.—*\*Bale. †Shak.*  
D. *Op-springhen*; A. S. *Up-springan.*

**UP-SPURNER,\* s.** One who casts up indignantly. Met.—a scorner, a contemner, a disdainer.—*\*Joye.*

**UP-STAID,\* ad.** Kept, propped, held up.  
*\*Spenser. D. Op-staen.*

**UP-STAND,\* v. -ING.†** To be or become, to keep hold in an erect, upright position; to keep or hold up; to sustain.  
*\*Spenser. †Strype. D. Op-staen.*

**UP-START, v.\* ad. s.** To move up suddenly, jump or leap (as if suddenly stirred).  
An *upstart*,—one suddenly raised or risen, become eminent or conspicuous.  
*\*Spenser.*

**UP-STIR,\* s.** Insurrection, commotion, disturbance.—*\*Sir J. Cheeke.*

**UP-SUP,\* v.** To sip or drink up, by sipping or absorbing.—*\*Surrey.*

**UP-SWARM,\* v.** To move up in great numbers; to crowd, to throng up.  
*\*Shak. Cowper.*

**UP-TAKE,\* v.** To seize, to catch hold, to hold up.—*\*Spenser.*

**UP-TEAR,\* v.** To reave, to pull up.  
*\*Milton.*

**UP-THROW,\* v.** To toss, fling, cast up.  
*\*Drayton.*

**UP-TIED,\* pt.** Fastened up.—*\*Spenser.*

**UP-TRAINED,\* v.** Drawn, educed, educated; brought or reared up.—*\*Spenser.*

**UP-TURN,\* v.** To till or raise; to throw or cast up.—*\*Milton.*

**UP-WAFTED,\* pt.** Moved by a waving or undulating action.—*\*Cowper.*

**UP-WARD, ad. s.\* or UPWARDS, av.** Looking up, having a direction up, to a rise or eminence, a head, an increase.—*\*Shak.*

**UP-WHIRLED,\* pt.** Carried up by a rapid rotatory motion.—*\*Milton.*

**UP-WOUND,\* pt.** Rolled up.—*\*Spenser.*  
*D. Op-wind-en.*

**UR-BANE, ad. -ITY.** Civil, civilized, polite, polished, courteous or courtly, gentle or genteel.

*Fr. Urban-ité; It. -o, -ità; Sp. -o, -idad; L. Urbanus, of, or pertaining to a city (urbs). In-urbanity. Sub-urban.*

**UR-CHIN, s.** Met.—A cross, fractious, peevish, mischievous child.

*Fr. Hérisson; It. Riccio; Sp. Erizo; L. Erinaceus; Gr. Xnp.*

**URE, s. i. e. Use.**

*Sk. thinks, is contracted from Usura, usage. See USE. En-In-*

**URE, s.** "Ures are of bignes somewhat lesse than elephantes, in kind and color and shape like a bull."—*Goldynge. Cæsar.*  
*L. Urius; Gr. Oupor.*

**URGE, v.** To press on or in any work or labour; to excite, to stimulate, to encourage, to be earnest—in pressing forward or persevering; to labour earnestly; to pursue, to seek—eagerly; to impress, to impel.

*Fr. Urg-er; Sp. -enle; It. & L. Urgere, (from Gr. Epyov, opus, opus excitare, aut stimulare,) to rouse, to spur on to work.—Voss.*

**URINATOR,\* s.** A diver.

*\*Boyle. Wilkins.*

*L. Urinator, from Urinare, to dive; perhaps Gr. Apveiv, to dip or dive.*

**URINE, v. s.** Water, driven out (from animals.)

*-AL. Fr. Urin-e, -er; Sp. -a, -ar; It. Orin-a, -are; L. Urina; Gr. Oupov, from op-eiv, pellere, expellere, to drive out. Di-uretic.*

**URN, s. v.** "A narrow-necked pot or pitcher of earth, to fetch or keep water in."—*Cot.* Also used for various other purposes: to contain the ashes of the dead; to receive the names of candidates, votes, &c.

*Fr. Urne; It. Sp. & L. Urna, a vessel for dipping (into the water), from Urinare. See URNATOR.) In-*

**URTICATION, s.** This seems to be a word coined by Bp. Taylor, and by him only used. From *L. Urtica*, a nettle; and intended to denote merely—stinging.

**US, pro. -SELF.\*** See **WE**, and **WHO**.

*\*Wiclif.*

*Go. & Ger. Uns; A.S. Us; Sw. Oss; Dan. Os: D. Ons. Wach. notices the similarity (by transposition) of L. Nos. Us, as in instances from P. Plouhman ("Ons loseth the lyf") and Chaucer, ("Us thought it,") was used nominatively to the s.*

**USE, v. s.** To do, to practise—customarily, or habitually; to be wont to do, to accustom, to habituate; to employ, to exercise, as an instrument suited or adapted; to employ; to act with; to act towards; to resort to, frequently or habitually; to frequent.

**-AGE.** Useful,—suited or adapted to the purpose, serviceable, beneficial; promoting the ends, objects or advantages; advantageous, profitable.

**-AGER.**

**-ANCE.**

**-FUL.**

**-FULLY.**

**-FULNESS.**

**-LESS.**

**-LESSLY.**

**-LESSNESS.**

**-ER.**

**-UAL.**

**-AL-LY.**

**-NESS.**

*Usual,—customary, habitual, frequent, common.*

*Fr. Us-er, -age, -ance; It. -are, -o, -aggio, -ente, -uale; Sp. -ar, -o, -anza, -uale; L. Usus, past p. of Uti, which (Voss. thinks) is from Gr. Eudā, Attice, for εἰσθα, pret. per. of εἰσ-ειν frequenter et sic ex more facere; to do frequently, and thus, customarily. Ab-Dis-Mis-Per-Un-use. In-usitation.*

**USHER, v. s.** Gen.—One who issues, an issuer; one who lets out at the door, a door-keeper.

One who attends the entrance or departure; who admits or introduces, leads the way, precedes as introducer; one who introduces, sc. to the elements of learning.

*Fr. Huissier; It. Usciara; Sp. Usher, from Fr. Huis; It. Usolo, a door. See HUSHER.*

**USQUEBAUGH, s.** A spirituous liquor: (the liquor of life.) Now *Whiskey*.

**USTULATION,\* s.** A burning.

*\*Bp. Taylor.*

*L. Ustulatus, past p. of Ustulare, to burn all around, formed upon Ustum, past p. of Urere, to burn. Ad-In-ust. Ex-ustion.*

**USU-FRUCT, s. -UARY.** The use, employment, or possession of the fruit, produce, or profit.

*Fr. Usufr-uct; It. -atto; Sp. -uto.*

**USURE, v.** Usurer is gen. app. to—One

**-ER.** who demands and takes interest  
**-Y.** (excessive interest) for the use  
**-IOUS.** on loan of his money.

**-ARIOUS.\*** "I know of but two definitions that can possibly be given of usury: one is the taking of a greater interest than the law

allows of: this may be stiled the political or legal definition. The other is the taking of a greater interest than it is usual for men to give and take: this may be stiled the moral one: and this, where the law has not interfered, is plainly enough the only one."—*Bentham*. \**Bp. Taylor*.

Fr. *Usure*; It. Sp. & L. *Usura*.

**USURP, v.** To seize the use or possession; to arrogate the possession; —**ER.** to seize the possession of the right —**ING.** or property of another.

"As conquest may be called a foreign usurpation, so usurpation is a kind of domestick conquest, with this difference, that an usurper can never have right on his side, it being no usurpation, but where one is got into the possession of what another has a right to."—*Locke*.

Fr. *Usurp-er*; Sp. *-ar*; It. & L. *Usurpare*, by syncope for *Usuripare*, (*Voss.*) to use much.

**UTENSIL, s.** An article necessary for use; a household utensil, a kitchen utensil.

Fr. *Utens-il*; Sp. *-ilios*; L. *Utensilia*, (ab *utendo*.)

**UTERINE, ad.** Of or pertaining to the womb (*uterus*).

Fr. *Uter-in*; It. & Sp. *-ino*; L. *Uterinus*.

**UTILITY, s.** Usefulness. See **USE**.

*Utilitarian*, (*s.* and *ad.*) are words now in common use.

Joy uses the *ad.* *Utile*.

Fr. *Util-e, -ité*; It. *-ità*; Sp. *-idad*; L. *Utilitas*, (from *Utilis*,) that may be used. In-

**UTIS,\*** or **UTES, s.** The octave of a legal term or of any festival, from A. S. *Eahta*, eight, (*Sk.*) or, he adds, in another place, the Fr. *Huit*.

Shak. (*Hen. IV.*) is supposed to mean

festivity, jollity, according to old usage, without restraint.—\**Berners*.

**UTLARY,\*** *s. i. e.* *Outlawry*, (*qv.*)

\**Camden*.

**UTOPIAN,\*** *ad.* —**CAL.**† Fr. *Utopie*. An imaginary place or country.—*Cot.* A place of imaginary happiness; (*Gr. Ev, and τῶπος.*)

\**Donne*. †*Bp. Hall*.

**UTTER, ad. v.** *Out-er*, or *Outward*,—

—**ANCE.** situate on the *outer* or exterior

—**ER.** side; at a distance from the cen-

—**ING.** tre; at a great distance, a remote

—**LESS.** or an exceeding distance; and

—**LY.** thus, *gen.*—remote, exceeding or

—**MOST.** excessive, extreme, beyond which

**UTMOST.** nothing is; unlimited, unrestricted, unqualified.

To *utter*,—to put out, to expel, to eject; to come, put or send forth, to vent, to emit; to produce publicly; *met.*—to speak, to tell, to pronounce, to proclaim, to publish.

Sw. *Ytra*; Dan. *Ytrer*. The *v.* To *utter* is formed upon the *ad.* *Utter*, in A. S. *Ut-ærra*, exterior. See **OUT**. In-utterable.

**UVEOUS,\*** *ad.* "The grapie membrane, (*L. Uvea*, a grape,) tearmed so because it resembles the skin of a black grape."—*Cot.*

\**Ray*. Fr. *Uvée*; It. *Uvea*.

**UVULA, s.** A small substance at the back of the palate: so called from its shape.

Fr. *Uvule*; It. *Ugola*, from L. *Uva*; and so called (*uva*) quia *luteo colore subrubescat, acini* (the berry of a grape) referens figuram.—*Voss.*

**UXORIOUS, ad.** Usually denoting—

—**LY.** Too fond of a wife, too yielding,

—**NESS.** conceding and complying to a wife.

L. *Uxorius*, of or pertaining to a wife, (*uxor*.)

## V.

**V** is framed (says Wilkins) by a kind of straining or percolation of the breath through a chink between the lower lip and upper teeth, with some kind of murmur. *F* is the correspondent mute. See **F**, **B**, **P**.

**VACATE, v.** To clear or free from, to

—**ATION.** empty, or cause to be empty

—**ANT.** or void; to void, to annul or

—**ANCY.** annihilate; to leave or quit

—**U-ITY.** the occupation or possession.

—**IST.** And *Vacant*, (*met.*)—Free or

—**OUS.\*** clear; empty; unoccupied, un-

—**OUSNESS.†** employed.

*Vacuist*, opposed to *Plenist*, (*qv.*)

\**Milton*. †*Montague*.

Fr. *Va-quer, -cant*; It. *-care, -cante*; Sp. *-car, -cante*; L. *Vacare*, to clear or free from. (A. S. *Wac-an*, or *wic-an*, to be weak!) E-*vacuate*. Super-*vacaneous*.

**VACCINE, v.** These words are of very

—**ATE, v.** modern formation, from the in-

—**ATION.** oculation of human beings with

the variolæ *vaccinæ*, or cow-pox, a disease

discovered in some of the western counties

of England, particularly Gloucestershire.

Dr. Jenner's Inquiry was first published in 1798.

**VACILLATE, v.** —**ION.** To wag, to waver;

to move to and from; to have an unsteady

or inconstant motion or action; to be un-

steady or inconstant.

Fr. *Vacil-ler*; Sp. *-ar*; It. & L. *Vacillare*, (A. S. *Wicel-ian*,) to wag or wagger, (*qv.*) Un-

**VADE.** See **FADE**.

**VADE, v.** To go, to pass; to escape, to vanish, (to *evade*, *qv.*)

L. *Vad-ere*; Gr. *Bad-eiv*, to go; A. S. *Wad-an*, to wade, (*qv.*) E- In- Per-

**VAGABOND**, *ad. s.* A wanderer, a *vagrant*, (qv.)

Fr. *Vagabond*, -*onder*; It. -*ondo*, -*dre*; Sp. -*undo*;  
Low L. *Vagabundus*, qui non habet domicilium,  
sed hodie hic, et cras alibi.—*Du Cange*.

**VAGARY**, *s.* *Vagrant* is—A wanderer,  
-GR-ANT, *ad. s.* a roamer. A *vagary*,—  
-ANCY. A wandering or roaming:

app. (met.)—to a quick motion or flitting  
to and fro; a caprice, a whim, a freak.

Fr. *Vagrier*, to *vagary*, to wander, to roam.—  
Cot. Sp. *Vagar*; It. & L. *Vagare*, to wander. See  
VAC-ILLATE.

**VAGIENT**,\* *ad.* Crying like a child.

\*H. More. Fr. & Sp. *Vagir*; L. *Vagire*.

**VAGINI-PENNOUS**,\* *ad.* Having the  
feathers or wings covered with a sheath  
or case.—\*Brown.

Fr. *Vagine*; It. & L. *Vagina*, a sheath, and  
*penna*, a feather.

**VAGUE**, *s. v. ad.* To wander, to roam,  
-LY. to stray, to err. And *Vague*, *ad.*  
-NESS. (L. *Vagus*),—

Wandering, unsettled, unsteady, uncer-  
tain, unsure, indeterminate, indefinite.

Fr. *Vag-ue*, -*uer*; It. -*ante*, -*dre*; Sp. -*ar*; L.  
*Vagare*, to wander, to roam. See VAGRANT. E-  
Extra-

**VAIL**, *v. s.* To fall; to drop, to put, to  
lay down, to lower, to depress, to sink; to  
submit, (to *fail*.)

*Vail*, *s.*—"Any casual emolument," any  
gain, profit, &c. that may *fall* in. In  
vulgar speech, a *wind-fall*.

Fr. *Avaler*, (to *avale*, qv.) to let, put, lay, or fell  
down, to let *fall* down (Cot.); from D. *Fallen*;  
Ger. *Fallen*; A. S. *Fællan*, to fall or cause to fall.

**VAIL**,\* *v. -ABLE*.† To have *value*, force, or  
effect; influence or power; to serve, aid or  
assist.—\*Gower. Berners. †Chaucer. Gower.  
Sir T. Smith. A- Pre-

**VAIMURE**,\* or **VAMURE**,† *s.* An *avant-  
mure*, fore-wall, out-wall, or outward wall.  
—Cot. \*Hackluyt. †Sir T. Wyatt. *Fairefax*.  
Fr. *Avant-mure*, a *van* or *vauant-mure*, (qv.)

**VAIN**, *ad.* The Fr. *ad. Vain* is—"Faint,  
-LY. weak, feeble, forceless" (Cot.);  
-NESS. fruitless, frustrate, idle, tri-  
-GLOR-Y. fling, frivolous; rejoicing in  
-IOUS. trifles, ostentatious of, dis-  
-IOUSLY. playing trifles, or decorations.

**VANITY**. "*Vanity* is that species of  
pride, which, while it presumes upon a  
degree of superiority in some particular  
articles, fondly courts the applause of every  
one within its sphere of action; seeking  
every occasion to display some talent or  
some supposed excellency."—*Cogan*.

*Vain glory*, &c.—now usually written as  
one word. "*Vaine-glorie* is for to have  
pompe, and delit in his temporal highnesse,  
and glorie him in his worldly estate."—  
*Chaucer*.

Fr. *Vain*; It. & Sp. *Vano*; It. & Sp. *Vanagloria*;  
L. *Vanus*, for which Voss. proposes various etyms.  
Tooke derives it from A. S. *Fyn-igean*, to wither,

to fade, to pass away, to faint. It may be more  
immediately from A. S. *v. Wan-ian*, to wane, to  
fall away.

**VALANCE**, or -ENCE, *s.* -ENCY. Florio  
calls it—A kind of saye, serge, or stuff to  
make curtains for beds with.

*Valiant*, in the first folio of Shak., has  
been altered by the editors to *valenced*,  
which Malone explains,—“fringed with a  
beard.”

It. *Valenzana del letto*: perhaps (Sk.) from *Ve-  
lentia*, a town so called both in Italy and Spain

**VALE**, *s.* VALLEY. App. to—Ground sur-  
rounded by eminences; ground lying in a  
bottom, lying low in relation to that ad-  
joining or encompassing it.

Fr. *Fall-be*; It. & Sp. -*e*; L. *Fallis*, for which  
Voss. proposes three different etyms; the most  
plausible of which is Gr. Βαλλειν, *deicere*, *demis-  
tere*, to cast or put down; but its true origin seems  
to be D. *Fallen*, Ger. *Fallen*, A. S. *Fæll-an*. See  
VAIL, and AVALE.

**VALE-DICTION**, *s.* -TORY. A saying  
or bidding to fare well; a farewell.

From L. *Valedicere*, (*vale*, farewell, and *dicere*,  
to say,) to say or bid farewell.

**VALENTINE**, *s.* Met.—A letter,—a  
person seen, selected—on *Valentine's day*,  
(Feb. 14.)

**VALERIAN**, *s.* A plant.

Fr. *Valerian-e*; It. -*a*. So called of *valere*, to  
avail, because of its great virtues; or of *Valerius*,  
who first used it in physie.

**VALET**, *s.* Gen.—A hireling.

Fr. *Valet*. See VARLET.

**VALETUDINARY**, *s.* App. gen. to  
-IAN, *ad. s.* the bodily state or condition;  
-INESS.\* and hence,—

*Valetudinaris*, a *valetudinary*, — one  
whose bodily state or condition requires  
care or cure; an unhealthy, sickly, infirm,  
person.—\*Cheyne.

Fr. *Valetudin-aire*; It. -*ario*; L. *Valetudinaris*,  
from L. *Valetudo*, strength, health. See VALIA.

**VALIANT**, *ad.* Strong, powerful, robust,  
-ANCE.\* bold, brave, courageous, (well)  
-ANCY.\* Fr. *Vaillant*, is—a man's whole  
-ANT-LY. estate or worth, all his substance  
-NESS.\* (Cot.); and such seems the  
-ISE,† *s.* usage in Chaucer: "The *valance*  
of men is demed in riches out forthe."

\*Common in old writers, but seem to have  
given way to *Valour*, (qv.) †Berners. Bp. Hall.

Fr. *Vaill-ant*, -*antie*; It. *Val-ente*; Sp. -*iente*;  
L. *Valens*. See VALUE.

**VALID**, *ad.* -ITY. Sound, firm, strong, of  
great or full force or efficacy; forceful,  
powerful, efficient.

Fr. *Valid-e*; It. & Sp. -*o*; L. *Validus*, from *val-  
ere*; Gr. Ουλ-ειν, from Ionic Ουλος, for ολος, *sanaus*,  
*integer*, sound, whole, or intire, (Voss.) well. (See  
VAIL.) Con-*valere*. In-*valid*.

**VALLATION**,\* *s.* -TORY.† A fortifica-  
tion; a rampart, an entrenchment.

\*Warton. †Brown.

L. *Vallatus*, fortified or surrounded with fortifi-  
cations, *walled*, (qv.) L. *Vallum*, from A. S. *Wæl-  
an*, to join together, to consolidate, to cement.—  
Tooke. Circum- Contra- Inter-



**VALOUR, s.** Boldness, bravery, courage, -OR-OUS. *valiancy*, (qv.)

-OUSLY. Fr. *Val-eur*, -*eur*; It. -*ore*, -*ordo*; Sp. -*or*, -*oso*; L. *Valor*, of questionable authority. Fr. *Valcur*, or *valoir*, is the worth or *value*, (anciently written *Valure*, qv.) price or estimation; and hence the ad. *Valereux*, *valorous*, is app. as equivalent to *Valiant*; and our Eng. *s. Valour*, to worth in arms.

**VALUE, s. v.** The worth; the estimated

-ABLE. or rated worth, the estimation,

-ABLENESS. rate, price.

-ATION. Sir T. More writes *Valour*.

-ATOR. \*Common in old writers, *Berners*, *Hackluyt*, &c.

-LESS.

-ER. Fr. *Val-ere*, -*oir*; It. -*ore*; Sp. -*er*,

-URE, \*s. *avaliar*, from L. *Val-ere*, to be sound, whole or entire, (see *VALID*, *VALIANT*, *VALOUR*.) to be worth or worthy. Dis- In- Mis- Over- Out- Un-

**VALVE, s.** A folding door or shutter; a cover, folding or lapping, and refolding, over the aperture.

Fr. *Valve*; L. *Valvæ*, q. *volvæ*, quia introrsum *revolvantur*;—folding, sc. doors or shutters,—Voss.; who well distinguishes the *valvæ* from the *bifores*.

**VAMP, s. v.** Fr. *Avant*, the *van* or fore part, is frequently corrupted into *vam*, as *Vambrace*, *Vamure*, (see *VAI-MURE*, *VANT-BRACE*.) And Sk. thinks, that the *vamp* of the boot or shoe is the fore or front, and cons. the upper part of it,—the upper leather; and that To *vamp* boots is—

To repair them by the addition of new upper leather. Sp. *Avampier*, the short splatter-dash or gaiter, has probably the same origin. Hence, To *vamp*, gen.—

To patch old with new; to give any thing that is old, worn-out, or thread-bare—a new face or appearance.

**VAN, s.** The front, the fore part. See -COURIER. *VAUNT*.

-GUARD. Fr. *Avant*; It. *Avante*; D. *Van*, fore, before; and Ger. *Von*, from, are the same word. The Fr. etymologists endeavour to trace the Fr. and It. *prs.* to the L. *pr. Ante*. Wach. attempts no etym. Though in D. and Ger. *Van* or *Von* are used merely as *prs.*, in Eng. *Van* is a *s.*

**VAN, s. v. -ING.** To *van*, (or *fan*, qv.)—To act upon with the wind, to beat with the wind. And a *Van*,—any thing that catches or holds the wind, that beats or strikes the wind; sc. a wing, a sail.

Fr. *Van*, *vanner*; It. *Vanni*; D. & Ger. *Wanne*; A. S. *Fanne*; from L. *Fannus*,—say the etymologists; and L. *Fannus*, from Gr. *βαλλ-ειν*, to throw or cast, ob jactationem et succussionem *vanni*, because the corn is *winnowed* by the stroke,—the blow or blast of the air; but the origin is probably northern. See *WINNOW*, and *WIND*.

**VANE, s.** Any thing placed to catch the wind, and move as it blows.

A. S. *Fana*; Ger. -*e*; D. *Vaene*, vexillum. A standard, an ensign (Som.); who adds,—hence our *Fane* and *Vane*, pro tritone. Chaucer writes it *Fane*, (qv.) and see *VAN*.

**VANISH, v. -ING.\*** To disappear, to pass or go away, out of sight or view, beyond

perception; to be or become imperceptible.—\*Chaucer.

Fr. *Vanoyer*, *évanouir*; It. *Svanire*; L. *Vanescere*, from *vanus*, for which Voss. gives six different etyms. Tooke,—from A. S. *Fyn-igean*, to corrupt, spoil, decay, wither; and this is not improbably formed upon A. S. *Wan-ian*, to wane, to decrease, to decay, to fall away. See *VAIN*. E-

**VAN- or VAUNT-MURE, s.** See *VAI-MURE*.

**VANQUISH, v.** To overpower, to overcome, to beat, or get the better; -ABLE.\* to subject, to subdue, to conquer.—\*Gayton. †Bp. Hall.

Fr. *Vaincre*; Sp. *Vencer*; It. & L. *Vincere*, which Voss. derives from Gr. *Νικ-ειν*, by a transposition of the two first letters, and by prefixing the letter *v*. (A. S. *Wan-ian*?) Con- Un-

**VANTAGE, v. s.** To place or set before or forward, to prefer;—to promote (or advance), to benefit, to profit. Ad. Dis- Un-

**VANT-BRACE, or -BRASS, s.** *VAMPLATE*. Also written *Vambrass*.

Any thing placed before the arm,—to protect it. Armour for the arm. Also called *Garde-brace*, (Chaucer,) Fr. *Garde-bras*.

*Vamplate*,—the annotator on Sidney calls—a gauntlet, an iron glove. It is considered to be the same as *Vambrace*.

Fr. *Avant-bras*.

**VAP,\*s.** *Vapour*,—a reek, a steam, a fume, -ID. an exhalation; a spirituous -OUR, s. v. emission; a breath, a puff;— -OR-ER. more grossly, the wind; a -Y. swelling or tumour caused by -ISH. air or wind; and app. (met.) -OUS. to the mind, the humours of -OUSNESS. the mind.

A *vaporer*,—a puffer, one filled with airs of his own conceit; a bragger.

*Vapid*,—having emitted or ejected all spirit; spiritless. And the *Vap*,—the dead body after the spirit is gone.—\*Bp. Taylor.

Fr. *Vap-ide*, -*eur*; It. -*dre*; Sp. & L. *Vapor*, which Voss. derives from Gr. *καπν*, *flatus*, *halitus*; and this from the unused *καπ-ειν*, to blow. The origin is probably Gothic. The A. S. *Wap-ian*, fluctuate; *Wap-etian*, effervescere, appear to present an affinity. E-

**VARDINGALE, s.** Com. written *Far-thingale*, (qv.)

**VARE,\*s.** Sp. *Vara*, a rod, a wand, a twig, a stick.—*Delpino*. \*Howell. *Dryden*.

**VARLET, s. -RY.** One receiving hire, or wages, or some equivalent for hire; an attendant, a follower in service, a servant; a menial, a low or base person.

Tooke considers *Valet* to be the same word as *Varlet*, by the omission, in slovenly pronunciation, of the letter *r*, (as in *My lord*, constant among bar-risters for *My lord*;) and that *Varlet* is also the same word as *Harlot*, (the aspirate changed to *v*;) meaning simply—a *hireling*. See *HARLOT*.

**VARNISH, or VERNISH, v. s.** *VARNISHER*. To lay on or impose a bright, a *burnished*—surface; to give a bright or glossy, a shining or dazzling—appearance; and thus to

cover, hide, or conceal deformity, or disagreeable reality.

Fr. *Vern-is*, -*isser*; It. -*ice*, -*icare*; Sp. *Barn-iz*, -*izar*; L. *Vernicis*, a word (Voss.) unknown to the ancients. Now (he adds) many people so call the gum of the juniper, much used by painters to brighten colours. Some learned men think it so called, quasi *vernum rorem*, because it flows from the tree in spring. But he agrees with Salmasius, that it is Gr. *Βερνικις*, *Βερνικη*, sive *Βερρονικη*, which the Græco-barbarians use pro *succino*, for amber. Sk. refers to *Burnish*, (qv) Un-

**VARY**, *v. s.*\* To change, to alter, to  
-I-ABLE. differ, to diversify; to have  
-ABLENESS. or take different, several, or  
-ATION. sundry forms or appearances;  
-ANCE. to differ, or be different, or  
-ETY. dissimilar; to change, or be  
-OUS. changeable, unsteady, in-  
-OUSLY. constant, shifting, fickle.  
-EGATE, *v.* *Variegate*,—L. of Low Ages,  
-EGATION. *Variegatus*, -*are*, to diversify;  
-ATE,† *v.* It. *Varieggiare*.  
-ANT.† \**Shak.* †*Dean King.* †*Chaucer.*

Fr. *Var-ier*; It. -*iare*; Sp. -*iar*; L. *Varius*, which (Voss.) is properly app. to things of different colour, from Gr. *Βαλιος*, of the same signification.

**VASCULAR**, *ad.* Containing or consisting of vessels.

L. *Vasculum*, from *vas*, a vessel. Extra-

**VASE**, *s.* A vessel; app. usually to one intended for ornamental purposes.

Fr. *Vase*; It. & Sp. *Vaso*; L. *Vas*. See VAT.

**VASSAL**, *s. v.* A follower or attendant;  
-AGE. one bound to follow or attend;  
-ATION.\* one holding certain lands under  
-ESS.† bond, or obligation, or allegiance  
—to follow or attend, to aid or assist.

"Feudatory or *vasal*, was only an other name for the tenant or holder of the lands; though, on account of the prejudices which we have justly conceived against the doctrines that were afterwards grafted on this system, we now use the word *vasal* opprobriously, as synonymous to slave or bondsman."—*Blackstone*.

\**W. Mountague.* †*Spenser.*

Fr. *Vass-all*; It. & Sp. -*allo*; Low L. *Vassallus*. The etymologists have written very largely upon this word and its origin.—See *Men.*, *Wack.*, *Du Cange*, *Voss.*, and *Jun.* In our old writers, (sc. Chaucer, Gower, G. Douglas,) as in the Ancient Romance, *Vassalage*, or as it is sometimes improperly written *Vasselage*, is used as equivalent to—*Valour*, *valiantness*, *prowess*. And Jun. supposes it to be so used from the powerful and faithful assistance which the fiduciary clients, then called *Vassi* or *vassali*, supplied to their superior lord in times of danger; the word was indeed evidently as much a term of honour as knighthood was. Low L. *Vassus* is derived by Voss. (de Vit. p. 634) from *vas*, a pledge or surety; and the *vassals* undoubtedly were tenants in *vad-uo*, upon wage or gage, or pledge, sc. to render certain services to the lord or proprietor, such as to follow and assist in war; and were so far bondsmen, that, by the very nature of their tenure, they were bound, or under obligation or allegiance, to the performance of certain conditions. Voss., with little reason, hesitates to derive *vas* (*vads*, *vadis*) from *vadere*, which we have in A. S. *Wad-an*, to go, gen.; not as we now restrict the *v.* To *wade*. Low L. *Vad-ium* was also written *Wad-ium*; A. S. *Wæda*, *pignus*, *vadimonium*. En-

**VAST**, *ad. s.* *Vast*, *ad.*—Widely extended  
-LY. reaching to great extent, of space  
-NESS. or time; spacious to excess;  
-Y.\* exceedingly large, ample, or  
-ITY.† spacious.

-IDITY.† *Vast*, *s.*—A waste, a vacuity of  
-ERN.§ space, a desert, a boundless or  
-ITUDE.‖ measureless vacuity.

-ATION.¶ \*† *Shak.* † *Holland.* † *Strype*, 1556. ‖ *Joye.* ¶ *Bp. Hall Fuller.*

Fr. *Vast-e*, -*ation*; It. -*o*; L. *Vastus*, of which Voss. gives no satisfactory account. It has probably a northern origin. See TO WASTE. De-

**VAT**, *s.* Also written *Fat*, (qv.)

A vessel of large size or dimensions.

D. *Vat*; Ger. *Fass*; Sw. *Fat*; A. S. *Fæt*, *fet*, *Wach.* derives from Ger. *Fassen*, D. *Fatten*, Sw. *Fatta*, capere, continere, to hold, to retain; and he refers L. *Vas* to the same origin. Traces of the ancient word remain in Go. *Fatha*, *sepes*, Mark xii. 1; Luke xiv. 23.

**VATICIDE**,\* *s.* *Vaticinate*,—To tell the  
-C-INE,† *s.* fates, or any thing fated; to  
-IN-ATE,† *v.* soothsay, to foretell, to pro-  
-ATION.§ phesy.

-AL.‖ *Vaticide*,—a slayer of a prophet.—\**Pope.* †*Holland.* †*Berkley.* †*Common.* ‖ *Warton.*

Fr. *Vaticin-ier*; It. -*dre*; Sp. -*ar*; L. *Vaticinari*, fata canere:—*Vates* vel *phates*, from Gr. *Φατο*, to tell.

**VAVASOUR**,\* *s.* -ORY.† A lord that held of some duke, marquess, or earl, and (at least among us) was in degree inferior to a baron; a mesne, or mesne lord; or as *arrière vassal*; also, a villain.—*Cot.*

\**Chaucer*, &c. †*Harrington.*

Low L. *Vavassor*, or *vassasor*; Fr. *Vavassor*, -*orie*. (See VASSAL; also *Spel.*, *Men.* and *Wack.*) *Vavassor* is perhaps formed from *vassus vassal*.

**VAULT**, *s. v.* A vault,—a turn or bow;  
-ER. an arch, an arched building; a turn;  
-ING. the bounding turn (says *Cot.*)  
-AGE.\* which riders teach their horses; a  
-Y.\* curvet; the turn or flexure, in which men throw themselves on or off their horses.  
—*Jun.* And hence, To vault,—

To curvet; to turn or tumble; to leap with the body turned or bent; gen.—to leap.—\**Shak.*

Fr. *Volte*, a round or turn; *Voulte*, an arch, the same word diff. written; It. *Volta*; Sp. *Vuelta*; Low L. *Voluta*, from *Volutum*, past p. of *Volvere*, to turn. See VOLVE.

**VAUNT**, *s. v.* A vaunter is one who sets  
-ER. his deeds forward, protrudes or  
-FUL. obtrudes them or himself; boasts,  
-ING. brags of them; is ostentatious of  
-INGLY. them. See ADVANCE.  
-AGE.\* *Vaunt*, in *Shak.* (*Troil.* & *Cress.*)  
-ERY.† *Vauntage*, in *Froissart*, are—the van or front, the fore part.

*Vaunt-currer*, or *courier*,—fore-runner; pre-cursor.—\**Berners.* †*Holland.*

Fr. *Se vanter*, *vanteur*; It. *Vant-are*, -*ori*, to put or place before (*avant*), in the van, (qv.) A-Ad-

**VAUNT-MURE**. See VAIMURE.

**VA-WARD**, *s. i. e.* The *van-ward* or *van-guard*; gen. the front or fore-part.

**VECK,\* s.** An old woman.—\*Chaucer.  
It. *Vèckia*, corrupted from L. *Vetula*.—Sk.

**VECTURE,\* s.** -TITATION.† The carriage or conveyance.

\*Bacon. †Arbuthnot, in *Mart. Scrib.*  
It. *Vellura*; L. *Vectura*, *vectio*, from *Vectum*, past p. of *Veh-ere*, to carry. See **VEHICLE**.

**VEER, v.** To turn, (out of a right line;) -ABLE. to change or alter the course or -ING. direction; to bend, to incline; to evolve or turn out.

Fr. *Virer*, *giver*; L. *Gyrare*.—Sk. Tooke gives it the same origin with *To swerve*, and *thwart*, i.e. A. S. *v. Thweor-ian*, to wrest, to twist. See **LAVEER**.

**VEGETABLE, ad. s.** To vegetate, (by -ABILITY. common usage,) is — To -ATE, v. grow as plants grow, to -ATION. spring or shoot, to increase. -ATIVE, ad. s. *Vegete*, or *Vegetous*,—vigo- -AL, ad.\* s.† rous, active, lively, ani- -GETE.‡ mated. -GET-OUS.‡ \*Burton. †B. Jonson. ‡Bp. -IVE, s.‖ ad.¶ Taylor. South. ‖Massinger. ¶Hakewill. Dryden.

Fr. *Végét-er*, -al, -able, -atif; It. -àre, -àbile, -attivo, -a; Sp. -ear, -ativo; L. *Vegere*, or *Figere*, which (Voss. thinks) may be *Vi agere*, to act with force or power; to be vigorous. *Vegetare*, *vegetabilis*, are words of the lower ages. *Vegetal*,—from Fr.

**VEHEMENT, ad.** Strong, forcible, vio- -ENTLY. lent, impetuous; eager, ardent. -ENCE. Fr. *Véhém-ent*; Sp. -ente; It. *Vee-* -ENCY. ments; L. *Vehemens*; i. e. *Ve-mens*; *ve*, i. e. *valde* and *mens*; when the mind feels strongly, forcibly.

**VEHICLE, s.** A carriage, a conveyance; -CLED. the means, instrument of carriage -CULAR. or conveyance, or communication.  
Fr. *Véhicule*; It. *Veicolo*; L. *Vehiculum*, from *Vehere*, to carry, from Gr. *Ox-eiv*, with the digamma or *v* pref. and *x* changed into *h*.—Voss. (Gr. *Ox-eiv*!) Con-vey. In-veigh.

**VEIL, s. v.** Also written *Vail*.

Any thing carried or borne, sc. as a standard, ensign, banner, flag; and further, a sail, any thing hung or spread as a sail, to shade, screen, or cover. And hence *Velare*, to veil, or—

To cover, to screen, to shade; to conceal, to hide, to overspread.

Fr. *Veller*; Sp. *Velo*; It. & L. *Velare*, to cover, *velo tegere*; and *Velum*, Scal. (upon the authority of Cicero) and Voss. form thus: *Veho*, *vexi*, *vevum*, *vevulum*, *vevillum*; and (by syncope) *Velum*. In-  
• Over-Un- Re-veal.

**VEIN, s.** App. to—The lineal tubes which -ED. convey the blood to the heart in -Y. animals; lineal streaks in mineral  
**VEN-AL.** or vegetable bodies; met.—to a -OUS. movement, progress, course or current, or train of thought or feeling; humour, temper, disposition.

Fr. *Veine*; It. Sp. & L. *Vena*. From Gr. *ἴς* (quod proprie notat *Abram*,—Voss.) is formed *Vis*, and from the accusative *ἴνα* is formed *Vena*. Extra-venate. Inter-veined.

**VEINED,\* ad.** This seems to be a misprint (in Speght) for *Veined*, i. e. *weaved*. See **WAVE**.—\*Chaucer. *The Test. of Loue*.

**VEIZE, or VEZE, v.** See **TO PHEEZE**.

**VELI-FEROUS,\* ad.** Sail-bearing, (*vela-ferens*.)—\*Evelyn.

**VELITATION,\* s.** An attack, an onset; a contest, a skirmish.

\*Bp. Hall. Bp. Taylor. Hale.

L. *Velitatio*, from *Velites*, (a light-armed soldier,) and *velites non à volando*, quasi *volites*, ut vulgo creditur, sed quia sub *velis*, seu *veixillis* militabant, non sub aquilis legionum, à *velis* nomen traxisse, unde et *veixillarii* postea dicti.—Facciolati Lex.

**VELLEITY, s.** A term (Locke) used to signify—The lowest degree of desire. Hammond calls it a *wouldingness*. See **VOLITION**.

Fr. *Velléité*; It. -a; L. *Velleitas*, from *Velle*, to will.

**VELLICATE,\* v.** -ION.† To pluck or pull, to twitch or twinge.

\*Burke. †Bacon.

Fr. *Vellication*; L. *Vellitatio*, from *Vellicare*, *vell-ere*, to pull or pluck. A-Con- Er-Re-vulse.

**VELLUM, s.** Calf's skin, (dressed for use in writing, book-binding, &c.)

Fr. *Velin*, calf's skin; L. *Vitulina*.

**VELOCITY, s.** Swiftmess, speed, rapidity.

Fr. *Vél-ocité*; It. -dce, -ocità; Sp. -oz, -ozidad; L. *Velox*, *velocitas*, proprie de navibus, from *Velum*, a sail.—Voss.

**VELVET, s. ad. VELLURE.\*** App. met. to—Any thing very fine and soft.

*Velveteen* is an imitation of velvet.

To velvet,—to paint on velvet.—Peacham.

\*Holinshed.

Chaucer writes *Velouette*; Spenser, *Vellet*; B. Jonson, *Vellute*; Low L. *Velluctum*; Fr. *Vel-ours*, -ous; It. *Vell-àto*; Sp. -ut, -udo, qd. *villosum*, supple *sericum*, from *Villo*, i. e. lanugine, wooliness.

**VENAL, ad. -ITY.** That may be sold or bought; that may be had for a price, for money; mercenary.

Fr. & Sp. *Ven-al*; It. -àle; L. *Venalis*, that may be sold. See **VEND**.

**VENARY,\* s. ad.** See **VENISON**.—\*Brown.

-ATICAL. Fr. *Vénerie*; L. *Venation*, from *Ven-ari*, -ATION.\* to hunt, to search out, sc. with hounds, with dogs; (à cane, vel *kuvi*, the *x* changed into *v*.—Voss.)

**VEND, v.** To sell, or make sale of; to

-EE. give, deliver, or transfer to

-ER. another, to exchange, for a

-IBLE, ad. s. price, for money.

-IBILITY. Fr. *Vend-re*; Sp. -er; It. & L. *Vend-ere*, to bring to sale, to sell. (A. S. *Wend-an*, *mutare*.) In-

**VENDICATE,\* v.** Fr. *Vendiquer*, to claim. See **TO VINDICATE**.—\*Sir T. Elyot.

**VENDITATE,\* v. -ION.†** To set out ostentatiously, to make a display of, to vaunt.—\**Holland.* †*Bp. Hall.*

L. *Vendicare*, to desire to sell; and cons. to set, to shew, to exhibit, for sale.

**VE NE-FICAL, or -FICIAL, ad.** That can  
-EFICIOUS. or may act with poison; poi-  
-EFICIOUSLY. sonous; having the power  
-ENE.\* of poisoning, bewitching, or  
-EN-ATE, v. ad. enchanting.—\**Harvey.*  
-ATION. Fr. *Vénéfique*; It. -*fico*; Sp.  
-OSE. -*ocio*; L. *Venenosus*, to act or do, with poison or venom, (qv.)

**VENERABLE, ad.** That may be, that is  
-ABLY. revered; that is highly regard-  
-ABLENESS. ed, honoured, or respected.  
-ATE, v. \**H. More.*  
-ATION. Fr. & Sp. *Venerabile*; It. -*bile*; L.  
-ATOR. *Venerabilis*, that may be revered,  
-ABILITY.\* from *venerari*, so written for *veri-*  
to think much and again of, highly of.—*Voss. Un.*

**VENERY, s.** Of or pertaining to *Venus*,  
-REAL. to the intercourse of the sexes.  
-RIAN.\* \**Chaucer.* †*Derham.* †*Milton.*  
-REOUS.† Fr. *Vénérien*; It. & Sp. -*reo*; L. *Ve-*  
-ROUS.† *nerius*.

**VE NE-SECTION, s.** The section or incision of a vein (*venæ sectio*).

**VENEW.** See **VENUE.**

**VENGE,\* v.** To inflict severe punishment  
-ANCE. (in retribution, in retaliation); to  
-FUL. wreak punishment; to punish ma-  
-ER. liciously, or with a feeling of plea-  
-ABLE.\* sure in the pain suffered.  
-ABLY.\* In old authors, *Vengeance* is writ-  
-MENT.† ten *Veniaunce*, i.e. *Venjaunce*.

"He loves that *vengeancely*," in Beau-  
& F., i. e. *violently, vehemently*. We have still the vulgar expression,—with a *ven-geance*, i. e. to an unexpected, unwished excess; "a vigour beyond the law."

*Venge-ance, -ful*, are still in common use.

\*Common in Old Authors. †*Spenser.*

Fr. *Veng-er*; It. -*iare*; Sp. -*ar*; L. *Vindicare*, from *vim dicere*, to declare violence. A- Re-

**VENIABLE, ad.** Cons.—That may be  
-AL. forgiven or pardoned; that may  
-ALLY. be permitted, allowed, or excused;  
-ALITY. pardonable, allowable, excusable.

Fr. & It. *Ve-niale*; Sp. -*neal*; L. *Venialis*, *venia*, (from *ven-ire*,) quia ad aliquem venit, vel quia facit *veniendi* potestatem.—*Voss.*

**VENISON, s.** "The flesh of (edible) beasts of chase, as the deer, wild boar, &c."  
—*Cot.*

Fr. *Ven-ison*; Sp. -*ado*; from L. *Venatio*, hunting. See **VENARY.**

**VENOM, s.** The s. *Poison*. The ad.—Poi-  
-ED. soned, infected, infused or impreg-  
-OUS. nated with poison; imbued or in-  
-OUSLY. vested with the noxious, malign-  
nant, hateful qualities of poison.

Fr. *Ve-nin*; It. -*nèno*, -*lèno*; Sp. -*ncno*; L. *Venenum*, poison. En- In- Out- Un-

**VENT, s. v.** May be explained—An open-  
-AGE. ing or aperture, for the utterance  
-AILE. or emission; an emission, an utter-  
-ER, s. ance; an opening, for the sale or disposal; a means of sale; a mart or market overt. And, To *vent*,—

To open, to make an opening; to give opening, for the utterance or passage; to utter, to let out, to send forth, to emit; to bring forth, to put or set out for open sale, to sell, to dispose of.

*Ventail* of a helmet,—the opening; the part that is, or lifts, open, (sc.) to give air or light. Chaucer writes it *Aventail*, (*Canterbury Tales*, v. 9080.)

The Glossary to Spenser seems to think *Vent*, in Shepheard's Calendar, is from *ventus*, the wind.

To *vent* into the wind is—to open or expand his nostrils to the wind.

Fr. *Vent*; It. *Sventare*. Both English and French lexicographers consider that there are two words so written, *Vent*, Fr. *Fente*, from *fendre*, L. *Findere*, to cleave or split open; and *Vent*, Fr. *Vendre*, L. *Vendere*, to sell.—Hackluyt, speaking of the *vent* of commodities,—a *vent* to make sales,—seems to use it as equivalent to *utterance*, an opening for the utterance, a mart or market overt.

**VENTILATE, v.** To give wind or air;  
-ILATION. to give an opening or passage;  
-OSE, ad. s. to expose to the wind or air;  
-OSITY.\* and (met.) to winnow, to sift, to  
-IDUCT.† discuss.

*Ventose*,—windy. A *ventose* or cupping glass (Fr. *Ventose*),—a glass that sucks or exhales the blood.

Chaucer uses *Ventousing* :—

"———Neyther veine-blood, ne *ventousing*,  
Ne drinke of herbes may ben his helping."

\**Brown.* †*Boyle.*

Fr. *Vent-eler*; Sp. -*ilar*; It. & L. *Ventilare*; to give wind or air (*ventus*). E- Sub- Un-

**VENTRICLE, s.** *Cot.* calls *Ventricle*,—  
-TR-AL. "The place wherein the meat  
-ILO-QUI. sent from the stomach is digested;  
-QUOUS. some so call the stomach itself."  
-QUIST. Also, a hole or cavity.

*Ventriloquy* and *Ventriloquism*, are words in current use. "The pretenders to the art of necromancy, who were chiefly women, had a way of uttering sounds, as if they were formed, not by the organs of speech, but deep in the chest, or in the belly; and were thence called *εγγαστριμύθοι*, *ventriloqui*, (i. e. *ventriloquists*)."—*Lowth.* "A tuneful bird is a *ventriloquist*. The seat of the song is in the breast."—*Paley.*

Fr. *Ventri-cule*; It. -*colo*; Sp. -*culo*; L. *Ventriculus*, (dim. of *Venter*;) Gr. *Εντερον*, *intestinum*, *intestinum* locus. E-venterate.

**VENTURE, v. s.** That which is to come,  
-ER. which may come. Any thing  
-OUS. which is risked, or hazarded  
-OUSLY. upon, put to the chance of.  
-OUSNESS. And hence,—  
-SOME. A trial, risk, hazard, chance.

-ING. Fr. *Vent-ure*; It. & Sp. -*ura*; L. *Venturus*, that is to come, from *ventus*, *venire*, to come. *Venture*, that is to come: *Future*, that

is to be, are all the words terminating in *ere*, that we have in their correct usage adopted from the Latin. Ad- Circum- Con- Contra- Dis- In- Sub- Super- Sur- Inter-vene. Intro-venient. Ob-vention.

**VENUE, VENEW, or VENEY, s.** The *venue* in Law is the place where the jury are summoned to *come*; the county.

*Venue, Veneuw, or Venny*, in Fencing,—a coming, a coming on, an onset; a turn or bout; a hit. The commentators on Shak. have produced a great variety of instances; and differ in their explanations, because they mistake application for meaning.

Fr. *Venus*, from *venir*; L. *Venire*, to come. Blackstone seems to think, with Sk., *Venus* to be a corruption of *visne*; or his explanation may be intended for *visne* only:—"The court will direct a change of the *venue* or *visne*, (that is, the *vicinia* or neighbourhood in which the injury is declared to be done.)" A- Ad- Re-

**VERACIOUS, ad. -CITY.** Regardful, observant, of telling the truth or verity. See **VERITY**.

Sp. *Ver-az*; It. *-ace*; Fr. *-acité*; L. *Verax*.

**VERB, s.** "A *verb* is a word of number, -AL. which hath both time and person. -ALITY. Time is the difference of a *verb*, -ALLY. by the present, past, and future, -ALIZE, v. or to come. A *verb* finite therefore hath three only times, and -ATIM. those always imperfect."—B. -OSE. *Jonson*. "Verbs in English, -OSITY. not being distinguished as in other languages by a peculiar termination, and it being sometimes impossible to distinguish them by their place, when the old termination of the A. S. verbs was dropped, this word *To* (i.e. *act*) became necessary to be prefixed, in order to distinguish them from nouns, and to invest them with a verbal character: for there is no difference between the noun Love, and the verb To love, but what must be comprised in the prefix *To*. The infinitive, therefore, appears plainly to be, what the Stoics call it—the very *verb* itself."—*Tooke*.

*Verbality* (Bp. Hall),—more commonly *Verbosity*.

*Verbose*,—abounding in, full of, copious in, words.

South uses *Verb*, lit. from L. *Verbum*.

Fr. *Verb*, verbal; It. & Sp. *Verbo*; L. *Verbum*, a word. Voss. prefers to derive from Gr. *Ep-eiv*, *dicere*, by prefixing the digamma. Scal. and others from *verberare*, to strike, because a word or verb spoken, strikes or beats the air; or is spoken or uttered by a percussion of the air. Ad- Pro-

**VERBERATE, v. -ION.** To strike, to beat, to percuss.

L. *Verberare*, to strike. Re-

**VERDANT, s.** Green: flourishing in -D-URE. growth, in the freshness of youth. -UOUS. *Verditure*,—dim. of *Verdure*. -ITURE.\* \**Peacham*.

Fr. *Verdoyant*, i.e. *Viridiscens*. See **VIRENT**. Fr. It. & Sp. *Verde*; L. *Viridis*, green, from *Vir-ere*, to grow; the colour of vegetables growing.

**VERDERER, s.** An officer appointed over; an overseer of woods, forests.

Fr. *Ferdier*; Low L. *Viridiarius*, (*viridiarium*, locus ubi sunt *viridia*.)

**VER-DICT, s.** A true saying, sentence, opinion, judgment. L. *Verum, dictum*.

**VER-DI-GRIS, s.** The rust of brass; so called from its colour, between green and grey.

Fr. *Ver-deris, vert-de-gris*, (*vert*, green, and *gris*, grey.)

**VERECUNDIOUS,\* ad.** Demure, shamefast, bashful, modest.—*Cot.* \**Wotton*.

L. *Verecundus*, from *vereri*, to think strongly, firmly. Fr. *Véréconde*.

**VERGE, v. s.** To turn or bend, take a turn or inclination; to incline, to tend.

*Verge, s.*—The line; the extreme line to which aught tends or inclines; the line which bounds or incloses; the inclination or course; the edge, the bank, the margin, the border.

L. *Vergere*, from *vertere*; or as Voss. is more inclined to think, from Gr. *Περ-ειν*, by the insertion of *g*. Di-

**VERGE, s. -ER.** Also written *Virge*.

*Verge*, gen. is,—a staff, or rod: and—

*Verger*,—one that beareth a staff or rod: (a servitor of billes that beareth a staff.—Stat. 2 Hen. IV.)

*Verge* is, hence, also, the bounds or limits, as "the verge of court;" and thus (met.) becomes equivalent to *Verge*, ante, as app. to a bounding line.

It. *Vèrga*; Fr. *Verger*, one who bears the verge (i.e. rod or staff, L. *Virga*), before a magistrate.—*Cot.* *Vergers* which go before their deanes with little slaves tipped.—*Mins.* Con- Di-

**VERI-FY, v.** To aver, affirm, assure, as- -IABLE. certain—the truth; to prove to -ICATION. be true.

-IER. Fr. *Vérif-er*; It. *-càre*; Sp. *-car*; L. *Verum fieri*. See **VERY**.

**VERI-SIMILITY, s.** A likeness or -ITUDE. resemblance to truth; likeli- -OUS.\* hood, possibility.—\**White*.

Fr. *Vérisim-ilitude*; It. *-ile, -ilitudine*; Sp. *-il, -itud*; L. *Verisimilis*, having a likeness (*similis*) to truth (*verum*).

**VER-JUICE, s.** *Verd-jus*,—the juice extracted from green, or unripe, and cons. sour, fruit; grapes, crabs, &c.

Fr. *Verjus*, made of sour and unripe grapes.

**VER-MEIL, ad.** Ruddy, reddish; of a -M-ILION. clear and beautiful red.

-ILIONED. \**Spenser*. †*Chaucer*.

-ILY.\* Fr. *Verm-eil*; It. *-aglio*; Sp. *-ellon*; -ELET.† from L. *Vermiculus*, a small worm (*vermes*), growing upon various trees, and yielding this colour. En-

**VERMICULE, or -CLE, s.** *Vermicule*,— -AR.\* a small worm, or grub.

-ATE, v. ad.† To *vermiculate*, lit. and also -ATION.† cons. — tessellated, because variegated and divided by small tessellæ, resembling worms or grubs.

*Vermiculation*, — a motion resembling



that of worms; a continuous motion from part to part.—*Cowper*. †*Bacon*. †*Hale*.

Fr. *Verm-elet*; It. *-icello*, a dim. of *Verme*; L. *Vermiculus*, dim. of *Vermes*, a worm.

**VERMIN**, *s.* App. to—Small filthy in-INOUS.\* sects; noxious or destructive-IPAROUS.† animals of the smaller kind.

\**Milton*. †*Brown*.

Fr. & It. *Vermine*; Low L. *Vermina*, from *vermis*, a worm, (qv.)

**VERNACULAR**, *ad.* -LOUS.\* Native, indigenous, peculiar to a country or family.

*Vernaculus*,—scurrilous, insolent, as the language of slaves.—\**B. Jonson*.

L. *Vernaculus*, born at home, from *verna*, a domestic slave.

**VERNAGE**,\* *s.* A sweet wine.—\**Gower*.

It. *Vernaccia*, so called because that made in *Verona* was thought best.—*Sk*.

**VERNAL**, *ad.* -NANT.\* Growing, flowering, flourishing—as in spring.—\**Milton*.

L. *Vernalis*, *vernus*, of or pertaining to spring (*ver*), or the season of spring, the early part of the year.

**VERNICLE**,\* *s.* A cloth or napkin whereon was the figure of Christ's face; undoubtedly (*Sk*.) from *Santa Veronica*, whose napkin was believed to be impressed with that figure.—\**Chaucer*.

**VERRY**,\* *ad.* Diversified (*varius*) with argent and azure.—\**Drayton*.

Fr. *Vaire*, *verry*.

**VERSATILE**, *ad.* -ITY. That can or may be turned; easy to turn or change; changeable, variable; that can or may turn to any point, to any object.

Fr. & Sp. *Versatil*; L. *Versatilis*.

**VERSE**, *s. v.* A line; a measured or

-ICLE. metrical line; a collection of

-IFY, *v.* such lines; poetry; poetical

-IFIER. composition.

-IFICATION. A number of lines apart or

-IFICATOR. separate—as a verse of a psalm

-ER.\* or chapter.

-ET.† To be versed, (L. *Versari*,)—to

turn about, sc. in the same space; to keep employed on the same thing; to be exercised, to become experienced.

To be or become experienced or expert, skilled in, well acquainted with.

\**B. Jonson*. †*Milton*.

Fr. *Vers*, *vers-ifier*; It. *-o*, *-iscare*; Sp. *-o*, *-iscar*; L. *Versus*, from *versum*, past p. of *vertere*, to turn. *Versus*, in Agriculture, is a furrow or line of earth, turned up by the plough; in writing, a line formed by the *stilus* (our pen) in the wax; and was orig. app. in prose as well as poetry. Ad- Con- Ob- Trans- Un-

**VERSI-COLOUR**, *ad.* Shewing different, having various—colours.

L. *Versicolor*, changing colours, as diff. turned to the light.

**VERSION**, *s.* A turn or turning; a change; a turning, sc. from one language to another; a translation or traduction.

It. *Vers-ione*; Sp. *-ion*; L. *Versio*, from *vert-ere*, to turn. A- Ad- Ante- Con- Contro- Di- E- Extra-

In- Inter- Intro- Ob- Re- Sub-vert. Also Contra- Circum-version.

**VERT**, *s.* Every thing that doth grow and beare green leafte within the forrest, that may cover and hide a deare.—*Mims*.

Fr. *Vert*, *verd*. (See *VERDANT*.) In Forest Laws—see *VERDERER*.

**VERTEBRÆ**, *s.* -BRÆ. A turning joint, or joint where the bones meet so as they may turn,—as the knuckle bone, back bones.

Fr. *Vertèb-re*; It. *-ra*; Sp. *-ras*; L. *Vertebra*, from *vertere*, to turn.

**VERTICAL**, *ad.* A vertical point or

-ALLY. line,—a point in the zenith; a

-ITY. line perpendicular to the horizon,

-LE. situate or being in the zenith, or

-ALITY.\* immediately over head. See *VORTEX*.—\**Brown*.

Fr. & Sp. *Vertic-al*; It. *-ale*; L. *Vertex*, that which turns (*vertit*), or around which any thing turns or revolves. *Vertices* circa quos cælum ipsum *verti* dicitur; around which the heavens are said to turn.

**VERTIGINOUS**, *ad.* -NESS.\* Turning, dizzy, giddy.—\**Barrow*.

Fr. *Vertig-e*, *-icus*, *-ineus*; It. *-ine*, *-inico*; Sp. *-inico*; L. *Vertigo*, a turning, from *vertere*, to turn.

**VERVAINE**, *s.* A plant.

Fr. *Vervaine*; It. Sp. & L. *Verbena*, a name, as some think, given to the green (*virides*) boughs of all odoriferous plants; others think *Herbena* is the original word, app. to all sorts of herbs used in the decoration of altars. See *Foss*.

**VERY**, *ad. av.* Equivalent to the Eng.

-ILY. True. *Very*, or *Verily*, *av.* truly.

-ITY. *Verity*,—the truth; what any one

-ITABLE. really thinks or believes; con-

sonance or agreement of words to thoughts.

Fr. *Fray*, *vé-r-ité*; It. *-o*, *-ità*; Sp. *-dadere*, *-dad*;

L. *Verus*, from *ve-reor*, (*ve*, i. e. *valde*, and *veri*, to think,) strongly, firmly thought, strongly impressed upon the mind. A-*ver*. Un-*veritable*.

**VESICATE**, *v.* To blister; to raise a

-ATION. blister or bladder.

-ATORY. "The vesike or bladder."—*Byrth*

-LE, *s.* of *Mankynd*, 1552.

-ULAR. Fr. *Vésic-atoire*, *-ule*; It. *Vesica*; L. *Vesica*, a blister or bladder.

**VESPER**, *s.* *Vesper*,—the evening; the

-P-ERS. evening star.

-ERTINE. *Vespers*,—religious services performed in the evening.

Fr. *Vesp-er*; It. & Sp. *-ero*; L. *Vesper*, the evening star; Gr. *Ἑσπερος*, which (*Lenep* says) is the star that follows (or appears first after) the setting sun, from *εἰσεσθαι*, for *εἰσεσθαι*, to follow. See *YESTER*.

**VESSEL**, *s. v.* A concave utensil, formed

to hold or contain either liquids or solids.

Also—a boat or ship; the parts of animal

bodies that contain the fluids; a measure

of capacity. App. met. to—those who con-

tain or hold, or into whom any gift, any

thing, has been infused or poured.

Fr. *Vais-sau*, *-elle*; It. *Vas-o*, *-cello*; Sp. *-o*;

L. *Vas*, *vasculum*, *Vas* derives from Gr. *ἔχειν*, *habere*, *possidere*; and adds—that movables and domestic utensils of all sorts were called *Vas*; not merely those which were provided—*edendi*, *bibendique* causa.

**VEST, s. v.** A clothing, a garment, a robe.  
**-IARY.** To *vest*,—to put on; to put into  
**-ING.** the occupation or possession of;  
**-MENT.** to put or place in possession, or at  
**-RY.** the disposal; to give possession of.  
**-URE.** *Vestry*, (Fr. *Vestiaire*,)—the room  
**-URED.** in which the *vestments* are kept;  
 the persons who meet there for parochial  
 business.

Fr. *Vest-er*; Sp. *-tr*; It. & L. *Vestire*, to put on  
 a covering, to clothe. Circum- De- Di- In- Re-  
 Tra-

**VESTAL, ad. s.** One devoted to *Vesta*;  
 a nun, a virgin.

Fr. & Sp. *Vest-ales*; It. *-ale*; L. *Vestalis*, so  
 called from the goddess *Vesta*.

**VE-STIBULE, s.** A spacious standing,  
 or place for standing at or before the en-  
 trance into the house or *ædes*.

It. & Sp. *Vestibulo*; L. *Vestibulum*; perhaps  
 comp. of *Ve*, aug. and *stabulum*.

**VE-STIGE, s.** A mark left, by which  
 any thing may be traced or pursued; a  
 mark, a trace, a track, a footstep.

Fr. *Vestig-e*; It. & Sp. *-to*; L. *Vestigium*. From  
*Vestis*, (Voss.) and first app. to the mark made by  
 the train of the long garments anciently used by  
 both men and women: or (Becman) from *Ve*, i. e.  
*valde*, and the ancient *stig-e*, Gr. *στιγ-ειν*, *pungere*,  
 to prick. In-vestigate. Per-vestigation.

**VETCH, s. -y.** A plant.

Fr. *Vesce*; It. *Vèccia*; L. *Vicia*; a word upon  
 the origin of which etymologists differ. See *Voss*.

**VETERAN, ad. s.** Old, aged; having  
 passed or lived many years, to a great age;  
 to great exercise or experience.

Fr. *Vétér-inaire*; It. & Sp. *-ano*; L. *Veteranus*,  
 from *vetus*, old. In-veterate.

**VETERINARY, ad. -IAN.** Pertaining  
 to beasts of burden, their physiology, their  
 diseases.

The words are now in common use.

L. *Veterinarius*, from *veterinum*, a beast of  
 burden, from *vehere*, to bear or carry.

**VEX, v.** To toss up and down, to and  
**-ATION.** from; to inflict, to agitate, to  
**-ATIOUS.** disturb or trouble, to disquiet,  
**-ATIOUSLY.** to harass, to perplex, to plague,  
**-ING.** to torment; to cause anger or  
 displeasure.

Fr. *Vex-er*; Sp. *-ar*; L. *Vex-are*, from *vehere*,  
 to bear or carry,—nam qui fertur et raptatur et  
 huc et illuc distrahitur, *vexari* proprie dicitur.  
 Con- De- Un-

**VIAGE.** Now written *Voyage*, (qv.)

**VIAL, s. -LED.** A small bottle. See **PHIAL**.

**VIAND, s.** Victuals, food, meat.

**-ER.\*** *Holinshed*. † *Udal*.

**-ERIE.†** Fr. *Viande*; It. *Vivanda*, victuals, that  
 which preserves or supports life (*vita*).

**VIARY, ad. VIATICUM.** Of or pertaining  
 to the way (*via*), to travelling on the way.

L. *Via-rius*, *-ticus*. De- Ob-viate. En-voy.  
 In-voice. Per- Pre-vious.

**VIBRATE, v.** To move to and fro with  
**-ION.** a tremulous motion; to quiver.  
**-IVE.** \* *Dr. Hartley*.  
**-ORY.** Fr. *Vibr-ation*; It. *-dre*; Sp. *-ar*; L.  
**-IUNCLE.\*** *Vibrare*, to brandish, to shake.

**VICAR, s.** Gen. a *vicar* is—one who acts  
**-AGE.** for another, performs the of-  
**-IAL.** fice, the duty of another; a  
**-IOUS.** deputy, delegate, or substi-  
**-IOUSLY.** tute.—\* *Barrow*. † *Bp. Hall*.  
**-IATE, ad.\* s.†** Fr. *Vic-aire*; It. & Sp. *-ario*;  
 L. *Vicarius*, qui *vicem* alicujus gerit, one who acts  
 in the stead of another,—who takes a turn with  
 another to perform a work of *difficulty*. L. *Vic*,—  
 any thing difficult, or requiring strength or power  
 (*vis*). See *Voss*.

**VICE, s.** App. to—A fault of some mag-  
**VI-** cious, or nitude; a default, a defect, an  
**-TIOUS.** offence, a sin.  
**-CIOUS-LY.** To *vitiate*,—to spoil, to cor-  
**-NESS.** rupt, to deprave, to pollute;  
**-TIATE, v.** to deprive of the virtue, power,  
**VICETY.\*** or efficiency. — \* *B: Jonson*.  
**VITIOSITY.†** † *Holland*. *Bp. Taylor*.

Fr. *Vice*; It. *Vizio*; Sp. *Vicio*; L. *Vitium*,  
 quia *vitandum* (Voss.); because it is to be, ought  
 to be—avoided, turned away from. Un-

**VICE, s. v.** A tool.

Fr. *Vis*; D. *Vyse*, which some derive from Fr.  
*Vire*, to turn; others from *Vis*, force.

**VICE, s.** In Composition, (see **VICAR**)—  
 one who acts for, in the stead or place  
 (*vice*) of, as deputy, delegate or substitute  
 for another.

**VICINE,\* ad.** Neighbouring, or dwelling  
**-AGE.** or abiding near, adjoining, bordering  
**-AL.** upon, approaching.  
**-ITY.** \* *Fabyan*. *Hackluyt*.

Fr. *Volsin*, *voisinage*, *vicinité*; It. *Vicino*; Sp.  
*Vecino*; L. *Vicinus*, qui in eodem *vicio* habitat;  
*Vicus*, from Gr. *Oikos*, by prefixing the digamma,  
 —a dwelling. Con-

**VICISSITUDE, s. -INARY.\*** A turn, a  
 change, mutation, revolution, return.

\* *Donne*.

Fr. *Vicissit-ude*; It. *-udine*; Sp. *-ud*; L. *-udo*;  
 from *Vicis*, a turn, a change.

**VICTIM, s.** A sacrifice for a victory;  
 gen. a sacrifice, an immolation; any thing  
 slain, or destroyed in expiation.

Fr. *Victim*; It. *Vittima*; Sp. & L. *Victima*,  
 supposed to be so called, because slain, *victrix*  
 manu, after a victory. See *Voss*.

**VICTOR, s.** One who overpowers, or  
**-Y.** overthrows, who subdues, van-  
**-IOUS.** quishes, conquers; puts to flight,  
**-IOUSLY.** compels to yield or submit.  
**-ER.\*** An overthrower, a conqueror,  
**-DOM.†** a subduer, destroyer.  
**-ESS.†** \* *Holland*. † *Barnes*. † *Spenser*.  
**-TRICE.‡** *Shak*. ‡ *B. Jonson*.

Fr. *Victoire*; It. *Vit-tòria*; Sp. *Vitoria*; L.  
*Victoria*, from *Vict-um*, past p. of *Vinc-ere*, which  
 (Voss.) may be formed from Gr. *Nik-av*, by a  
 transposition of the two first letters, and prefixing  
*V*. Con- E- Pro- Re-vince.

**VICTUAL**, *s. v.* Anciently *Vitaile*.

- ALS. Food, meat; animal or vegetable
- ALLER. substances, eaten or drunk, for
- ALLING. the sustenance or support of life.

Fr. *Victuailles*; It. *Vittuaglia*; Sp. *Vituallas*; L. *Victus*, from *victum*, past p. of *Vivere*, to live, (omne id, quo vivimus.) See VIAND. Re- Un-

**VIDUITY**, *s.* -DUAL.† Bereavement (of a wedded consort); widowhood.

\*Bp. Hall. †Parth. *Sacra*.

Fr. *Viduité*; It. *Vedovità*; L. *Viduitas*, from *viduus*, deprived or bereft. See WIDOW.

**VIE**, *s. v.* To urge, to press on (sc. the way), to press forward, to strive to surpass or outstrip; to ply, to strive or contend; to emulate, to rival, to challenge to a contest; to defy.

To *vie*, at Cards,—to throw down, or play a card, in challenge to the adversary, for him to play upon, or in return; to *revis*,—to play in return or acceptance of the challenge. And hence, further, *Vying* and *Re-vying*, (qv.)—

Challenging and retorting, criminating and recriminating; defying.

Sk. prefers Ger. *Wagen*; D. *Waeghen*, periclitari, to put to hazard. He believes that there formerly existed a Fr. *v. Vier*, still preserved in the compound *Renvier*, to *revy*, at play. Fr. *Envier* escaped his notice, or it might have led him to infer, that *Envier* was formed upon the *s. Vie*, L. *Via*, as *Envoyer* is upon *Voye*, the same word as *Vie*, differently written, and meaning, as *Voyager* does,—to go on the way; to put, to send on the way. Cot. tells us, that *Vie-vie* (an *av.* of encouraging or commanding) signifies—"On, on apace, go on, forward, make haste, march, march quickly; speed it, my hearts." We have similar expressions now in use—Keep on, get on, go it. And hence the *v.* To *vie* may denote—as above explained. Out- Re-

**VIEW**, *s. v.* To see, to look; to behold, -ER. to observe, to hold or keep before -LESS. the eye, in sight, in prospect; to keep before the mind; to perceive, to examine, to regard.

Fr. *Veoir, veue*; It. *Ved-ere, -uta*; Gr. *Eid-eiv*, to see, to look. Inter- Re- Also E-vident.

**VIGIL**, *s.* The *ad. cons.*—Wakeful or -ANT. watchful; actively, sharply, circumspect, or regardful; looking -ANCE. carefully, and warily.

-ANTLY. Fr. *Vigil-e, -ant*; It. *-e, -ante*; Sp. *-ia, -ante*; L. *Vigilare, vigil*, from *vig-ere*, to be strong, active, alert. A. S. *Wag-ian, Wac-ian, Wic-ian*. See WAY, WAKE, WICK or QUICK.

**VIGNETTE**, *s.* App. to—A vine branch, or branchlike border, or a flourish with the branches of vines.

Fr. *Fignette*, a little vine.

**VIGOUR**, *s.* Active force or power, or -OUS. strength; force or power exerted -OUS-LY. with spirit, with animation, -NESS. energy.

Fr. *Vig-ueur*; It. *-dre, -oria*; Sp. & L. *Vigor*, from *vig-ere*, (*vi, agere*,—Voss.) to act with force or power. In- Un-

**VILE**, *ad.* *Vile* may mean—foul or filthy; -ED. mean, base, worthless; abject, contemptible.

-LY. contemptible.

-NESS. To *vilify*,—to debase, to de-

-IFY, *v.* grade, to disparage, to defame.

-IFYING. To *vilipend*, (Fr. *Vilipender*,)—

-IFICATION. to contemn, to despise, to dis-

-IPEND.\* parage, to disesteem.

-ITY.† \*Holland. †Sir T. More.

Fr. & Sp. *Vil*; It. *Vile*; L. *Vilis*, which (Voss. thinks) may be from *villus* *floccl vestium*, the hair or shag of cloth. *Floccl* is app. to—any thing of no worth. The A. S. *Fyl-an*, to file, may be the origin. A- In- Re-

**VILL**, *s.* App. to—A small collection of

-AGE. cottages, or rustic houses.

-AGER. *Villa*,—a rustic or country house

-AGERY. or abode.

-ATIC. Fr. *Ville*; It. Sp. & L. *Villa*, qd. *Fr. Ailla*, quod in eam fructus ex arvis (*vehuntur*) convehuntur; because the fruits or produce of the earth are conveyed into it. See Voss. In-

**VILLAIN**, *s. v.\** A servant in the coun-

-AN-AGE. try; a servant, one employed

-Y. in servile offices,—in base or

-OUS. degrading offices,—in vile or

-OUSLY. wicked actions; a wicked fel-

-OUSNESS. low, a rogue, a rascal, a scoun-

-IZE, *v.†* drel.

"This they call *villanage*, and the tenants *villeins*, either from the word *vilis*, or else, as sir Edward Coke tells us, a *villa*; because they lived chiefly in *villages*, and were employed in rustic works of the same sordid kind; resembling the Spartan Helotes, to whom alone the culture of the lands was consigned."—*Blackstone*.

*Vilainly*, (Chaucer,)—*villanously*.

\*Sir T. More. †Dryden.

Fr. *Vil-lain, -ein, -ence*; It. & Sp. *-lano, -lania*. Sk. inclines to *Vilis*, as the origin, because *Vilanus* is written with a single *l*: but it was *ea*, if not *more*, com. written with two. (See in *De Cange*.) And Spel. affirms that *Villani* were so called, because they belonged *ad villam domini*, that is, to the manor or town of their lord.—*Of Antient Deeds*, c. 10. The gradations from the inhabitants of villas or villages to any base fellow or rascal are well stated in Cot. (in his coarse manner.) See Cot. in *V. VILAIN*; and see PAGAN, ante. Out-

**VILLOUS**, *ad.* Hairy, shaggy, rough as hair. L. *Villosus*.

**VIMINEOUS**, *ad.* Formed of twigs.

Fr. *Vimin-al*; It. *-e*; L. *Vimen*, a twig, from *Viere*, to bend, to bind.

**VINCIBLE**, *ad.* That may be overpowered or overcome; that may be conquered. See VICTOR.

It. *Vinc-ibile, -ibile*; L. *Vinctibilis*. In-

**VIN-DEMIATE**, *v.* A Latinism peculiar to Evelyn:—To gather grapes.

Sp. *Vindemia*; L. *Vindemia, vindemiare*: *vini demia*, or *vitis demia*, à *demendo vine*, from taking the fruit of the vine. J

**VIN-DICATE, v.** To avenge, to punish  
 -ION. or inflict punishment (in retri-  
 -IVE. bution or retaliation for wrongs  
 -OR. committed), to redress wrongs;  
 -ORY. to redeem or deliver from  
 -DICT-IVE. wrong; and, cons. to assert in-  
 -IVELY. nocence, to justify; to assert a  
 -IVENESS. claim to; to maintain, to sus-  
 tain, to support.

*Vindicative*, (Bp. Taylor,) or *Vindictive*,—  
 that can or may avenge; vengeful, re-  
 vengeful; that will revenge.

Fr. *Vindi-quer*, -*cative*; It. *Vendicà-re*, -*tivo*;  
 Sp. *Vindic-ar*, -*ativo*; L. *Vindicare*, *vini dicere*,  
 to denounce violence. See VENGE.

**VINE, s.** A plant; bearing the grape, or  
 -ED. fruit from which wine is made.  
 -ERY. *Vinolent*,—fond of wine, addicted  
 -Y. to drink wine.  
 -OLENT. *Vintage*,—the season for gather-  
 -OUS. ing the produce of the vine; the  
 VINT-AGE. produce itself.

-AGER. Fr. *Vigne*; It. *Vigna*, *vite*; L. *Vinea*,  
 a place planted with vines, (*vites*.)  
 -NER. *Vitis* is from *Viere*, to bend, and so  
 -RY. called from the slenderness and flexi-

VINEYARD. bility of the branches. *Viere*, (Voss.  
 thinks,) is from Gr. *Βίειν*, Æol. for *Μίειν*, *ligare*,  
 to bind. See BINE. En-

**VINE, s.** A military engine. L. *Vinæ*.

**VINEGAR, s.** Sour wine; sourness,  
 acidity, crabbedness. Fr. *Vin aigre*.

**VINNY, ad.** VINEWED. Decayed, spoilt;  
 mouldy, musty; *whinid*, (qv.)

A S. *Fyneg*; Ger. *Viniugh*, rancidus, mucidus.—  
 Kilian. *Finnen*, sordes; *Anning*, mucidus, pu-  
 tridus.—Wach. Lye remarks, that the Devon-  
 shire people call bread, cheese, &c. *vinny*, when  
 spoilt by mould or must. *Fynig* is the past p.  
 of the A.S. *v. Fynig-san*, to spoil, corrupt, decay.  
 —Tooke. See FENNOW.

**VIOL, s.** -IN. See FIDDLE.

Fr. *Viol-le*; It. -*a*, -*ino*; Sp. -*a*, *in*; Low L.  
*Vi-tula*, -*dula*, -*ella*, perhaps formed upon the L.  
*Fidicula*, the dim. of *Fides*, a stringed instrument.

**VIOLATE, v.** To force, to use, exercise,  
 -ATION. or employ force; to hurt, to  
 -ATOR. harm, to injure; to outrage,  
 -ENTLY. to ravage or ravish; to de-  
 -ENCY. stroy, to break, to infringe;  
 -ENT, *ad. v.*\* and, cons. to pollute, to pro-  
 -ENCE, *s. v.*† fane.—\*Shak. Fuller. †B. Jon-  
 -OUS.‡ son. †Beau. & F.

Fr. *Viol-er*, -*enter*; It. -*à-re*, -*entà-re*; Sp. -*ar*,  
 -*entar*; L. *Violare*, to force or use force, (L. *Vis*.)  
 In- Un-

**VIOLET, s. ad.** A plant; a flower.

Fr. *Viol-et*; Sp. -*eta*; It. & L. *Viola*, from the  
 Gr. *iov*, by prefixing *v*, but itself of uncertain  
 origin.

**VIPER, s.** An animal.

-OUS. *Viperous*, (met.) — Venomous;  
 -OUSLY. stinging, biting—venomously, ma-  
 liciously.

Fr. *Vi-père*; Sp. -*dora*; It. & L. *Vipera*, i. e.  
*serpens vivipara*, because said to be the only kind  
 of serpent that produces its young alive, (Voss.);  
 the rest being *oviparous*.

**VIRAGO, s.** -GINIAN.\* A female who acts  
 like a male or man; with the courage,  
 boldness, audacity, impudence of man; a  
 heroine.—\*Milton.

L. *Virago*, quia similis viri.—Voss.

**VIRE, s.** "The arrow called a quarrel, used  
 only for the cross-bow. Fr. *Vireson*,—a  
 little quarrel or fashion of arrow-head, that's  
 turned or made like a skruet."—Cot.

Fr. *Vire*; Sp. *Vira*, from *Virer*, to turn.

**VIRELAY, s.** VIRETOTE. A kind of ron-  
 deau.

Fr. *Virelay*, from *Virer*, to turn, and *lay*, a song.

**VIRENT,\* ad.** Growing; verdant, as  
 -R-ID.† vegetables growing.

-IDITY.‡ \*Brown. †Fairefax. ‡Holland.

It. *Vir-ente*, -*idite*; L. *Vir-ens*, -*idis*, from *Vir-  
 ere*, to grow or increase, (from *Vi*.) Re-

**VIRGE.** See VERGE.

**VIRGIN, s. ad. v.** Met.—Any thing pure,

-ITY. chaste, untouched, unconta-

-LY. minated, by impure intermix-

-AL, *ad. s. v.*\* ture.—\*Shak.

*Virginal*,—a musical instrument, appro-  
 priate to the use of virgins or maidens.

Fr. *Vierge*, *virginité*; It. *Vèrgin-e*, -*ità*; Sp.  
*Virg-en*, -*inida*; L. *Virgo*, by syncope (Voss.) from  
*Virago*; others, quia *virum* non experta. Festus  
 says,—our ancestors called females *Viræ*, whence  
 yet remain to us, *Virgines* and *Viragines*.

**VIRILE, ad.** Manly; having the force

-ILITY. or power of man; the qualities

-IPOTENT.\* or qualifications, the passions or  
 desires of man. See MAN.—\*Holinshed.

Fr. & Sp. *Vir-il*; It. -*ile*; L. *Virilis*.—*Viripo-  
 tent*, (*potens viri*.) *Vir*, à *vi*, from his superior  
 strength. Voss.—in Go. *Wair*; A.S. & Ger. *Wer*;  
 Sw. *Waar*. See *En, term.*; and *HERO*. E-virate.  
 In-virility.

**VIRTUE, s.** Strength; strength of mind;

-AL. gen.—manliness, manhood, for-

-ALLY. titude, power, efficacy, energy,

-OUS. valour; integrity, sincerity,

-OUSLY. goodness; moral goodness or

-OUSNESS. excellence.

-OSO. *Virtuoso*,—any one skilled or

-OSOSHIP. learned in any polite or elegant

-ALITY.\* art.—\*Brown. †Sandys. ‡Chaucer

-ATE,† *v.* to Raleigh. §A. Wood.

-LESS.‡ Fr. *Vertu*; It. *Virt-à*; Sp. -*ud*; L.

-OSITY.§ *Virtus*, from *Vir*; and signifying—

*Wyr-th*. (See WORTH.) Gr. *Δυναμς*, is, in the

Vulg. rendered *Virtus*, and this, by Wickliff, *Virtue*.

Un-

**VIRULENT, ad.** By usage—Malici-

-ENTLY. ously or malignantly—forceful,

-ENCE. violent, or vehement; acrimoni-

-ENCY. ously, bitterly—malignant or en-

-ENTED.\* venomous.—\*Feltham.

Fr. *Virulence*; L. of Lower Ages, *Virulentus*,  
 from *Virus* from *Vis*; and though usually app. to  
 a noxious power or strength, yet meaning, gen.  
 the natural power of any thing.

**VISAGE, s.** -ED. The aspect; the ap-  
 pearance, countenance, face.

Fr. & Sp. *Vis-age*; It. -*aggio*, from L. *Visus*.  
 from *Vid-ere*, to see.

**VIS-A-VIS, s.** *Face to face*; a carriage, so called because the (two) passengers sit opposite, face to face.

**VISCERAL,\* ad.** Met.—Having (strong, tender,) internal feelings. Tender, kind, compassionate.—\**Bp. Reynolds.*

Fr. *Visceral*; It. & L. *Viscera*, the bowels, (qv.) In- E-

**VISCID, ad.** Holding fast, tenacious, -IDITY. glutinous, sticking or cleaving like -OUS. glue; adhesive.

-OSITY. Fr. *Vis-cide*, -*queux*; It. -*cido*, -*chido*; Sp. -*coso*, -*cosidad*; L. *Visc-idus*, -*osus*, from *Viscum*, the mistletoe, the berry of which is strongly glutinous. Birdlime is made of it. *Viscum*, from Gr. *ἴσος*, by prefixing *v*, which (Lennep thinks) is so called, à continendo, from *ex-eiv*, to have or hold. In-viscate.

**VIS-COUNT, s.** -ESS. Orig.—The deputy, the lieutenant of the count or earl.

Fr. *Vi-comte*; It. *Vis-cònte*; Sp. -*conde*; Low L. *Vice-comes*. See VICE, in Comp.

**VISIBLE, ad. s.** That can or may be -IBLY. seen, perceived, discerned; —

-IBILITY. perceptible.

-IVE. *Vision*, (see VIEW,)—*sight*; a

-UAL. *sight*, a spectacle, a spectre, a

-ION. phantasm; an appearance or

-ION-AL. apparition.

-ARY, ad. s. *Visionary*, — fantastical, ima-

-IST. ginary, ideal.

Fr. & Sp. *Vis-ible*, -*ual*; It. -*ibile*, -*uàle*; L. *Visibilis*, that can or may be seen. (*Vid-ere*, to see, Gr. *Eid-eiv*.) In- Un-visible. Ad- De- Re-Super-vise. En-vy. Pur-Sur-vey. A- Pre- Pro-vision. Pro-vide. Supra-visor.

**VISIT, v. s.** To go or come to see, view, -ABLE. or survey; inspect or examine.

-ANT. "Attention and regard, whether

-ATION. in order to punish, or to shew

-ATORIAL. favour, are denoted by opening

-ER. the eyes, and turning them to-

-OR. wards (any one): which, in our

-ING. translation, is often called *visit-*

*ing*; a word originally of the same import with frequently looking upon, and contemplating."—*Secker.*

Fr. *Visit-er*; Sp. -*ar*; It. & L. *Visitare*, to go to see, a frequentative of *Vis-are*, from *Vis-um*, past p. of *Vid-ere*, to see, (to *visit*, qv.) Inter-Re- Un-

**VISNOMY,\* s.** i. e. *Physiognomy*, (qv.)

\**Spenser. Beau. & F.*

**VISOR, or VISARD, s.** VISORED. Also written with z.

The opening of the helmet, through which the wearer sees; also, that which covers the visage or face, conceals, disguises it.

Fr. *Vis-ière*; It. -*iera*; Sp. -*era*. Cot. calls it the sight of a helmet. Dis- Un-

**VISTA, s.** A view, a prospect.

It. *Vista*; Sp. *Vesta*, from *Visto*, past p. of *Ved-ere*, to see.

**VITAL, ad.** That can or may live; per-  
-ALS, s. taining to life; containing, aiding  
-ALLY. or assisting, needful, necessary to,  
-ALITY. life; lively, giving or bestowing life.

Fr. & Sp. *Vit-al*; It. -*ale*; L. *Vitales*, from *Vita*; Gr. *βίωτης*, (β into v,) from *βίειν*, the primitive meaning of which seems to be—to move.

**VITELLARY,\* s.** The place of the yolk of an egg.—\**Brown.*

Fr. *Vitell-ine*; It. -*ino*, from L. *Vitellus*, the yolk of an egg; à *vita*, quia ex eo vivat pullus.—See *Foss.*

**VITREOUS, ad.** Pertaining to, similar

-IFY, v. or resembling, or having si-

-IFIC-ATE, v. milar qualities to those of,

-ATION. glass; glassy.

Fr. *Vitr-e*, -*ifer*; It. -*eo*; Sp. -*íscar*; L. *Vitre-um*, quia perspicuum, à *videndo* nomen accepit; because it is transparent, or can be seen through.

**VITRIOL, s.** So called because it is

-ATE. transparent (instar vitri) like glass.

-ATED. See VITREOUS.

-IC. Fr. *Vitri-ol*; It. -*uolo*; Sp. -*ole*; Low

-OUS. L. *Vitriolum*.

**VITUPERATION, s.\* ad.†** -ATIVE. An imputation of a fault, or crime, or offence.

Blaming, condemning, reviling, railing at.

\**Donne.* †*B. Jonson.*

Fr. *Vitupér-er*; Sp. -*ar*; It. & L. *Vituperare*; (q. *vitium parare*, i. e. labem adspargere,—*Foss.*) to find fault; to cast a stain upon.

**VIVE,\* ad.** Lively, spirited or sprightly,

-ACIOUS. animated, quick, vigorous.

-ACIOUSNESS. *Vivary*,—a place to keep ani-

-ACITY. mals or living creatures.

-ARY. *Vivacious* is also used to de-

-ID. note—retentive of life.

-IDLY. \*†*Bacon.* †*Brown.* †*B. Jonson.*

-IDNESS. Fr. *Viv-ace*; It. -*ace*, -*ido*; Sp.

-ENCY.† -*az*, -*ido*; L. *Viv-az*, -*idas*, lively.

-LY.† See VITAL. Re-Super-Sur-

**VIVI-FY, v.** To animate, to enliven; to

-IC. give or bestow life or animation,

-IC-ATE, v. met. and lit. to restore to life, to

-ATION. its own body.—\**Holland.*

-ATIVE. Fr. *Viv-ifer*; Sp. -*íscar*; It. & L. of

-ATRIX. Lower Ages, *Vivificare*, to cause, to

-ANT.\* give life. Re-

**VIVI-PAROUS, ad.** Bearing or producing its young alive.

Sp. *Viviparo*; L. of Lower Ages, *Viviparus*, qui vivos foetus parit: opposed to *Oviparous*, (qv.)

**VIXEN, s.** -LY. A sharp, snappish, bitter person; eager to quarrel or fight.

*Vixen*, i. e. *Foxen*, more anciently *Foxin*, the name of a she-fox. App. to a woman whose nature and condition is compared to the she-fox, (*Vers-tegan*;) and Sk. thinks this etym. probable.

**VIZARD, s.** See VISOR.

**VOCABLE,\* s.** *Vocables* or words—Dis-

-ABULARY. tinct and articulate sounds,

-AL. used as signs to express the

-ALLY. thoughts (ideas or sensa-

-ALITY. tions).

-ALIZE, v. *Voice*—is app. to the sound

-ATION. uttered or emitted (by the

-ATIVE. organs of speech), to the

-IFER-ATE, v. power of utterance; the ut-

-ATION. terance or speech.

-OUS. To *voice*,—to utter or emit



**VOICE, s. v.** sounds; to make a noise; to  
-FUL.† announce, to pronounce, to re-  
-LESS.† port.

To *voice*, or speak for or against, is—to give a vote.

*Vociferate*, (*vocem ferre*,)—to carry, to throw forth, the *voice*; to shout, to clamour.

\* *Udal*. † *W. Browne*. † *Byron*.

Fr. *Vocable*, *vociférer*, *voix*; It. *Vocabolo*, *vociferare*, *voce*; Sp. *Vocablo*, *vociferar*, *voz*; L. *Vocabulum*, *vociferari*, *vox*. *Vox*, from the *v. voc-are*, and this by the insertion of *c* from the Gr. *Boastv*, to make a noise; utter a sound.—*Voss*. (qy. *Auk*, with pref. *b* or *n*, qd. intensio? See *EXE* and *SOUND*.) A- Ad- Con-vocate. De-vocation. E- En- In- Pro- Re-voke. In- Out- Re-voice.

**VOGUE, s.** To be in *vogue*, (*estre en vogue*,)—to prevail, to be in favour or fashion; to be in common use.

It. *Voga*; Fr. *Vogue*, from It. *Vogare*; Fr. *Voguer*, *libere navigare*, from L. *Vagari*, to wander. Lye thinks this etym. confirmed by the old French mode of writing (sc.) *vauguer*; others from It. *Vogare*, from L. *Fugare*.

**VOID, v. ad. s.** To evacuate, to empty,  
-ABLE. to clear out; to go out of; to go,  
-ANCE. move, or turn away from; to es-  
-ER. chew; to leave, to quit, to vacate;  
-ING. to clear, or free from the force,  
-NESS. power, or effect; to make or render of none effect; to annul, to abrogate.

Fr. *Vuid*, *vider*; It. *Volo*, *volare*; Sp. *Vazu*, *vazlar*. Men. derives from L. *Vacuum*. Wach. thinks Fr. from Ger. *Ode*, desolate. A- De-

**VOLANT, ad.** Flying, swift as flight;  
-ATILITY. swift, rapid; swift as wind;  
-ATILIZE, v. light as air, breath, spirit,  
-ATILIZATION. vapour; evaporating, subtle.  
-ITATION. Met.—changeable as the  
-ATILE, ad. s.\* wind; lively, spirited, giddy.  
-ITABLE.† \* *Wicklif*. † *Bp. Hopkins*.

Fr. *Vol-ant*, *-atil*; It. *-ante*, *-atile*; Sp. *-ante*, *-atil*; L. *Volans*, *volatilis*, from *volare*, to fly. A- E-Trans-volation.

**VOLARY,\* s.** A flight, a whole flight, flock, or company; a brood.

\* *B. Jonson*. *Locke*.

Fr. *Voller*,—a great cage wherein birds have room enough to flutter.—*Cot*. *Volary*, or *Volery*, is also app. as the Fr. *Volée*.

**VOLCANO, or VULCANO, s.** A mountain,  
-NIC. that, like *Ætna*, throws from its entrails smoke and flames, and sometimes stones.—*Sk*.

It. *Vulcano*, qd. *Vulcani regia*; Mons *Vulcanius*.

**VOLE,\* s.** Fr. *Voler*. To rifle, to strip.  
\* *Vanbrugh*.

**VOLITION, s. -TIVE.** “The actual exercise of that power, (the will,) by directing any particular action, or its forbearance, is that which we call *volition* or willing.”—*Locke*.

L. *Volitio*, from *Velle*, to will or to be willing. See *VELLEITY* and *WILL*.

**VOLLEY, v. s.** A flight; a rapid motion or passage (of numbers together or in succession), a rapid utterance or emission—of

shot from a gun; of words from the mouth; a discharge, an' explosion.

Fr. *Volée*, a flight or flying. See *VOLARY*.

**VOLT, s.** A round or turn.

It. *Volt-a*; Fr. *-e*.

**VOLVE,\* v.** *Voluble*,—That can or may  
-UB-LE, ad. be rolled: used actively,—that  
-LY. can or may roll, or turn round;  
-ILITY. easy, quick, active.

*Volue*,—to roll or turn, put or keep in motion.—\* *Berners*.

Fr. & Sp. *Volu-bis*; It. *-bile*; L. *Volubilis*, (from *volvere*, to roll,) from A. S. *Wealow-ian*, to roll, to turn round.—*Tooke*. See *VOLUME*. Circum- Con- De- E- In-Inter- Re-volve. En-velope.

**VOLUME, s.** Any thing rolled, or in-  
-ED. folded; a roll, a fold: app.  
-INOUS. gen. to the circuit, bulk, size,  
-INOUSLY. quantity.  
-INOUSNESS. *Voluminous*, (met.)—bulky, (as  
-IST.\* a work of many volumes.)

*Volumed*,—in rolling masses.—\* *Milton*.

Fr. & It. *Volume*; Sp. & L. *Volumen*; id quod *voluitur*, any thing rolled; app. to books or writings, because they were rolled (in the form of a cylinder).—*Voss*.

**VOLUNTE,\* s.** *Voluntary*,—Willing or  
-TEER, v. s. wishing, spontaneous; wil-  
-TAR-Y, ad. s. ful. —\* *Chaucer* to *Evelyn*.  
-ILY. † *Chaucer*. † *Paynel* in *Strype*.  
-INESS. Fr. *Vol-ante*, *-onte*, *-ontaire*; It.  
-IOUS.† *-ontò*, *-ontario*; Sp. *-untad*,  
-IOUSLY.† *-untario*; L. *Voluntas*, from  
*velle*, to will, or be willing.

**VOLUPERE,\* s.** A cap, a night-cap.  
\* *Chaucer*.

**VOLUPTY,\* s.** That which pleases, gra-  
-T-UARY. tifies, delights our will, wishes  
-UOUS. or desires; or senses, passions,  
-UOUS-LY. affections. A *voluptuary*,—  
-NESS. One addicted to pleasures, gra-  
-ITY.† tifications or delights; to lux-  
ury, to excess of sensual pleasures.

\* *Bp. Fisher*. † *Gower*. *Fabyan*.

Fr. *Vol-upte*, *-upteux*; It. *-uttà*, *-uttuoso*; Sp. *-uplad*, *-upluoso*; L. *Voluptas*. A *volendo* (*Voss*.) est *volup* seu *volupe*; and from the ad. *Volupis* is *volupitas*, *voluptas*.

**VOLUTE, s. -ATION.** The rolling shell of a snail; also, the writhen circle, or curl tuft that hangs over, or sticks out of, the chapter of a pillar, &c.—*Cot*.

Fr. *Volute*; It. Sp. & L. *Voluta*.

**VOMIT, v. s.** To throw or cast forth, to  
-ING. eject, to expel, (to *parbreak*, qv.)  
-ION. Fr. *Vomir*; It. *Vomit-àre*; Sp. *-ar*; L.  
-IVE. *Vom-ere*; Gr. *Em-eiv*, to throw or cast.  
-ORY. E- Re-

**VORACIOUS, ad.** Feeding eagerly,  
-IOUSLY. greedily, gluttonously; greedy,  
-IOUSNESS. gluttonous; rapacious, or ra-  
-ITY. venous.

Fr. & It. *Vorace*; Sp. *Voraz*; L. *Vorax*; from *Vorare*, to feed (like a beast.—*Voss*.) De-

**VORAGINOUS**, *ad.* Devouring, swallowing.

Fr. *Vorage*; It. *Voragine*; L. *Vorago*, *voraginosus* (à vorando).

**VORTICES**, *s.* Any thing turned (rapidly) or whirled around, or which whirls around; a whirlpool.

It. *Vortice*; see **VERTEX**, which differs from *vortex* only in the application (from *vertere*, or *vortere*, to turn).

**VOTE**, *s. v.* A *votary*,—one voted or de-  
-ARY, *ad. s.* voted, pledged or promised,  
-ARIST. dedicated or given up (sc.) to  
-ER. religion, philosophy, any especial purpose.  
-RESS.  
-IVE. *Vote*,—voice of one devoted; voice in favour of, in choice of, suffrage.

Fr. *Vote*; It. & Sp. *Voto*; L. *Votum* (qd. *Vovissim.* See **Vow**. Over- Out- Un-

**VOUCH**, *v. s.\** To *vouch*, is not only—To  
-ER. call to witness, to obtest, but—  
-SAFE, *v.* to bear witness, or to attest;  
-SAFEMENT. to bear or give testimony, evidence, or assurance, pledge or warranty; to affirm, to assure, to warrant.

To *vouchsafe* (anciently written *Vouch safe*: "The king *vouches* it *safe*" — *R. Brunne*) To affirm, or promise safe or secure possession; to concede or grant it; to concede, or condescend; to deign.—*Sk.* \**Shak.*

See **WIT-SAVE**. Fr. *Voucher*, to cite, pray in aid, or call unto aid, in a suit. (Norm.)—*Coû.* To *vouchsafe*, *dignari*, to deign, *Sk.* thinks is very remote in its usage from its etym., sc. *Vouch*, *affirmare*, and *safe*, *tutum*. A- Dis- Mis-

**VOW**, *v. s.* To promise or declare loudly,  
-ER. strongly, earnestly; to protest, to  
-ING. affirm.—\**Bale.*

-LESS. Fr. *Vouer*; It. *Vot-àrs*; Sp. -*ar*; L. *Vov-ess.\** ere, either from Gr. *Βεβαιόειν*, or *Βοειν*, *clamare*, *acclamare*.—*Voss.* A-vow. De- Un-vote.

**VOWEL**, *s.* Those letters are called  
-LED. *Vocales*, *vowels*, in pronouncing of  
-ISH. which by the instruments of speech, the breath is freely emitted; and they are therefore styled *Apert*, or open letters.—*Wilkins.*

Fr. *Vo-cale*, -*quelle*; It. -*càle*; Sp. -*cal*; L. *Vo-cales*, from *vocare*. See **VOICE**.

**VOYAGE**, *s. v.* -ER. Formerly also written *Viage*.

A going on the way; a travel, a journey: now restricted to—*travel* by sea.

Fr. *Voy-age*, -*ager*; It. *Viagg-io*, -*iàre*; Sp. *Vi-age*, -*ajar*; L. *Via*, the way or road. Un-

**VULGAR**, *ad. s.* Of or pertaining to the  
-ITY. multitude or many, the common  
-LY. people:—common, usual, ordi-  
-IZE, *v.* nary, mean, low, gross; common,  
-ISM. public.

Fr. *Vulg-aire*; Sp. -*ar*; It. *Volgàre*; L. *Vulgaris*, from *vulgus*, which (*Voss.*) may be from Gr. *Οχλος*, *turba*; Æol. *Βοχλος*, by transposition, *βολχος*, *vulgus*. Di- Pro-vulge. In- Un-vulgar.

**VULGATE**, *s.* The old Latin version of the Scriptures, the greater portion of which is ascribed to St. Jerome.

**VULNERABLE**, *ad.* *Vulnerable*,—that  
-R-ARY, *ad. s.* may be wounded, hurt, harmed,  
-ATED. or injured.  
-ATION. *Vulnerary*, — Pertaining to, suited to, healing wounds.

Fr. *Vulnér-aire*; It. -*abile*; Sp. -*able*; L. *Ful-nerarius*, -*nerare*, -*nus*, a wound. In- Un-

**VULPINE**,\* *ad.* Fr. *Vulpin*,—fox-like, of a fox, (*vulpes*.) L. *Vulpinus*.—\**Feltham.*

**VULTURE**, *s.* -ous. A bird.

*Vulturous*,—ravenous, voracious.

Fr. *Vaultour*; It. *Avvoltojo*; Sp. *Buitre*; L. *Vultur*, à volando, ob crebrum volatum, because constantly on the wing.

## W.

**W** hath taken his name (says Butler) not of his force, as other letters, but of his shape, which consisteth of two U's (UU); or (B. Jonson), according to our present mode of writing, it is V germinated (W) in full sound. B. Jonson adds,—Though it have the seat of a consonant with us, the power is always *vowelish*, even where it leads the *vowel* in any syllable; as, if you mark it, pronounce the two *uu*, like the Gr. *υ*, quick in passage; and these words, *uu-ine*, *υ-ine*, *uu-ant*, *υ-ant*, *suu-am*, *sv-am*, will sound, *wine*, *want*, *swam*. Put the aspirate before, and *huu-at*, *hv-at*, &c. will be *what*, &c.

**WABBLE**, *v.* -ER. To boil, to bubble.  
A *pot-wabblers*,—a pot-boiler.

A. S. *Wapel-tan*, *scatere*, *ebullire*, *effervescere*; from *Wap-can*, *fluctuare*, to wave, to fluctuate, to undulate; and in this application To *wabble* is sometimes used.

**WAD**, *s.* A. S. *Wad*, i. e. *Wood*, (qv.)

**WAD**, *v. s.* -DING. App. first to a quantity, mass, of *wet* or *wad*; then to a lump, package, bundle. *Wad* is now used to denote any thing pressed, squeezed, stuffed in—into a gun, clothes, &c.

Lye calls it a coarser kind of cloth, to stuff cloaths; from Isl. *Fad*, *vod*. *Sk.*—a *wad* of straw, *fascis straminis*, from A. S. *Wood*, straw, (i. e. *weed*.) Holland translates *manipulus*—a *wad* or bottle, (i. e. bundle.) Ihre says, *Wad* is *Scythian*, and to be found in every dialect of that tongue. Ger. *Wad* (*Wach*.) is—*tela*, *opus textum*, (perhaps any thing *waxed*, *weav'd*, *wead*, *wad*,) *sive pannus*, *sive linteum*. See **WEED**.

**WADE, v. WADDLE, v.** Gen. as now app.—To walk through water, high grass, any thing impeding the motion; and hence, to move slowly and laboriously.

To *waddle*, (a frequentative of *Wade*,—*Lye*,) to move with frequent efforts on each side alternately.

A. S. *Wad-an*; Ger. *-en*; Sw. *-a*; D. *Waed-en*; Dan. *Vader*, (I. *Vadere*,) ire, ambulare,—to go, to walk, (to make *way*.)

**WAFER, s. v. -ER.** A small cake: used in the Roman-Catholic celebration of the Eucharist. A still smaller, to close letters, &c.

Fr. *Gaufre*, *goffre*; D. *Wäffel*. In Low L. *Gafrum*.—*Voss*. De Vit. Martin. (in v.) derives from Gr. *Kαρυσιον*, *crustulum*, a small cake. Sk.—from the v. To *wave*, qd. to raise, and when raised, moved backward and forward with the hand—in reference to the elevation of the Host. P. Plouhman writes *Wafrestre*.

**WAF, s. v.** To move, or cause to move; -AGE. to impel by a *waving* motion, or -ER. motion of the *waves*, of the wind; -ING. to blow, to inflate; to move or float -URE. over or upon the waves or water; to make a *waving* motion, as a sign or notice; to beckon.

*Waf*, s. is the past p. of the v. To *wave*, (qv.)—*waved*, *wav'd*, *waf*; and the v. formed upon the s.

**WAG, s. v.** To move, to go; to move -G-ERY. frequently to and fro; to shake.

-ING. A *wag*,—

-ISH. One who makes playful, merry

-ISHLY. motions, plays merry, frolic-

-ISHNESS. some tricks or antics; a droll,

-LE, v. a joker.

-LING. Go. *Wag-yan*; A. S. *Wag-ian*; D. *Waeghen*; Ger. *Wacken*; Sw. *Wagga*; Dan. *Vakler*, movere, motitare, to move, to move frequently. *Waggle*, freq. of *Wag*. See **WADE**, **WAY**. (A. S. *Wac-an*, *wicel-ian*, *vac-illare*, to vacillate, qv.)

**WAGES, s.** *Wages*, plural — That for **WAGE** which any persons *gage*, or en-

-ER, s. v. *gage*, or bind themselves to per-

-ERER. form certain duties.

-ING. *Wage*, *Wager*, or *Gage*, — a

pledge, a stake; a pledge of battle, or to

maintain and carry on battle; and—

To *wage* is—to *gage*, or—to engage,

(in battle, or war;) to engage in, to under-

take, to commence, to carry on.

A *wager* is also—a pledge, a stake. And

To lay a *wager*,—to lay down a pledge or

surety; to bet.

By mere change of *g* into *w*, is Fr. *Gage*, a pawn

or pledge; in Eng. also a *Gage*, (qv.) Plural, "*gages*,

*wages*, hire, stipend."—*Cot.* See **GAG**, **KAG**,

**KEY**, **QUAY**.

**WAGON, or WAGGON.** A carriage—used -G-ONER. to carry loads—formerly used in

-ONRY. war, &c.

A. S. *Wag-en*; D. *Waeghen*; Ger. *Wagen*; Sw.

*Wagn*; Dan. *Vagn*, from the v. *Wag-an*, to carry,

to bear. See **WEIGH**. As *Curru* à *currendo*, so

Ger. *Wagen*, from *wag-en*, movere.—*Wack*. See

**WAG** and **WAY**.

**WAIL, v. s.** To utter loudly, (sc.) grief, -FUL. sorrow; to complain, to lament, to

-ING. mean, to deplore.

*Serenius*,—from Go. *Wall*, planctus, *walla*, vociferari; and this probably A. S. *Gyllan*, *giellan*, *gal-an*, ejulare, ululare, to yell; and hence also It. *Giulare*, and L. *Ejulare*. Be- Out-

**WAIMENT,\* v.** To lament, mourn, com- -ING.† plain, groan; also to fret, afflict, -ATION.† or vex himself.—*Cot.* \**Spenser*. †*Chaucer*.

Fr. *Guementer*, *guermeter*. Men. endeavours to form it from L. *Quarere* or *quaritare*.

**WAIN, s.** A corruption of *Wagon*:—*wag'n*, *wan*, or *wain*.

**WAINSCOT, s. v. -TING.** Any inclosure, side of a room or other building, formed of materials (deals) resembling or presenting the resemblance of *waving* lines; now commonly of any kind of boards, and sometimes even of other materials.

The deals of oaks are especially called *wainscot*.

D. *Waeghen-schot*, *warge-schot*, from *waeghe*, fluctus, (see **WAG**,) a *wave*, (Kilian;) and Sk. inclines to an opinion, that *wainscot* was so called from the *waving* veins or fibres of the material. Pliny in some degree confirms this:—"In all seelings and *wainscot* whatever it be, whether Greekish, Campaine, or Sicilian, it (firre) runs alwaies round and winding, like the tendrils of a vine, as the ioyner runneth over the painels and quarters with his plainer." *Holland*.—*Scot*, in D. *Schot*, *beschot*, (which Kilian calls *contignatio intermedia*,) and Ger. *Ge-schoss*, are from A. S. *Scilt-an*, D. *Schiet-en*, *schutten*, Ger. *Schiessen*; *schutten*, to shut; and hence,—to close, to inclose.

**WAIST.** See **WASTE**.

**WAIT, v. s.** To watch or be on the watch; -ER. to be vigilant, attentive, observant; **WAITS.** to attend, to observe; to lie, stay, or keep—upon the look out, in attendance, in observation, in expectation; to stay, to expect.

*Waits* is a name app. to musicians, who go round in the night, and *wake* the neighbourhood with their music and the congratulations of the season.

Fr. *Guetter*, *aguetter*; Ger. *Wachten*: same word as *Watch*, diff. written and pronounced. A- Un-

**WAKE, v. s.** To rouse, (sc.) the senses -FUL. from inertness or inaction, -FULLY. from dormancy, from sleep; to -FULNESS. rouse, to be or cause to be alert, -EN, v. to excite, to quicken. -ENER. A *wake* is a feast kept on the -ENING. first day of the consecration of -ING. a church, and on the anniver- -ER.\* sary of it; and so called be- cause the night is spent *awake* (in *watching*) and partly in singing; they were subsequently transformed into meetings of amusement and pastime, conviviality and licentiousness.

*Liche-wake*,—a watching of the dead.

*Waks* of a ship,—course kept or *watched*.

\**Chaucer*.

A. S. *Awactan*, *wac-ian*; Ger. *Wachten*; -D. *Wacken*; Sw. *Waka*; Dan. *Vækker*, *vægter*, *vigilare*, *excubare*, to be vigilant; to raise, rise, or rouse. See **WATCH**, and **VIGILANT**. (A. S. *Wag-ian*, to move. See **WAY**.) A- Be- For- Re- Uh-

# W A L

**WAKE-ROBIN, s.** A plant,—so called (Sk.) because its acrimony will awake the sleeping.

**WALK, v. s.** *Walk, s.* is app. to the -ER. motion, the gait; the way or path, -ING. the course or track.

To *walk*, as a species of voluntary motion, is distinguished in bipeds from To run; in quadrupeds from To run, to trot, to canter, to gallop.

To *walk* yarne, in Rastall, is—to tread it, to press it.—Sk. “That the *walker*, and fuller shall truly *walke*, ful, thicke, and worke every webbe of woollen yarne, which he shall have to *walke*, ful, thicke & worke, without any flocks, &c.”—Rastal.

Ger. *Wall-en*, ire, egredi, ambulare.—Wach. Sk. thinks *Walk* is from A. S. *Wealc-an*, to roll; and Som. suggests the same origin. in v. *Wealc-an*, to roll, to turn, to tumble, to revolve, to roll back, to turn up and down, to return often; hereof (he adds) probably our *To walk*, ambulare. Over- Out-

**WALL, s. v.** App. to—Any materials, brick, stone, mud, clay, wood, &c. consolidated, cemented, or fastened together.

The A. S. *Weal* was not only so applied, but also to the mortar, or that by which the materials are cemented or connected.

*Wall-flower*, *Wall-wort*, &c.—so called (Sk.) because they principally grow on or near walls.

D. Ger. & Sw. *Wall*, A. S. *Weal*, gen. from L. *Fallum*. Tooke, on the other hand, derives both *Fallum* and *Wall* from A. S. *Wil-an*, to join together, to consolidate, to cement. En- In- Out- Un-

**WALL, ad.** Sk. writes—“*Wall* or *whall* ey, a disease of horses; I know not whether from any likeness to the eyes of the *whale* fish. Brocket says—“In those parts of the north, with which I am best acquainted, persons are said to be *wall-eyed*, when the white of the eye is very large, and to one side. On the Borders, *sic* folks are considered unlucky.” The author of the Craven Glossary explains *Wall-eyen* to mean white or green (grey). Grose defines it,—“An eye with little or no sight, all white like a plaistered wall.” Cooper, in his Thesaurus, 1573, renders *glauclolus*—a horse with a *waicle* eye. “*Wall-eyed* wrath,” in Shak. seems to correspond with L. *Glauci oculi*, which Cooper renders, “eyes with furie (fierie) ruddinesse.” *Wall* or *Whall*, *Whally*, *Whally-eyed*, are from A. S. *Hwel-an*, contabescere, putrescere.

**WALLET, s.** A traveller's bag or pouch; any thing hanging like a bag.

From Ger. & D. *Wallen*; A. S. *Weall-an*, to go, to go abroad, to travel.

**WALLOW, v. s.** To roll; usually app. -ER. to—rolling for indulgence or enjoyment, as swine in the mud; men in sensual gratifications.

*Wallowish*,—rolling or tossing; as any thing *nauseous* in the stomach or bowels;

# W A N

and hence, *nauseous*, quia (sc.) talia ingrata volutantur et fluctuant in ventriculo.—Sk.

\* *Udal*.

A. S. *Walo-ian*, *wealow-ian*; D. *Wallen*, *wollen*; Ger. *Wellen*, to roll. Sk. derives from L. *Folio-ere*. Tooke—the L. from the A. S. See WALTER. En-

**WALM,\* s. i. e.** *Whelm*, (qv.)—\* *Holland*.

**WALNUT, s.** A tree; the fruit.

D. *Walecho-not*, *wal-not*; Ger. *Wall-nuss*; A. S. *Walh-ansu*, *nucis exoticæ*, from A. S. *Weal*, Ger. *Wale*, *penetrans*, *allenna*.—See Sk. and Wach.

**WALTER,\* s.** To wallow or *welter*, (qv.) \* *Sir T. More*.

**WAMBLE, s. s.** To be ill at ease, in a state of tumult, in the belly.

From A. S. *Wamb*, the womb or belly.

**WAN, ad.** To wane,—To decrease, to fall

**WANE, s. s.** away, to decline, to diminish, -ING. to decay, to faint.

-N-ED. *Wan-hope*, —*waned*, decreasing

-ISH. ing, decaying, dying hope.

Chaucer calls it “despair of the mercy of God.”

*Wan*,—faint, languid, worn out, or exhausted.

See GAUNT, WAND, and WANT, s. A. S. *Wan*, past p. of *wanian*, to decrease, to fall away. The moon in the *wane*, is the moon in a decreased state. “The waters were *wan*,” (Skelton,) i. e. decreased.—See Tooke.

**WAND, s.** A *waned* stick or staff; a small, thin, slender, stick or staff; a rod.

**WANDER, v.** To move or go from place

-ER. to place, from (met.) thought to

-ING. thought; to move or go in an

-INGLY. unsettled course, without certain

-MENT.\* or direct aim or object; to rove,

to ramble, to stray, to deviate.—\* *Bp. Hall*.

Ger. *Wand-ern*; D. *-en*, *-er*; Sw. *-ra*; Dan. *Vandrer*; A. S. *Wand-rian*, (from the v. *Wand-an*, ire, abide, to go,) to go about from place to place. For- Mis- Un-

**WANG, s. -ER.** “The mandible or jaw wherein the teeth are set; hence, with Chaucer, we call the cheek-teeth, great teeth or grinders, *wangs* or *wang-teeth*; as in that old rime:—

‘And in witnes that this is sooth  
I bite the wax with my *wang-teeth*.’”

*Wanger*,—a pillow for the cheek.—Som.

A. S. *Wang*, *wenge*, *wenge*; D. *Wanghe*; Ger. *Wang*. *Wanger*,—A. S. *Wangere*; D. *Wanger*. Maxilla (Matt. v. 39) is in A. S. Ver. *Wenge*.

**WANION, s. WANTY.** Not in any of our dictionaries. Nares had met only with the phrase—“with a *wanion*.” Sir T. More writes—“in the *wanion*.” Nares thinks it evidently either from A. S. *Wanung*, detriment, (see WANE,) or *Wanian*, plerare, to deplore: he produces an instance from Fox's Ecclesiastical History, where it is written *Wanis*.

*Wang*, *Whang*, or *Wheang*, is in Suffolk and the North—a thong; and To *wang* is—

to bang, in Devonshire also. See *Grose*, *Brocket*, and *More*.

A *wanty* is—a leather girth.

*Waniand*, in Sir T. More, seems to have some reference to cart furniture: "He would of lykelyhood bynde them to cartes and beate them, and make theym wed in the *waniand*."

**WANT**, *v. s.* -LESS.\* To be or become less, diminished, or decreased; to fail, to be deficient; to be without (sc. a something to complete a whole); to be without, to be destitute, to need, to be in need of; to feel the need of; and, cons. to seek or long for, to desire, or covet. (Sc.) to do without, bear or endure the want.—\**Warner*.

D. & Ger. *Wan*. "Want, the *s.* (Tooke) is—*Waned*, *wan'd*, *want*, the past p. of *To wane*, (qv.) to fall away;" and the *v.* is formed upon the *s.* *Want*,—A. S. *Wand*, talpa, a mole, Sk. derives from A. S. *Wend-an*, to turn, à vertendo terram. Un-

**WANTON**, *ad. s. v.* App. to—One who -IZE, *v.* pursues or follows, indulges his -LY. own desires, his wish for pleasure, -NESS. his lusts; loosely or dissolutely, mirthfully or playfully, licentious, luxuriantly.

Lascivus, qd. he or she that wanteth one.—*Jun*. And to the same purport *Mins*. Sk. prefers D. *Wannen*, (to *wenn*,) to think, to imagine, to fancy; one who has a fancy or wish, who lightly wishes for; or from D. *Wendelen*, to wander, to rove, sc. from pleasure to pleasure. It is perhaps formed upon the *v.* *To want*, to seek or long for, to desire, to covet. Over-

**WAN-TRUST**,\* *s.* *Waned* or decreased trust, want of trust; distrust.—\**Chaucer*.

**WANTY**. See **WANTON**.

**WAPED**, *pt.* A. S. *Waf-ian*, to be amazed or astonished. See **WAVE**, and **WAVER**. A-

**WAPEN-TAKE**, *s.* "The people, in imitation of their ancestors, the ancient Germans, assembled there [at an annual meeting of the hundred] in arms; whence a hundred was sometimes called a *wapen-take*, and its courts served both for the support of military discipline, and for the administration of civil justice."—*Hume*.

A. S. *Wapen-gelace*; Ger. *Wapentalk*, from A. S. *Wapen*, weapons (arms), and *tac*, a touch; qd. concussio armorum, a shaking or striking of the arms, (a custom recorded by Tacitus;) or from the same *wapen*, and *tac*, a taking or receiving of the vassal's arms by a new lord, in token of subjection; or because the people, in confirmation of union, touched the weapon of the lord.—See *Som. Spel.* and *Wach*.

**WAPPERED**. See **UNWAPPERED**.

**WAR**, *v. s.* To defend, to protect, to guard -RAY, *s.* or ward; and, further, to -RIOUR. act offensively, to attack or -FARR, *s. v.* assail. -LY, or To warray, or werrey, (not -LIER. uncommon in our old Poets -RIOURRESS.\* and Chroniclers.)—Fr. *Gué-royer*, to attack hostilely. -LING.† And see **WORRY**.—\**Spenser*. †*Camden*.

Fr. *Guerre*; It. & Sp. -a; D. *Werre*; Ger. *Wer*. D. *Wer-en*; Ger. *War-en*; A. S. *War-ian*, *wer-ian*, *werigan*, to ware or beware. See **WARD**, **WARE**, **WARRANT**, **WARREN**. Over- Un-

**WARBLE**, *s. v.* To sing, with quick and -ER. varied voice, with vibrations of -ING. tone; to quaver or shake. It is app. as well to the loud and rapid notes of the nightingale, as to the low, gentle, but quick notes of the linnet.

Fr. *Werble*, parole, propos, discours. *Werbler*, parler à haute voix, reciter, discourer.—*Roquesfort*. *Warble* (says Sk.) is perhaps from D. *Wervelen*, (to whirl,) gyros agere, and hence app. to music—vocem reciprocantibus modulis circumagere, vocem vibrare, vibrissare; and Jun.—cantum crebro vocis inflexu variare ac subinde mutare.

**WARD**, *v. s.* The primary meaning seems -EN. to be—To look at, (*tueri*,) to look -ENRY. after; and cons. to defend, to -ENSHIP. protect, to keep harmless. -ER. To look at or after; to watch, to -MOTE. look vigilantly; to defend, to -SHIP. protect, to save or keep harm- -LESS.\* less; to keep or hold off; to keep in custody.

A *ward*,—a district under its own guardianship or protection, that appoints its own guards or protectors. Also—

Any one under the protection of another.

A *ward* of a lock,—that guards or secures it, constitutes its security or strength.

*Ward*, term. "may be joined to the name of any person, place, or thing, to or from which our view or sight may be directed." In our old writers are found—to *God-ward*, to *Rome-ward*, to *me-ward*, to *her-ward*, &c. &c.

*Ward-mote*,—meeting of the ward.

A *warde-corps*,—Fr. *Garde-corps*.

A *ward-robe*,—Fr. *Garde-robe*.

*Ward*, the *s.* was much used in apposition; as *hay-ward*, *gate-ward*, i. e. *ward* or guardian of the hay or gate.—\**Dryden*.

A. S. *Ward-ian* or *weard-ian*; D. *Weeren*, *waeren*, -den; Ger. *Weeren*, to guard, to ware, (qv.) And see **WAR**. A- For- In- Out- Re- Un-

**WARE**, *v. s.* To look at or after; to be -LY. prudent or provident; to provide, to take heed or care; to -Y. be careful or cautious; to be -ILY. on the watch; to be vigilant. -INESS. \**Daniel*. \*†*Spenser*. -FULNESS. -LESS.\* A. S. *Wer-ian*, *war-ian*. See **WAR**. -IMENT.† A- Be- Over- Un-

**WARE**, *s.* -HOUSE. Perhaps—Articles *warely* or carefully made or manufactured, sc. for sale; or rather articles for *wear*, i. e. for use.

A. S. *Ware*; D. *Waere*; Ger. *War*; Sw. *Wara*, (*Wach*.) from an obsolete *v.* *Waeren*, sestinare, to set a price upon. Sk.—from D. & Ger. *Waeren*, verificare, i. e. veras et sincerus esse merces polliceri, to warrant the articles to be genuine and sound. Jun.—from *Waeren*, (to ware or ward,) to guard carefully; because wares are anxiously guarded or warded.

**WARISH**,\* *v.* To heal, to recover from sickness.—*Tyrio*.

Watch &c... to watch, to look at, to guard, to protect, to keep, to hold off, to keep in custody.

to God-ward, to Rome-ward, to me-ward, to her-ward, &c. &c.

Ward-mote, meeting of the ward.

A warde-corps, Fr. Garde-corps.

A ward-robe, Fr. Garde-robe.

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Wanton is used for wanton - by Locke on Education. §4.



To be *ware* or *wary*, to take care of; and, cons. to cure, to heal, to recover.

\*Chaucer. Holland.

**WARISON,\* s.** App. to—Preparation,  
**WARNESTORE, v.** provision, supply, possession, acquisition, gain, guerdon, or reward.

To *warnestore*, and To *garneson*, are used by Chaucer indifferently.—\*Chaucer. Gower.

Appears to be the same word as *Garison* or *Garnison*. See **GARNISH**, and **WARISH**.

**WAR-LOCK, s.** A wizard, supposed to be in compact with the devil,—Dr. Jamieson; who thinks there are strong marks of affinity to the Is. *Vard-lok-r*, an incantation. May it not be composed of *Ware*, and *luck*: one whose *luck* or fortune is *warded* or *warded*, sc. in consequence of a compact with the devil; or one who *warns* of *luck* or lot to come? Dryden says, "The Scots commonly call such men, who they say are iron-free or lead-free, *warlucks*."

**WARM, v. ad.** Met.—To inflame; to be  
-LY. or become ardent; to enkindle;  
-NESS. to animate; to inspire.  
-FUL.\* \*Chapman.

**WARMTH.** A.S. *Warm-an*, -ian; D. *Waermen*; Ger. *Warmen*; Sw. *Warma*; Dan. *Varmer*, calefacere, calefieri. *Warm* is app. to a less degree than hot.

**WARN, v.** To cause to look, observe, or  
-ER, s. take notice; to put upon guard or  
-ING. defence; to give notice of that which is to be guarded against, of that which ought or ought not to be done; to caution, to admonish; also, to protect, to defend, to deny.

"A *warner* was the first soteltie, and which preceded or gave *warning* of the courses."—Pennant, London. In Leland (iv. 226,) The Coronation of Lady Elizabeth, the *warner* before the course is twice mentioned.

A.S. *Wærn-ian*, *wearn-ian*; D. *Waern-en*; Ger. *Warn-en*; Sw. *Warna*, formed upon *v. War-ian*, or *Wer-ian*, to cause to look or take notice; to cause to be aware—*waren*, *war'n*, or *warn*. Dis- Fore- Un-

**WARP, v. s. -ING.** To cast, to throw, to shoot; to cast or throw, to project, sc. out of its course or direction, out of a right line, indirectly, crookedly, crossly; to move, or cause to move, to force, in an indirect, crooked, cross line; to wind, to cross, to bias.

*Warp*, s. in Weaving.

D. *Werp-en*, *worp-an*; Sw. *Warp-a*; A.S. *Wæorp-an*, jacere, jaculari, jactare, to cast, to hurl. "When planks or boards are awry, we say they cast, or they *warp*."—Festegian. And see **MOLK**. Un-

**WARRANT, v. s.** To defend, to protect, to secure, or assure, give  
-ABLE. assurance or security; to give  
-ABLY. credit, or affiance; to author-  
-ABLENESS. rise, to sanction.—\*Nat un-  
-ING. common from Chaucer to Shak.  
-Y.  
-ISE,\* v. s. Fr. *Garantir*; It. *Guarentire*, from

A.S. *Warian*, *werian*. See **GUARANTEE**, **WAR**, &c. Un-

**WARREN, s. -ER.** A place for the protection, safe custody or preservation (of rabbits or other animals).

Fr. *Garenne*; D. *Waerende*, (locus septus,) from the A. S. *v. War-ian*, *wer-ian*,—*weri*, defendere, protegere. See **WAN**.

**WART, s.** Also formerly *Wert*.

Hardness of the hands or feet caused with labour. A knot, a knurbe.

A.S. *Wearh*, *wearle*; D. *Wacrtte*, *wartte*; Dan. *Warte*; A.S. *Wear*; D. *Wear*, *wier*.—Som.

**WAS, v. WERE.** *Was* and *Were* are grammatically arranged as tenses under the *v.* To be.

Eng. Go. & D. *Was*; A. S. *Was*, *was*; Ger. & Sw. *War*; Dan. *Ver*. Eng. *Weren*, *were*; Go. *Wes-um*; A.S. *Wær-on*; Ger. & D. *War-en*; Dan. *Ware*; Sw. *Wore*. Wach. derives the Ger. *War* from the Scandic *Wær-en*, esse, and the Go. D. & Eng. from *Wes-en*, esse; quia scil. R. & S. antiquitas permutantur. In Alamannic Glossary, *Was* is written *Uwas*. Thre calls *Wara* an anomalous *v.* from *Ær*, sum; the imperfect of which is *War-er-am*. Of *Ær* he says—Nos hyperbarti soll sumus, qui radicem conservamus ipsi Latio deperditam, sed ejus tempus imperfectum residuum est, *Er-am*. The *W* he considers to have been added euphonice. They are all from Go. *Wis-an*; A. S. *Wes-an*; D. & Ger. *Wesen*; Sw. *Wæra*; Dan. *War*, *ware*, esse, fieri, vivere, to be or continue to be. See **WIS**, **WISK**.

**WASH, v. s. ad.** To wet or water; to  
-ER. touch, cover, dip, soak, in any way  
-ING. act upon—with water, with any fluid;  
-Y. to perform a lavation or ablution; to cleanse with any fluid. *Wash*, s. is also app. to—

A wet place; a bog, a marsh, &c.; any thing collected by *washing*; that which *washes* or is *washed*.

*Wash* or *Washy*, ad.—watery or moist; thin, as diluted substances; wanting firmness or solidity.

A *washing* blow (Beau. & F.), is (Shak.) a *swashing* blow.

D. & Ger. *Waschen*; Sw. *Waska*; A.S. *Wæcan*, *wæc-an*, lavare, abluere. Over- Un-

**WASP, s. -ISH.** An insect.

*Waspish*, (met.)—apt or quick to be angry, or resentful; irritable; easily provoked.

A.S. *Wæfs*, *wæps*; Dan. *Feps*; D. & Ger. *Wespe*; Fr. *Guespe*; Sp. *Abispa*; It. & L. *Fespa*.

**WASSAIL, ad. v. s. -ER.** A.S. *Wæss-hale*, or *hæl wæs*,—*Salvus sis*, Be, or mayst thou be, in health; Good health to you.

*Wassailers*,—app. gen. to—merry, jovial, drinkers; to revellers, rioters.

**WASTE, v. ad. s.** To desolate, to destroy,  
-FUL. to demolish, to consume, to ex-  
-FULLY. pend, to squander; to apply to  
-FULNESS. useless purposes; to use or em-  
-ER. ploy lavishly, profusely, predi-  
-ING. gally; as of no use or value, as  
-NESS.\* refuse; to decrease, to dimi-  
-RELL.† nish, to decay.

A *waster*, in Bible, 1549, 1 Chron. xi. is a *staff* in Mod. Ver.

*Wastrel works*, (Carew,) *workes* in common lands.—\*Spenser. †Carew.

Fr. *Gaster*; It. *Guastare*; Sp. *Gastar*; L. *Vastare*, (Tooke,) from A.S. In D. *Woesten*, *verwoesten*; Ger. *Wusten*, *verwusten*; A.S. *Westan*, *awestan*, in desertum redigere, exterminare, *vastare*, demolire; to reduce to a desert, to exterminate, to demolish. For- Over- Un-

**WASTE**, or **WAIST**, *s.* Compared with the breadth across the shoulders, and across the hips, is the smaller, the *wasting*, diminishing part. See **WASTE**, *ante*.

Sk. says,—perhaps from the L. *Vastus*, qd. *castior corporis pars*, the larger part of the body, which appears to be the reverse of the fact.

**WASTEL**, *s.* The Fr. etymologists consider the name to be given to a kind of bread from the size (*à vastitate*), baked in one mass.

*Wastel-bread* is repeatedly mentioned in our old statutes regulating the assize of bread.

Perhaps (Spel.) from D. *Vasten*, to fast. Sk. prefers Fr. *Gasteau*, a cake; and Tyrw. assents to Sk. In Picardy, *Gasteau* is called *Ouastel*.

**WATCH**, *v. s.* To be wakeful or vigilant;  
-ER. to look, to observe—vigilantly,  
-FUL. attentively, heedfully, carefully,  
-FULLY. cautiously, warily; to attend, to  
-FULNESS. heed, to regard, to guard.  
-ING. A *watch*,—a machine by which to watch or observe time.

*Wake*, (qv.) and *Watch* are the same word (& changed into *tch*). Over- Out- Un-

**WATCHET**, *s.* Chaucer writes *Waget*; and Sk. thinks it may be *Wad-chet*, the colour of *wad* or *wood*, Fr. *Guesde*; and Cot. says the Fr. dyers call the coarser sort of stuff, *Guesde*, and the finer, *Pastel*.

**WATER**, *s. v.* App. to—Spring or well,  
-ER. sea, river, or rain. To *water*,—  
-ING. To wet, to flow or pour water.  
-ISH. \**Byrth of Mankind*, 1552.  
-Y. See AQUATIC. Go. *Wato*; A. S. *Wat-er*, -ere; D. *Waster*; Ger. *Was-sen*; Sw. *Wattin*, from *Wat-an*, to  
-ISHNESS. \* wet. Un-

**WATTLE**, *s. v.* **WATLING**. Any thing (a fence, hurdle,) made of withs or withys.

Sk. thinks,—the *wattles* of a cock are so called from *Waddle*, or *Waggle*.

A. S. *Watslas*, *watth*, *wethel*, perhaps from *Withle*, a with or *withy*, (qv.)

**WAVE**, *v. s.* Anciently written *Wave*.  
-Y. App. to—The rising and falling  
-ER, *v.* surface of the sea; any similar  
-ER-ER. motion; or line, as if formed by  
-ING. such motion. And To *wave* or  
-INGLY. *waver*,—  
-INGNESS. To move up and down, to and fro; (to make such motion as a sign or token;) to rise and fall in curved lines; to curl; to move unsteadily, as water agitated;

to fluctuate; to be unsteady, unfixed, unsettled, or undetermined.

Fr. *Vague*; It. -o, -dre; D. *Waeghe*; Ger. *Wage*; Sw. & A. S. *Wag*; Go. *Wego*; from the *v. Wag-ian*, to move:—*Waf-ian*, to move as the sea up and down. See **WAY**. Un-

**WAVE**, or **WAIVE**, *v.* Also written *Weive* *WAIF*. and *Veive*.

**WEFT**. To refuse, abandon, give over; also, —to surrender, give back, resign, redeliver (Cot.); to forsake, to decline, to refuse, to depart.—*Tyrw*.

Fr. *Guesver*, (Men.) from *Guespir*, *werpire*; D. *Werp-en*, (to *warp*,) to cast or throw. *Waifs*,—Law L. (*Weife*,) *Waivium*, bona *waivata*, are those which thieves may have thrown away in their flight.—*Spel*. Fr. *Choses gualves*, or *guesves*,—*waifes* or *straies*, or things quitted, abandoned, forsaken, left at random.—*Cot*. Used met. by Cowper, to denote—one who has gone astray. See *Sk*; and **VEINED**.

**WAWL**, \* *v. i. e.* To *wail*.—\**Bale*. *Shak*.

Acriter et incondite vociferari, from Gr. *Av-eyv*, *clamare*.—*Jun*.

**WAX**, *v.* Anciently also *Wex*.

To *eke*, to grow; to increase; to be or become larger, greater; to grow or become.

Go. *Waks-jan*, *crescere*; A.S. *Wax-an*, *wex-an*; D. *Wassen*; Ger. *Wachsen*; Sw. *Waxa*.

**WAX**, *s. v.* App. to—Various substances,  
-EN. *yielding* to pressure; that prepared  
-Y. by the bee; that discharged from trees.

A. S. *Wac*, *wacc*, gentle, soft, tender, flexible, pliant, pliable, limber.—*Som*. Hence A.S. *Wax*; D. & Ger. *Wachs*; Dan. *Vox*. *Wach*. refers to the *v. Weichen*, *cedere*, to yield, to give way. See **WEAK**. Over-

**WAY**, *s.* App. to—The path, road, course,  
-FARE, *v. s.* track, on or in which we  
-FARER. move, or go, or pass; to the  
-FARING. mode, manner or means, method, plan, regular or habitual course, in which we move  
-LAW, *v.*  
-LESS. or act, in which we proceed or  
-WARD. advance.  
-WARD-LY.  
-NESS. *Way-ward*, — regarding, or having regard to *his own way*, course, or practice; and hence,—wilful, self-willed; and cons.—evilly disposed, perverse, peevish, petulant. “If thin yghe be *weyward* (*nequam*) al thi bodi schal be derk. . . . Thei be fulfillid with al wickidnesse, &c. *weywardnesse*, (*nequitia*), &c.”—*Wiclif*.

L. *Via*; A. S. *Weg*, *wage*, *wegfarn*, from *Wag-ian*; D. *Waeghe*; Ger. *Weg*; D. *Waeghen*; Ger. *Wegen*, to move. See **WAG**, **WAGGON**, **WAKE**, **WEIGH**, **VACILLATE**. A- Mis- Out- Un-

**WE**, *pro.* *We* is used by the person speaking for or instead of the names (nouns) by which they are called, to fix the action of the verb expressed or understood, upon the persons so speaking; and is, in Grammar, denominated the first personal pronoun in the plural number.

It is sometimes used by a single person by kings, &c.

Go. *Weis*; A. S. *We*; D. & Sw. *Wy*; Ger. *Wir*. See **WEO**.

**WEAK**, *ad. s. v.* Tottering, failing or  
-EN, *v.* falling, faint; feeble, frail, debili-  
-ENER. tated; without power, strength, or  
-LY. firmness.

-LING. A. S. *Wac*, *waie*; D. *Wack*, *week*, *weyk*;  
-NESS. Ger. *Weich*; Sw. *Wek*; from A. S. *Wie-*  
*an*; Ger. *Weichen*; Dan. *Væg-er*, labare, to totter,  
to fail. See **WAX**, and **VACILLATE**.

**WEAL**, *s.* That which causes or produces  
**WEALTH**. riches, prosperity; good, or good  
-Y. fortune or happiness; affluent or  
-ILY. abundant property or possession;  
-INESS. affluence, abundance.  
-FUL.\* *Wealth*,—that which enricheth,  
-FULLY.† (the third person of the *v.*) D.  
*Welde*, *weelde*.—\*Sir T. More. †Hynde.

A. S. *Wel-an*, opes; *welgian*, *ge-welgian*,  
locupletare, to enrich, to make or wax rich or  
*wealthy*.—Som. See **WELL**.

**WEAL**, **WHEAL**, or **WALE**, *s. v.* The marks  
or prints of stripes or strokes remaining in  
the flesh.—Som.

A. S. *Wal-an*, vibices. And—A. S. *Hwel-an*, con-  
tabescere, putrescere. *Hwele*, putrefactio, putre-  
faction, rottenness, corruption; whence our *Wheale*.  
—Som.

**WEALD**, *s.* -ISH. A wood, a forest, a  
woody place.—Som.

A. S. *Weald*; D. *Wald*, *woud*. See **WOLD**,  
**WOOD**.

**WEAN**, *v.* To entice, allure, withdraw,  
-ING. disengage, *sc.* from any habit,  
-LING, *ad.* any former pursuit, or enjoy-  
-EL.\* ment.

*Weanel*, or *Weanling*,—the young animal  
*weaned*.—\*Tusser.

A. S. *Wen-an*, *awen-an*; D. *Wennen*; Ger. *Ent-*  
*wennen*. Perhaps the same word as *wun-ian*, as-  
suescere, to accustom, to inure (*sc.* as app. to  
infants) to other food; *gen.* to other things: or  
from *Wen-an*, to ween, to think; *ge-wan-ian*, in-  
clinare animum, to bend one's mind, (Som.) to  
incline it. Un-

**WEAPON**, *s.* App. to—Any instrument  
-ED. of defence or offence; arms of de-  
-LESS. fence or offence.

Go. *Wepna*; A. S. *Wap-un*; D. -en; Sw. -na;  
Ger. *Waffen*; Dan. *Vaaben*; telum, arma, arma-  
tura. A. S. *Wapnian*, *ge-wapnian*; D. *Waspenen*;  
Ger. *Wafnen*, to arm, to harness, to put on wea-  
pons. Un-

**WEAR**, *v. s.* To protect, to clothe, to in-  
-ER. vest; to bear or carry clothing or  
-ING. vestment; *gen.* to bear, bring, or  
carry; then, to bear or endure use, to  
endure, to last (Dan. *Værer*); further, with  
a subaud. or implication of injury by use,—  
to waste, to decay; to consume, to spend,  
to spoil, to tire.

A. S. *Wer-an*, *awer-an*, induere, gerere, gestare,  
to wear, to put on clothes; also as D. *Weren*,  
*weyren*, to defend. (See **WAR**, &c.) And Wach.  
thinks Ger. *Weren* is app. to the clothing, because  
the body is defended and protected by it. For-  
-Mis- Over- Out-

**WEAR**, *v.* To wear ship, (D. *Wieren*,) to  
*veer*, (qv.)

**WEAR**, *s.* A place or engine for catching  
or keeping fish.—Som. Also a dam, to  
keep up, keep back the flow of water.

"All *weares* from hencefoorth shall be  
utterly put downe by Thames and Med-  
way."—*Magna Charta*, c. 23.

See **WEAR**, *v.* (A. S. *Wer-an*,) ante. A. S. *Wier*,  
*wiler*.

**WEARISH**, or **WERISH**, *ad.* *Werish* opin-  
ions,—opinions of naught, or no worth.

A *wearish* elf, a *wearish* man, a *werish*  
countenance, — malicious, evil, cursed,  
shrewish.

Sk. thinks it may be *Wegerish*, from Ger. *We-*  
*gern*, recusare; app. to a taste causing nausea and  
dislike. It is probably formed upon the *ad. Weary*,  
(A. S. *Werig*,) which Som. explains, not only *lassus*,  
*fessus*, but—naught, malicious, cursed.

**WEARY**, *ad. v.* Cons.—Tired, fatigued,  
-I-LY. exhausted; exhausted of  
-NESS. strength, power of action or  
-SOME. exertion, of endurance or pa-  
-SOME-LY. tience. Also, as—  
-NESS. *Wearisome*,—tiresome, fatiguing;  
tedious, irksome.

A. S. *Wer-ig*, -ignesse, fatigatus, lassus, fessus,  
defessus, (Som.); used cons. from *v.* To wear; to  
wear out, to destroy, *sc.* the strength. A- For-  
Over- Out- Un-

**WEASE**, *v.* To *wease* or *wheaze*, — To  
-Y, *ad.* breathe, *sc.* with some noise,  
-INESS. some effort or difficulty.  
-AND. *Weasand*,—that which breathes,  
or through which we breathe. Holland  
writes it *Weazill*.

*Weasy* and *Weasiness*,—app. met. to—  
That which causes or accompanies *wea-*  
*sing*; *sc.* full feeding, sensual indulgence,  
carnal pride.

A. S. *Hæro-an*, difficulter respirare, to breathe  
with difficulty.

**WEASEL**, *s.* An animal.

A. S. *Weste*; D. *Wesel*; Ger. *Wiesel*; said to be  
so called from the noise it utters.

**WEATHER**, *s. v.* -ING. Anciently also  
written *Weder*.

App. to—The state of the atmosphere,  
as—either windy or calm, wet or dry, hot  
or cold, stormy or tempestuous, still or  
quiet. To *weather*,—

To bear up against, to endure, to over-  
come, the difficulties, the stress of weather;  
any stress or difficulty.

A. S. *Weder*, *welher*; D. *Weder*, *wedder*; Ger.  
*Wetter*; perhaps from Ger. *Weten*, Go. *Wetan*, to  
blow.—See **WACK**. Over-

**WEAVE**, *v.* To cover, (by crossing one  
-ER. over another;) to infold, to insert,  
**WEFT**, *s.* to interpose; to intermix so as to  
-AGE. form into one substance.

**WOOF**. *Weft*, (A. S. *Wefla*,) — *weswed*,  
*weav'd*, *weaft*, *wefl*.

*Woof*,—that which is *woven*; the texture.

*Weaver-fish*, — called by Holland the  
*dragon*, or *spider of the sea*, (*Draco araneus*.)  
It has *webs* connecting its sharp spines.

Go. *Waib-gan*, *biwaib-gan*, *andcure*; A. S. *Wef-*  
*an*, *wef-can*, *wef-an*; D. *Weven*; Ger. *Weben*;  
Sw. *Wäf-wa*; Dan. *Væver*, tegere, texere. See  
**WEB**. Be- In- Inter- Un-

**WEB, s.** That which is woven or weaved;  
-BED. the texture, intermixture or involution, the stuff woven.

-STER. Fairfax seems to apply it to the material of which the sword was wrought:—

"The brittle web of that rich sword he thought  
Was broke through hardness of the counties  
sheaths."

A. S. *Webba*, by change of *f* into *v*, and *v* into *b*; *Wef-an*, *wew*, *web*.

**WED, v. s.** *Wed*, the *s.* (met.)—A bond  
-DING. or obligation, a gage or surety; an  
-LOCK. engagement. Our common usage of the *v.* is—To join or unite. To join or bind, in marriage; to marry; to take or choose as an inseparable, a beloved companion.

A. S. *Wed*, a pledge, a gage, a pawn.—Som. D. *Wedd-e*; A. S. *-ian*, to bargain, to make a contract, to promise, to vow; Belg. *Wedden*. Hence our *Wedding*, i. e. contract of matrimony, sponsalia, and also nuptiae.—Som. The original word may be Go. & A. S. *With-an*, to join, to bind. Un-

**WEDGE, v. s.** To wedge,—To drive or force, asunder or together, as with a wedge; and thus either to cleave or fix; to drive or force in.

D. *Wegge*, massa, cuneus; Ger. *Wecke*, which Martin. (in *v. Cuneus*) thinks is from *weichen*, cedere, (see *WAX*), quia ea in quæ adigitur sibi cedere cogit; because it forces those things into which it is driven to give way or yield to it. A. S. *Wage*, *wegge*, is app. as D. *Wegge*, to a weight, a mass, a wedge; of some called a *way* or *weight*.—Som. But A. S. *Ge-eggian*, to sharpen, to give an edge, seems to account more easily for the uses of a wedge, or edged piece (of wood or metal). Un-

**WEDNESDAY, s.** "They worshipped at that dayes a god named *Woden*, and a goddess named *Fria*. In the worshyp of the whiche god, the thirde feryall daye in the weke they named *Wodnesday*, whiche at this day we call *Wedneseday*."—*Fabyan*.

See *WOOD*, or *WODZ*. A. S. *Wodnes-dag*; D. *Wodnes-dag*; Dan. *One-dag*.

**WEE, ad.** Dr. Jamieson has produced many instances of the usage of *Wee* with the *ad.* *little*, whence he seems inclined to suspect that *Wee* is *way*; and, from its frequent union with the *ad.* *little*, it may itself have been used to denote—*little*, *small*. But A. S. *Wac*, *wace*, our own Eng. *Weak*, may, by dropping the *c* or *k*, have given us this word.

**WEED, s. v.** The meaning of the word,  
-ER. whether app. to the grass, the herbage (the verdant clothing) of the  
-ERY. field, (subsequently restricted to  
-Y. useless or hurtful plants,) or to a  
-LESS. clothing of the human body, is, probably,—

A covering; that which covers, spreads over, vest or vestment, clothing or garment.

To weed,—app. to the destruction of particular plants, covering or overspreading the ground, is—

To hoe, or cut up or out; to eradicate, or root out; to extirpate.

Chaucer contrasts wicked weeds with wholesome herba.

In Matt. vi. 30, The grass of the field, *faenum agri*, is in A. S. *Acres weed*. *Weed* also denoted vestis, vestimentum. Out- Un-

**WEEK, s. -LY.** App. to—The continually recurring order or series of seven days; or to—the space of time intervening between the market days.

D. *Woke*; Ger. *Woch*; Sw. *Wecka*; A. S. *Weoc*, *wue*, *wuca*, *wuca*, and also *wic*, which (*Wach*.) brings us to Go. *Wik*, ordo; quia hebdomas est septem dierum ordo continuo recurrens. May it not have originated in *Wic-dagas*, the days on which markets are kept: "the people then leaving the fields or country, and resorting to the *wic* or town to market?"—Som.

**WEEL,\* s.** Holland calls it—A bow net.  
\*Carew. Holland.

Sk. suggests from D. *Wiel*, a wheel, and so called from its shape; and Jun.—from *Willow*, because made of willow twigs.

**WEEN, v. s. -ING.** "To think, suppose, or deeme."—Som. Also—to mean; to intend; to signify; to make known.

To ween is now only used in imitation or affectation of antiquity.

D. *Wenen*; Ger. *Wenen*, *wenen*; A. S. *Wenen*; Go. *Wenjan*, *ge-wen-yan*, opinari, arbitrari, putare. See To *WEND*. Mis- Over-

**WEEP, v.** As now used, it is most com.—

-ER. To utter or express sorrow, grief,

-ING. or other passion—by tears; to

-INGLY. utter, shed or drop tears or other moisture.

*Weeper* is also app. to—a part of the dress, betokening mourning.

A. S. *Weop-an*, *be-weopan*, *-wopan*, flere, flere, plorare, deplorare, "to bewail, to bemoan, to lament, to deplore."—Som. From Go. *Wop-yan*, clamare, to make a noise or clamour, (to whoop.) Be- For- Out- Un-

**WEERISH.** See *WEARISH*.

**WEET, v.** To know, to perceive, to understand.  
-ING. stand.

-INGLY. D. *Weten*, or *witten*; Ger. *Wissen*; A. S.

-LESS. *Wit-an*, to wit. See *WIT*, and *WISK*. Fore- Un-

**WEEVIL, s.** A grub; so called, because weaved or involved within itself; from To weave.

D. *Wewel*, *wewel-worm*; Ger. *Webel*; A. S. *Wesl*.

**WEIGH, v.** A weight, a burthen, a cargo;

-ER. quantity borne or carried; a settled

-ING. quantity by which to measure other

**WEIGHT.** quantities.

-Y. *Weight*,—gravity, heaviness. Met.

-ILY. —importance, moment.

-INESS. To bear, to carry, to raise; to

-LESS. heave, to hold up, to put, hold,

keep in suspense, upon the balance; to

consider, to examine, sc. the quantity,

quality, value, importance; to ponder, to

estimate.

D. *Weghen*; Dan. *Veier*; Ger. *Wagen*; Sw. *-a*;

A. S. *-an*, to bear, to carry, to raise. Over-

Out- Un-

**WEIRD, or WERD, s.** Fate; the Fates.  
See *FATE*.

# WEL

The word occurs frequently in G. Douglas; and the Gloss. says,—it comes certainly from A. S. *Wyrd*, *fatum*, (a word spoken,) *wyrde*, *fata*.

**WEIVE.** See **WEAVE**.

**WEL-AWAY**, or **WALAWAY**, *int.* A. S. *Wela-wa*, or *wa-la-wa*; alas for pity!—*Som.* Perhaps *Wo*, *lo*, *wo*.

**WELDER**,\* *s.* Perhaps—The *wielder* or manager. See **To WIELD**.—\**Swift*.

**WELEW**, *v.* To decay. "Whanne the sunne roos up it *welwude* (exaruit) for hete. . . And so a riche man *welewith* (marcescit) in hise weies."—*Wiclif*. See **To WELK**.

**WELK**, *v.* -IN. To *welk*,—To turn, to roll, to revolve; also—to devolve, to roll or turn, or cause to roll or turn, to go down. "The *welked* Phœbus," is Phœbus having completed his *revolution*. "To *welke* in west,"—to devolve, to turn or go down, to set. "Winter *welked* hath the day,"—completed the *revolution* of day.—*Spenser*.

*Welkin*, *ad.*—rolling; the rolling sea, the rolling sky, a rolling eye: used, substantively, to denote,—the sky. In A. S. *Welcn*, *wolcn*.

A. S. *Wealc-an*, *volvere*, *revolvere*, to roll, to revolve. *Welkin*,—A. S. *Wealcynde*; as *Wealcynde* *ea*, *revolvens aqua*. For—

**WELK**, *v.* To decay, to fade, to wither, to decrease, to descend. Brocket has preserved this word in his Gloss.; and Grose observes, that "mown grass, in drying for hay, is said to *welk*."

*Welk*, and *Welew*, (*Wel-ic*, *-ig*, *-ew*,) appear to be the same word, and have probably their origin in A. S. *Wæl*, *weale*, *cædes*, *clades*.

*Lye* explains,—*marcere*, *elanguescere*. D. *Welcken*, *ver-welcken*; in Ger. *Welkin*, *ver-welken*. See *Kilian*, and *Wach*.

**WELL**, *v. s.* To spring or flow out or up. A *well*,—a place where water or other fluid hath sprung or flowed out. *Met.*—the source, spring, origin.

D. *Well-en*, *wallen*; Sw. *Walla*; Ger. *Wallen*; Dan. *Quæller*; A. S. *Will-an*, *wyll-an*, *effluere*, *ebullire*. Out—

**WELL**, *av.* In good health, in good situation or condition; **WEL-COME**, *v. s. ad.* **-NESS.** and good, serviceable, **-ER.** beneficial, advantageous,

**WELLBEING.** efficient or effectual, favouring, promoting, or **WELFARE.** advancing.

*Well-come*, (Dan. *Velkonner*, to come well; A. S. *Wilcum-ian*,)—It is *well* that you are *come*; good, grateful, pleasing—that you are *come*.

*Welfare*,—good, prosperous, successful—fare or doing; prosperity, success, happiness.

*Well-being*,—good or happy being; happiness.

*Well* is pref. before *ss.* as an *ad.*; before *ads.* and *vv.* adverbially.

D. *Wel*; Ger. *Wol*; Sw. *Wæl*; Dan. *Vel*; A. S. *Wæl*, *wel*; Go. *Wail-a*. bene, recte, probe; from

# WET

*e. Welegian, welegian, locupletare, ditare.* See **WEAL**. Un—

**WELT**, *s.* Gard or edge of a garment, which, turned over on itself (in *se convolutam*), they sow together to strengthen the hem or border.—*Lye*. See **WELTER**. A. S. *Wælt-an*, *volvere*.

**WELTER**, *v.* To roll, to enroll, to toss and turn; to wallow. "He that *weltreth* (*rolleth*, *Mod. Ver.*) a stone."—*Bib.* 1549, *Prov.* xxvi.

Go. *Waltjan*; A. S. *Wælt-an*; D. *Welteren*; Ger. *Wetzen*; Sw. *Wälts*; Dan. *Fæller*, *volvere*, *volutare*, to roll. See **WALTER**.

**WEM**, *s.*\* *v.†* -LESS.† *Wem*, *wemme*, *macula*, *labes*,—a spot, a blot; a blemish, a fault, a speck.—*Som.*\* *Wiclif*. †*Drant*. †*Chaucer*. A. S. *Wemman*, *ge-wemman*, to corrupt, vitiate, violate, marr, make foul or defile. Un—

**WEN**, *s.* Any tumour, big or little, like a -N-ISH. wart.—*Som.* A. S. *Wenn*. -Y.

**WENCH**, *s. v.* -ER. One that is *winked* at; and, by implication, may be had by a nod or *wink*.

The change of *Wink* to *wench*, is similar to *Drink*, *drench*, *Stink*, *stench*.

"With wanton *wenches* *winkyng*."—*Skellon*.

"*Mer.* Will the shaking of a shaft strike them into such a fever of affection?"

"*Cap.* As well as the *wink* of an eye."

*B. Jonson. Cynthia's Revels.*

"If some alluring girl, in gliding by,  
Shall tip the *wink*, with a lascivious eye,  
And thou, with a consenting glance, reply."

*Dryden, Persius.*

Sk. and Jun.—from A. S. *Wencle*, *ancilla*, *filia*,—a *wench*, a daughter.—*Som.* *Tooke*,—from A. S. *Winc-ian*, to *wink*.

**WEND**, *v.* To move, to go, to pass. And -ING. *Went*, *s.* (the past tense and *pt.* **WENT**, *s.* still in common use,)—

A way or passage.

Jun. explains, *Went*,—a turning or tossing, a turning backwards and forwards, a turning out of a straight way, a passage;—it appears always to mean,—

A way, passage; utterance.

Go. *Wand-jan*; A. S. *Wend-an*; D. & Ger. -en; Sw. *Wanda*, to turn, to go, to bend, to *wind*; it seems to be app. gen. to—motion. *Went*, past *p.* is *Wended*, *wendt*, *went*, and upon this the *s.* is formed. Out—

**WERE.** See **Was**. *Er-an*

**WEST**, *ad. s. v.* App. to—The *wind*, using -ING. ally accompanied with *wet*, with -ER, *v.* rain: the region of the heavens -ERLY. whence *wet* comes; also, in which -ERN. the sun sets.—\**Bp. Hall*.

-Y.\* A. S. D. & Ger. *West*, *occidens*; Sw. *Wester*; Dan. *Vester*. Jun. derives from Gr. *ἠερος*; Wach.—from *Ilce-aw*, *cadere*; *Tooke*,—that it is *Wesed*, *wes'd*, *west*, the past *p.* of *wes-an*, *macerare*, to *wet*.

**WET**, *v. s. ad.* -NESS. To moisten with any liquid or fluid.

Dan. *Vaad*, *væder*; A. S. *Wæt-an*, *madefacere*, *humectare*, *irrigare*, to *wet*, *water* or *moisten*.—*Som.* Be-Over-Un—



## W H E

**WETHER**, or **WEDDER**, *s.* A castrated ram.

D. *Weder*, *weer*; Ger. *Wider*; A. S. *Weder*, *wether*. Aries castratus, ab *adversando* dictus, (Killian and Jun.) from D. *Wederen*; Ger. *Widern*; A. S. *Witheran*, *resistere*, *adversari*, to resist, withstand, turn against.

**WEX**. See **WAX**.

**WHALE**, *s.* A fish.

A. S. *Whæl*; D. & Ger. *Wal*; Sw. *Hwal*. Jun. suggests *wal*, abyssus, but with other etymologists prefers Gr. *Βαλαῖνα*, or *φαλαῖνα*. It is more immediately from D. & Ger. *Wallen*, A. S. *Walwian*, to roll, to wallow. "Part huge of bulk, wallowing, unwieldy."—*Paradise Lost*, vii. 411.

**WHAPE**. See **WAFE**.

**WHARF**, *s.* A place, thrown out, projected, *sc.* from the bank, on -INGER. wharf to land goods.

A. S. *Hwyrf-an*; D. *Werfan*, *jacere*, *proficere*.

**WHAT**, *pro.* See **WHO**. *What* is—*who-ad*, *whad*, *what*, the past *p.* of A. S. *v.* *Hiwian*, *formare*, *ingere*.

Go. *Hwas*, *hwa*; A. S. *Hwæt*, *hwæ*; Ger. *Was*; D. *Wat*; Sw. *Hwæd*; Dan. *Huad*; Sc. *Quhat*.

**WHEAL**. See **WEAL**.

**WHEAT**, *s.* -EN. A kind of corn, or grain.

Go. *Hwait*; A. S. *Hwæt*; D. *Weyt*; Dan. *Hveede*; Ger. *Weizen*, which *Wach* composes of Ger. *Witt*, and Gr. *Zea*. Jun., Sk., and other etymologists, agree to derive from the colour "*white*," ob *farinæ candorem* (Martin.); and *Wach* refers to Pliny: "There is no *wheat* in the world comparable to ours here in *Italie*, for it surpasseth all others both in *whiteness* and also in *weight*."

**WHEEDLE**, *v.* As now app.—To beg, (with importunity, with appeal to the affections,) to persuade (by an assumed degree of fondness); to cajole, to coax.

A. S. *Wæd-lan*, *indigere*, *mendicare*, to want, to beg, or go a begging.—*Som*.

**WHEEL**, *v. s.* To roll or turn round, to -ER. revolve; to take or make a circular -Y. or rotatory movement.—*J. Philips*.

A. S. *Hwæogul*; D. & Ger. *Wiel*; Sw. *Hjul*; Dan. *Hjul*, *hjul*; from A. S. *v.* *A-wyllan*, (*wyllan*, *willigan*, *wealc-an*, see **WELKIN**), *volvere*, *revolvere*, to roll, to revolve. A-En-In-

**WHEEZE**. See **WEASE**.

**WHELK**, *s.* There is a shellfish so called, -ED. (from its twisted shell?) and may -Y. have received its name from *weal-can*, to turn. (See **WELK**.) So also *whelky* pearls, and *whelked* horns: but *Welk*, the *s.* app. to *Bardolph's face*, (Hen. V.) may be from *weal*, (*weal-ig*, *weal-ic*, *welk*.) See **WEAL**, or **WALE**.

**WHELK**. See **WELK**.

**WHELM**, *v.* To cover; to pour over; to flow or rise over; to overflow, or overflow.

Jun. says "A. S. *Welm-an* is—to boil over." (See **To WELL**.) Sk. thinks from A. S. *Ahwylf-an*, *obruere*; Chaucer writes—*Overwhelles*, (qv.) Perhaps formed upon the *v.* *Hel-an*, to cover. See **HELM**. Over-

**WHELP**, *s. v.* That which (a young animal which) yelleth or yelpeth, or howleth; any noisy young creature.

## W H E

To *whelp*,—to bear or produce *whelps*.

Dan. *Hwælp*, *hwalper*; D. *Welpe*, *wulpe*; A. S. *Hwelp*, from D. *Ghellen*, A. S. *Gyll-an*, *giellan*, to yell; *gelp-an*, to yelp. See **CALL**, **GALE**, and **NIGHTINGALE**.

**WHEN**, *ad.* *Then*,—is the (or that) one, -EVER. (*sc.* moment, time;) and—

-SO-EVER. *When*,—who (what or which)

**WHENCE**. one (*sc.* moment, time.)

-FORTH. *Whence*, (*i. e.* *when-es*),—is app. to time and place. See **WHO**.

Go. *Hwan*; A. S. *Hwænne*; Ger. *Wann*, *wenn*, (*wannen*, whence;) D. *Wan*, *quando*, *tum*.

**WHERE**, *ad.* *There*, is the-*er*, *i. e.* the place, that place; and *Where*, is *who-er*, *i. e.* which or what place, at or in which or what place.

*Where* is much used in composition: *Whereby*,—by which or what place; by which or what. (See **WHO**.) *Wherefore*,—for which or what.

Go. & Sw. *Hwar*; A. S. *Hwær*; Ger. *War*, (*in composition Wor*;) D. *Wær*; Dan. *Hvor*, *ubi*; Sc. *Quhare*.

**WHERRIT**, *v.* To attack, to assault; to attack unceasingly; to harass, to tease.

A *teaser*, is a name now well known among boxers, and seems to be given to a blow calculated to perplex and try the temper of the receiver.

A *wherret* on the ear, *ictus pugni*, a blow of the fist. "I believe," says Sk. "from the sound." Perhaps, from *Worry*, or *Werry*.

**WHERRY**, *s.* The name of a light boat, adapted for speed or swiftness; for the quick impulse of the oars.

From *To ferry*, or *To hurry*; or from L. *Vehere*, or A. S. *Far-an*, to go.—See **Sk**. It seems to be very plainly from A. S. *v.* *Weri-an*, *werig-an*, *laccessere*, *incitare*, to *werry*; to urge on, *sc.* at all speed.

**WHERVE**, *s.* "So fine, so round and even a thread she [the spider] spinnes, hanging thereunto herself, and using the weight of her own bodie instead of a *wherve*: that a wonder it is to see."—*Holland. Plinie*.

There is no corresponding word in the original, nor has the word occurred elsewhere: but it is probably formed from A. S. *Hweorf-an*, *volvere*; or *Wearp*, a warp, to which it appears to be equivalent.

**WHET**, *v. s.* -TER. To sharpen; to give sharpness or acuteness, an acute or sharp edge; to edge or egg; to stimulate, to incite.

D. *Wet-len*; Ger. -*zen*; A. S. *Hwettan*, *acuere*, *incitare*, *instigare*.

**WHETHER**, *av.* *Thither*, is *that there*, (*that*, the place; *that* specific place;) and *Whither* is, *what* or *which* place; *what*, *which* end, or object moved to or from. *Whether* is the same word (with the mere difference of a letter). Wiclif writes, "*Whether* publicans done not this?" *i. e.* *nonne et publicani hoc facerent?*

*Whether* daughter he should trust (R. Glouc.), *whether* side it drew (Gower), *i. e.* *which* daughter, *which* side, of the daughters

there, the side *there*, before him, in the sight or view, in the mind or thought; *what* or *which* of two or several; this or that, so or so.

Wiclif, Chaucer, &c. also write *Wher*. See WHO.

Go. *Hwæth-er*; A. S. *Hwæth-er*, -*ere*; D. & Ger. *Weder*, *uter*, *utrum*, *an*, *an-ne*, *non-ne*.

**WHEY**, *s.* App. to—the watery portion -*EY*. of milk; to any thing pale (as if -*ISH*. steeped or sodden); as a *why* face.

See WHIG. A. S. *Hwæg*; D. *Wey*. Martin. (says Jun.) suspects from L. *Uvidus*, as *why* is the watery portion of milk. Perhaps from Ger. *Welch*, D. *Weyck*, *maceratus*.

**WHICH**, **WHILK**, *pro.* *Which* is composed of *who-sach*. See WHO, ILK, and THILK.

Go. *Hwilt-acks*; Sw. -*ken*; A. S. *Hwilt*; Ger. *Welch*, *welche*; D. *Welch*, *welche*; Dan. *Hvilken*.

**WHIFF**, *s. v.* A *whiff*,—a waft or waft; -*LE*, *s. v.* as much air as is produced by -*L-ER*. waving (e. g. a fan); a slight -*ING*. blast, a puff.

To *whiff*,—to breathe, exhale, expire, emit—a slight blast or puff.

To *whistle*,—to move, to stir with a slight blast; to puff or blow about or away; to change or turn, to veer with every wind. To blow a slight wind-instrument, as a fife, a pipe.

A *whiffler*,—a blower, a piper. One who changes with every wind, who makes frequent noise to little purpose.

A. S. *Wæst-an*, to speak foolishly; *wæst-ere*, an idle-headed fellow; perhaps formed upon the *v.* To *waf* or *wave*.

**WHIG**, or **WIG**, *s.* App. to *why*; to any thing made with whey. In Nottinghamshire—a kind of light cake is so called. See WHEY.

**WHIG**, *s.* Dr. Jamieson mentions a MS. -*GISH*. poem called, *The Whiggamer* -*GISHLY*. Road into Edinburgh, Nov. -*GISM*. 1628. He also cites at length from Burnet; and as follows from Woodrow:—"The poor honest people, who were in raillery called *whiggs*, from a kind of milk they were forced to drink in their wandrings and straits, became name-fathers to all who espoused the interest of liberty and property through Britain and Ireland."—*Hist.* vol. i. p. 263. Bp. Burnet writes:—"From a word *whiggam*, used in driving their horses, all that drove were called the *whiggamors*, and shorter the *whiggs*. . . . This was called the *whiggamors'* inroad: and ever after that, all that oppressed the court came in contempt to be called *whiggs*: and from Scotland the word was brought into England, where it is now one of our unhappy terms of distinction."—*Own Times*.

**WHILE**, *s. v. av.* *While* is app. gen. to **WHILES**. time; strictly, it is—A turn, or **WHILST**. time of taking a turn.

**WHIL-ERE**. *Whil-es*,—time, that or which. -**OM**. *Whilst*,—a corruption of *Whiles*.

To *while*,—to pass away or spend time in doing something merely to pass it away—without languor or wearisomeness.

*Whilere*,—erewhile, a while or time before.

*Whilom* (A. S. *Hwilon*, also written *Hwilon* and *Hwulum*),—at one time; some time or times.

A. S. *Hwile*; D. *Wila*. See WHEEL. A-

**WHIM**, *s. v.* A light turn of fancy; a -**SEY**. fancy, a wilful thought of the -**SIED**. moment; a caprice, a freak. -**SICAL**. \**Beau. & F.* -**SICALLY**. D. *Wemelen*, circumagere, circumversare, frequenter et leviter movere; to drive or turn about, to move or change frequently, lightly. -**SICALNESS**. -**LING**.

**WHIMP**, \* *s.* To cry fretfully, peevishly -**ER**, *a.* (without clamour).—\**Latimer*.

-**ING**. The Ger. *Wimmern* (Wach. says) is *Jammern* (prefix *W*); in A. S. *Geom-ien* (*gemere*), to moan, sigh or sob.

**WHIN**, *s.* The thorny broom. Usually derived from the Welsh *Chwynn*.

**WHINE**, *v. s.* As app. it is—To drawl -**ER**. out the tone, the murmur of la- -**ING**. mentation or complaint; to murmur out prolonged notes of moaning.

Go. *Wainon*; A. S. *Wanian*; D. *Wernan*, *placare*, *desicere*, *vagire*, to moan or bemoan.

**WHINIARD**, *s.* **WHINGER**. A kind of sword.

*Whinger* (Dr. Jamieson), is a sort of *hanger*.

*Ensis, gladius*. Various etymologies are proposed for this word. See *St.* and *Mina*.

**WHINNY**, *v.* In L. *Hinnire*, to neigh, (*qv.*)

**WHIP**, *v. s.* To scourge, to lash; to throw -**PER**. out, to strike with a lash; to fasten -**PING**. or confine; to inwrap or infold by -**STER**. any thing (lash, string, thread) thrown or cast; to put or patch, to stitch, hastily together; to do or perform any thing with a mere throw or cast, by a quick active movement.

A. S. *Wæp-an*; D. *Wiepen*, to scourge. Un-

**WHIR**, *v. s.* To turn or move rapidly; to hurry along, around, away; to whirl, (*qv.*)

"To *whir* or *whirry* away, is to fly off with such a noise as a partridge or meerkat makes when it springs from the ground."—*Jamieson*, Supplem.

**WHIRL**, *v. s.* To run round; to drive, -**BAT**. or force, or hurry round; to throw -**POOL**. or cast round.

-**WIND**. A. S. *Whæri-en*, *gub-wæri-en*, circumagere, circumagere, to go or run round, to drive round. Ger. *Wirbel*, vortex, *werben*, *vertere*; D. *Werv-el*, -*elen*, -*en*; Sw. *Hwirl-wel*, *hwerf-wel*; Dan. *Heirwer*; A. S. *Hwirlan*, *hwerfan*. The frequentative of *Hwerfan* would be *Hwirlan*, and this, by dropping the aspirate and the letter *f*, would become *Wirl*, or *Wæri-en*. See To HURL. Out-

**WHISK, v. a.** To wipe away; to brush,  
-ER. to sweep away (by a quick, light  
-ERED. motion or action); to move with  
-ING. quick, sweeping, brushing action.  
-Y. A *whisk* is app. to a quick, sweeping motion; also to a kind of brush or broom adapted to its use.

A *whisker* of hair,—so called from its resemblance to a *whisk*; formed of long slender materials.

A *whisky*,—a carriage moving quickly, easily moved.

D. *Wisch, wischen*; Ger. *Wischen*; Sw. *Wiscas*, Dan. *Fisker*, *tergere*, *detergere*; to wipe away.

**WHISKEY, s.** A spirituous liquor; (corrupted from *Usquebaugh*.)

**WHISPER, v. s.** To speak in a low voice.  
-ER. "In the speech of man, the *whis-*  
-ING. *pering*, which they call *susurrus*  
-INGLY. in Latine, whether it be louder or softer, is an interior sound: but the speaking out is an exterior sound: and therefore you can never make a tone, nor sing, in *whispering*."—*Bacon*.

D. *Wisperen, -len*, *insusurrare*; Ger. *Wispeln*, (which Wach. derives from the L. *Sibilare*.) Sw. *Hwiska*, A. S. *Hwisprian*, *submisce loqui*, *murmurare*.

**WHIST, v. s. WHUST.** To be, or cause to be, to keep, silent; to be still or quiet. "They *whisted* all."—*Surrey*. "The wild waves *whist*."—*Shak*. "A *whisht* is when we bid them hold their peace, that have least cause to speake, and can doe little good with their talking."—*Wilson*. *Arts of Rhetorique*.

*Whist*,—a game at Cards, at which *silence* is to be kept.

*Hist, Hust, Hush*, are the same word, with a little variation in sound. See *HUSH*.

**WHISTLE, v. s. -ER.** A wind-pipe, either natural or artificial; the sound emitted or issued from it; any similar sound.

The A. S. *Hwistlian*, *whillan*, *sibilare*. *Wistle*, *fistula*, the etymologists agree to be formed from the sound. *Whis*, or *hwis*, (in *Whisper*, *Whist*, and *Whistle*.) Lye thinks was used by our Northern ancestors to express—*lenem susurrum*.

**WHIT, or Wit, s.** Any thing known, seen, felt; any thing that can be seen or perceived; any thing, however small or minute; a point, a bit, a moment.

A. S. *Awit*, (aught,) *wiht*, or *hwit*; Go. *Waiht*. See *WIT*. A-

**WHITE, ad. s. v.** Having the colour of  
-EN, v. foam or froth; of snow. App.  
-NESS. met. to denote—

-ISH. Pure, unspotted, unstained, un-  
-LY.\* blemished, innocent, harmless.

Also—

Colourless, pallid, pale. And—

*White, s.*—the *white* (mark) of a target, the *white* (part) of an egg, distinguished from the yolk, i. e. the yellow.

*Whitel*, (A. S. *Hwitel*), a *white* vest or covering.

*Whit-leather*,—*white* leather.

\**Shak*. *Southern*.

Go. *Weits* or *quells*; A. S. *Hwit*; D. *Wit*; Ger. *Weiss*; Sw. *Hwit*; Dan. *Hvide*. Wach. suggests from *Wissen*, *videre*, because *white* things are most conspicuous. Tooke,—from the Go. *Qwath-jan*, *spumare*, to foam.

**WHITHER, ad.** Which or what place; to which or what place. See *WHETHER* and *WHO*.

Go. *Hwath*; A. S. *Hwader*, *wider*; Sw. *Hwart*; Dan. *Hvorhen*.

**WHITING, s.** A fish. Some think so called from its *whiteness*.

D. *Wylingh*, *wittingh*.

**WHIT-LOW, s.** A tumour, which Lye considers to be so called from the colour of the ulcer, and the burning heat of the pain.

Written by Holland and Wiseman a *Whitlow*; is called by Sk. a hybrid word, from A. S. *Wite*, pain, and Fr. *Loup*, *lupus*: *Lupus* tum ob coloris *sarviti*, tum quod vicinas partes depascitur. Lye more rationally composes of *white* (*albus*), and *low* (*flamma*).

**WHITSTER, s. i. e.** A *whitener* or *bleacher*.

**WHIT-SUNDAY, s. -N-TIDE.** So called from the *white* vests in which the candidates for baptism appeared.

Ger. *Weisse sonn/ag*, *dominica alba*.—Wach. Sk. speaks to the same effect.

**WHITTLE, s.** A Sheffield *whittle* (i. e. knife) is still a common name.

To *whittle*,—to whet, to sharpen; to be or become sharp or eager.

A. S. *Hwitel*, or *Hwittle*. *Cutellus*, a knife,—Sk. derives from To *whet* (or sharpen).

**WHIZ, s. v.** To make a noise—between humming and hissing.

Stridere: manifestly (Sk.) from the sound. See *Hiss*.

**WHO, pr.** It has been suggested in v. that **WHOM.** *How* is from A. S. *Hiwan*, to *hew*; **WHOSE.** *Hiwe*, effigies, the form or fashion, the manner or means, the state or condition. *How* (quo modo) does he look? *how* does he do? *how* does he feel?—are questions all app. to the form or fashion, &c. of the person concerning whom the inquiry is made. *How*, in A. S. is *Hu*, and also *Hwu*. *Who* is *Hua*, *hwa*; and this latter, by a mere change of place in the aspirate, is *Wha*, (a broad, *Whaw*), *whoo*, *who*. R. Gloucester and others, following the A. S. form, *Hu*, *hwa*, (without the aspirate,) write—*Ho*, *hoso*, i. e. *Who*, *whoso*; and I here tells us how variously the Sw. *Ho* was written. The transposition *hew* into *wh* is common. See *Lye*.

*Who*, then, may be explained to denote, —the form or frame, the model, the image, of some person or thing spoken of; latterly restricted to the person only, to the identification of the individual person.

From *Who*, are composed, *Who-se*, *Who-m*, by the addition of the term. *és*, and *ém*.

*What* is — *who-ad*, or *who-ed*, *whad*, *what*: the past p. *Hw-ad*, *hwed*, *hwad*, *hwat*, of the v. *Hw-an*.

*Which* is—*who-each*. See *SUCH*.

*Alter  
veretagen*

# WHO

*When* is,—*who* (or what) *one*, sc. moment. See **THEN**.

*Where* is,—*who* (or what) *ere*, i. e. place. See **THERE**.

*Whither* is,—*who* (or what) *there* (*the ere*), i. e. what the place.

Wiclif writes, "Ye witen *which* we were:" Bible, 1551, "Ye know after *what* *maner* we behaved." Wiclif, "He forgot *which* he was:" Bible, 1551, "He forgetteth *what* his *fashion* was;" Bible, 1583, "*What* *maner* of one he was."

The Sc. corresponding words are,—

*Quha*, *quhilk*, *quhen*, *quhar*. The Sc. etymologists have written largely to account for this *Q*. Some learned persons have suggested that it may be the "ancient Æolic digamma, aspirated in pronunciation." This digamma must be accounted for from a different letter; viz. *B*, and its cognates *P*, *F*, *V*. *Q* is the common Go. or A. S. pref. *Ga*, *Ge*, or *Ce*, united in pronunciation with the vowel following; thus, in A. S. we find the *v. Hiw-an*, or *heaw-ian*, with the pref. *Ge* (*Ge-heaw-ian*, *Lye*); and the past p. *Ge-hiw-ad*, or *ge-heaw-ad*, *ge-hwad*, *ge-hwat*, would become *Ghwat*, and by transposition, *Gwhat* or *guhath*:—and so of the others, *Quhilk*, *quhen*, &c. And see **QUAKE**, **QUASH**, **QUAVER**, **QUICK**, &c. Lennep does not attempt to give any reason for the Gr. prefs. *K* and *F*, and Scheide misnames them—*literas serviles*. See **Q**.

Some other pronouns not hitherto traced to their source, seem to claim an origin in common with *How* and *Who*; and it may be prudent to place them in connexion here.

*Why* (*qua re*),—A. S. & Sw. *Hwy*; D. *Wy*; Dan. *Hvi*.

*We* (*pro.*), differing little in form from D. *Wie*, *who*, or Ger. *Wie*, *how*, has been app. to denote—the person speaking; in grammatical arrangement called the first person plural, and nominative case.

*We* (*oue*), with the common term. *es*, forms *We-es*; by contraction, *Wes*; by change of vowel, *Was*, or *wus*; and it is, by transposition, variously written,—*Ows*, *Ous*, *Us*.

*Our* (Sw. *Wa-or*, Dan. *V-or*), is,—*we*, or *ou*, with the common term. *er*.

The *pr. You*, *ye*, must be ascribed to the same root. *You*, in A. S. is *eow*; *Your* is *eower*; and anciently they are respectively written,—*Owe*, *ow* or *ou*,—*ower* or *oure*: they are also written,—*Gow*, *ghou*, *goure*; and the *G* must be accounted for as in the Sc. *Quha*; it is the common pref. *Ge-*; thus, *Ge-ow*, *gow*, or *ghou*; and the *G* softened, as in numberless other instances, into *Y*. And this *Y* may have been preserved, pref., to discriminate the identification of persons spoken to, from those speaking.

*Your* (A. S. *Eower*), is,—*you*, with the common term. *er*. It has been noticed under different pronouns (*He*, *It*), that they

# WIC

were not anciently confined to gender or number; and it is equally clear, that *We*, *Ou*, and *You*, were not restricted to person. Chaucer writes,—*It am I*: and the expressions, *I am he*, *we are they*, *you are they*, are current in modern speech.

Go. *Hwas*; A. S. *Hwa*, *hwa*; Dan. *Hwa*; D. *Wic*; Ger. *Wer*; Sw. *Ho*, (anciently *Hwa*, *hwa*, *hwe*, and *ha*.—*Ihre*.) Dan. *Hoo*.

**WHOB-UB**, *s.* See **HUB-BUB**. Probably formed from the reduplication of *Whoop*,—*Whoop-whoop*, *whoop-ooop*, *whob-ub*.

**WHODE**,\* *s.* i. e. Hood.—\**Bale*.

**WHOLE**, *ad. s.* Total, entire, sane or -LY. sound, complete, perfect.

-SOME. *Whole-some*, (also written *Hole-*

-SOME-LY. *some*),—conferring, conducting

-NESS. to, or preserving—soundness (health); healthy, salutary, or salubrious.

*Whole-sale*,—distinguished from *retail*; sale of the gross.

Tooke says,—*whole*, the same as *hale*, i. e. covered; as a wound or sore is healed or *whole*; that is, covered over by the skin.

A. S. *Walg*, *walig*, *hal*, *halig*; D. *Heel*, *ge-heel*; Dan. *Heel*, from A. S. *Hal-ian*, *ge-halian*, *halian*, *ge-halan*, *sanare*, *sanescere*, to heal, from the *s. Hal-an*, to cover; and hence,—to close, sc. a breach, a solution of continuity; to make, or cause to be or become—entire. *Whole*, also written *Hole*, is (if not the same word) equivalent to *All*. Un-

**WHOOOP**, *s. v. -ING*. See **HOOP**, **WHOBUB**, and **WEEP**.

**WHOOT**, *v. -ING*. i. e. *Hoot*, (*qv.*)

**WHORE**, *s. v.* One hired. See **HARLOT**.

-DOM. \**Udal*.

-ISH. D. *Hoer-s*; Sw. *-a*; Ger. *Hur*; A. S.

-ISHNESS. *Hure*; Dan. *Hore*, meretrix; *a*

-MONGER. *whore*, as we at this day write it;

-MONGING.\* idly prefixing *w* to the Sax. word,

-MONGING.\* it being neither in the sound, nor in

the original, which is derived of *Hyr-an*, con-

ducere, (i. e. to hire,) as L. *Meretrix*, *a merenda*.

—*Sam*. And Tooke considers it to be the past p.

of the *v.* To hire. Be-

**WHOT**,\* *ad. i. e. Hot*, (*qv.*)

\**Goldinge. Brende*.

**WHY**, *av.* For what, or which cause or reason; wherefore. See **WHO**.

A. S. *Hwi*, *hwig*; Sw. *Hwi*; Dan. *Hvi*, *our*, *quare*, *quam ob rem*.

**WICK**, *ad. s.* *Wick*, *ad. i. e. quick*. Very common in the northern parts of England.

*Wick*, *s.*—that which quickens, catches fire, keeps the light.

*Wick*, *s.*—A. S. *Wic*, a dwelling-place; whence (*Sk.*), the terminations of so many towns and villages.

D. *Wiecke*; A. S. *Woece*; from A. S. *s. Wic-an*, *manere*, *habitare*, *vivere*; *Ge-wiccan*, *cucullian*, to quicken.

**WICKED**, *ad.* Tempted, allured, enticed,

-LY. drawn, led—to vice, to the com-

-NESS. mission of any vice, sin, or crime;

to viciousness, sinfulness, criminality; and

hence—vicious, sinful, criminal, flagitious,

## W I F

depraved; also—mischievous, pernicious, baneful. Our old authors write also *Wick*.

Jun. says, — A. S. *Wicca*, was an enchanter, *veneficus*; and that, with the L. comic poets, *Veneficus* was app. to—persons of infamous character. Sk. among other suggestions, proposes A. S. *Wiccan*, incantare, qd. *bewitched*; and Tooke considers *Wicked* to be merely *Witched*, (*k* for *ch*), and (as *Witch* also,) to be the past tense, used as a pt. of A. S. *Wiccian*. "All atrocious crimes," he observes, "were attributed by our ancestors to enchantment, sorcery, and *witchcraft*; and in indictments at this day, the crime is attributed to the instigations of the devil."

**WICKER**, *ad. s.* -ED. Quick twigs, or twigs quickly grown—cut soon, or before grown too large.

Sk. from Ger. *Wickeln*, to roll over; because *wicker-work* is formed by twining or turning one (twig) over another. Perhaps from A. S. *v. Cwiccan*, to quicken. See **QUICK**.

**WICKET**, *s.* The sticks set up at cricket—not sufficiently apart to allow the ball bowled at them to pass through,—is called the *wicket*.

Fr. *Guichet*, a *wicket* or hatch of a door. D. *Wicket*, *winchel*. Men. considers it a dim. of *Huis*, (a door;)—*Huis*, *huisset*, *wisset*, *guisset*, *guichet*.

**WIDE**, *ad.* *Wide* is not accurately distinguished from *broad*. The one -LY. might be restricted to superficial -NESS. extent where no depth, and the **WIDTH**. other where depth, existed; as, a *broad plain*, a *wide river* or gulf. Both are distinguished from *long*.

Extended, expanded, distant, remote.

A. S. *Wid*, *wide*, *latus*, *amplus*; D. *Wiid*; Ger. *Weit*; Sw. *Wid*; Dan. *Vid*. D. *Wiiden*; Ger. *Weiten*; Dan. *Vider*; A. S. *Wad-an*,—*vad-ere*, *procedere*, to proceed, to extend, to expand.

**WIDOW**, *s. v.* A *wife* whose husband is -ER. deceased is called a *widow*.

-HOOD. A husband whose wife is deceased

**WIDUAL**.<sup>\*</sup> is called a *widower*.—<sup>\*</sup>*Bale*.

Go. *Widowon*; A. S. *Wed-we*, *wid-we*; D. *Wed-we*, *witwe*; Ger. *Witwe*; all from L. *Vidua*. Sk.—probably from A. S. *Wedd-ian*, to wed; one who has been wed.

**WIELD**, *v.* Anciently *Weld*.

-ING. To manage, to sway, to control;  
-LESS. to bear or move in full command,  
-ANCE.<sup>\*</sup> with full or complete effect, with  
-SOME.<sup>†</sup> activity, with energy.

-Y.<sup>‡</sup> <sup>\*</sup>*Bp. Hall*. <sup>†</sup>*Goldinge*. <sup>‡</sup>*Chaucer*.

Go. *Wald-on*; A. S. *Weald-on*; Ger. *Walten*, to command, to rule, to govern.—*Som.* Be- Un-

**WIFE**, *s.* The word *wife* is now legally  
-LESS. app. to—the married woman  
-LY. (*fœmina nupta*); in common  
**WIVE**, *v.* speech—to others.

-LESS. To *wive*,—to wed a *wife*, or  
-LY. as a *wife*.—<sup>\*</sup>*Bale*.

**WIFEHOOD**, or

**WIVE-HOOD**. A. S. *Wif*, *wif-ian*; D. *Wif*, *wife-en*; Ger. *Weib*, *muller nupta et innupta*: so called (see *Wach*. and *Serenius*), from *Web-en*, *texere*, to weave. In the A. S. version, Matt. xix. 4, "He worhte *wæpman* and *wif-man*," *masculum et feminam fecit*: here,

## W I L

the male is called *Wap-man*, the *weapon man*; and the female—*Wif-man*, the *web* or *woof-man*. And see **SPINSTER**. Un-

**WIG**, *s.* A peruke or *periwig*, (qv.)

**WIGEON**, or **WIDGEON**, *s.* A bird.

Sk. writes it *Widging*; and suggests that this bird may be so called, because it is—*avis pugnax*: from *Wigend*, past p. of *Wig-ian*, to fight.

**WIGHT**,<sup>\*</sup> *s. ad.* -LY. A sensitive being; one who feels, perceives, knows, lives.

*Wight*, *ad.*—lively, quick, sprightly, active.—<sup>\*</sup>*Gower*. *Chaucer*. *Spenser*.

A. S. *Wiht*, from *Wit-an*, *sentire*, *scire*.

**WILD**, *ad. s.* *Wild*, *ad.*—Self-governed or -LY. directed, in a manner to gratify

-NESS. or please self; untamed, unsub-

-ER, *v.* dued, ungoverned, uncultivated,

-ERNESS. uncivilized, irregular, disorderly,

-ING. inordinate, extravagant; licentious, turbulent, ferocious, savage.

*Wilder*,—see **BE-WILDER**.

*Wild-ing*,—a wild plant; a wild fruit—apple, pear, &c.

D. Ger. & Sw. *Wild*; Dan. *Vild*; A. S. *Wild*, *swildan*; Ger. *Wilden*, *sylvescere*. *Wach*. says,—it is spoken, 1. of beasts; 2. of plants; 3. of any things that are *in sylva*, and then, allegorically, of the manners of animals. Tooke begins where *Wach*. ends—with the manners or dispositions of the animals, sc. "as *willed*, *will'd*, (or *self-will'd*), in opposition to those (whether men or beasts) who are tamed or subdued (by reason or otherwise) to the *will* of others or of societies." "*Wild*, as ye please to call it, or *self-will'd*."—*Beau. & F.* The word would then be extended to the places inhabited by such animals, to the natural productions of such places. Be-

**WILE**, *v. s.* To cheat, to impose upon;

-Y. to deceive, to delude; to practise

-ILY. deceit or delusion; to give a false

-INESS. colour or appearance to. And

*Wily*,—deceitful, delusive; sly, cunning, crafty, subtle, insidious.

A. S. *Wigl-ian*, to bewitch; D. *Wieche-len*, *witchelen*. See **GULE**, **GULL**, and **WICKED**.

**WILL**, *v. s.* *Will*, *v.* is used with verbs to

-LER. denote futurity, and does so, in-

-FUL. asmuch as that which is still an

-FULLY. object of *will* or desire, which

-FULNESS. we still are *willing* or desirous

-LINGLY. to do, is not yet had or done.

See **SHALL**.

"The power which the mind has thus to order the consideration of any idea, or the forbearing to consider it; or to prefer the motion of any part of the body to its rest, and vice versa in any particular instance, is that what we call *the will*. The actual exercise of that power by directing any particular action, or its forbearance, is what we call *volition* or *willing*."—*Locke*.

Go. *Wil-jan*; A. S. *Will-an*; D. -en; Ger. *Wollen*; Sw. *Wilja*; Dan. *Ville*. All (*Wach*.) from *Vol*, *bonum*, *well* or good; because men wish for or desire that which is *well* or good. Sk. from L. *Vol-o*: Jun. from Gr. *Βουλ-ομαι*. But *Βουλ*, *vol*, *wol*, are evidently the same word. The Gr. *Βελη-ρεος*, L. *Optimus*, are derived from *βουλ-εσθαι*, and *Optare*. Un-



**WILLOW, s.** Kilian thinks the tree *Wil-*  
-ED. *lighs* is so called because it grows  
-ISH. promptly and *willingly* (i. e. freely),  
-Y. as the L. *Salix*, a *saliendo*, from the  
rapid shoots it makes.

A. S. *Welle*, *weligs*; D. *Willighe*, *wilghe*; A. S.  
*Wilrig*; Ger. *Weide*, a *withy*, (qv.)

**WIMBLE, s. ad.\* v.†** A tool to bore,  
pierce or perforate (by the joint action of  
turning and pressing).

*Wimble*, ad.—sharp, keen, quick.

\*Spenser. †A. Wood.

"*Wimpel*, vet. terebellum. *Wema*; Sax. Sicamb.  
*Wemelen*, perforare terebra. terebrare." Kilian,—  
to bore or perforate. See GIMLET.

**WIMPLE, s. v.** A veil or covering; a  
hood.

D. *Wimpelen*, to veil or cover. *Wimpel*, Fr.  
*Guimpel*, from *Vinculum*. (see *Men*. Old French  
Words.) or from L. *Umbella*.—Sk. The *v.* and *s.*  
were in common use with old Scotch writers,  
G. Douglas, and others. See the *Glossary* and  
*Jamieson*. Be-

**WIN, v.** To acquire; to conquer, (con-  
-N-ER. *quirere*;) to attain or obtain; to  
-ING. reach, to get, to procure; (to  
*gain*, qv.)

Go. & A. S. *Winn-an*; D. & Ger. -*en*; Sw. -*er*.  
Out-

**WINCE, v. or WINCH, v. s. WINCER.** To  
strive or struggle against; to start away  
from, to shrink from; to try to get rid of,  
to kick, to plunge.

"The doyngis of the apostlis whom the  
Lord hadde chosun that long tyme *wynside*  
aghen the pricke."—*Wiclif*. "It is hard  
for thee to *winche* against the pricke."—  
*Udal*.

Fr. *Guincher*, to wriggle or writhe.—*Cot*. Pro-  
bably formed upon A. S. *v. Wincan*, to strive, to  
contend, to resist, to withstand, to oppose. (Or  
qv. *Wink*?)

**WIND, v. s.** That which bloweth, or  
-Y. breatheth, or which we breathe;  
-INESS. which we inspire or expire, inhale  
-LESS.\* or exhale. To *wind*,—

To blow, to breathe; to inspire, to in-  
hale, (by the nostrils,) to scent, to smell.  
To give or take breath, or time to recover  
breath; to exercise the breathing—or lungs.

\**Fairefax*.

Go. A. S. D. & Ger. *Wind*; Dan. *Vinde*, (*Vent-*  
*us*); which Jun. derives from Go. *Waian*, flare,  
spirare, to blow, to breathe. D. *Waeyen*; Ger.  
*Wehen*. Sk. from the L. *Vent-us*, which Martin.  
thinks is more probably from the Ger.

**WIND, v.** To turn or twist; to involve,  
-ER. to intertwine, to wreath; to move, or  
-ING. cause to move, to guide—in a turn-  
-LE. ing or bending line or course; to  
-LACE. insinuate; to convert.

To *wind up*—to close or conclude the  
convolution; to come or bring to a period,  
to a state of tension or tightness, fit for  
re-volution or re-action; to tighten.

*Winding-sheet*,—the sheet wound or  
turned—round the dead.

D. *Wynden*, *wenden*; Ger. *Winden*, *wenden*;  
Sw. *Wanda*; Dan. *Vinder*; Go. *Wand-jan*; A. S.

*Wend-an*, or *Wind-an*, vertere, sectere, torquere,  
to turn, to twist. Out- Un-

**WINDOW, s. v. -Y.** A window is in-  
tended to admit air and light; to permit  
sight or vision: the word is app. to the  
opening, and to the transparent material  
placed within it.

Sk. thinks the people of Lincolnshire more pro-  
perly pronounce—*Windore*; the door or passage  
for the wind. In A. S. it is *Eaght-thyrt*, *eah-thyrt*;  
a bore, or hole bored for the eye, or sight. In  
Sp. *Ventana*, from *Viento*, the wind.

**WINE, s.** The fermented juice of the  
-Y. fruit of the vine, and of other trees.  
-LESS. Go. & Ger. *Wein*; A. S. *Win*, *wine*; D.  
*Wyn*; Dan. *Vin*; Fr. *Vin*; It. & Sp. *Vino*; L.  
*Vin-um*; Gr. *Oinos*.

**WING, s. v.** App. to—The limbs by which  
-LESS. a bird flies or moves through the  
-Y. air; also—to any thing appended  
as sides to the main body; as the wing of  
a building, or of an army. And To wing—

To bear or carry, to move by, to act upon  
the wing; to fly or move in flight; to affix  
wings; to append or attach, as wings to the  
side. Also, to divest of, deprive of, the  
wing or use of the wing.

Sw. *Winga*, which Ihre derives from Welsh  
*Gwingo*, to move often, to wag. Som. has *Ge-*  
*hwing*, angulus, a corner, a nook, a wing. The D.  
*Quincken*, or *quicken*, movere, agitare, motitare,  
tremulo motu ferri, to move, to shake, to move  
frequently, to be carried along by a tremulous  
motion, seems to express the action of a bird in  
its flight; and thus to account for the application  
of the name. Over- Out- Un-

**WINK, s. v.** To move, (sc. the eye-lid;)  
-ER. to drop, to shut, or cast down the  
-INGLY. eye-lid, (so as for the time to stop  
the sight;) and thus, cons. to avoid seeing,  
or pretend not to see; to connive; to pass  
or let pass without notice.

A *wink* is used as a signal, not intended  
to be seen publicly. See WENCH.

A. S. *Winc-ian*, niverere, and also nuere; D.  
*Wencken*, *winken*; Ger. *Winken*; Sw. *Winka*;  
which latter Ihre thinks may (as *Wing*, also, qv.)  
be from Welch *Gwingo*, to move often; and it is  
probable that *Wing* and *Wink* may be the same  
word, differently app.; the one (*Wing*) to the mo-  
tion of a bird in flight, and the other to the motion  
of the eyelid. Un-

**WINKLE.\*** See PERI-WINKLE.

\**Holland*.

**WINNOW, v. s.** To blow, to beat with  
-ER. the wind, to fan; to blow, sc. the  
-ING. chaff from the grain; gen. to part,  
to separate; to sift.

A. S. *Wyndwian*, ventilare. See WIND.

**WINTER, s. s.** The season when all  
-ING. nature decays. Wach.—it may be  
-LY. when the length of the day is waned  
-TRY. or decreased.

Go. *Wint-rus*; A. S. D. Ger. & Sw. -*er*; Dan.  
*Vintre*, which Sk. Martin. and others think so  
called because it is the windy season of the year;  
Ihre remarks, that in Isl. it is *Weter*, perhaps the  
wet season. But Wach. suggests, that *Wet-er* may  
be from the more genuine word *Fiatr* or *seatr*.  
from the Isl. *v. Fasia*, deficere, (i. e. to wane, A. S.  
*Wan-ian*;) to decrease, to decay. Be-

**WIPE, v. s.** To move along, and in contact with, any thing—with the surface of any thing; to stroke.

To *wipe*, implies less pressure than to rub, and seems merely to denote—

A moving continuity of touch.

To *wipe out*,—to clear off or away.

A *wipe*, met. is—a blow, a stroke, a hit.

A. S. *Wip-an*, -ian, tergere. Over- Un-

**WIRE, s. v. -y.** App. to—Metal spun, pulled, or drawn out into threads or fibres.

To *wire-draw*,—to draw out feebly into length.

*Wiring*,—flowing in currents thin as wire. "In small streams, through all the isle wiring."—P. Fletcher.

Perhaps (Lye) from D. *Wieren*, gyrare, circuire, to go around; and Sk. knows not whether a *gyrando*, or from Fr. *Virer*, to turn round.

**WIS, v.** To know, to understand; to perceive, to think.

-FULLY. *Wistful*,—thoughtful, desirous, eager to know; and thus equivalent to *Wishful*.

*Wistly*,—heedfully, attentively.

*Wist* is the past tense and part. *Wis-ed*, *wis'd*, *wist*. See *Wise*.

**WISE, ad.** Knowing, intelligent, understanding; having or possessing, according or agreeable to, knowledge, understanding, prudence, experience, sound judgment; judicious, skilful.

*Wise-acre*, or, as Sk. writes it, *Wisaker*, used com. (he adds) to denote a fool, from D. *Wiis-aeagher*, a wise sayer. In Ger. *Weissagen*, vaticinari, to prophesy.

A. S. *Wis*, *wise*, prudens, sapiens; D. & Ger. *Wis*; Dan. *Viis*, wisdom; A. S. *Wiss-an*, *wit-an*; D. *Wissen*, *weten*; Ger. *Wissen*; Sw. *Weta*, acire, noscere, intelligere. See *Wis*. Over- Un-

**WISE, s.** A. S. *Wise*,—a manner, mode, fashion, condition, custom.—Som. A known manner, or method.

D. *Wise*; Ger. *Wise*. See *GIVEN*; and *Wise*, ad.

**WISE, term.**; as, like *wise*, in like manner; other-*wise*, another manner; guest-*wise*, (Udal,) taper-*wise*, (Holland,) in the manner of a guest, of a taper. Pale-*wise*,—in manner of a pale—in Heraldry.

**WISH, v. s.** To look after—eagerly, desirously; to desire. "A wish is an inactive desire. It is the result of that longing after happiness so natural to man, in cases where no expectations can be formed, no efforts can be made."—Cogan. \*Udal. †Sir T. More.

A. S. *Wiso-dan*, *ge-wiso-dan*; D. *Wenschen*; Ger. *Wenschen*; Sw. *Onska*, optare, cupere, to desire. Wach. suggests Isl. *Æskia*, which he asserts to be from Gr. *Æskov*, *pelere*, to ask. It is more probably formed upon A. S. v. *Wissian*, to know, to ken, to see, to look. Gower writes *Wise*. See *Wis*. Inter- Un-

**WISP, s.** A quantity, a bundle of any thing, fitted or used to *wipe*;—as a *wisp* of

straw, to *wipe* a horse; a bundle of stalks, &c.

D. *Ghis*, flagellum; *guispel*, aspergillum; *wischen*, to *wipe*.—Sk. It is perhaps formed upon the v. To *wipe*.

**WIT, or WITE, v. s.** To *wite*,—to ken, to know, to perceive, to discern, to judge or adjudge; to censure. And *Wit*, (the s.)—that which, the power or faculty which kens, knows, perceives, understands. "The *wit*, the pupil of the soul's clear eye, And in man's world the only shining star, Looks in the mirrour of the fantasy, Where all the gatherings of the senses are."—Davies.

*Wit* is now more restricted in its application. "Men who have a great deal of *wit*, and prompt memories, have not always the clearest judgment, or deepest reason; *wit* lying most in the assemblage of ideas, and putting those together with quickness and variety, wherein can be found any resemblance or congruity, thereby to make up pleasant pictures, and agreeable visions in the fancy."—Locke. "I shall only add to it [Locke's account of *wit*] that every resemblance of ideas is not that which we call *wit*, unless it be such an one that gives delight and surprize to the reader.—Mr. Locke's account of *wit* with this short explanation comprehends most of the species of *wit*, as metaphors, similitudes, allegories, enigmas, mottos, parables, fables, dreams, visions, dramatick writings, burlesque, and all the methods of illusion."—Spectator. It is also app. to the person.

The *wits*,—the senses.

Go. & A. S. *Wit-an*; D. *Weten*; Ger. *Wissen*; Sw. *Weta*; Dan. *Vid*, *vider*, (as Wach. thinks,) to see, (*videre*), to ken. Dis- In- Over- Out- Un-

**WITCH, v. s.** To *witch* or *bewitch*, (*witch-ERY*, *lian*),—to enchant, to juggle, to use sorcery, (Som.); to beguile or delude, cheat or impose upon the senses or understanding; to cheat them of their power; to subject or subserve them to (*wicked*) purposes.

A. S. *Wice-ian*, incantare, veneficis uti. *Wice*, venefica, *wice-craft*. *Wigl-ian*, (see WICKED, WILE;) D. *Witchelen*, harlotari; which, Kilian thinks, means *stunne*, and to be app. to augury, from the peculiar custom of the Germans, recorded by Tacitus, of divining from the neighings of their horses. Be- Un-

**WITCH-ELM, or WEECH-ELM, s.** Sk. knows not whether so called, because *witches* were supposed to assemble round it, or because they used it in their incantations.

**WITH, pr.** *With* (*wyrth*) denotes—cause, instrument, means.

-OUT. *With* (*with*) denotes—union, conjunction, connexion, concomitance.

*Within*, be in; *Without*, be out. *Within-forth*, be in doors; *Without-forth*, be out doors. See FORTH.

*With* (in composition) is said to denote opposition, resistance, negation, privation. D. *Weder*; Ger. *Wider*; A. S. *Wither*, contra, adversus; *witherian*, adversari, resistere. But To *with-draw*, e. g. implies a putting forth or forward; and then a drawing back from one person or thing to another; and, considered in relation to that from which, &c. it denotes privation; but considered in relation to that to which, &c. it denotes a reunion; agreeably to the meaning of the word—*With*. So also *With-hold*, *With-stand*, (qqv.)

A. S. *With*, *withinnan*, *withutan*. *With* has descended to us from two different A. S. verbs, viz. *With-an*, to join, and (Go. *Wairthan*) *Weorþan*, *wyrþ-an*, to be. From the latter we have the compounds *With-in* and *With-out*; i. e. be in, be out. *With*, when from the v. *Wyrþan*, is equivalent to *By*, (the imper. of *Be*;) and Tyrw. considers the expressions—*with* mischance, *with* misadventure, *with* sorwe—to be parenthetical curses: and so far Tooke coincides; the literal meaning of those phrases being, (not, as Tyrw. thinks—God yeue, but,) *Be* mischance, *be* misadventure, *be* sorrow,—to him or them, concerning whom those words are spoken. Tyrw. also supposes—*with* evil prefe, *with* sory grace—to have the same meaning; from which Tooke dissents, believing *With* to be in those instances the imper. of *With-an*, to join. This difference of opinion shews that the distinction is not always manifest: in some cases it is clear enough, as—He was slain *with* a sword, He was slain *with* all his company. Gen. speaking, when *With* denotes—instrument, cause, means, it is the imper. of *Wyrþ-an*, to be: when it denotes—union, conjunction, it is the imper. of *With-an*, to join; and see *WITH*, s. Usage appears to have established some distinctions, where the meaning is the same; as, He died *with* hunger, He died *by* poison.

*Witwan*  
**WITH**, or **WITHY**, s. **WITHE**, s. v. App. to —A tree (the Willow) the boughs or twigs of which are used, to conjoin, to bind, to tie, to fasten; and to the twigs themselves. See **WITHERS**, (of a Horse.)

Dan. *Vidie*; from Go. v. *With-an*, to join, to conjoin, to connect, to bind.

**WITH-DRAW**, v. To draw to, back to,  
-ER. away from; to take back or away;  
-ING. to retreat; to retire, to resume, to  
-MENT.\* retract. —\*Jon. Edwards. Un-

**WITHER**, v. Also anciently *Widder*.  
-EDNESS. To dry or shrivel, to *fade* (qv.),  
-LING. to decay, to shrink.

A. S. *Ge-wyther-od*. Jun. thinks,—To *wither* is to *wether*, because those things are said to *wither* which, after their time of flowering is complete, languish and decay. For—Un-

**WITHERS**, s. The joints of the shoulders; from Go. *With-an*, to join. See **WITH**, pr.

**WITH-GO**, v. To go against; act in opposition to.

**WITH-HOLD**, v. To keep or hold to;  
-ER. to keep or hold back (sc. from an-  
-ING. other); to stop, or stay (sc. in union with the holder); to sustain, or support; to retain, to restrain; to prevent or hinder. Un-

**WITH-SAVE**.\* See **VOUCHSAFE**.

\**Wyat. Grafton*.

**WITH-SAY**,\* v. To contradict, to gainsay, to deny, to refuse.—\**Chaucer. Gower.*  
D. *Weder-saghen*; A. S. *Wither-sægan*, contradicare.

**WITH-SET**,\* v. To set against or resist.  
\**R. Brunne*.

**WITH-STAND**, v. To stand against;  
-ER. to resist, to oppose.  
-ING. D. *Weder-stand*. Un-

**WITNESS**, s. v. One who knows or is  
-ER. conscious, marks, observes, or takes  
-ING. cognizance; one who tells what he knows, sees or has seen, who gives evidence or testimony; who attests.

Chaucer writes—*Witnessfully*.

Dan. *Vidne*; A. S. *Witness*; *Ge-wita*, one who *witeth* or knows. Un-

**WITTOL**, s. -LY. *Wittoll*—a contented cuckold (Som.); one conscious of, privy to, his cuckoldom.

A. S. *Wittol*,—sciens, conscius, knowing, witting, conscious or privy to.

**WIZARD**, s. One thought or pretending to be *wise*.

**WLAPPIDE**,\* pt. i. e. Lapped.—\**Wicklif*.

**WO**, or **WOE**, s. *Wee* will (from the etym.)  
-FUL. mean—A sigh, (sc.) of grief;  
-FULLY. and, cons. grief, sorrow, lamen-  
-FULNESS. tation, wretchedness, misery.  
“*Wo* was the knight, and sorwefully he *siketh*” [sigheth].—*Chaucer*.

Go. *Wai*; A. S. *Wæ* or *Wæ*; D. *Wæ*; Ger. *Wah*; Dan. *Væ*, *vec*. Perhaps from Go. *Waian*; D. *Waeyen*; Ger. *Wehen*, flare, spirare; and thence, suspirare, to blow, to breathe, to sigh. And may not the Gr. *Ouar*, L. *Væ*, be from the Gr. *A-ειν*, to blow? There is little difference between the Greek and Gothic verbs.

**WOAD**, or **WAD**, s. “In Gaule there groweth an hearbe like unto Plantaine, and they call it *Glastum*, [i. e. *woad*,] with the juice whereof the women of Brittain, as well the married wives, as young maidens their daughters, annoint and die their bodies all over: resembling by that tincture the colour of the Moores and *Æthiopians*.”—*Holland. Plinie*.

A. S. *Wad*; D. *Wede*, *wede*; Ger. *Weide*; Fr. *Guede*; It. *Guado*; L. *Guastrum* or *glastum*. Caesar calls it *vitrum*;—and *vitrum*, the Germans now call *Glas*.—*Foss*.

**WOLD**, s. A plain, a down, an open champagne ground, hilly and void of wood, as that of Salisbury Plain, *Cotswold*, and the like. Whence the Alps of Italy (saith the most learned Camden) are in an old Glossary interpreted, “the *Wolds* of Italy.”—*Som*. See **WOOD**.

A. S. *Wold*, locus indigus silvæ, planities.

**WOLF**, s. Sk. thinks the animal is so  
-ISH. called *ah ululatu*, from its yell

**WOLV-ISH**. or yelp.—\**Hockluyt*.

-ERING.\* D. & Ger. *Wolf*; Sw. *Ulf*; Dan. *Ulv*;

## W O O

A. S. *Wulf*; Go. *Wulfs*, lupus, magno doctorum consensu, (Iye;) from Go. *Wilwan*, rapere, diripere.—See *Ihre* and *Wach*.

**WOMAN**, *s. v.*\* App. to—The female of man or human kind.

-ISH. *Womanish*,—of or pertaining to,

-ISHLY. agreeable or according to, a

-ISHNESS. woman or female; similar to, or

-LY. resembling, a woman.

-LINESS. \**Shak.* †*Sidney*.

-IZE, † *v.* A. S. *Wif-man*. *Man* is a general term to include each sex; and the specific name *Wif-man* was given to the female, from her employment at the *woof*; and *wap-man* to the male, from his occupation in *weapons* of war. See *WIFE*.  
En- Mis- Un-

**WOMB**, *s. v.* -Y. *Womb* (uterus),—The place in which animal or vegetable life is conceived; the place of conception, of fertility. Any large receptacle.

Go. *Wambe*; Dan. *Fom*; A. S. *Wamb*; Ger. *Wambe*; and, anciently, (Killan,) in D. *Wambe*, venter, uterus. Jun. refers to Gr. *Ovphalos*, because he can see nothing better. En-

**WON**, or **WONE**, *v.* To dwell, to stay, to

**WONT**, *s. v.* abide, to inhabit, to continue;

-LESS. to continue to be or do; to

-EDNESS. do habitually. "His *wonning*,"

(Chaucer)—his dwelling, his abode.

*Wont* is—*wooned*, *won'd*, *won't* (Dan. *Vant*); and the *v.* is formed upon this *past p.*

*Wont*,—habit, custom; usual or customary mode or manner.

A. S. *Wun-ian*, *ge-wunian*; D. *Woonen*, *ghe-woonen*; Ger. *Wonen*, *esse*, *extare*; *habitare*, *morari*, *manere*, *frequentare*, *assuescere*. Dis- Mis- Un-

**WONDE**,\* *v.* A. S. *Wand-ian*, formed upon the *v.* *Wanian*, to wane, was used to denote—to omit, to remit, to desist (as Tyrw. says) through fear: also—to fear, to revere; and may be the root of our *v.* To wonder.—\*Chaucer.

**WONDER**, *s. v.* Gen. equivalent to—

-FUL. Surprise, admiration, amaze-

-FULLY. ment, astonishment; that which

-FULNESS. causes surprise or astonishment,

-MENT. (with ignorance of the cause.)

-OUS. "Wonder expresses an embar-

-OUSLY. rassment of the mind after it

-LY.\* has somewhat recovered from

the first percussion of surprise."—Cogan.

See **WONDE**.—\*Gower.

A. S. *Wand-or*, *-rian*; Ger. *-er*; D. *Wonderen*; Sw. *Undr-a*; Dan. *-er*, *mirari*, *admirari*. Martin. (in *v. Miro*) derives from *wenden*, to turn. (Qui *miratur*, ille conatu intelligendi mentem huc illuc *vertit*.) to turn the mind this way and that, with an endeavour to understand or comprehend. And *wonder* does imply, in our usage, an effort and desire to understand that which has struck us with surprise, admiration, or reverence. Be-

**WOO**, *v.* To sue, *sc.* for favour or good

-ER. will; to solicit, to court.

-ING. A. S. *Wog-an*, *nubere*; hence perhaps our *v.* To *woo*. *Wog-ere*, a wooer. *Awogod*, *ambitus*, *petitus*, *wood*.—Lye. It is formed probably upon the *v.* *Weg*, or *Wag-an*, to go, to go to, to sue. Un-

## W O R

**WOOD**, or **WODE**, *v. ad.* Mad, furious,

-LY. outrageous; out of his mind or

-NESS. wits.—*Som.*

*Wodnesse*,—madness.

The words seem akin to *wild*, *wildness*.

A. S. *Wod*; Go. *Wods*; A. S. *Wod-an*; D. *Woden*; Ger. *Wuten*, *furere*, *insanire*, *sævire*. The god *Wod-en* had his name from his fierce and furious disposition. See **WEDNESDAY**.

**WOOD**, *s.* *Wood* (silva),—a collection of

-ED. trees; (lignum) the material of

-EN. the tree.

-Y. A. S. *Wude*, *wudu*; D. *Woud*; Ger. *Wut*;

-INESS. Sw. *Wed*; Dan. *Ved*; and A. S. *Weald*;

D. & Ger. *Wald*. Lye explains *Wald*, *weald*,

*wold*,—sylva; and Verstegan affirms, that though

"differing in vowel, they yet signify one thing,

to wit—a forrest. Of the first—*Waldham-forrest*

retaineth yet the name. Of the second, the *weald*

of Kent, that is, the forrest part of Kent. Of the

third, which is *wold*, (the *l*, and the highness of

the sound of *o* being omitted,) is become in the

Netherlands *Woud*, and in England *Wood*."

*Yorke-wold* and *Cots-wold*, he believes, were

*woody* places, and had their names for that rea-

son. *Wald* is derived by Wach. from an obsolete

*v. Wal-en*, *crescere*, *luxuriose crescere*, to grow

luxuriously; in A. S. *Welig-ian*, *ditare*, to enrich.

In- Over-

**WOOF**. See **WEAVE**.

**WOOL**, *s.* App. to—The clothing that

-LEN. surrounds sheep; any soft sub-

-LY. stance similar to it.

-WARD. *Wool-fel*, and *Wool-packer*,—com-

-FEL. mon in our own statutes. See

-PACKER. **FELL**, *s.*

A. S. *Wulle*; D. & Ger. *Wolle*; Sw. *Ull*; Dan.

*Uld*. The etymologists refer to L. *Vellus* and

*vilus*, and Gr. *Ovlos*. They are certainly from

the same root, and may that not be D. & Ger.

*Wellen*, A. S. *Walwian*, *volvere*, *circumvolvere*?

**WOOSY**,\* *ad. i. e.* *Oosy*, (qv.)

\**Goldinge*. Drayton.

**WOOT**, *v.* **WOT**, *v.* To *woot* is to *wite*, to

know; and *Wot* is the *past p.* and tense.

See **TO WITE**, and **WEET**.

**WORD**, *s. v.* A thing, any thing, said, or

-ER. spoken, or told; the name of a

-ING. thing; an articulate utterance of

-ISH. the voice: and hence app. gen.

-ISHNESS. to—language, speech, talk; and

-LESS\* more cons.—affirmation, or thing

-Y. affirmed, declaration, or—thing

declared, promise, information; ellipti-

cally, for *word* of affirmation, declaration,

&c.

Go. *Waurd*; A. S. *Word*; D. *Waerd*, *woord*;

Ger. *Wort*; Sw. & Dan. *Ord*, from the Go.

*Waurth-an*, *fleri*, to be or become. (See **WORTH**, *v.*;

Jun; and *Wach*.) A *word*, then, will be as above.

For- Over- Re- Un-

**WORK**, *v. s.* To act, to act upon, to af-

-ER. fect, to effect; to operate;

-ING. to continue or keep in ac-

-LESS. tion or operation, to labour;

-MAN. —to practise; to employ,

-MANLY, *ad. av.* to perform, form, produce, or

-MANSHIP. execute,—by action or labour.

Go. *Waurk-jan*; A. S. *Wyrk-an*, *-ian*, *weorc-an*;

D. *Werck-en*; Ger. *Wirken*, *wirken*; Sw. *Warka*

Dan. *Virker*; Gr. *Epy-ov*. Perhaps from A. S. *v. Werian*, *werig-an*, (*werig*, *werg*, *were*, or *wyrc*.) to defend, to protect, to fortify. See WROUGHT. A-Dis-Inter-Over-Out-Sub-Un-

**WORLD, s.** The universe, or whole -LY. system of created things; the -LINESS. earth or globe, the human inhabitants, the countries or regions -LING. of it; (as in A. S.) app. also to time, the age or duration of it; the state or condition, course, manner, or manners of life or existence; the business, employment, or occupation of life; a great multitude; the people.

*Worldly* (met.) is opposed to *heavenly*; as *Earthly* also is:—seeking the goods, pursuing the pleasures, of this world.

A. S. *Weoruld*, *woruld*; D. *Weereld*, *wereld*; Sw. *Werld*; Ger. *Welt*, *werelt*, anciently *Wer-old*, which (Wach. thinks) meant the age of man, (*Wer*, vir, man, and *old*, age,) and thence transferred—ad *mundum*. Killian derives *Wereld* from *Weren*, to endure, to last, (to *wear*.) Jun. thinks that *Weoruld* was first used to denote *seculum*, and subsequently *mundus*; and that this application was made from the unceasing motion and circumvolution of ages; and thus he traces it to the A. S. *v. Wari-an*, *bi-wari-an*, to pass, *Ymb-warlan*, to pass, or go, or turn round, (to *whirl*.)

**WORM, s. v.** To *worm*,—to act like a -Y. worm; silently, slowly, insensibly; -WOOD. to penetrate, make way into, gradually; to effect by sly use of opportunities. To draw or take away a worm.

A. S. *Wyrn*; D. *Worm*; Ger. *Wurm*. Martin.—from L. *Vermis*, and this from Gr. *Epy-eiv*, to creep. Jun.—from the Gr. *Opua*, *tenuis funiculus*, ob manifestam similitudinem. Wach. if he could decide upon a Ger. origin, would prefer *Werb-en*, to move in curved lines, to turn, to return, (to *warp*). *Worm* and *Vermis* have evidently the same origin. See VERMICULAR. Un-

**WORRY, v.** -IER. *Worry* is the same word as *Warray*, or *Werrey*,—To attack hostilely; to continue to attack or assail; to persecute, to harass, to distress; to destroy by repeated or continued attacks.

D. *Worghen*; Ger. *Wurghen*, *neare*, *jugulare*; formed upon the respective *vv. War-en* and *War-en*. See WAR.

**WORSE, ad. av. v.** To *worse* or to *worst*,— -EN,\* v. is to impair or reduce, (sc.

**WORST, ad. s. v.** the goodness or strength,) to diminish, to weaken, to injure or hurt, to defeat.

*Worse, ad.* is used (grammatically) to express comparatively a greater degree of bad or ill.

*Worst*,—a superlatively greater degree.

*Worser*,—is common in our old writers, and is used even by Dryden; yet Butler, in his Grammar, which was published in 1633, observes, (p. 37,) “that *worser* and *lesser* are not comparatives, but superfluous comparatives of comparatives; which soon ignorantly use for *wors* and *les*.”

\*Milton.

Go. *Wairs*; A. S. *Werra*, *wyre*, *wyrstan*; Dan. *Farre*, *varst*, *pejor*, *deterior fieri*; D. *Wers*, *wars*, (per syncope, qd. *woders*.—Killian.) Jun. says—the Eng. *Worse*, has by some been derived from

To *wear*; the A. S. *Warian*, *gerere*, et *gerere* deterere; whence *Worse* is *detritus*: he would prefer *Wriest*, from *Wry*, *tortus*, *obliquus*. (See WEAR, and DETERIORATE.) *Worst* is the past p. of *Wyrstan*. *Wyrsted*, *wyrs'd*, *wyrst*, or *worst*.

**WORSHIP, s. v.** To think, to deem -PER. *worthy*; to respect, to regard as -FUL. *worthy*, to honour, to revere; to -FULLY. offer, to make offerings of honour -PING. or reverence; to perform offices or ceremonies of honour or reverence; to adore.

A. S. *Weorth-scepe*, *weorthnesse*, *worthiness*, from *Weorth-ian*, to think *worthy*. (See WORTH.) Upon the s. we have formed the v. To *worship*. Dis- Mis- Un-

**WORSTED, s.** “These first took their name from *Worsted*, a village in this county. Originally it is nothing but woollen thread spun very fine, and for the more strength twisted together.”—Fuller. Norfolk.

**WORT, s.** App. to—Any plant that arises or springs from the ground.

A. S. *Wyr*; D. *Worte*, *wortel*; Ger. *Wurze*; Sw. *Oort*; Dan. *Fort*. (See ORCHARD.) Wach. resorts to the Gr. *Op-eiv*, *excitare*, *attollere*, *surgere*, *crecere*, to lift up, to rise, to grow. May it not be from A. S. *Ord*, *ortus*?

**WORT, s.** New beer or ale.

A. S. *Wyr*, *mustum*; D. *Werte*, *worte*. *Wyr* (see WORT, *ale*) is app. to all sorts of smelling flowers, spices, &c., and may be app. to the new beer on account of its pleasant smell; or it may have sprung from the v. *Orath-ian*, *spirare*, to breathe.

**WORTH, v.** Go. *Wairthan*; A. S. *Weorth-an*; D. *Werden*, *worden*, *fieri*,—to be or become, or cause to be or become. *Wo worth* is a very common expression in our older writers,—Woe be; Wo be to you. See WITH.

**WORTH, s. ad.** Value, desert, merit; -Y, *ad. s.* any thing given or paid, price -ILY. or value set or fixed, rated, or -INESS. estimated. And -ILESS.\* *Worthy*,—valuable, estimable, -LESS. deserving, meritorious. -LESS-LY. \*Wyatt.

-NESS. D. *Waerd*, *weerd*, *werdig*; Ger. *Wert*, *werdig*; Sw. *Wärd*; Dan. *Farde*, *ærdig*; A. S. *Weorth*, *wyrth*, *pretium*, *valor*, *honor*, *dignitas*, *virtus*. Go. *Wairtha*, *dignus*. The D. *Waerd*; Ger. *Wert*; Sw. *Wardæ*; Go. *Wair*; L. *Vir*; Gr. *Hy-*es, are the same root. See HERO, VIRTEX, and WORSHIP; also WENT, in WACH. Out-Un-

**WOULD, v.** (Dan. *Vilde*), is formed from -ING.\* *Wol*:—*woled*, *wold*, or *would*.

-INGNESS.\* To *wol* is,—to *will*, (qv.)

*Wouldingness*,—see VELLERITY.

\*Hammond.

**WOULDING,\* s.** Vox nautica,—Sk.; and he believes it to be from the A. S. *v. Weald-an*, to *wield*,—*regere*, *gubernare*.—\*Anon.

**WOUND, v. s.** “A wound is a solution -ING. of continuity in any part of the body, -LESS. suddenly made by any thing that cuts or tears, with a division of the skin.”—Wiseman.



## W R E

To wound, gen. *iz*,—to hurt, to injure, to pain or inflict pain; to damage.

Go. *Wund*; A.S. *Wund-ian*; D. *Wund-en*; Ger. *Wunden*, lacerare, sauciare, vulnerare. Martin. Jun. and Sk. derive from *Wind-an*, to wind; because wounds are rolled with bandages; to which Wach. objects, that this is confounding the hurt with the remedy. For- Inter- Un-

**WRACK**, *v. s.* or **WRECK**, *v.* To afflict -FUL.\* or inflict; to distress or dis-

**WRECKLING**. tract; to afflict or dash against; and, cons. to destroy, to ruin; to distress, and, cons. to punish, to torture.

\*Drayton. W. Scott.

A.S. *Wricen*, *wrae-an*; Go. *Wric-en*; D. *Rack-en*, *wracke*. See To RACK, WREAK, and WRETCH.

**WRANGLE**, *v. s.* To argue or reason -ER. strictly, rigidly, severely; to dispute or discuss acutely;—and -MENT.\* further, to twist and turn, to distort, to pervert.—\*Wilberforce.

Sk. thinks, from *Wrong* (injury), because they who threw the blame of a *wrong* or injury from themselves upon another, were said to *wrangle*. *Wrangle* has probably the same origin as *Wrong*; i.e. the *v.* To *wring*: constringere, torquere, to constrain, to compress; to strain or press, (met.) the mind, the faculties of the mind.

**WRANKLING**,\* *pt.* i.e. *Rankling*, (qv.) \*Daniel.

**WRAP**, *v.* To turn or roll round; to fold -P-ER. round or infold; to involve.

-ING. Sk. derives from A.S. *Hworf-ian*, to turn, to return; because the thing *wrapping* or *rolling* is often turned about that which *wrapped* or *rolled*. Be- En- For- In- Un-

**WRATH**, or **WROTH**, *ad. s.* One in *wrath*, -FUL. is one *writhed*, tortured, by -FULLY. angry passion. And *wrath*,— -FULNESS. Torturing anger; raging, violent, furious anger; also app. -LESS. to anger less violent. -ING.\*

To *wrath*, (Chaucer),—to cause wrath or anger.—\*Wiclif.

Dan. *Wræde*; A.S. *Wrath*, *wraþe*. Sk.—from A.S. *v.* *Wryth-an*, to *writhe*, torquere, distort; and of this *v.* Tooke considers *Wrath* to be the *p. tense* and *past p.* See WREATH.

**WRAW**, *ad. -NESS*. Tyrw. says—Peevish, peevishness. Perhaps *Rew* or *Rue*. *Wraw*,—rueful. *Wrawness*,—regret, reluctance.

**WRAWL**, or **WRALL**, *v.* Jun. says, that to *wrall*, in Chaucer, is—to bestow care and anxiety upon any thing. In Spenser, it seems to be a dim. of *Rew*, or *Wraw*, (to rue,) to moan.

**WRAY**,\* *v.* Tyrw. says—Betray, discover. Perhaps *array*. See BEWRAY. Be- \*Chaucer.

**WREAK**, *v. s.* To inflict; to avenge or -ER. revenge; to glut vengeance, or -FUL. anger; to glut, to satiate. -ERY.\* \*Chaucer.

A.S. *Wric-en*, or *Wrae-en*; D. *Wreschen*; Ger. *Recken*. See To WRAK. A- Be- Un-

**WREATH**, *v. s.* Also written *Writhe*. -ING. To twist or twine, or intertwine; to -Y. interweave, to involve, to infold, to girt or gird.

## W R I

A.S. *Wriþ-an*, torquere, to torture, to twist. See WRATH. En- In- Inter-

**WRECK**. See WRACK. Un-

**WREN**, *s.* A bird.

A.S. *Wrenna*, *wrænna*. Perhaps from *Wræne*, *salax*.

**WRENCH**, *v. s.* -ING, *v.* To pull or drag, with force; to wrest, to rend, or tear; to extort, to distort; to twist, to turn.

*Wrench*, *s. met.* is used in our oldest writers as equivalent to—wrong; fraud; craft; stratagem.

*Past p.* of *Wring-an*, torquere. And the *v.* formed upon the *s.* Mis-

**WREST**, *v. s.* To extort, to distort; to -ER. twist; to pull with violence.

-ING. To *wrestle*, the dim. of *Wrest*,—to

-LE, *v.* pull or drag about, to pull or strive

-LER. to pull down; to strive, to struggle.

-LING. A.S. *Wrest-an*, *awrest-an*, torquere, in-torquere. Over- Out-

**WRETCH**, *s.* A *wretch*,—any one *wrecked*,

-ED. i.e. afflicted, distressed; misera-

-EDLY. ble, unhappy; pitiable: and,

-EDNESS. also—pitiful, or mean; despic-

-FUL. ble, contemptible.

R. Gloucester has the sub. *Wretchdom*, a harsh but expressive word.

**WRETCHLESS**, *ad.* i.e. *Reckless* or

-LY. *Rechless*. Shak. writes *Wreak*. See

-NESS. RECK.

**WRIE**,\* *v.* To array; to *ray*, (qv.)

\*Chaucer.

A.S. *Wrig-an*, to wrine or *wrie*, to cover, to cloak.

**WRIG**, *v.* To writhe or twist, or turn or

-GLE, *v. s. ad.* bend about; to move (*awry*)

-GLER. in short turns or curves, in crooked lines.

Perhaps, To *wrig* is formed upon the *v.* To *wry* (or *writhe*), by the addition of the guttural *g*; and To *wriggle* is the dim.

**WRIGHT**, *s.* One who worketh.

*Wright* is much used suffixed; as, cart-*wright*, ship-*wright*, &c. See WROUGHT.

A.S. *Wrytha*, (by transposition *wryht-a*), *wright*.

**WRING**, *v. s.* To strain, to constrain; to

-ER. twist strictly or tightly; to twist, to

-ING. turn; to extort, to distort, to writhe, to wrest.

D. *Wring-en*; Ger. -en; A.S. -an, stringere, constringere. See WRONG. Un-

**WRINKLE**, *v. s.* To distort, sc. the smooth or even surface; to roughen or rumple; to wrest or draw into furrows or indented lines; to indent.

Dan. *Ryker*; A.S. *Wrincl-e*, -ian, rugare, erispare; D. *Wrinkel*, *wronckel*, *wrinkelen*, from *wring-an*, to *wring*, contorquere. *Rugæ*,—veluti ab hoc ipso actu contorquendi,—*wrinkles*, dictum putentur, (Jun.); but Jun. refers both to Gr. *Picros*, *rugosus*; or (as *Ruck*, qv.) it may be from *wrine* or *wrie*, to cover. See WAITHE, in *v.* *Writhe*. Also WRIGGLE. Un-

**WRIST**, or **WREST**, *s.* That which *wrest-eth*; the joint which *wrests*, twists, pulls, drags; (the joint of the hand or arm.)

## Y A C

**WRITE, v. s.** To form or frame, to de-  
-ER. lineate; to *grave*, to impress, literal  
-ING. characters or letters; to compose in  
letters; to compose, to produce, as an  
author.

To *write* (with prepositions) is used as  
equivalent to the compounds of the L.  
*Scribere*:—

To *describe*, *inscribe*, *subscribe*.

*Writative*,—a coinage of Pope's.

A. S. *Writan*, scribere. *Writere*, scriptor, (Som.)  
which Sk. inclines to think is A. S. *Wrot-an*, D.  
*Wroeten*, terram suffodere, versare, as L. *Exarare*,  
from *arando*; since he *writes*, ploughs, cuts into,  
digs into, the paper. Mis- Re- Un-

**WRITHE, v. s.** To twist or twine, to  
-ING. entwine, or intertwine; to turn,  
-LE,\* v. to contort, to distort, to infold.

*Writh-le*—seems formed upon *Writh*,  
as *Wrinkle* upon *Wring*.

\*P. Fletcher. Bp. Hall.

A. S. *Writhan*; Dan. *Vrider*. See To WREATH.

**WRIZZLED,\* ad.** As *Wrinc-le*, from  
*wring*; *Writh-le*, from *writh*: so also  
*Wrist-le* or *Wrizzle*, from *wrist* or *wrest*;  
qd. *wrested*, or drawn into furrows.

\*Spenser.

## Y A R

**WRONG, ad. s. v.** *Wrong*,—unjust, un-  
-ER. true; improper, unsuitable, un-  
-ING. becoming. The *s.* is the *past p.*  
-FUL. with a subaud. of thing, act, &c.,  
-FULLY. and the *v.* is formed upon the  
-LESSLY. same *past p.*  
-LY. To *wrong*,—to act unjustly or  
-NESS. with injustice or injury; to  
injure.

Dan. *Frang*; D. *Wronck*, *wrongt*, *injuria*; Ger.  
*Wrang*, *injustus*, *injuria*, à *contorsione juris*,  
(Wach.) from D. *Wringhen*; Ger. *Wringen*; A. S.  
*Wring-an*, to *wring* or *wrest*. The Fr. *Droit*  
(Jun. observes) is from *directus*; and *tort*, from  
*tortus*. (See RIGHT.) "Wrong (Tooke) is merely  
*wrang*, or *wrested* from the right or ordered—line  
of conduct."

**WROTE,\* v. i. e.** To *roul*, (qv.) \*Chaucer.

**WROUGHT, pt.** Worked; acted or done,  
affected or effected, operated; laboured;  
practised; formed, performed, produced,  
executed.

The *past p.* of *Wyro-an* was *worked*, *work'd*,  
*workt*; and this latter, by substitution of *h* for *k*,  
became *workt*, and by transposition *wrocht*, now  
written *wrought*, and used still both as *past tense*  
and *past p.* of To *work*. Be- En- In- Mis- Over-  
Out- Un-

**WRY, ad. v.** -NESS. Crooked, bended,  
turned, sc. out of a right or straight line.

Dan. *Vrien*. From *Writh*, by dropping the *th*. A-

## X.

**X**, says B. Jonson, is rather an abbreviation,  
or way of short writing with us, than a  
letter: for it hath the sound of *c* and *s*,  
or *k* and *s*. It begins no word with us,

but ends many: as *sir*, *fox*, *bar*. In some  
cases it seems to approach the sound of *gz*,  
as in *example*.

## Y.

**Y**, says B. Jonson, is mere vowelish in our  
tongue, and hath only the power of *I*, even  
where it obtains the seat of a consonant, as  
in *young*, *younker*. Butler calls it both an  
Eng. consonant, and a Gr. vowel; the latter  
sounded as *I*, and rightly used in words  
originally Gr.: in this agreeing with B.  
Jonson. He adds, that the force of the  
consonant is seen in *yarn*, and therefore it  
is unrightly named *wi*: which hath in it  
the force of *w*, not *y*, for *wi-a-r-n*, soundeth  
*warn*, not *yarn*; but it is rather to be  
called *yi*.

**YACHT, s.** App. to—A kind of nautical  
vessel, from its aptness for speed.

Dan. *Jagt*; D. *Jaghte*, *jaght-schip*. *Navis præ-*  
*datoria incredibilis celeritatis*.—*Kilian*. So called  
(Sk. and Lye suggest,) from *Jaght-en*, to *hunt*, to  
course or run after, to hasten.

**YARD, s.** A place, surrounded or in-  
closed, as church-yard, court-yard.

A. S. *Geard*, *past p.* of the *v.* *Gyrd-an*, to *gird*,  
to surround, to inclose. See YARK.

**YARD, s.** A yard to mete or measure  
with. A. S. *Metgeard*,—

A *mete-yard*, i. e. something prepared to  
mete or measure with.

A *yard-wand*,—a wand prepared. By  
usage, *mete* and *wand* are now omitted.  
(See Tooke.) Orig. no certain length was  
denoted; now, three feet, of twelve inches.

*Sail-yards*,—wands, rods, to support the sails.

A. S. *Gyrd*; D. *Gærde*, *gaerde*; Ger. *Gert*, past p. of *Gyrwan*, *gyrian*, to prepare. See YARE.

**YARE**, *ad.* Ready, prepared, provided.

-LY. "Heavy and *yare* of steerage,"

-AGE.\* (North,)—provided, furnished.

*Yarage*,—furniture, equipment, tackling.

\*North.

A. S. *Ge-arwe*, ready, quick, prepared, (Som.); from *Ge-arwian*, *gyrwan*, *gyrian*, to prepare. See ARROW, GARDEN, YARD, and YARN.

**YARN**, *s.* Cotton, silk, wool, prepared (by spinning).

A. S. *Gearn*, past p. of *Gyrw-an*, *gyri-an*, (to *yare*,) to prepare, to make ready. See *Tooke*.

**YARROW**, *s.* A herb.

A. S. *Gearewe*; D. *Garwe*, *millefolium*.

**YATE**, *s. i. e.* Gate, (qv.)

**YAW**, *s. i. e.* The jaw, or *chaw*. See Jun.

**YAW**,\* *s.* A yaw is that unsteady motion which a ship makes in a great swell, when, in steering, she inclines to the right or left of her course.—*Gifford*. \**Massinger*.

**YAWL**,\* *v. i. e.* To yell.—\**Fairefax*.

**YAWL**,\* *s.* Low L. *Agyale*, (Du Cange,) a kind of fishing boat. Thomson seems to think it is the same kind of boat as that called the *Jolly-boat*.—\**Anson*. Cook.

Ihre has *Julle*, scapha, navigiolum, — which Rudbeckius derives from *Julka*, vacillare, a word with which Ihre professes himself to be unacquainted. He refers to Low L. *Agyale*.

**YAWN**, *v. s.* To gape, to open; app. -ING. to the opening of the mouth— -INGLY. (through drowsiness.)

A. S. *Cin-ian*, *gan-ian*, *geon-an*; D. *Ghienen*; Ger. *Gien-en*, hiscere, hiare, oscitare, to open the jaws, *jaws*, or *chaws*, (qqv.) and see GUN.

**YE**, *pro.* And anciently in English written You. *Ghe*, *Ghou*, *Ghour*. Ye and You are Your. commonly called pronouns of the second person in the plural number, and are used by the person speaking (the first person) for or instead of the names (the nouns) of the persons to whom he speaks.

It is also commonly addressed to a single person.

We now write *Yourself*, *Yourselves*: it was formerly written *Ye-self*, *You-self*.

Go. *Jus*, vos; A. S. *Ge*, *juh*, *cow*, vos; *cower*, vester; D. *Ghy*; Ger. *Jhr*. For etym. see WHO.

**YEA**, *Yes*, *av.* Used to denote—Assent or consent; affirmation or confirmation.

More immediately the Fr. sing. *Aye*, have thou, and pl. *Ayez*, have ye. But Tooke still considers them to be the imperative of a *v.* of northern extraction, and *Aye*, and *Yea*, to mean,—have it, possess it, enjoy it; and *Yea*, to be *Ay-es*, have, possess, enjoy *that*. See AS. This northern *v.* is probably the A. S. *Agan*, Go. *Aig-an*, to have, hold or possess. See OWN.

**YEAN**, *v.* -LING. To bring forth; as the ewe doth her lambe.—Som.

A. S. *Ean-ian*, to *eane*, or (as some speak) to *yeane*; see EAN.

**YEAR**, *s.* "The time measured by the sun's revolution in the ecliptic, -ED. -LY, *ad. av.* from any equinox or solstice, -LING. to the same again, is called the solar or tropical *year*, which contains 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 57 seconds; and is the only proper or natural *year*, because it always keeps the same seasons to the same months."—*Ferguson*.

Go. *Jer*, or *yer*; A. S. *Gear*; D. *Jaer*; Ger. *Jahr*; Sw. *Aor*; Dan. *Aar*. Jun. thinks from Gr. *ῥορν*, *gyrare*, to revolve. The Sw. *Aor* is used to denote also *messis annona*, from *æra*, *metere*, to reap. The root may be the A. S. *Erian*, *ge-erian*,—*arare*; and *year* intended to mark the time of ploughing; and then the interval between the times of ploughing in one season and the next.

**YEARN**, *v.* To long after, or for; to -ING. pant after, to desire or covet eagerly -FUL.\* or anxiously; to be deeply, painfully anxious; grievously affected.—\**P. Fletcher*.

A. S. *Geornian*, *gyrnan*; i. e. *Ge-gyn-an*, to run after, to pursue, to seek after. See TO EARN.

**YEAST**. See YEST.

**YEDDING**,\* *s.* Perhaps *gestes*, or story-tellings.—*Tyrw*. *Gaddings*.—*Sk*. \**Chaucer*.

**YEDE**,\* *YODE*,\* *v. i. e.* *Go-ed*, *gode*. We now say,—*went*. *Yead*,—to go. \**Fabian*. *Spenser*.

**YELK**. See YOLK.

**YELL**, *v. s.* -ING. App. to—A frightful or hideous cry, as of wild and savage beasts; a cry of ravening, of terror.

A. S. *Gyll-an*, *giell-an*, clamare, to call out, clamorously. See CALL, GALE, &c.

**YELLOW**, *ad. s. v.* The colour of flame: -ISH. (a golden colour.)

-NESS. Dan. *Gwul*; A. S. *Ge-alewe*. The A. S. *Ge-ælged* (Som.) is coloured, painted, tawned, sun-burnt: and this *past p.* of the *v.* *Ge-ælan*, to kindle, appears to have been softened into *Ge-alewe*; and hence also the It. *Giello*, Fr. *Gialne*, *jaune*. See *Tooke*. The L. *Flammeus*, and *flavus*, are flame-coloured. Brown is the colour of things burned. See GOLD and ALK.

**YELP**, *v. s.* App. to the short, sharp, bark of a dog, fox, &c.; of a young dog (a *whelp*); to any similar noise.

A. S. *Ge-alp-an*, from *Gi-ell-an*, to yell.

**YEOMAN**, *s.* "*Gemen* is now in the -LY. moderne Teutonicke written *Gemeyn*, -RY. and it is as much to say as *common*; and, as in sundry other ancient words, so in this, the letter *g* being altered into *y*, it is of *gemen* become among us *yemen*; and varying yet farther in orthography, it is written *yeomen*. And seeing that *gemen* is all one with *common*, a *yeoman* is rightly understood a *commoner*."—*Verstegan*. "A *yeoman* is he that hath free land of forty shillings by the year; who was anciently thereby qualified to serve on juries, vote for knight of the shire, and do any other act, where the law requires one that is probus et legalis homo."—*Blackstone*.

## YOK

Lye derives from *Gaeman*, an inhabitant of a village. Spel. prefers *Geonga*, a young man, which Smith discountenances: he also (Spel.) suggests *Gemen*, common; and this is adopted by Verstegan.

**YERK**, *v. s. i. e.* To *jerk*, (qv.) So written by our old authors, e. g. Holland, Beau. & F., North.

To strike, to throw out.

**YERN**, \* *s. -Y.* i. e. *Iron, irony*.—\**Joye*.

**YES**. See **YEA**.

**YEST**, *s. -Y.* *Yest*, or *Yeast*, is app. to—The raging surge of the sea,—the froth or foam of it; and also of fermenting beer.

Dan. *Jest*; A. S. *Ystig*, stormy, tempestuous; *Yst*, a storm, a tempest; from the *v. Yreian*, *terreian*,—*trasci*, to be angry or enraged. *Yrst*, the past p. (by dropping *r*) becomes *get*.

**YESTER-DAY**, *s. -EVENING*. The day passed; the day last past.

A. S. *Gyrtan-dag*, *geosterlic*; D. *Ghister*, *ghisteren*, *ghisterigh*; Ger. *Gestern*, from the L. *Hesternus*.—Sk. "*Gestrán* (says Tooke) is the past tense and p. of *Ge-strinn-an*, to acquire, to get, to obtain; but a day is not *gotten* or obtained, till it is passed; therefore *Gestrán-dag* is equivalent to the *passed day*. The L. *Hesternus*, is *Ghestern*."

**YET**, *co.* *Yet*, meaning *get*, must be interpreted as equivalent to—being or having been *got* or *gotten*.

A. S. *Get*, *geta*, *git*, *gita*, adhuc, modo, præterea.—Som. Jun. derives from Gr. *Ετι*, or *αυτις*. *Yet* is A. S. *Get*, the imperative of *get-an*, to get.—Tooke. Be—

**YEVE**, \* **YEVEER**, \* **YEFT**, \* *s. i. e.* *Give, giver, gift*.—\**Common in our oldest writers*.

**YEW**, \* *s. i. e.* *Ewe*, (qv.)—\**W. Browne*.

**YEW**, *s.* A tree. Also written *Ewe*, *Eugh*, *Yough*.

Fr. *If*; D. *Ieuen*, *ieuen boom*; Ger. *Eiben baum*; A. S. *Iw*. See **EUGH**.

**YEX**, \* *-ING*.† See **HICCOUGH**, or **HICKET**.  
\**Chaucer*. †\**Holland*.

A. S. *Geoc-sa*, *geoc-sung*; D. *Hickset*.

**YIELD**, *v. s.* \* To pay, to give in pay-

-ER. ment; to give, to grant; to  
-ING. return, to bear or produce in  
-INGLY. return; to produce; to ren-  
-INGNESS. der, to surrender; to concede,  
-ABLENESS.† to comply, to give way to.

-ANCE.‡ \**Bacon*. ††*Bp. Hall*. †*South*.  
-LESS.§ §*Rowe*.

Go. *Gild-an*; A. S. *Gild-an*, *gyld-an*, *geld-an*; D. *Ghelden*, to pay, to perform, to render. See **GUILD**. For- Un-

**YOKE**, *s. v.* To join or conjoin; to connect, to bind; and (as the yoke was an instrument of bondage imposed upon slaves) to subjugate, to subdue.

A. S. *Joc*, *juc*, *geoc*; Dan. *Ag*; D. *Jok*, *juk*; Sw. *Ook*; Fr. *Joug*; It. *Geogo*, from L. *Jug-um*.

## YUL

say the etymologists; but Tooke, the past p. *Geoc*, of A. S. *v. Ge-ic-an*, (to *etc.*) to add, to join. Mis- Un-

**YOLK**, or **YELK**, *s.* The yellow (*yellow*, *yellog*, *yelg*, *yelk*, or *yolk*) portion of the egg. See **YELLOW**.

**YON**, *av.* Gone, and, therefore, distant, **YOND**. at a distance.

-ER. *Yond*, *ad.*—is outrageous. Fr. *Oultrageux*, from *Oultre*, or *oultre*; L. *Ultra*.—*Upton*.

*Yon*, *Yonder*, is classed by B. Jonson among the pronouns.

A. S. *Geond*, *geoned*, *goned*, *gon'd*, or *gon*. Be—

**YORE**, *av.* App. to—A year, or years past, gone, ago; in time past, in former time. A. S. *Geara*, from *Gear*, a year.

**YOUNG**, *ad. s.* App. to any thing (animal or vegetable) on its first

-ISH. coming into, at the begin-  
-LING, *ad.* ning of, its existence; at  
-STER. its birth, and for a short  
-LY, *ad.* \* *av.*† time after; met. and com.  
-HEDE.‡

**YOUNGTH**,‡ *s.* —Inexperienced, innocent, simple, (as young things usually are.)

**YOUNKER**. *Youth*, — i. e. *youngth*, *youngth*, *youth*. — \*†*Gower*.

**YOUTH**. †*Shak*. †\*\**Chaucer*. †*Spenser*.  
-FUL. †*Camden*. †*Spectator*.

-LY.‡  
-Y.†  
-HEDE.\*\* Go. *Gugga* (*gungu*); A. S. *Ging*, *geong*, *jong*; D. *Jongh*, *jonek*; Ger. *Jung*; Sw. & Dan. *Ung*; A. S. *Geoguth*, *juguth*; D. *Jougheid*; Ger. *Jugend*; Sw. & Dan. *Ungdom*. Sk. derives from L. *Juvenis*; Fr. *Juvene*; It. *Giovane*. May it not be from the A. S. *Gin-an*, *geon-an*, *patere*, to open; that which openeth (sc. the womb). "Sanctific unto me the first-born; whatsoever openeth the womb, both of man and beast, it is mine."—*Exod. xiii. 2*. Or *Gyno-an*, in-ire, incipere.

**YULE**, *s.* *Yule-clog*, *Yule-cake*, *Yule-song*.

—A large clog or log laid on the fire on Christmas eve, a ceremony still preserved in the northern parts of England. *Cakes* or *songs*, made or sung on Christmas eve, or during Christmas.

Sw. *Jul*; Dan. *Jul* (in R. Brunne *Gole*); A. S. *Gekul*, *natalis Domini*, *Christmasse*, which in the northerne parts (of Lancashire, Yorkshire, &c.) they yet call—*geol*, *gewl*, *geole*.—Som. Warner writes *Ewie*. The month of December was called *Ærra Geold*, because it came before (ere) the nativity of Christ; and January,—*Æftera Geold*, because it was after.—Som. Ihre, in v. *Jul*, enters much at large into the etym. of the word; and Jamieson is very copious both upon the festival and the name: Sw. *Huel*, *rota*, A. S. *Hwœol*, a wheel, (a conversatione solis) he seems to think as likely an origin as any; and Drake has adopted the same opinion. Sk. resorts to the L. *Jubilum*.

*York - from Elvornean*

## Z.

**Z** (says Wilkins) is by some styled *S* soft; it is framed by an appulse of the tongue towards the upper teeth or gums, and then forcing out the breath from betwixt the tongue and the upper teeth, with a vocal sound, which makes a more dense kind of *hissing* (than *S*), mixed with some kind of *murmur*. It is of the same affinity with *S*, as *B* with *P*, *D* with *T*; and, for the sake of a consistent uniformity, we ought to write *z* wherever we pronounce it; as, *Authorize*, *catechize*, *criticize*, which are usually written with *s*.

**ZANY**, *s. n.* It. *Zane*, the name of *John*. Also a sillie *John*, a gull, a noddie. Used also for a simple vice, clowne, foole or simple fellow in a play or comedy, (*Florio*;) and *Sk.* seems inclined to favour this etym.: and *Men.* also considers it to be a corruption of *Giovanni*. *Tooke* supposes *Sanese* (an inhabitant of *Sienna*) was used to denote a fool; and that the first part of the word (*Sane*) has given us *Zani*, and the latter, (*ness*,) *nixxy*. Out-

**ZEAL**, *s. v.* Warmth, fervour, ardour.

-LESS. *Zealot* is sometimes app. to—  
-OT. one whose ardour outstrips his  
-OTIST. judgment.  
-OTRY. Fr. *Zèl-s*; It. & Sp. -o; L. *Zelus*; Gr. *Ζηλος*; which *Voss.* derives from *ζε-ειν*, *severs*, to warm, to glow, because it is properly that warmth or  
-OUS-LY. fervour of mind, which is distinguished in emulation or rivalry. See *JEALOUS*.  
Mis- Over- Un-

**ZENITH**, *s.* Opposed to *nadir*, (*qv.*)

**ZEPHYR**, *s.* The west wind; any bland and gentle wind.

Gr. *Ζεφυρος*, quasi *ζωηφυρος*, sive το *ζην φερειν*, bringing life.

**ZEST**, *s.* App. to—Any thing that gives or adds, a relish, a savour: gen.—that enhances a pleasure or enjoyment.

*Sk.* says—is a small piece of orange-peel scraped and pressed into wine; perhaps from Fr. *Zest*, the

inner skin of the walnut; or rather (*ita me Deus amet*) from *Yeast*. Why the name is given either to the orange-peel or the walnut-skin, the etymologists say not a word. *Vanbrugh* is the earliest authority that has occurred.

**ZIG-ZAG**, *s. v. ad.* -GED. Lines turning sharply, as in the letter *Z*.

Fr. *Zig-zag*,—*Men.* considers to be formed from its likeness to the thing it is intended to denote: perhaps from the repetition of the first syllable of the name of the Gr. *Z*, i. e. *Zeug*, *zeug*.

**ZINC**, *s.* Perhaps formed upon Ger. *Zin*, *tin*, (*qv.*)

**ZODIAC**, *s.* -AL. “*Zodiack* [*Ζωδιακος*], from *ζωδιον*, an animal, because most of the constellations in it, which are twelve in number, are the figures of animals. The *zodiack* goes quite round the heavens: it is 16 degrees broad, so that it takes the orbits of all the planets, and likewise the orbit of the moon.”—*Ferguson*.

Fr. *Zodia-que*; It. & Sp. -co; L. *Zodiacus*; Gr. *Ζωδιακος*.

**ZONE**, *s.* -LESS. A girdle, a cincture.

The broad space lying between the tropics—like a girdle surrounding the globe, is called the *torrid zone*; those between the tropics and the arctic and antarctic circles, respectively, the *north* and *south temperate*; and those extending to the polar circles, respectively, the *north* or *south frigid zone*.

Fr. *Zone*; It. Sp. & L. *Zona*; Gr. *Ζωνη*, from *ζωνν-ειν*, *cingere*, to gird. Un-

**ZOO-GRAPHY**, *s.* -ER. A description of (animal) life; of animals.

From Gr. *Ζωη*, life, and *γραφ-ειν*, to write.

**ZOO-LOGY**, *s.* “*Zoology* is the noblest

-G-ER. part of natural history, as it com-

-IST. prehends all sensitive beings, from reasonable man, through every species of animal life, till it descends to that point where sense is wholly extinct, and vegetation commences.”—*Pennant*.

From Gr. *Ζωη*, life, and *λογ-ειν*, to discourse.

THE END.



*See affinity between Sclavonian & Latin.  
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*In ford, in ham, in ley & Ten  
The most of English surnames run.*

Deem pronunciation.

Want (for mde) A.T.

Lamyod. (Lemichand-Fr.)

Leer

Vinny

Beale, Bale (Bale French) at  
Besley, Besley - Bayley  
C. 2. 2. 2.

Loon words

lavered

Names in area. 1813-1814.

Chester - from cookster -

Mosley - from mōley, etc.

Shorro - same as Shorrover, Curtis

Bourne (1813-1814)

1813-1814

Names in area. 1813-1814.

1813-1814

1813-1814

June 4  
1892

1892  
John Graham

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